

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

Vol. VI., No. 269.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914.

[PRICE 1d.  
Registered as a Newspaper.

LAW-ABIDING.

NON-PARTY.

## CONTENTS

Notes and Comments

Political Notes Divorce Law Reform

Lord Lytton and Mr. Wilson at the  
London Society's Reception

International Council of Women Workers

News from Abroad

Correspondence

"Wind and Tide." By E. Rentoul Esler

June Magazines

About Catching Pals

Blind Alleys. By Eva Gore Booth

Sex Hygiene

Suffragists and Blue-Jackets

Notes from Headquarters

News from the Societies and Federations



*"The time of life is short:  
To spend that shortness basely were too long."*

**ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES  
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 485).**

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 485 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 199.)

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

**GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,**

Chief Office: 254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.

Exhibitor at British Silk Exhibition, 1912.

Established 50 Years.

We are celebrated for Cleaning:

COURT DRESSES, DAY AND  
EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES,  
CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES,  
OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS,  
:: :: AND GLOVES. ::GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING  
CLEANED AND PRESSED  
IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.  
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,  
WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS,  
RUGS, CHINTZES, AND CRE-  
TONNES CLEANED OR DYED.

Special attention is given to mourning orders.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL  
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.**Nothing annoys a  
woman more**than to find her new frock  
creased and crumpled the  
first time she wears it. Yet  
this is what happens with all  
ordinary linen fabrics,—they  
begin to look untidy from the  
moment you first sit down."Kant Krump!" Flaxzella ends  
all that. "Kant Krump!" Flax-  
zella is a new discovery. It  
is manufactured by a special  
process which makes it prac-  
tically uncrushable, no matter  
how you fold it or press it.**Kant Krump!****'FLAXZELLA'**the Irish Linen Fabric, is  
a splendid investment. It  
drapes beautifully; will not  
stretch or shrink; needs  
no starching,—and can be  
washed again and again.  
And the silky softness  
makes it a joy to wear.Send for 200 Free Patterns  
and see for yourself the wide range  
of new designs and tasteful shades**Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.**

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

**FÊTE & RACE  
FROCKS**We have now in stock a  
wonderful variety of Fête  
and Race Frocks, as well as  
dainty Lingerie, Lace, and  
Linen Gowns suitable for  
Garden Parties, Races, the  
River, and for smart occa-  
sions. These gowns have a  
particularly distinctive char-  
acter, being copies and  
adaptations of the most ex-  
clusive Paris models. They  
are made by clever dress-  
makers from fashionable  
materials, and are equal  
in appearance and style  
to the best type of gar-  
ment made specially to order.DAINTY SUMMER FROCK  
(as sketch) in smart new Fancy  
Cotton Crepon. An  
exact copy of an ex-  
clusive Paris model **78/6**

CATALOGUE POST FREE

PARASOLS & SUNSHADES  
in many distinctive styles, suit-  
able for the Races, Garden  
Parties, or the River.**Debenham  
& Freebody**  
Wigmore Street,  
(Covendish Square) London, W.**Notes and Comments.****"The Empress of Ireland."**

On May 29th "The Empress of Ireland" sank in the St. Lawrence, and over 1,000 lives have been lost. Once again a great tragedy brings home the nearness of the unseen, and once again all nations and classes are drawn together in a common bond of sympathy and of awe. The great mass of unknown passengers, the officers and rank and file of the Salvation Army on board, the few others whose names stand out, men and women alike, were betrayed into no unworthiness by the awful suddenness of their trial. One vivid flash lights up the whole. Mr. Laurence Irving, in his last great act, may be taken as the type of those of whose last moments—may be equally noble—no record has remained. Replying to one who offered him help, Mr. Irving said: "Look after yourself first, old man, but God will bless you all the same." Then, as it is believed, he rendered up his chance of life to die with his wife, and the two went down together.

While Suffragists are still mourning the loss of Mr. Stead in "The Titanic" only two years ago, they suffer now a new sorrow in the death of Mr. Irving, who was also a brave champion of their cause.

**The Channing Arnold Case.**

The *English Review* of this month publishes Mr. Wilson's article on the Channing Arnold case, to which he referred our readers in his letter of last week. Mr. Wilson not only presents the case for Mr. Arnold in considerable detail, but he calls attention again to the wrongs of the little child Aina. While Suffragists as such are not concerned with certain of the points Mr. Wilson raises, it is impossible for them to read this, or any other report of the circumstances bearing upon the Arnold case, without feeling grave uneasiness about that which most closely concerns them—the children of the Empire. Such uneasiness as this can only be set at rest, if indeed this may be, after a full inquiry as to the state of the law in India in regard to the children who have a claim to the protection of the flag. If such an impartial and deliberate examination of the facts as all fair-minded persons must desire, should reveal that a standard of law or of custom is tolerated which is dishonouring to our rulers and dishonouring to all women who acquiesce in it, then let public opinion be roused, as once or twice in a generation it can be roused, and let no considerations of expediency prevent the sweeping away for ever of such laws or such customs.

**The Amending Bill.**

The following pregnant questions appear in *The Irish Citizen* of May 30th:—

"The Bill for the Better Government of Ireland (by men) is on its way to the Statute Book. The No. 2 Bill for the Better Government of Ireland is to be presented in the House of Lords on or about June 22nd. Will that second Bill prove more worthy of its title than the first? Will it ordain that, as part of the Irish settlement, the women of Ireland shall be empowered to vote for whatever assembly is set up in this country? Will it also order that, in any referendum on the fate of Ulster, the women of Ulster as well as the men shall be consulted? Adapting the words of Father O'Flynn to their own case, Irish women are asking, "Cannot the women be Irishmen too?"

**Loyalty to the Party.**

The Women's Liberal Federation holds its Annual Council in the Queen's Hall, on June 9th, 10th, and 11th, and the following resolution will be brought forward at it by Miss Alison Garland (North St. Pancras):—

"That in order to ensure that the next Parliament shall contain a majority of members pledged to vote for the enfranchisement of women, this Council urges all Liberal women to help only those Liberal candidates who fulfil this condition."

Few things will be of greater service not only to the Women's Suffrage movement, but also to the Liberal Party, than the carrying of this resolution by the W.L.F. Its terms are moderate, but it means much. On the one hand some women are resorting to violence which lowers them and lowers public life. On the other hand some women indulge a criminal apathy in regard to the great causes which alone give value to human existence. Where does hope lie? It lies with those who, seeing the right, keep their temper and their dignity, but strike hard for that right. Such are the strength of any party. The Liberal Party needs their help if it is to be saved.

**Policewomen.**

Lord Henry Bentinck's proposal, made in Committee on the Criminal Justice Administration Bill, that the police authorities of all large towns in this country should be compelled by law to appoint some policewomen, gives an impetus towards a much-needed reform. Lady Darwin deals with the subject in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, and the Criminal Law Amendment Committee propose to discuss it at a meeting in Caxton Hall, on Friday afternoon, June 19th, when Miss Ashton will be among the speakers.

**Women and the Legal Profession.**

An anonymous solicitor writes to *The Times* in considerable perturbation, because Lord Haldane has announced that the Prime Minister and the Law Officers of the Crown are in favour of the principle of allowing women to practise as solicitors. "Solicitors," we are told, "are asking themselves why the Government should suddenly take this interest in their profession." The anonymous one does not think the time is opportune—competition is heavy and the public are showing a disconcerting reluctance to enter into litigation. He inclines to blame the high fees of the barristers for "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." We are tempted to an unsavoury illustration—for, indeed, this gentleman reminds us of one of a group of grey wood lice wont to shelter under a bit of rotten wood and suddenly disturbed by the sunlight. His profession exists for the "goose" public, not the goose that has been laid in the past, and men solicitors, but the old order changes.

**"The Times" and the Wisdom of Statesmanship.**

*The Times* issues of June 1st and 2nd are interesting documents for students of human nature. On June 1st that journal gives a whole column (headed "Whitsuntide in Ulster") to the views of "a visitor" to Belfast, who is sorely distressed that Mr. Asquith could not be present in Ulster to see, among other things, the striking tribute of welcome to Sir E. Carson. "No one met him but the working-people, who came of their own accord." These "working people," we are told, "were satisfied" with shouting, firing revolver shots, and seeing "some 'votes for women' fanatics almost torn to pieces by a crowd of mill girls." "One of the Suffragists was stripped to her skin." After this it is not surprising to learn that the demonstration "was almost savage in its intensity." On June 2nd, in large type, with eye-compelling headlines, appears a whole column on the leader page headed "Militant Crime" (and Arson, &c., &c.) giving in minute detail particulars of the act of arson at Wargrave, of which militant Suffragists have been guilty. A page or two later, under the sunny heading, "A Whitsun Holiday in Ulster," appears, "they (the people of Ulster) are prepared to set up a government of their own. That is why they have raised an army." And "I was shown with immense pride a plate that has been struck for the use of motors which took part in the gun-running at Larne." All this is crowned with a choice little leaderette on June 2nd, headed, "Arson and Politics," with the following illuminating statement: "We report the crimes of Suffragists, as we report other crimes; but we have little space for the restatement of arguments for or against a cause which is not urgent . . . there is one paramount issue, of far greater importance than any other occupying the time and taxing the wit of all parties in Parliament . . . to refuse to recognise this is to display, not the wisdom of statesmanship, but the petulance of children." To us it seems that arson, on behalf of the rights of thirteen million unenfranchised women, or illegal gun-running for the sake of a million men of Ulster, are neither in themselves convincing arguments. It is for quite other reasons the cause of the thirteen million women appears to us a paramount issue which should be occupying the time of all parties in Parliament, for that way the wisdom of statesmanship lies.

**Miss Ashton's Letters in "The Manchester Guardian."**

Miss Ashton's letter in *The Manchester Guardian* last week on the habit authorities are allowing to grow upon them of penalising all women for the offences of some, calls attention none too soon to this weak and paltry abuse of power. It is noteworthy that it should appear simultaneously with a letter from Mrs. Besant in *The Times* on the government of India, in which she speaks of "Russian methods used by free England

and the forfeiture of the freedom of all law-abiding people because a few desperadoes have committed crimes." Miss Ashton's letter called forth an earnest remonstrance from a gentleman who feared she showed an unseemly reluctance to assist the authorities in maintaining order; but her reply to this special pleading is quite sufficiently convincing for reasonable persons (and surely there remain such among both sexes?): "When men offend, either no general penalty is exacted, or it is exacted of all men and women alike. When some women offend, men are not penalised at all, but all women are." While indeed, the lawless words and actions of some men are frankly licensed, the lawless words and actions of some women are clumsily, even savagely revenged, by depriving law-abiding women of the few rights they possess.

#### A Photographic Solution.

It is a grave matter with which Miss Ashton deals, but a delightful touch of humour is introduced into it, by the fact that Miss Ashton's contention receives unexpected support—something equivocal it may be granted—from a lady correspondent in *The Anti-Suffrage Review*. "I wonder whether it would be possible," she writes, "for us to obtain entrance (*i.e.*, to the public galleries) by showing our 'Anti' badge and a photograph, with the signatures of one of the heads of your Committee?" . . . "I had most particularly wished to go to the National Portrait Gallery for a sight of special pictures, and, of course, had to suffer for the guilt of the person whose ideals and whose deeds I abhor. This does not seem fair on us, as we women are powerless to prevent such deeds, if the men cannot keep the doers in order." Lords Curzon and Wear- dale, who are doubtless the heads of Committee referred to, will have an interesting if somewhat busy summer, assuring themselves that each photograph is an authentic presentment of a corresponding lady, and she "soundly saved," not a kind of bogus article with merely a deceitful veneer of "Antism" upon her, or perchance a vulgar autograph hunter. A nice point will also arise in regard to even quite an Anti Anti, who has obliged her men friends by signing the British Covenant. For each signatory solemnly declares, that should the Home Rule Bill pass into law she holds herself "justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective to prevent its being put into operation." Of course, it would not seem that injuring Bellini would assist the cause of the Unionists, but women are queer excitable creatures, and one might be found who thought she could do service in this way. It is all very perplexing, but the lady has quite a legitimate grievance.

#### The Crown and the Right of Petition.

We have received several letters in regard to our note on "The Crown" in last week's issue, which pressure upon space and other considerations make it impossible to publish. Some attack, some commend the position adopted in that note. Those who attack do so on unfounded assumptions. We have nowhere stated that women do not possess a right of petition to the King, nor that the exercise of that alleged right is necessarily an act of disrespect. We have expressly refrained from stating either of these things. The acts of disrespect referred to are not such as the writers of the attacking letters seem to suppose. We will mention two, both of which took place after the W.S.P.U. deputation, but in connection with it. They were the disturbance created in His Majesty's Theatre when the King was present, and the terms of reference to the Crown, together with the demonstrations of the audience, at the Knightsbridge Hotel meeting the following week. As *Votes For Women* has justly recognised, our monarchy is a constitutional monarchy, and the King behaves therefore, in accordance with the Constitution when he acts upon the advice of his Ministers, and he is entitled to that personal respect which constitutional usage accords to him.

#### The Police and the W.S.P.U. Deputation.

Several statements from eye witnesses and others have appeared, to the effect that the police treated the W.S.P.U. deputation to the King with unnecessary, and, indeed, with deliberate violence. The imagination becomes inflamed at the thought of a few hundred women, some of them weak and ill, pitted against over a thousand trained men, many mounted and armed with truncheons. But in this, as always, it is the truth which should prevail. We hope, therefore, that a full inquiry will be made, for, seriously disquieting as some of the accounts are, it is not possible to form a final judgment upon the evidence at present before the public.

### Political Notes.

#### DIVORCE LAW REFORM.

The text has now been issued of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Gorrell.

"This Bill," a memorandum points out, is "based on recommendations common to the Majority and Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on Divorce." Its first clause establishes the equality of the sexes with regard to divorce:—

"Any married person may apply to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to dissolve his or her marriage on the ground that since the celebration thereof the other party thereto has committed adultery."

Among the causes for which a marriage may be declared null and void are:—

"(1) That the defendant was at the time of marriage of unsound mind or in a state of incipient mental unsoundness, which has become definite within six months of the marriage, or was at the time of the marriage subject to epilepsy or to recurrent fits of insanity.

"(2) That the defendant was at the time of marriage suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form."

A decree of judicial separation may be pronounced on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

#### LORD LYTTON AND MR. P. W. WILSON AT THE LONDON SOCIETY'S RECEPTION.

Lord Lytton and Mr. P. W. Wilson were among the speakers at a crowded reception held by the London Society on May 29th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Lord Lytton gave an interesting account of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Selborne's Bill. It might not appear at first that a debate on such a question in the Upper House was of such very great moment, but it had to be remembered that since votes for women could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, it was just as important to educate the Upper as the Lower House in this matter. The debate on Lord Selborne's Bill had undoubtedly done much in this direction. It had let in light upon one of the darkest corners of England, and it was no small matter to get 250 Peers gathered together in one room to hear this question discussed.

Lord Lytton referred to the attack made upon the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and said that no one who had read the correspondence between Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Humphry Ward in *The Times* could suppose that the former had an intention of compromising. There never could be any agreement between Suffragists and Anti-suffragists, except upon according to women full political representation.

No one was sanguine enough to suppose that Women's Suffrage would be obtained from this Parliament or this Government. The historian of the future would be bound to say that Mr. Asquith's Government had had a great opportunity of settling a question which was causing great discontent and disorder, and that they deliberately refused that opportunity and perpetuated the disorder. The only satisfaction in looking forward to the future was that we could not possibly have a Government which was more unsatisfactory in its attitude to the Suffrage question than the present Government. Whichever party was in power, Suffragists ought not to depart from the point at which they had all arrived, *viz.*, that the Government must bring in a Suffrage measure.

Mr. P. W. Wilson said that the demand for Women's Suffrage was an exceedingly important and, in some cases, an exceedingly embarrassing factor of the political situation. He referred to the movements inside the Liberal Party in support of Women's Suffrage, the alliance between Suffragists and the Labour Party, and the consequent loss to the Liberal and Conservative Parties of some of the most vigorous of their supporters. The association of the unrest in the economic area with the unrest in the women's movement would, if continued, involve a very serious menace to the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the inconsistency of Mrs. Humphry Ward's attempt to form a Parliamentary Advisory Committee of women. If there were a statutory committee of women at Westminster it would develop personalities to whom it would be impossible to refuse a seat in Parliament. Nor would it be possible to say that women were to have votes for local parliaments and not for the Imperial Parliament, unless the Imperial Parliament were to be debarred from dealing with domestic legislation. He believed there was a strong feeling

among the general public in favour of having the Suffrage question settled. There was a feeling that the Government had not treated the women fairly. He held that the Liberal Party would be well advised to support Women's Suffrage:—

(1) Because it was impossible to get that simplification of the franchise which the Liberal Party desired without the inclusion of women.

(2) Because further progress with Scottish and Welsh Home Rule depends on agreement on Women's Suffrage.

(3) Because, from a Liberal standpoint, it is dangerous to leave Women's Suffrage an open question for the Conservative Party, who are likely to give a less democratic measure of enfranchisement than the Liberals would desire.

The powerful reasons against the adoption of the Suffrage question by the Liberal Party were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Pease. But "directly you get a cause being decided on personal grounds, you may be sure that the cause is won, because the personal interests wane."

#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT ROME.

At the close of the sessions of the International Council of Women Workers, a Congress arranged by the National Council of Women of Italy was held in Rome, and attended by many of the foreign delegates. One of the most interesting sections was that dealing with the employments and official positions open to women. In most countries only the lower positions in the Government service are open to women, and even in these they are usually paid at a lower rate than men. Russia seems to stand out as a country where women's services in connection with the public health are appreciated, Dr. Chabanoff reporting that there are 2,603 women doctors in the service of the Zemstvo, or rural communes, and that in St. Petersburg 37,500 school children are under the care of women doctors, as compared with 15,000 under men. Resolutions were passed by this section urging the opening of all employments to women; equal pay for equal work; and the granting of the Parliamentary vote to women to safeguard their interests. Several speakers drew attention to the danger of laws restricting women's work—so-called "protective" legislation—if such restrictions were not also imposed on men's work.

Interesting discussions also took place on various questions connected with the protection of children and young girls.

#### MISS COURTNEY AND THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

The following very important letter from the Hon. Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. to the Editor of *The Anti-Suffrage Review* has been refused admission to the columns of that organ:—

"SIR,—In the April issue of the *Anti-Suffrage Review* an article appears in which accusations of dishonesty in their attitude towards militancy are brought against Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Royden, and other members of the N.U.W.S.S. Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Royden need no defence from me. Nor would I be concerned to defend myself from so monstrous a charge, were it not that the following statement, which is attributed to me, is placed in inverted commas:—

"They (the National Union) did not adopt militant tactics, because they had never paid."

"Nothing could more grossly misrepresent my views on the use of violence. I believe, indeed, that nothing worth having has ever been gained by violence; but I am opposed to militancy not because it never pays, but because to attempt to gain the vote for women by the use of force seems to me the contradiction of all that Suffragists stand for—the belief that the world is governed, not by physical force, but by the force of ideas.

"I must therefore request the writer of the article to give me his authority for what is represented to be a statement of mine.—Yours, &c., K. D. COURTNEY, Hon. Secretary, N.U.W.S.S."

#### SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The South London Hospital for Women has just issued its Report for 1913. It will be remembered that the objects of this Hospital are:—

(1) To meet the great and growing demand on the part of women for medical treatment by members of their own sex.

(2) To provide, in addition to ordinary hospital accommodation, private wards for women of limited means at an inclusive charge of from one to three guineas a week.

(3) To afford further scope for post graduate training for medical women.

In connection with the Hospital, a Professional and Business Women's League has been started, with the object of endorsing or supporting one or more beds in the private wards, for the use of its members, who will in consequence of this endorsement be enabled to obtain private treatment either free, or at a reduction suitable to their circumstances. It consists of:—

(1) Members who will pay a *minimum* subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum. (It is hoped that members earning good salaries will subscribe more.)

(2) Associates, who although they will not benefit, are interested in the scheme and willing to subscribe to the League. Its Secretary is Miss Castello, 29, Bramham Gardens, S.W.

#### NEWS FROM ABROAD.

##### U.S.A.

*The Woman's Journal* informs us that the Judiciary Committee has at length "reported out" the amendment to the United States Constitution, forbidding disenfranchisement on account of sex. This is a distinct victory. As explained in *THE COMMON CAUSE* (Christmas number), the Judiciary Committee has never before during its twenty years existence, found time to report either favourably or unfavourably upon the question of Woman Suffrage, and it was on this account that Suffragists were anxious to secure a special committee to do the work in place of the overworked Judiciary Committee, a proposal strongly opposed by Anti-suffragists and never carried into effect. As the House of Representatives cannot vote upon the amendment to the Constitution (*i.e.*, the proposal for nationwide Suffrage) until the Judiciary Committee has sent out its report, the point is of great importance to Suffragists.

##### INFLUENCE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

During the Colorado strike the women of Denver gave clear proof that their power was greater as voters than it could possibly have been if they had had to rely on indirect influence. On the outbreak of violence they acted in the most prompt and determined, but at the same time perfectly restrained manner. They made no threats, but simply waited in the Governor's house and outside it until he had sent for Federal troops to end the bloodshed in the coal districts, and learnt that these were on the way.

Now, after a thorough investigation of the conditions in the mines, the women have decided that the militia must not return to the strike area, and that the employers have shown themselves so brutal and unscrupulous in their conduct that they are unfit to control the mines. They have therefore demanded that as the Governor has unlimited police power, he should use it to seize the mines, which are owned by the State and held by the coal corporations on long leases, and that the State should work the mines, employing Union men.

**DISPENSING.**—The best Profession for Ladies, Salaries up to £130. Training short. Cost moderate. For particulars, The Secretary, "The Westminster Classes," Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.



#### Typewriting and Shorthand. (Miss Mildred Ransom.)

Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries.  
Careful attention given to each pupil.

Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.  
Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.

195-197, EDWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.  
Telephone . . . 6302 Paddington.

### NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 7, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, Coupons, &c., receives Dividends, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Investments generally, establishes Credits at home and abroad, and transacts every description of Banking business. Strong rooms are provided, free of charge, for the deposit of Deeds and other Securities lodged by the customers of the Bank.

On ordinary deposit accounts interest is paid at the following rates:—

£3	per cent per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to seven days' notice in respect of the balance.
£3½	per cent per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to one month's notice in respect of the balance.
£4	per cent per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

Current Accounts are opened in the usual way  
Any further information may be had on application. W. W. HAYES, Manager.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.





London Law-Abiding Suffragists Demand Immediate Legislation.

London Society of the National Union  
of Women's Suffrage Societies.

## MEETING AT THE QUEEN'S HALL

(Sole Lessees, Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd.),  
LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT STREET, W.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19th, at 8.30 p.m.,

To Demand a Government Measure for Women's  
Suffrage and to INAUGURATE the

## LAW-ABIDING SUFFRAGISTS' GREAT METROPOLITAN FUND.

CHAIR:—

THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT,

LL.D.,

THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON,  
AND OTHER SPEAKERS.

ADMISSION FREE. Doors Open 7.30.

Reserved Seats, 10/6, 5/-, 2/6, 1/6, 1/-, to be obtained from the  
Queen's Hall, and from Miss P. STRACHEY,

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,  
53, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

NOTE.—It is hoped it may be possible to announce the London  
results of the All-Britain Lightning Campaign at this Meeting.

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE  
LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The time is now ripe for London Law-Abiding Suffragists to take a decided step forward. In order to secure a wide extension of work in the immediate future it has been decided to inaugurate a great Metropolitan Fund. On our Society rests the responsibility of keeping the case for the Law-Abiding Suffragists permanently before the London public. Our mission extends from West-end squares and shopping centres to East-end thoroughfares and slums. The field lies open, the harvest is ripe, but the workers' hands are paralysed by lack of funds. Help us to make a good start at the meeting in the Queen's Hall. We beg the friends of our cause at once to send a cheque or a promise to our Treasurer, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, at 53, Victoria Street, S.W. The announcement at the meeting of gifts already made will waken the generosity of those who for the first time that night will realise that our need is the physical and spiritual need of the nation. *For such a cause no sacrifice is too great.*

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

## THE COMMON CAUSE.

2, Robert Street,  
Adelphi, W.C.  
Telephone:  
1910 Gerrard.

Price 1d.

Tel. Address:  
"Homosum, London."  
Press Tels.:  
Office Address.

### POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

### About Catching Pals.

A leading daily paper has lately given considerable publicity to a fund which the Young Men's Christian Association is raising. With the general activities of this Association we do not propose to deal, but there is one thing about it which strikes the ordinary outsider, and that is that the Y.M.C.A. seems to flourish. Its grand new building in Tottenham Court Road seems but the outward visible sign of a most substantial prosperity. Now it is our business to know why this is. The reason is not far to seek. The Y.M.C.A. has not only the asset of a great idea—those who act for it have also a genius for organisation. A genius for organisation is that faculty by which you make a thing so simple that simple folk find it easier to do it than to leave it undone. "It's so simple," declares the furniture hiring firm, and forthwith people simply hire furniture, instead of doing without, or buying it.

The Y.M.C.A. do not mind about your hiring furniture, but they want you to do something else, so they have coined another phrase, "Catch your pal." Now this phrase is ugly and irritating as a phrase can be; but it arrests attention. Are you catching your pal, and if not, why not? If you are a member of the Y.M.C.A. you lie in your bed at night and ask yourself these things. And as you ask it seems that unless you do this thing quickly, the frown of the lord high chief of your Association will blight your future life. And because it is wholesome that you should feel like this, the ugly and irritating phrase has justified its existence—and it is you who have to justify yours.

As we have suggested, the genius for organisation is shown by the presentment of some simple thing so simply that simple people do it, almost in spite of themselves. This genius also manifests itself in picking other people's brains—in making use not only of your own bright thoughts, but of other people's. If the Y.M.C.A. young gentleman finds it easy to catch his pal, it is easy for the members of the N.U.W.S.S. to catch theirs. If it is good for the Y.M.C.A. member to do this thing, it is ten times more good for the N.U.W.S.S. member to do the same, for though, as we have stated, the Y.M.C.A. have the asset of a great idea, the idea of the N.U.W.S.S. is incomparably greater.

We have stated two essentials of good organisation. There is one other characteristic of the successful organiser—it is that he shall appreciate the value of personality. You read of Messrs. XYZ & Co., Ltd. You see their goods advertised everywhere, and you learn that they have, in fact, a world-wide market for these goods. You decide to enter into dealings with them, and you are confronted, not with an abstraction, but with a new friend. "Our Mr. Perrywinkle" calls upon you, charmingly dressed, greatly interested in your affairs, with plenty of small talk, and with apparently inexhaustible leisure. You may order a new box of pens, or you may order nothing (for Mr. Perrywinkle quite understands your desire to economise), but you and Mr. Perrywinkle's firm have become friends for life, and, as between you both, there is all the difference between the Nile as you see it on the school atlas and the Nile as it is in reality to those who know it.

At that let us leave the furniture hiring people, and the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Perrywinkle, and come to business.

Half the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE have heard of the All Britain Lightning Campaign, and know what it means to them—that before the end of June each one of them has got to get a new member for their Society within the N.U.W.S.S.—that they have, in fact, to catch their pal. The campaigners have issued a telling little leaflet, which has one quite pathetic touch: "Surely you have one friend who will listen?" And it continues, "Ask your friend to a Suffrage meeting, send your friend THE COMMON CAUSE, and send your friend a pamphlet." All this, and more. Let a live relationship be established between yourself and someone to whom you and your Union have hitherto been an abstraction. Play the part of the agreeable Mr. Perrywinkle, but with more sincerity and therefore more convincing power than his, as your cause is greater than his.

Half the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE, being members of the N.U.W.S.S., have had this duty laid upon them, to be performed before the end of June on pain of being written down failures. What is therefore, the part of the other half of THE COMMON CAUSE readers? We need not ask the question. They know. They are "good fellows" and sportsmen—they will not leave the first half in the lurch. Each one will search diligently for the nearest and most accessible member of the N.U.W.S.S., and holding out a cordial hand will say, "Here I am, I don't want your summer to be spoilt, you shall catch me. I'm your pal, and I am only waiting to be caught." It's so simple.

### Blind Alleys.

The extreme cases of low wages among women have during the last few years attracted general sympathy. Tales of starvation and poverty have stirred people's consciences to an indignant protest against the evils of sweating. The impulse has even gone so far as to result in legislation of the obvious, direct, and popular type. The Trades Boards and the Minimum Wage may have their use in alleviating conditions in exceptional cases, the very worst and, happily, rarest results of an evil system, but they are open to various objections, such as their tendency to encourage the employment of girl labour, or the other tendency to crystallize, and sanction impossibly low rates, such as 3½d. an hour in the tailoring trade. However, taken at their best, and given the benefit of every doubt, such legislative efforts do not touch the root of the matter, or in any way concern themselves with the causes of the under-payment of women. Our civilisation is faced by the fact that, of the millions of working women in the labour world of this country, the enormous majority form an outcast class, shut out for ever from every chance of industrial betterment, interest, work, and responsibility. No ability or intelligence is any help to them; because of the mere accident of sex, they are doomed to spend their lives grinding at the dullest and least skilled work in every trade.

The first principles of political economy show us that, in the great multitude of industries in which women are not allowed to work, you will find the real reason for their underpayment in the work they are allowed to do. For the labour which might have been absorbed in the wide fields of industry is artificially forced into a few inadequate processes, blind alleys all, where it swells the supply of workers out of all proportion to the demand for work. It is an economic truth, following on the supply and demand theory of wages, that without equality of opportunity you cannot have equality of pay.

At present, roughly speaking, the best-paid and most highly-skilled processes are kept for men. The cotton trade has the name of being the best trade for women in the country, and on the whole this is true, for, in the weaving process in Lancashire, the women get paid the same piece-work rate as men for doing the same work. And here I would like to answer the assertion that has been made, that the Lancashire women weavers are not as good workers as the men, and therefore the equal pay is only on paper. The widespread employment of women in Lancashire proves the erroneousness of this statement, as no employer could afford to run his engines, worked by central power, for any set of workers who did not get the right amount of work off their looms.

But, good as are the conditions for women in the weaving, it must be remembered that weaving itself is not considered a highly-paid trade for men, and no woman is allowed to be an overlooker or a spinner. In the case of spinning, the conditions are very hard. It is a very well-paid process. The weaver earns

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.



## THE FURNISHING OF THE GARDEN

The Furniture you've always wished  
for at the Price you want to Pay

TO-DAY and Daily there is being shown the most comprehensive display of Garden Furniture ever gathered under one roof. Wicker chairs—a delight to the eye and a comfort to sit on—tables that are in harmony with the garden itself—yet steady and commodious—tents that are all that tents should be—all these are to be seen in the Georgian Rotunda.

No matter what size your garden may be—no matter if you never thought of buying anything special for it, come to the display this week for the sheer pleasure of seeing the art of garden-furnishing at its best and of learning how inexpensively it may be done. See good things for the garden at prices which make their acquisition possible—and pleasurable—to those of modest purse.

WARING & GILLOW  
Furnishers & Decorators to H. M. the King. LTD

164-180 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.



London Society of the National Union of Women's  
Suffrage Societies.  
58, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.  
**PUBLIC RECEPTION**  
To-day, Friday, June 5th, 3.30 to 6.15 p.m.  
WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Chair: Miss EDITH DIMOCK (Exec. Com., L.S.W.S.).  
Speakers: Councillor MARGARET ASHTON, M.A. (Exec. Com., N.U.W.S.S.),  
Dr. SALEEBY, The Rev. A. E. N. SIMMS.  
Next Week (June 12th), Miss HELEN WARD (Exec. Com., L.S.W.S.)  
(Chair), Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D., Mrs. RACKHAM, P.L.G. (Exec.  
Com., N.U.W.S.S.), Mrs. F. T. SWANWICK, M.A. (Exec. Com., N.U.W.S.S.).  
DISCUSSION. TEA 6d.

FÉDÉRATION ABOLITIONISTE INTERNATIONALE  
(For the Abolition of Official Regulation of Prostitution.)  
Late President: RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART, LL.D.  
Hon. Secretary of the British Branch: DR. HELEN WILSON.  
**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, PORTSMOUTH,**  
June 15th to 18th, 1914.

Subject:  
"A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY: LIBERTY WITH  
RESPONSIBILITY" in regard to—  
THE REDUCTION OF PUBLIC IMMORALITY.  
THE REDUCTION OF VENEREAL DISEASE.  
For particulars and tickets apply Secretary, Int. Fed., 19, Tothill Street,  
Westminster.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND AND WALES  
CENTRAL LONDON LODGE.

KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, High Street, Kensington, W.  
LECTURE BY  
**Mrs. ANNIE BESANT**  
(President of the Theosophical Society.)  
ON  
**THEOSOPHY AND SOCIAL WORK.**  
TUESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1914, at 8 p.m.

Seats: Numbered, 3s. and 2s. Admission, 1s. and 6d.  
Apply to the Theosophical Publishing Society, 161, New Bond Street, W.;  
the Theosophical Society, 19, Tavistock Square, W.C.; The Order of the Star  
in the East, 290, Regent Street, W.  
To be followed by a series of lectures on Pressing Social Questions by  
prominent speakers. For particulars see handbills.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S  
FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT: THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE  
**AT HOME**  
Knightsbridge Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, at 3.30 p.m.

SPEAKERS:  
MISS ANNA MARTIN.  
MRS. H. PERCY BOULNOIS.

Apply for cards of invitation to the Hon. Sec., C.U.W.F.A.,  
48, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.

Tea can be obtained, price 1s.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

between £1 and 30s., but the mule spinner's rate (in the Man-  
chester district) is £2. The spinner has an assistant, called a  
piecer, who does the same work for less money, rather on the  
principle of a rector and a curate. Where the piecer is a boy,  
the low wages are made up for by the fact that he hopes to be a  
spinner himself after a time. But a girl has no such prospect.  
I have seen girl piecers, at 13s. a week, working as hard or  
harder than the spinner beside them (at £2), and knowing all  
the time that, however clever they are at their work, they will  
never be allowed the easy position and high wages of the spinner.

Then there is the process of drawing-in. A friend of mine, a  
weaver, after working thirty years in a Lancashire mill, broke  
down in health, and was advised by the doctor to get some lighter  
work. The firm, which is one known for its consideration for its  
employees, offered her work as a drawer-in. This work has  
great advantages; it is very well paid, and it is very light  
physically. It is rather like skilled embroidery, and is done  
sitting at a frame, which made it suitable for a delicate person.  
My friend was, of course, very willing to do it, but the men's  
Union threatened a strike if it was given to a woman, so she had  
to go back to her weaving.

Stories like this dispose very simply of the theory, dear to  
some people, that men refuse work to women because it is too  
heavy for them and out of consideration for their supposed physi-  
cal weakness. This excuse was for years put forward by men in  
the bookbinding and printing trades for keeping women out of  
the better-paid processes. These trades have always been a  
storm-centre as far as the employment of women is concerned.  
Ever since their first employment as folders and sewers, in 1848,  
the men's union has protested against their competition.  
Finding that they could not keep them out altogether, they  
gradually, by dint of negotiation and strikes, managed to force  
the employers to establish a "line of demarcation" between  
men's work and women's work. This line of demarcation is  
merely a method of reserving all the better-paid and more skilled  
work for men, and giving the poorly-paid processes to women.  
It is entirely crude and open in its sex-favouritism. When the  
men's union were asked why they objected to women sharing  
the better work, they said, "it was not female labour they  
objected to, but unfair female labour. They did not mind women  
doing the work, provided that they got the same money for it  
as men would do. What they objected to was women under-  
cutting men."

This complaint might have been impressive if they had not  
at the same time utterly refused to allow women to be appren-  
ticed and learn the trade properly, thereby making it impossible  
for them to earn the proper journeyman's rate. In spite of the  
men's determination to oust the women, the fight is still raging,  
as, although they could prevent the women entering the trade by  
the front door, they could not prevent them picking up the pro-  
cesses they were forbidden to learn, and gaining employment by  
taking less money than the properly qualified workers. On the  
whole, the fight, although it has not altogether excluded women,  
has worked out disastrously for their economic interests, and a  
woman folder or sewer may go on still all her life at from 12s.  
to 15s. a week, doing uninteresting work, with all doors of  
advancement shut to her, never allowed to gain the high wages  
of the compositor, or the 36s. of the bookbinder, or even the  
position of proof-reader, or any of the other skilled processes  
still sacred to the privileged sex.

In last year's strike, the men threw to the winds the old  
excuse that the work was too heavy for women. They confessed  
that women could do work that "staggered the older binders,"  
because they had the opportunity. "It is this opportunity,"  
they said, "we want to do away with. We want to keep the  
craft to ourselves." This spirit, "we want to keep the craft to  
ourselves," is strong also in the tailoring trade, as it is indeed  
among men in every industry that is well enough paid to be  
worth keeping. For tailoring, a woman may be a machinist, but  
she is not allowed to be a cutter. Indeed, it is made almost  
impossible for a working woman to learn cutting. I knew a  
woman whose father earned £7 a week as a cutter, and abso-  
lutely refused to teach her his craft, for fear of the Union.

In the Potteries the same conditions prevail. In engineering,  
the women have as yet only won their way into the less skilled  
work. In all the multitudes of small trades that crowd our modern  
cities, we find multitudes of women at work, always doing some  
process that is not well paid enough to attract men. In agri-  
culture they had a footing in old days, but were ousted as a  
result of Parliamentary interference. This, of course, is a very  
serious matter, as it is now almost impossible for any woman to  
get out-of-door work, however much her health may suffer from  
close rooms and over-heated atmosphere.

A working woman I knew became slightly consumptive, and

was ordered by the doctor to be in the open air. It was a  
helpless situation, as the only open-air work that was open to  
her was to become a nursery-maid, and a consumptive person  
was hardly likely to be employed in that capacity. In Govern-  
ment employment, the sphere of women's work is restricted even  
more than in the open labour market, as the whole of the  
Government service is quite frankly and candidly arranged for  
the convenience and betterment of the enfranchised sex. Con-  
stant are the protests of the women in the Post Office against  
the system that condemns them to a life of dull routine, without  
any incentive to energy or the development of ability. Because  
the present position of women does not only deprive them of  
good wages and the educational advantages and healthy condi-  
tions that must depend on the possession of good wages; it  
also deprives them of what most of us value more than anything  
in the world, interest and pride in their work, and scope for indi-  
vidual energies and ambitions. Hemmed into a narrow sphere,  
good and bad workers, quick and slow ones, conscientious and  
careless, able and incapable, all women alike, are forced into  
the same mould of patient drudgery, without interest and  
without hope.

More and more it seems clear that in these days of compli-  
cated political and industrial conditions and involved issues, mere  
working power is not enough to command good employment,  
and the only means by which women can obtain the freedom of  
the labour market, a fair field for energy, and no favour, is the  
changed social and industrial status that can only be obtained  
by the mass of workers by means of the Parliamentary  
Franchise.

EVA GORE BOOTH.

### SEX HYGIENE.

The question of the teaching of Sex Hygiene is dealt with in  
a report on the subject from the Elementary Education Sub-  
Committee of the L.C.C. and the report of the N.S.P.C.C. also  
touches on the same subject. The following extracts are from  
*The Manchester Guardian* (May 21st and 25th):—

"The LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE on May 20th debated a report  
from the Elementary Education Sub-committee recommending that the  
teaching of sex hygiene as a class subject in elementary schools should  
not be approved, but that the attention of the authorities for open spaces  
in and around London should be drawn to the moral dangers arising  
from insufficient supervision, and that 100,000 copies of leaflets, entitled  
respectively 'Information for the use of girls on leaving school' and  
'Information for parents, teachers, and ministers for the purpose of safe-  
guarding girls seeking employment,' should be printed and distributed."

"Lord Hill, the chairman of the Sub-committee, said he believed that  
they all entered upon the inquiry with open minds and with the full  
intention of having the question thoroughly thrashed out, and with the  
desire to prepare a report which would be acceptable to the great public  
bodies throughout the country and to the public as a whole. The report  
now presented was unanimous. An amendment had been tabled, but it  
was by a member who differed from them on one point only. The Sub-  
committee believed that the sex hygiene could not be taught in class.  
They found, however, that there was a great demand throughout the  
country for some kind of teaching on this subject, and recommended that  
such instruction should be given individually to the older boys and girls  
before leaving school by the head teachers, and also that the subject might  
be taught in the evening institutions. They might further hope to induce  
voluntary agencies to take the matter up in the various young people's  
institutes."

"A long debate followed, but eventually the report was unanimously  
adopted."

The same question is also dealt with in the annual report of  
the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,  
presented to the Council Meeting on May 26th.

"One of the topics of newspaper discussion during the year, says the  
report, was whether children, especially girls, should be told the  
elementary facts of life, and, if so, by whom—parent or teacher. It is  
impossible to spend many days in considering the reports of inspectors  
forwarded to the Central Office for instructions, without coming to the  
conclusion that, whether people like it or not, children are being told now,  
and that, unfortunately, they get their information in the quiet corners of  
school playgrounds, in their games in the streets and parks, and in a  
hundred other ways. It is a rare occurrence to have to advise on any case in  
which the serious offence has been committed, or on the lesser charge of  
indecent assault, without discovering that, had parents gained the confi-  
dence of their children before the lesson of the street had been learnt,  
they would have shielded the children against harm. The dangers of  
silence are known, the evils are apparent. Admitting that under present  
conditions it is too much to expect all parents to advise their children,  
there is everything in favour of the wise word spoken by the discreet  
teacher. There is as much need for thought on this matter in the case  
of boys as of girls. In one branch there has been a succession of cases  
in which children have corrupted each other by information, and have  
been taken advantage of without having the remotest idea of the seriousness  
of what they were doing or of the consequences. The whole question is  
worthy of the most careful attention of all who are interested in the  
welfare of the young."

"The ordinary income of the Society for the year was £81,713,  
showing a gain of £3,908 on the year. The expenditure was £83,286, an  
increase of £2,937."

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

# THE BURBERRY

Patterns,  
Prices,  
and Illus-  
trated  
Book of  
Models  
Post Free  
on  
request.



THE BURBERRY.

THE WORLD OVER—repre-  
sentative women, whether  
they live in town or country,  
all agree that only ONE top-  
coat will stand the most  
critical tests to which they  
can put it—

### THAT COAT IS THE BURBERRY

ITS SUCCESS has been  
phenomenal. Its value has  
been attested by thousands  
who appreciate its light-  
weight, ease, weatherproof-  
ness, perfect self-ventilating  
properties, its longevity and  
its distinction.

EVERY IDEA that tends to  
increase comfort and  
security is expressed in  
THE BURBERRY.

For Twenty-five Years  
the supremacy of THE  
BURBERRY has been unchal-  
lenged, though imitations  
abound.

But who wants an imitation  
when the real thing is avail-  
able?

AVOID THE FALSE ECON-  
OMY OF MERE CHEAPNESS  
AND SEE THAT YOUR  
WEATHERPROOF IS A  
BURBERRY.

BURBERRY COATS  
CLEANED and reproofed by  
Burberrys are returned re-  
fortified against rain, and  
practically as good as new.

**BURBERRYS**  
Haymarket LONDON  
8 & 10, Bvd. Malesherbes,  
PARIS

BASINGSTOKE;  
also Provincial Agents.



Economy is more a  
question of what you  
get than of what you  
give. At Marshall &  
Snelgrove's you get the  
best, and give incidentally—the least for it.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.











## DERRY & TOMS

KENSINGTON · HIGH STREET · LONDON · W

### Millinery for the Races

With the Gatwick Meeting on the 12th & 13th; Ascot on the 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th; Folkestone on the 25th & 26th; Sandown on the 27th, and Newmarket commencing on the 30th, June still offers plenty of entertainment for the ardent Race-goer.

DERRY & TOMS have long been renowned for the unparalleled smartness and charming individuality of their Millinery.

They claim to have the greatest Millinery Display in Europe—an exhibition which at all times comprises some 4,000 delightful creations—every one different.

At the moment DERRY & TOMS are making a special feature of becoming head-gear for the Races.