

# The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of  
**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**  
Societies.

Registered as a Newspaper.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

Price One Penny.

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## Notes and Comments.

### Suffragists and the Police.

We are glad to know that action is being taken by the N.U. Executive with regard to the hooliganism sometimes present at Suffrage meetings. The N.U. deputation to Mr. McKenna had no accusations of brutality or wanton and deliberate neglect on the part of the police, to bring. On the contrary, the force, especially in London, has often shown itself both friendly and skilful in handling the crowds. The complaint is rather that so few police were present on many occasions, that if trouble arose, they could not possibly deal with it. And, further, that there is a general impression that these failures do not greatly matter, as Suffrage meetings are "fair game." It is this impression against which the police are bound to make a stand by enforcing order, and at once. They are not, except in the Metropolis, under the Home Office; nevertheless, Mr. McKenna could no doubt dispel this impression if he chose, and we rejoice to know that he quite agreed with the deputation on this point. With regard to the conviction of many of our organisers that the hooliganism was directly attributable to the Anti-Suffragists who preceded them, it is significant that on one or two occasions, when the route had to be altered at the last moment, excellent meetings were held in the midst of neighbourhoods where hooliganism had prevailed. Information is being collected at headquarters that a full report may be sent to the Home Secretary.

### The "Favoured Position" of Women.

Twenty women have passed the Final Honours History school at Oxford, one in the first class (Miss Dorothy Dymond, of Somerville College); seven in the second; nine in the third; and three in the fourth. If they were men, they would now be Bachelors of Arts. But being women, they have to be content with doing the work and paying the fees.

### Wanted—a Sense of Humour.

The distinguished Professor Theresa Labriola has had her appeal against the decision of the Court of Appeal, refusing her permission to practise at the bar, dismissed by the Court of Cassation. The final decision was based by the judge on the position of a married woman in Italy. She may not, it seems,

"exercise the function of advocate" without the consent of her husband, who may, moreover, revoke his consent at will, and "silence her in the midst of her pleadings." On these grounds, the judge solemnly pronounced his decision against Professor Theresa Labriola. We are irresistibly reminded of the last scene of Mr. Barrie's comedy—"What Every Woman Knows." All hangs, it will be remembered, on the ability of the husband to see—and laugh at—the unspeakable absurdity of his own position. He does see it. He cannot help laughing. It sometimes seems as though the whole "woman's movement" would become unnecessary, if only all men had as much sense of humour as that admirable Scotchman.

### The National Federation of Women Workers.

The N.F.W.W. held its seventh annual conference in Glasgow on August 2nd, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell presiding. They were welcomed on behalf of the Corporation by Bailie Alston, and on behalf of Glasgow Trade-unionists by Councillor Turner.

Miss Tuckwell dwelt on the success of the Trade Boards Act where they apply, but pointed out their very partial application even in a single trade. They all desired to see more women factory-inspectors appointed, and fines and over-time abolished. Strikes must only be resorted to when "a wealthy and solid phalanx of trade unionism" existed to fight them out.

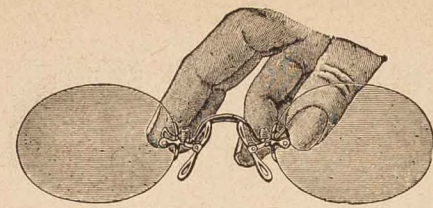
Miss Sloan, demanding a Truck Act abolishing all fines, stated where they had been swept away no bad results had followed.

Miss Avery proposed the extension of the Trade Boards Act to all trades not paying a living wage. She pointed out that among the box-makers, card-box makers were better off by 4s. a week, but tin box-makers are not helped at all. Now, some laundry-workers were proposed for inclusion in the Act, but others were to be left outside. This was a danger, for "they all knew the evils of low wages. It drove women to immorality by sending them on the streets."

Mrs. Lamont demanded the appointment of more women factory-inspectors, including some who had worked in factories themselves.

### "Penalising Marriage."

It is one of the ironies of legislation by men only that it has again and again placed the married woman in an inferior position to her unmarried sister in defiance of the doctrine so constantly urged upon Suffragists, that only the married are really doing woman's duty in woman's proper sphere. The Insurance Act was a glaring example of this tendency, since it put the unmarried mother in a superior position to the married as regards maternity benefit; and the married woman who worked outside her home in a superior position to the married woman who worked in it. As regards the maternity benefit, we hope this will now be altered, but it remains true of other insurance; and while men laud to the skies the woman whose work is done in the home, they reserve the advantages of insurance to the woman who goes out of it. Dr. Marie Stopes calls further attention to the unfair incidence of the Income Tax, from the same point of view. An unmarried woman, whether living by herself or with a man who is not her husband,



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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.

### Short Cuts.

There are no short cuts. All the world seeks them. There is no instinct of human nature more persistent than the belief that they exist, that they can be found, that they can bring one to the desired haven with greater swiftness than the straightest high-road. But in fact there are no short cuts.

Not long ago, the *Spectator* had an article on the desire of nearly all of us for "royal roads." It is the same desire as that for short cuts. Whether we convince ourselves that we shall achieve long life by eating an apple daily before breakfast, or success by taking six deep breaths after a bath, or knowledge by some inexplicable *memoria technica*, or wealth by "backing a winner," it is the same hope that a short cut may be found to save much labour that is at the bottom of all. And in every political agitation there is present the same desire. An anarchist whose object is quite honestly and simply the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, loses patience with the slow intellectual processes of the rest of us, and easily believes that to strike the life of one ruler will bring the end of all government nearer: nor does the fact that repeated experiences have proved him wrong dissuade the next anarchist from trying the same way to his end. The English, who are probably more patient than most people, cut off the head of Charles I., to fall at the feet of his disreputable son and secure the monarchy in Great Britain more firmly than ever.

"I have come to the conclusion," said a Finnish delegate at Budapest, "that methods of revolution are always a mistake. However great the provocation—and in my country there has been provocation enough!—I have learned to distrust them altogether." Miss Furujhelm is by nature, according to herself, a revolutionary. Her sympathies are with those who are in haste. Her country's history might make anyone believe in the necessity for revolution, one would think. But on the contrary, it has made her believe in evolution, and distrust with the dread born of tragic experience, the "short cut" in political affairs.

If even in Finland this is true, it should be more obviously true with us. But human nature remains the same, and the short cut is as tempting here as there. It was curious to find so many of the delegates to Budapest convinced that it was indeed precisely here—in Great Britain—that the slow process of evolution was either impossible or unnecessary: one was never quite sure which! It was solemnly believed by quite a number of people that in this really very democratic country it was possible for a Government to stand up against the determined and enthusiastic demand of the House of Commons, reflecting the determined and enthusiastic demand of practically the whole of the electorate, and refuse it. The Cabinet—or in more extreme cases—Mr. Asquith alone, stood between the country and the measure (Women's Suffrage) which it imperiously and even uproariously demanded. Execrated by all, in lonely and satanic wickedness, the Prime Minister governed in defiance of all, and refused what all the world demanded that he should yield.

Such a misunderstanding of the position is sufficiently unreasonable abroad: it becomes positively grotesque when indulged in at home. Let us, once for all, have done with this political idiocy. Let us face the truth, and admit what we all know to be the fact—that if such a demand existed as has been suggested, it would not be necessary to take a hatchet to the

escapes more lightly than a married woman, whose income is assessed with her husband's, and therefore taxed when, alone, it would not be touched. Moreover, the unmarried woman has the rebate paid to her; the married woman has it paid to her husband, with no means of recovering it. And when attention is called to these grievances, no one attempts to defend them but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who does so on the score of the profit accruing to the Treasury! Is this all that the Anti-Suffragist talk about woman's sphere comes to? That marriage is to be taxed in order that the Exchequer may gain? Alas! How many Anti-Suffragists would become Suffragists if their respect for wife and motherhood would lead them to look a little closer into the attitude of the law towards sacred things.

### The White Slave Traffic Agitation.

The denial of Mr. McKenna that any cases of forcible abduction of young girls had taken place at all constitutes a challenge to all those who have information on the subject. It is inevitably difficult to obtain evidence of a conclusive character, when to be silent must seem to those who know the only possible amends that can be made to those who have been irretrievably wronged. When Mr. Stead tried to persuade the world that hideous outrages were perpetrated on young children, he was met with the same persistent, and no doubt sincere, denial on the part of the authorities. Few would believe that such things could be, and no one who knew would give evidence. It will be remembered that Mr. Stead was at last obliged to commit the technical offence which he had staggered belief by asserting to be a possibility not only technically, but in all its horror. He was sent to prison for it, but the world could no longer refuse to believe. And in view of the fact that the white-slaver is still active, and the traffic hardly checked, we must strongly urge that those who have evidence of the particular offence denied by Mr. McKenna should give it, at whatever cost. Meanwhile, it is the duty of all who are interested in moral reform to demand a Commission of Inquiry, that sworn evidence may be taken.

### The "Globe" and the Piccadilly Flat Case.

We rejoice that there is one newspaper courageous enough to take up this now notorious case, and trust that the *Globe* will press its demand for investigation until the truth comes to light. The Criminal Law Amendment Act becomes a farce if it is to be administered in such a way that a woman convicted under its provisions receives three months in the second division, while another for being concerned in the printing of the *Suffragette* gets six months in the third. No reader of the *COMMON CAUSE* will suppose that we regard the offences of the Militants lightly. But such a standard of values as is implied in these two sentences is an outrage upon decency and morals. To what end do we agitate for reforms if this is to be the end of them? And what conviction does Mr. McKenna's assurance that no cases of forcible abduction are known carry, when the counter-assertion that a Sandhurst cadet writes to demand "an innocent girl" is made, and none apparently dares do more than refuse the name of the boy? What names were on the books of this horrible establishment? Why are its clients to be shielded? Does anyone—outside the House of Commons—seriously suppose that the White Slave Traffic can be destroyed while those who create it by their demands are so sedulously protected from public indignation? If our rulers suppose that by passing a law to flog those who supply what is demanded by others they have done enough for decency, they extraordinarily mistake the temper of the public on this question. If some who are concerned in this matter are, as it is said, in high places, the more need that we should have the truth. We do not admit Mr. McKenna's plea that their names "are not relevant to the case."

### Morals and the "English Review."

At the opposite end of the pole stands the *English Review*, which publishes an article attacking the promoters of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and refuses to publish a reply; follows it up (most suitably) by an article announcing that "all unmarried men are immoral," and almost openly encouraging them to be so; refuses again to publish any reply, on the grounds that they "cannot enter into a newspaper controversy"; and publishes again this month another article of the same kind. Quite apart from the merits of the expedients set forth or darkly hinted at in these articles, this method of conducting a paper deserves to be pilloried. With regard to the articles themselves, they hint at many disgusting substitutes for morality, but lack the courage to state them openly. The hypocrisy of virtue is less repulsive than this hypocrisy of vice, and we once more urge the writer of the two articles under different names to tell us what he means.

Prime Minister; he would already have yielded, or he would have gone. The picture presented to our eager eyes by some inflamed enthusiasts is a caricature. To pretend that Mr. Asquith is really standing between an infuriated electorate and Women's Suffrage is that worst kind of cant—the cant that deceives those that talk it. It is a wretched cant that is intended to deceive; but it is a more demoralising kind that intoxicates one's own imagination. Let us rid ourselves of every trace of the intellectual debauchery which delights to imagine a state of affairs glaringly impossible in any even partially democratic country. Nothing is to be gained by shirking the truth.

We believe that this caricature of the real position has arisen out of the old desire to find a short cut. Weary of the laborious and slow business of arousing the electorate, it becomes, in comparison, a refreshing delight to lay all the blame on the Prime Minister. How much swifter to "frighten" one minister, than to convert eight millions of electors!

But the process no more achieves the end in view than the slaying of one autocrat brings the ideals of the anarchist to pass. It only sets them further off. There are no short cuts.

What degree of truth is there in this fanciful picture? First it is true that there are hardly any Anti-Suffragists. There are hardly any men or women who believe that no women ought to vote, when honestly disregarding the counter-pleas of "militancy," "the thin end of the wedge," and the other well-worn arguments by which people excuse themselves for denying what they know they ought to give. Secondly, there are a great and increasing number of people who actively desire that women should be enfranchised. Thirdly, it is true that the Prime Minister ignores these facts. It is true that he underestimates the popular demand, and fails to realise that his handling of the situation has disgusted many. It is true that his refusal to meet deputations which had a right to be met has aroused great resentment. Looking further back, it is clear that the Prime Minister has overridden the expressed wish not only of the House of Commons but of the majority in his own Cabinet. All this is true. But in all this, Mr. Asquith has only behaved as nine politicians out of ten would have behaved. He is opposed to Women's Suffrage. He will continue to oppose it, as long as he is allowed. And he will do so by all the means at the service of an accomplished politician, determined to put off doing what he probably knows will have to be done at last.

Mr. Asquith will not act until he must. He must, when the country not only assents to but demands Women's Suffrage. Something towards this end may be done, and no doubt has been done, by forcing him into impossible positions, by showing him to the world as the Liberal Minister of coercion, who threatened the freedom of the Press, and permitted new and extraordinary measures of repression. But the right and straightforward way lies through the appeal to the country. The fact always remains that it is the electors who can force the pace, public opinion which is our one effective weapon, popular demand which can alone compel the reluctant politician. Nothing is gained by the pretence of our opponents that Anti-Suffragists really exist in large numbers: everyone is perfectly well aware that they do not. Nothing is gained by our persuading ourselves that the Prime Minister alone stands between us and our goal. He has been able to oppose us, and will be able to oppose us, until the electors not only ask but compel him to yield or go. Then there will come, no doubt, more attempts to delay, in Mrs. Humphry Ward's phrase, to "ward off" the moment of victory. There will be need of utmost watchfulness, of persistent endeavour, of unwearied self-restraint. But victory cannot be denied. It is true we should have liked a man at the head of affairs—of whatever party—who could lead, rather than follow, the advancing idealism of the people. But it is the salvation of democracy that when it has no great men, or cannot find them, it can take the lead itself, and force its trustees to keep the pace.

We have recently had a somewhat dramatic illustration of this truth. It was certainly with no idea of seeking a "short cut" that the Pilgrims set out to walk from Newcastle and Land's End to London, appealing as they passed to all who would hear, seeking evidence of support, and arousing enthusiasm wherever they went. Truly, it was a toilsome way to work. But because it was directed to those to whom alone the Prime Minister is responsible; because by its very simplicity, earnestness, and courage, it moved the country as nothing else that we have done; because, in a word, it formed and lifted public opinion, it has also had its effect on him who can delay, but not deny, the hour of victory.

Mr. Asquith will receive a deputation from the National Union on Friday, August 8th.

## In Parliament.

July 29th.

**MENTAL DEFICIENCY BILL.**—This Bill provides that of the persons co-opted by the local authorities on the Committees for the care of the mentally defective, some shall be women—and where local authorities have appointed one or more visiting committees or Asylums Committees under the Lunacy Acts, these shall also have the care of the mentally deficient, and shall have added to them at least two women.

The Bill was carried by 176 to 4.

July 30th.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL (STANDING COMMITTEE).**—The thorny question of the married women came up again.

Mr. MacCallum Scott (L., Glasgow, Bridgeton) proposed a new clause, which would place the woman who had married an alien in the same relationship to insurance as a British subject, and entitle her to receive full benefit.

Lord Wolmer (U., Newton) strongly objected to the new clause, on the ground that it would make naturalisation easier, and give "people who are really aliens" all the privileges of insurance.—Mr. MacCallum Scott pointed out that the clause "was limited entirely to a woman who, having been a British subject before marriage, has ceased to be a British subject by reason of her marriage with an alien." This explanation did not satisfy Lord Wolmer.

"If," said the noble Lord, "a woman marries an alien, she is an alien, and her remedy is that her husband should become a British subject." The clause was accepted by the Government.

Mr. Harry Lawson (U., Mile End) next tried his powers of persuasion. He reminded his noble friend that the Committee had already laid it down that the maternity benefit is the mother's benefit. "If it is the mother's benefit, the money is not going to an alien; it is going to a British subject."

Lord Wolmer thought that if the hon. member for Bridgeton wished to make it easier for English women to marry foreigners and enjoy all the privileges of remaining English people, he ought to bring in a Bill to do so.

Mr. Masterman (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) moved an amendment which would enable Societies to give the wife of an alien insured person the full maternity benefit. The amendment was carried by 41 to 2.

July 31st.

Clauses were added to the Bill, providing that a woman who is an employed contributor and the wife of an insured person shall receive maternity benefit on her own insurance in those cases where her husband, being in arrears or having failed to pay a sufficient number of contributions, would not be entitled to maternity benefit in respect of his own insurance; also, that at least one woman shall be on every Sub-Committee formed by an Insurance Committee for dealing with the administration of any benefit. Another clause entitles the insured married woman to double maternity benefit, instead of the sickness or disablement benefit. Any woman receiving such sum in respect of her own insurance must abstain from remunerative work for four weeks after her confinement.

At time of going to press the question of maternity insurance was still being discussed.

### Questions.

July 31st.

Viscount Wolmer asked Mr. McKenna what authority he had for offering pardon to one of the convicted Suffragettes on condition that she resigned her membership of the W. S. & P. U.

Mr. McKenna: "I have made no such offer."

In reply to a question from Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. McKenna said he was not in possession of any information as to the number of police employed to watch Suffragettes, and that it would not be in the public interest to give it.

**PRISONERS' SENTENCES.**—Viscount Wolmer asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that a woman, Queenie Gerald was, on conviction of keeping a house of ill-fame, sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division; whereas Miss Agnes Lake, for being concerned in printing the *Suffragette* newspaper, was given a sentence of six months in the third division: and did he propose "to mitigate the severity of the last sentence in any way?"

Mr. McKenna replied that he had no power to increase sentences.

Viscount Wolmer: "Does the right hon. gentleman think those two sentences represent equal justice?"

August 5th.

Mr. Booth asked the Prime Minister if any answer has yet been given to the medical profession concerning their request for a Royal Commission on venereal disease; and whether, in view of the fact that the Government are opposed to any suggestion for the re-enactment of the Contagious Diseases Acts, can any assurance be given that the subject shall not be reopened by any Commission that may be appointed?

The Prime Minister: "The matter is still under consideration."

Questions were also put to Mr. McKenna with regard to the Piccadilly Flat case, and the suppression of the names of the men implicated. Mr. McKenna replied that the names "were not relevant to the case." On this point, we feel bound, though with very great reluctance, to print part of the summary given in the *Globe* of Wednesday, August 6th:—

"The prosecuting counsel was bold enough to mention one aider and abettor, but he was a nobody; 'the names of the other writers of the letters and frequenters of the flat it was not necessary to give.' On whose instructions did Mr. Travers Humphreys adopt that line? Why was the name of the creature who asked Queenie Gerald to procure 'an entirely innocent girl' suppressed? Why, when the Treasury had abundant evidence from the diary of the 'trade of procurers' was not that charge formulated in the indictment at the Sessions and supported by arraignment of the men concerned, along with Queenie Gerald?"

"We assert that the Act of 1912 was passed after much sincere and earnest effort by many high-minded men and women to check a particularly callous and odious form of wrongdoing. Yet they complain—and their complaint is bitterly just—that in the very first case in which a woman and male 'clients' are concerned those clients secure the protection of the very office in the State which should be readiest to expose and denounce them before the law, because they happened to add to their crime the added offence of being highly placed in social and in political circles."

"We challenge Mr. McKenna to disprove this in the only way possible, by giving in his place in the House of Commons the names which, known to the police and to others, have been carefully suppressed by the Public Prosecutor, and for whose action the Home Secretary is before Parliament responsible. If he seeks to justify what has been done he must satisfy the public that there could be no ulterior motive in what is alleged to be a deliberate hushing-up of a grave, if unsavoury, scandal."

## The Saving of Child Life.

This week marks an epoch in the history of the science of health, for no less than three important medical conferences are taking place in London; the seventeenth International Congress of Medicine, the fifth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and of special interest to women—the meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality.

It is encouraging to learn that during the past seven years the rate of infant mortality has decreased by 30 per cent. More than 200,000 children's lives have been saved which would have been lost if the former rate of infant mortality had been maintained. Last year the saving was over 50,000, or very nearly the total emigration from Great Britain to Australia. In spite of improvement, however, the waste of child life is still appalling, and it is to be hoped that as a result of the Conference steps will be taken to deal with the conditions which cause this sacrifice.

Foremost among these are undoubtedly bad housing and defective sanitation. Everyone knows that there are thousands of families in this country living in conditions in which good health is practically impossible; but few realise that in many of our towns even people earning good wages cannot obtain decent accommodation. The report on Infant and Child Mortality lately issued by the Local Government Board contains the most revolting disclosures as to the sanitary condition of the poorer quarters of certain manufacturing towns, while in many places the lack of a proper water supply makes cleanliness in the home almost an impossibility for the overworked mother. The housing problem must be faced in a more resolute spirit, if the nation really values the lives of its children—not dealt with in half-hearted fashion, as it has been hitherto.

Poverty, of course, is another important factor in the waste of child life, entailing as it does the inadequate nourishment, and usually the overwork, of the mother. On the subject of work of the mother Mr. John Burns—who delivered the inaugural address at the Conference on Monday—had, as usual, much to say. Women are watching Mr. Burns with some anxiety, for he is suspected of a desire to limit the work of all married women, indiscriminately. While regretting, as all thinking people must, that the young mother should be obliged to work outside her home, suffragists are strongly opposed to the suggestions made from time to time by male legislators for curtailing the mothers' work without making

any provision for their maintenance or giving them any stronger claim upon their husbands for support. Dr. Newsholme—writer of the Local Government Board Report—while denouncing the industrial employment of mothers of infants as a serious evil—confirms the wisdom of the suffragist attitude:—

"It may be accepted that under circumstances of extreme poverty the money earned by the mother, who has to leave her infant for this purpose, may have greater influence in reducing infant mortality than the same mother would be able to exercise under the circumstances of still deeper poverty which her stay at home would have meant."

Further on Dr. Newsholme again shows the dangers of curtailing the mother's right to work without safeguarding her maintenance:—

"In very many families, the husband's earnings are diverted entirely, or in large part, to drink or gambling, while the wife is left without the means to fulfil the duties implied in her life-long contract of family service. Yet there appear to be no sufficient means of compelling such husbands, week by week, to contribute to the maintenance of their families."

Many men, too, with the best will in the world, cannot provide adequately for their families. No data seems available as to the proportion of mothers who are driven to work by poverty, but it does not seem likely that any considerable number would do so from choice while their husbands are able and willing to maintain them. The Insurance Act, by providing maternity benefit for the wife and medical attendance and sick pay for the husband, is doing a good deal to reduce the necessity for married women's work, but there are still, from various causes, a number of families largely dependent on the earnings of the mother.

Anti-natal hygiene was one of the subjects occupying the attention of the Conference, and a resolution was passed calling on the Government to give explicit powers of making grants for infant consultations and schools for mothers. In this country the care of expectant mothers is often terribly neglected, and it is noteworthy that among the Jews—who have a very high standard of family life—it is rarely that a woman in such circumstances goes out to work, however poor the family may be. By dint of sacrifice, her relatives provide the necessary care, and as a result the infant mortality among the Jewish population of any particular district usually compares favourably with that of the rest of the inhabitants.

Speaking of the achievements of the last few years in reducing infant mortality, Mr. Burns mentioned the Notification of Births Act, which was now adopted in 400 districts; and expressed a hope that a Pure Milk Bill might later on "accelerate the movement." We hope it may; but this does not lessen our regret that the Bill—being interesting mainly to non-voters—was dropped this year. In New Zealand, which has the lowest infant death-rate in the world, the question of the scientific feeding of infants has been carefully studied, but a delegate from that country affirmed that England is lavishly supplied with literature on the care of babies containing positively dangerous advice. Certainly the advantages of natural nourishment are not sufficiently understood in this country, and the failure of mothers to nurse their infants is responsible for much preventable loss of life.

There is need, too, for the teaching of a higher standard of morality and for the awakening of the nation to the enormous suffering, and the dangers to the race, arising from laxity. Mr. Burns, in his address, pleaded that society should put aside "prurient delicacy" and deal with the question from the medical and human side. Eminent medical men spoke even more plainly and strongly on this subject, and the following resolution was passed by the Conference:—

"In view of the large percentage of still-births and infant deaths directly attributable to venereal diseases, and considering that infant blindness and other congenital defects are in many cases due to the same cause, the English-speaking Conference on Infant Mortality urges the respective Governments of the countries therein represented each to appoint a commission to inquire into the prevalence, the causes, the provision of treatment, and the possibility of the prevention of these diseases."

In a further series of articles it is proposed to deal with "Child Welfare Work," including "Children's Care Committees," and the skilled supervision of infantile life. Dr. Newsholme admits that medical students, in the course of their training, though receiving considerable instruction in the treatment of children's complaints, have "little in the treatment of infants' complaints, and still less in the management of infancy." But surely this is women's work? Why is it that most of our children's hospitals do not admit women students or take women upon their medical staff, while the same is true of the large majority of maternity hospitals? It is difficult, as Dr. Alice Gregory pointed out, for a woman even to obtain a really adequate training as a midwife.

## What Women are Doing.

### In the Police Force.

The Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., speaking at the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said of the women-police in California:—"I would not, if I could, dispense with their services. In fact, I have petitioned the City Council to permit me to appoint five emergency police-women, and to provide additional regular police-women. Also, I plan to form an auxiliary body of twenty-five club women who have taken a keen interest in assisting us to suppress the traffic in girls." He added: "It was through Women's Suffrage we obtained recognition for our police-women, and my experience with them causes me to believe that in every metropolitan department there is work for them."

### In State Service.

"Women," said the same authority, "seldom appear as office-seekers. When they do, though, they are amply qualified. Californian women were enfranchised in October, 1911, and down to date (July, 1913) I have yet to hear of one woman elected or appointed to office who has failed in her trust." A woman has been made Special Agent of the State Labour Commission to look after the industrial conditions of working-women and girls. Another has been appointed a member of the City's Civil Service Commission.

### Women and War.

Besides the work done by women nurses and convoy corps, the Women's Suffrage Union of Serbia has given its energies to caring for those left unprovided and helpless. The President is organising a home for fatherless children. One of the Vice-Presidents organised a hospital run entirely by women and considered to be the best in Belgrade. Another is at Monastir helping the poorest families with organised relief.

### City Councillors.

The thirteen women City Councillors of Copenhagen are doing work that the fifty-five men were apparently too busy to attend to. They have arranged that women-inspectors shall be employed in women's lodging-houses, and that the Health Commissioners in charge of adopted children shall all be women.

### Women in School Administrative Positions.

The *Woman Voter* states that "the figures just compiled by the United States Bureau of Education show that four States—Colorado, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming—have women at the head of their State school systems, and that there are now 495 women county superintendents in the United States, nearly double the number ten years ago. In Montana, where there are thirty counties, only one man is reported as holding the position of county superintendent. Indiana has a woman as assistant State superintendent, New York reports forty-two women "district superintendents" as against twelve in 1900, and there are many cities that have women on their school boards as well as women superintendents and assistant superintendents."

On the other hand, in the teaching profession itself, the number of men is increasing in those States where "equal pay for equal work" has been established. This is all to the good.

Appointment should be by merit, not by cheapness, and when this is the rule it works well not only for men and women who teach, but for the children who are taught.

### Women Jurors.

When the women of Washington, U.S.A., were enfranchised, twelve were at once summoned to serve as jurors. Eleven were so alarmed that they asked and received exemption. The twelfth—quite an old woman—remained to serve. The next month, three women, encouraged by her example, served also. This was in 1911. Now there are forty women serving, and public opinion is all on their side. A writer in the *Independent* says: "Gradually the woman-juror worked into harness, broke down tradition, shattered precedent, and brought in verdicts that were apparently as just and equitable as any the all-male juries had rendered." The women seem to have a sense of humour, too. Mr. Farley writes: "A woman was awarded one dollar only, for breach of promise, against a man who gave more promise of being a liability than an asset as a husband; on the ground that she was better off without him!"

### Women at Medical Congresses.

At the International Medical Congress, which is meeting this week in London, a number of women doctors are present, including representatives from St. Petersburg, Vienna, Copenhagen, various parts of Germany, and the United States. Among those reading papers at the Congress are Dr. A. Louise McLray, Miss F. M. Huxley (Glasgow), and Miss Marjorie Macnaughten (Edinburgh). On Thursday the women representatives were entertained at a luncheon given by the London School of Medicine for Women, under the presidency of Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Women, of course, took part also in the conference on infant mortality, held on Monday and Tuesday, papers being contributed by Dr. Caroline Hedger (Chicago), and Miss Gregory, Hon. Secy. of the Council for the Higher Training of Midwives, Mrs. Kitson Clark, president of the Leeds Babies' Welcomes, Dr. Helen Macmurchy (Toronto), and Miss Barbara Sutherland, whose paper was read by Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, to whom she acts as assistant. The Administrative Section of the Conference was presided over on Tuesday morning by the Countess of Aberdeen, the subject for discussion being "the administrative control of the milk supply."

### Flying by a member of the N.U.

On Monday, July 28th, a party of members of the National Union, pilgrims and others, visited the Hendon Aerodrome, by kind invitation of the management (through the good offices of Mrs. Hinscliffe, who sits upon one of the committees of direction). Among those present were Lady Strachey and Miss P. Strachey, Mrs. Harley, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Miss Leadley Brown, Miss Deverell, Miss Hoblyn, Miss Walshe, Miss Helen Ward, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Hinscliffe and a few other supporters not belonging to the Union. The weather was perfect, and the National Union colours made a brave show in the sun, both on the persons of those present and also on Miss Vaughan Jenkins and Miss Ward's cars, both decorated with THE COMMON CAUSE posters.

The culminating event from the suffragist point of view was Miss Walshe's flight in an aeroplane. She was announced as "Miss Walshe, a member of the London Branch of the National Union of W.S. Societies," and this announcement, as well as the flight itself, was greeted with hearty cheers, and an Aerodrome official asked for a piece of the colours worn, to be framed and hung up in the grounds office as a memento of the historic occasion.

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

Every woman has some influence over the people she lives with; just as every man has. But this does not prevent the man from wanting a vote as well. He knows that some of the things he wants can be got by the use of influence, but he knows from experience that they can be got much more quickly and effectively

### By Voters

than by people without votes. Asking with a vote and asking without a vote are very much like digging with a spade and digging with your fingers. Digging with a spade is a much more satisfactory business and has much more satisfactory results for the digger.

Perhaps you think this may be true of men, but that women are better off with influence only. No doubt it is true that with influence something may be done. We have all heard of the woman who had so much influence with her husband that he gave her all the things he didn't want himself. But if you just look at the facts you will see that a woman without a vote is as much like a digger without a spade as a voteless man is.

### Digging with your Fingers

is very slow, and not very thorough. So women, by using influence, have succeeded in getting *some* rights over their own children, but they had to wait and work years before they succeeded, and even now their rights are so small that the father is really *the only legal parent* of the children born of both. Women in America also agitated for years to get

### Equal Guardianship of Children.

In Massachusetts, where they have no votes, they got it after fifty-one years' work. In California, where they have the vote, they got it the same year that the vote was granted. Again, women here got the Married Women's Property Act passed after an enormously lengthy agitation; and the women who worked for that Act, and won it, are

### All Suffragists Now,

for they say they would not have had to give a lifetime to that single reform if they had had votes. It is the same with nearly all women who have worked for great reforms. Whether they won them or not, they have learned that you have to work ten times as hard and ten times as long for everything you get when you work without a vote. Josephine Butler succeeded in getting the C. D. Acts repealed, but the work

### Made Her a Suffragist

all the same. She said: "How much easier our work would have been if we had been working *inside the Constitution?*" In New York recently, the women teachers succeeded in getting their salaries raised to the level of men's—one of the things that Suffragists want, too—but although they succeeded, they are all asking now for the vote, because they see that in the States where women vote, teachers get equal pay for equal work without having to agitate for years and years to get it.

From all this, women have begun to think the argument that they "haven't got time for politics" will not hold water. They see that

### It Saves Time to Have a Vote.

They see, too, that you not only dig quicker, but you dig better, with a spade. Some of the laws that have been passed to help women are very clumsy, and might have been much better if men had known what women really needed. The Insurance Act, for instance, gave the maternity benefit to the father instead of the mother. Now, when this is realised to be an injustice, politicians say: "Oh, but it would be a slur on men to take it away from them!" We say it should never have been given, and then

### No one would have felt insulted.

Mr. Masterman (in charge of the Bill) also said: "It is a serious question how far they should tear up completely the existing system for the sake of the exceptions." It is always difficult to persuade people to "tear up the existing system," and much better to be sure that "the system" shall be a little more sensible at the start.

And, in spite of all that may be done by "influence," there are some reforms that

### Almost Everyone Agrees To

which cannot be got at all by the people who have no votes. The most glaring example of this is the divorce law which holds up a different standard of morality for husband and wife. Almost everybody, whether man or woman, Suffragist or Anti-Suffragist, agrees that this is a real grievance, and one which ought to be remedied. Not long ago, the Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into our marriage and divorce laws. They sat for a very long time, and heard a great many people give evidence. In the end, they produced their Reports. There had to be two Reports, because the members of the Royal Commission could not agree on a great many points. There were very few points, indeed, on which they did agree; but one of them was that

### Both Sexes Should Stand on an Equal Footing.

These Reports were presented to the Government. What do they do? Absolutely nothing! They appoint a Commission; they take up the valuable time of very busy and important people; they get the recommendations they asked for; and when they are expected to introduce legislation, they say they will not do so, even on the point on which

### The Commissioners Were Unanimous.

Do you wonder that when this is the way their acknowledged grievances are treated, women begin to think they want something a little more effective than "influence"? They know very well that votes will not do everything, but they know that the people with votes get on faster than the people without, and they are determined that when they dig, they will dig with a spade.

## THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant, Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district, and to receive their organ "The Common Cause."

I herewith enclose cheque for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

To the Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (in full.)  
Society for Women's Suffrage,  
Or the Secretary, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

\* Please cross out if not required.

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### Liverpool Landing Stage.

It was a wintry afternoon, growing late, and the sunset was gathering up its battalions for a crimson glory. The air was swift and exhilarating. Everything raced in it; the wind with boisterous shouting; billowy clouds in a clear sky; little, eager, frost-white waves. Against the landing stage and the great ship which lay alongside ready to take many emigrants to America, the water plashed joyously. The air was full of sounds that drowned even the roar of the wind, chains creaking on strain, the tread of many feet, and the shouting and hum of voices. She was one of the smaller American liners, and even her first-class passengers had not the appearance of princelings. There were some among them who regarded the other continent as "just across the herring pond"; but there were others to whom it was the cloud engulfing the future. Against the gunwale stood a family who filled the air with clatter. A man in new clothes and a greatcoat was the centre of the group. He was a product of the towns, under-sized, sallow of complexion, but with the sharp look of an intelligence that deals continuously with rapidly adjusting circumstances, and whose omance is of a world recreated in enginery. He spoke hardly at all, and then in nervous starts. He was accompanied by a thin, white-faced woman, whose forced hilarity proclaimed itself in unnatural shrieking. Two baby girls played hide and seek round her skirts, and two boys blew stridently on new horns. There was another woman, carrying a baby, whose face was like a jolly harvest moon over the corn, and whose rosy cheeks had amusingly mobile dimples. She was bearing the burden of jollity for the party, and that she was aware of it became evident at intervals when the look of a person scared before trouble came into her eyes. She talked for the whole group, afraid of the silence which brought the future into such terrible clearness of vision. When not making the pale woman laugh hysterically with her lively sallies, she was saying to the boys, "Eh, lads! If yo' doan't stow that racket this minute, ah'll warm yo'!" The unsubstantiated reproof seemed a valuable stop-gap.

"Well," she announced loudly—loudness seemed to her a part of cheerfulness—"We've seen th' cabin, an' we've seen th' mate tha's t' 'ave in it; an' 'e's a raight 'earty good feller too; an' we've seen th' dinin' saloon, an' we've seen th' cap'n's bridge—is ther awt else to see?"

"Ah reckon we've done th' round," the man said.

A great clanging bell rang out from the centre of the ship, and the man's face dropped white. "All those not going, to we the ship," a sailor shouted near by.

The pale-faced woman's "Eh" of unnatural laughter changed to one of anguish. She flung herself upon the man and clung to him. The children, suddenly struck with a consternation they could not understand, cried aloud. The boys stopped blowing the horns, and looked sulky. "Now then," said the dimpled woman to the other, "doan't you go weakin' of 'im now. All that should 'a bin done a'whoam."

"If tha'd stuck on t' farm, tha'd ne'er 'a bin goin' like this," the wife throbbed out, her misery, desperate for expression, goading her to bitter speech.

"Well! 'e's not stuck on t' farm," said the other woman.

The man remained silent; but in dull, stubborn tones the one-ideal grief wrung itself out: "on t' farm we'd 'a stuck together, all on us, as mi feyther did. In this world o' engines, it's a body 'ere, a body thur—no gathered 'ome." So, half articulately, she expressed her rebellion against the order which uproots and isolates human beings, setting them adrift.

"Ah b'lieve we've 'eard this afore, Liz," the rosy-faced woman said, speaking with what was meant to be stimulating sarcasm. She had no patience with the other's inability to face and meet the truth.

As quickly as it came, the wife's sudden passion of resentment passed, and she stood before the man, weakly, gazing at him, bewildered and aghast, as if each moment dropping between them were the falling of a bar that separated them from an empty eternity.

A sailor came near to the group, and said, with rough tenderness, to them, and yet apparently to no one in particular: "All those not going this trip, to leave the ship." The wife

stupid and numb, a look of burning in her eyes; the rosy-faced woman, shepherding the children; the little girls, the boys, in a tremulous flock left the boat, and the man remained alone. They stood in desolate silence on the quay, and felt the dividing water widen, and saw the human faces on the receding ship grow pale moons, which became smaller and smaller till they faded from sight. The low sun struck the wet bows of the boat with fire as she made for the sunset; splashes of crimson heaved and fell on the waves; the clouds in the east glowed like a forest burning. The wind rapidly cleared the people from the landing stage, and soon swept across bare boards, and prowled around the corners and crannies like a dog that has lost its home. The world began to grow dim, and the colour in the west shrunk to a sleepy gold. There remained through the gathering dusk, in oblivion of all but the supreme moment of parting she had just borne through, a little old woman, huddled on the bottom step of a wooden staircase. She was wrapped in a grey shawl, that had seen many working days, drawn close over her head, and her arms were fallen upon her knees and her head upon them. Her heart thrummed on one string, and she murmured incessantly aloud: "The last, the last, the last, the last!"

A. M. ALLEN.

### "What's to Hinder?"

Scene—Exeter market.

Two farmers talking together.

"I don't know what's to be done with 'em. Seems to me the Government have done everything in their power for 'em. They've gone out o' the way to keep 'em from starving theirselves, and yet they won't be quiet. They'm worse'n ever!"

"Well, to my mind the Government be just as big fools as Bill and Pat Macgorry was over the cow. Did I ever tell 'ee the story o' Bill, and Pat, and the cow?"

"Can't call to mind that you ever have."

"Bill and Pat Macgorry had made a great hayrick—mortal high it was, needed the long ladder to get to top of it. They was just tying on a tarpaulin with a long rope, talking o' most important things the while, 'bout the wars abroad, and the South Pole job, when a hungry cow come along, and stood belling at the bottom of the rick. You see, the men had mowed all the grass to make the rick, and there was none left for the cow."

"Pat and Bill was terrible bothered 'bout that cow. They called down to her to be quiet, they said they wouldn't forget her by-and-by. But her would'n be quiet, her was hungry."

"'Whatever shall us do, Pat?" says Bill. "This cow's hungered. Her smells the hay, her won't go 'way. Her can't reach up to 't, and her can't climb the ladder."

"Bill and Pat began to think. My! 'twas hard work for 'er, that! Bill scratched his head. Pat scratched his head."

"'Tell ee what, Bill," says Pat at last, 'us must get this rope here down 'pon her horns; then us must pull her up to the top o' the rick, so's her can eat and be satisfied."

"'That's it, Pat," says Bill. "Good for you, Pat!" says Bill. "It'll take a long time, but us must do it."

"They made a loop in the rope, and, after a bit, got it over the cow's horns. Then they tried to pull her up. They had managed to make her very uncomfortable, and was fast making her very angry—with their pulling and their awkwardness—they sweating and swearing all the time—when a woman comes along, and stops to look at 'em."

"'What be doing, Pat?' says she. 'What be doing, Bill? What's up with that there animal?'"

"'Don't 'ee see, Missis,' says Pat, half dead wi' pulling. 'This cow be turned wicked, 'count o' being hungered, and smelling the hay. Her can't reach the hay, and her can't climb the ladder, and us be doing our best to quieten her.'"

"The woman stuck her hands on her hips and laughed."

"'Lor,' says she, 'if I did'n always say as the men was fules, and now I knows it! Thee girt thick-headed duffers! What's to hinder 'ee throwing the hay down to the cow?'"

"Pat scratched his head. Bill scratched his head, 'Us never thought o' that, Missis,' said they." M. M. LEE.

### AFTER THE PILGRIMAGE.

#### Mr. Asquith to receive a Deputation.

Evidence as to the success of the Pilgrimage keeps pouring in from every side. But the most important are the proof of the vitality of the Suffrage movement, the amount of money raised, and the effect on the political situation. The first is proved by the extraordinary crowds gathered together to hear the Pilgrims, and the large numbers who became members of the N.U., or "Friends of Women's Suffrage." The amount of money raised is, of course, only another and the most convincing proof of vitality. It is to be borne in mind that the Pilgrimage was organised at a time when there might have been expected to be a set-back in Suffrage enthusiasm. The Franchise Bill had been withdrawn, the Dickinson Bill defeated. For the first time for several years, Suffragists had no Bill in being to work for; no immediate and urgent incentive; no feeling that one ounce more of energy might win the day at once. The N.U. had to appeal generally for support, and general appeals are not usually interesting. What was the result? A response so swift, so generous, so spontaneous, that never before in the history of the Union has so large a sum

been raised by any single demonstration. We print a letter from Mrs. Auerbach giving details—a letter written to the Standard in response to a *jeu d'esprit* by Miss Page of the N.L.O.W.S., but published only in briefest summary there:—

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me to correct the false impression which the statements of Miss Helen Page may have created with regard to the results of the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage. In the first place, I desire to state that from the financial point of view as well as from every other, the success of the Pilgrimage has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations, and the desire on Miss Page's part to belittle its result is by no means insignificant.

The fund collected is now over £8,325, and the daily post is still bringing us belated donations. This sum represents the record of sums collected at any demonstration organised by our Union, and no previous list of donations has ever contained the names of so many new recruits to our ranks.

The sums which Miss Page mentions as having been sent us by societies represents collections made from among so large a number of persons that it has not been possible to publish the full list of individual donors. The total given so far in the COMMON CAUSE lists does not, of course, equal the total of our Pilgrimage Fund, because space does not allow us to print a full list of what we have received in any single number, and it will, therefore, be several weeks before the lists published in THE COMMON CAUSE show the full total of the Pilgrimage collection, and I would advise Miss Page to continue to study the lists as they will appear, week by week, if she really desires to have fuller information.

It will never be possible to estimate how many members of the public have contributed to the Pilgrimage Fund, inasmuch as each column of Pilgrims collected daily at their open-air meetings, many of them, as much as £3 to £4 a day. When it is remembered that the crowds attending these open-air meetings consisted, for the most part, of members of the working classes, whose gifts of pence represent far greater generosity

and devotion than some of the large cheques given to the Anti-Suffrage League, it is impossible to doubt the extent of the sympathy and support which has been accorded to our cause in every part of the country.

The statement quoted from the *Northern Whig* is obviously an error. The Pilgrims have received hospitality throughout their route, and a few hundreds of pounds will cover the net cost of the entire demonstration, and the substantial remainder will enable us to develop and extend our work in all directions. Our accounts for the total expenditure incurred at headquarters are not yet complete, but I will gladly furnish Miss Page with the full statement as soon as possible if she desires it.—Yours truly,

HELENA AUERBACH.

#### Deputation to Mr. Asquith.

The final proof of success lies in the changed attitude of the Prime Minister, who has consented to receive a deputation from the N.U.W.S.S. on Friday, August 8th. That Mr. Asquith's opinion on the subject of Women's Suffrage has not

changed may be taken for granted. That public opinion is setting more and more strongly in our direction we have proved, and the Prime Minister has recognised the change. The deputation will consist of Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Courtney, Miss Catherine Marshall, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Palliser, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Harley, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Law, Mrs. Swanwick, Miss Strachey, and Miss Margaret Robertson.

#### Deputation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

A deputation from the N.U.W.S.S. was received by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on August 1st. Mrs. Fawcett introducing the deputation, said they wished to lay before Mr. MacDonald the information about

the Pilgrimage, and its results. Both she and the other speakers spoke of the very general sympathy shown to the Suffrage movement when it was clearly understood that the Pilgrims were not militant. Miss Margaret Robertson, however, stated that in her work among the miners of South Wales, the miners strongly sympathised with the methods of the militants, and believed they had greatly advanced the cause. She emphasised the fact that the industrial centres were always keen about Women's Suffrage.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in reply, expressed his belief that the Pilgrimage had done much to influence public opinion, and to undo the effects of militancy. He said the Labour Party were organising a great autumn campaign, in which Women's Suffrage would play an important part.

#### As Other See Us.

Pilgrims will be glad to know that their feats of endurance have reached as far as Spain. The great fact that we are "law-abiding" has been grasped, though other details in the paragraph sent to us owe a little to the imagination:—

"A Spanish paper, commenting on the Pilgrimage, informs its readers that 50,000 non-militant Suffragists have arrived in London availing themselves of every means of transport. It states that some came on foot, others in boats, automobiles, and trains, others by swimming, some in a balloon, and two in an aeroplane."



SOME OF THE YOUNGEST PILGRIMS.

Four generations of the Bright family took part in the Pilgrimage. John Bright's great-grandsons (in the middle of the group) took a collection of 12s. between them. Among others in the picture are Miss Frances Stirling, who walked nearly the whole way from Cornwall, and addressed innumerable meetings all the way along the route; and Mrs. Ramsay, who walked the entire distance from Land's End. [Photograph by Higdon, Street.]

# TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

R. CROMBLEHOLME, General Manager.

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

Foreign News.

The Outlook in Denmark.

The present political situation in Denmark is one of deep interest to women. It must be rather difficult to strangers to follow what is really going on—

According to the opening speech of the new Prime Minister, Mr. Tahe, the Reform Bill will be placed before the House in September, when Parliament is again sitting, in just the same shape as it was presented last year.

It is generally believed that the Radical Cabinet considers the work for the Reform Bill its chief object, and will devote its time and strength to obtain a result as soon as possible—

Zoological Garden, Copenhagen. MINNY DREYER.

Women Voters in Illinois.

We have now received figures with regard to the first elections which have taken place in Illinois, from which it appears that the women are voting in large numbers, and in some places have polled more heavily than the men.

Women Jurors in Illinois.

Women may serve on all juries now in Illinois, except coroners' juries. Some of them have already served. Miss Jane Addams was empanelled for a coroner's inquest, but it was found that her service would not be legal.

Extra Pages Fund.

Who will give us £6 17s. 4d? This is all that is required to make up our £200 fund for extra pages. We thank our readers most warmly for the quick response which gave us what we asked for so willingly and so swiftly.

Common Cause Extra Pages Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like Miss Dutton 176 5 0, Miss Lamport 1 1 0, etc.

Later.

Another £5 has come in—Wanted, £1 17s. 4d.!

A. M. R.

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

The International Suffrage Shop's Farewell.

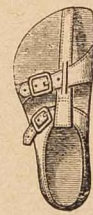
We say good-bye to the public, and have to announce

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

of the remaining stock, fixtures, and all property of the above—books, photographs, stationery, chairs, shelves, counter, ribbons, etc.

Offers for the shopfittings, furniture, etc., will be received August 11th—20th, and the articles allotted to the HIGHEST BIDDER on

AUGUST 22nd.



A Special Department for Ladies and Children.

DOWIE & MARSHALL

Shoe Makers,

455, WEST STRAND, LONDON.

HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

I.—SELLING COMPETITION.

Watering places and other holiday resorts offer a splendid opportunity to the enterprising Suffragist of getting The Common Cause into the hands of people who have never seen it before.

TWO PRIZES OF TWO GUINEAS EACH

to the sellers of the largest numbers of the The Common Cause during the holiday months. The first period will extend from August 8th to August 28th, the issues sold being those of the 8th, 15th and 22nd.

Copies must be ordered from the office of The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all orders must be marked at the top of the paper, "Holiday Selling Competition."

Orders are already coming in for the Holiday Selling Competition. A correspondent writes that she has sold three dozen copies of the last number on the shore at Hunstanton.

II.—SHORT STORY COMPETITION.

We offer a PRIZE OF TWO GUINEAS for the best Short Story or Sketch, illustrative of the lighter side of the Woman's Movement. The length must not exceed 1,000 words.

Miss Cicely Hamilton has kindly consented to act as judge, and from her decision no appeal can be made.

III.—"A.B.C." PAGE COMPETITION.

One of the most popular features of The Common Cause is its A.B.C. page. We offer a

PRIZE OF ONE GUINEA to the writer of the best page of this type. The length must not exceed 800 words. The judge will be

herself the writer of many brilliant A.B.C. pages.

Stories and A.B.C. pages must be sent to The Common Cause Office, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., by September 5th, and must in every case be type-written.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY, Miss C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary), Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press), Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature). Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH. Secretary: MISS CROOKENDEN.

Information Bureau.

So great has the demand grown for accurate information with regard to the Woman's Movement in all its phases, that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has instituted an "Information Bureau," in order that the numerous inquiries received may be answered as efficiently as possible.

- (1) Women's Suffrage, (2) Legislation specially affecting women, (3) Economic position of women,

and will aim at being as complete as possible, firstly as regards the United Kingdom, and secondly as regards the Colonies and foreign countries.

Subscriptions to the Information Bureau will be as follows: (a) AFFILIATED SOCIETIES subscribing not less than one guinea per annum are entitled to receive replies to all reasonable inquiries.

(b) INDIVIDUALS subscribing not less than one guinea per annum are entitled to receive replies to all reasonable inquiries.

Inquiries necessitating special expert knowledge and research will be charged at a special rate, but the inquirer will, in all cases, be informed of this before the inquiry is proceeded with.

Every effort will be made to deal as promptly and efficiently as possible with all reasonable inquiries, and it is hoped that Societies and individuals will avail themselves of the services of this Bureau, which is designed to assist those who are working for the Woman's Cause in all parts of the world.

The Secretary of the "Information Bureau" will be grateful to readers of THE COMMON CAUSE who will lend or give books to the Information Bureau Library. Books dealing with Women's Suffrage, with the social, legal, or economic position of women, or with any questions specially affecting women either in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or abroad, will be of special interest.

Literature Department.

Officers of Societies and individual members are begged to follow up the Pilgrimage in every possible way, especially by a widespread distribution of Suffrage literature. More interest in our Union and its constitutional methods has been aroused than ever before, and we must not let slip such an opportunity of educating the general public.

A coloured pictorial leaflet, drawn by Miss Joan Drew, has just been issued, which shows the National Union in the form of a growing tree. The letterpress describes its organisation and growth. It is hoped that this "Tree Leaflet" (price 1s. 4d. per 100) will be circulated by all Societies.

The remaining maps of the Pilgrimage designed by Mr. Edmund New, are now on sale in the Literature Department. Every Suffrage office or shop should have one on its walls, and Societies that are arranging to hold meetings on "Impressions of the Pilgrimage" should not fail to illustrate them by these map-posters: the price is 4d.

Our best thanks are due to those members of the London Society, who, under the guidance of Miss Helen Ward, worked so nobly at the monotonous task of making haversacks for the Pilgrims.

Chesterfield By-Election.

The N.U. By-election Committee met on Aug. 6th and decided that nothing would be gained by taking part in an election of this kind.

Press Report.

To the list of papers published last week should be added The Daily Sketch and The Church Times, both of which had excellent accounts of the Pilgrimage. By an error in the latter, however, it appeared that the attendance of Pilgrims at St. Paul's was "organised by the Church League."

Advertising the Hyde Park Meeting by Aeroplane.

Two aviators, connected with the Hendon Aerodrome, made flights over North-West London on Saturday, distributing N.U. leaflets. Mr. L. J. Hall's Blériot monoplane was decorated with the Union colours, and bore the words "Votes for Women" on the under side of the wings.

The aviators were not visible from Hyde Park, as that is within the area prohibited by the Home Office.

Lost Property.

A number of cloaks, umbrellas, &c., have been lying in the Office since the Demonstration in Hyde Park, waiting to be claimed. Will anyone who has lost any property of this kind please call or write, sending such particulars as will identify the lost articles.

Special Offerings.

Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

Large table with columns for location (e.g., Exeter, Plymouth, Watford), name of donor, and amount. Total received up to date £8,325.



## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

## SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL

University Hall, St. Andrews, Fife, August 11-25.

## LECTURERS:

Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Misses L. I. Lumsden, LL.D., Margaret Ashton, M.A., Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., M.Sc., Isabella Ford, Clementina Black, Mr. G. Scrymgeour, J.P., C. M. Gordon, M.A., Griffith-Jones, Nellie Horne, Mrs. Arnot Robinson, Mr. J. J. Mallon, Miss Haldane, LL.D., Mr. A. H. N. Hetherington, M.A., Mrs. James Hunter, and others.

Board, lodging, tuition, 35s. a week. Golf, tennis, sea bathing, garden. Single study bedrooms, 14 bathrooms.

## STILL SOME VACANCIES.

Apply, Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., University Hall, St. Andrews, Fife.

MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, showing branches of the N.U.W.S.S., very suitable for presenting to anti-suffragists, 1d. each, 7s. 6d. per hundred. Postage extra.—Mrs. Kellert, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.

"RECRUITING."—Two-Act Suffrage Comedy. 7d. post free.—"Hollies," Branstone Road, Burton-on-Trent.

SCARBOROUGH.—Office, Falconer Chambers, 5 Huntriss Row. Mornings 11.30. Visitors welcome.

## LOST.

LOST on the Pilgrimage, at Mansfield, lady's mackintosh coat. Information gratefully received by G. Ready, 18, Burford Road, Nottingham.

## EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

ARTIST, Exhibitor R.A., pupil of Renard, Paris, is holding sketching class in picturesque town in Normandy; living cheap.—A. D. M., Box 1,859, "C.C." office.

ALLERTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sutton Coldfield. Pupils for Housewifery and Cookery received for a year's course, at moderate fees.

DRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

GARDENING, COOKERY, HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT, LAUNDRY.—Ladies received. Charming country residence. Efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

Miss PRESTON gives Motor Lessons, Driving, Running Repairs — Country Pupils — Modern Touring Car for Hire — Terms moderate.  
4, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.  
Telephone — 918 Western

## TYPEWRITING, ETC.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

Printed by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. London: George Vickers. Manchester: John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. Newcastle-on-Tyne: W. H. Smith & Son. Edinburgh and Glasgow: J. Menzies & Co. Dublin and Belfast: Eason & Son.

## POSITIONS WANTED.

AU PAIR.—Lady (28) seeks holiday engagement; any capacity; certificated French, German (acquired abroad); plain and fancy needlework; good walker, reader, pianist.—Miss Nunn, Ulling, Maldon, Essex.

LADY requires post as Companion; willing to assist housekeeping; at liberty Aug. or Sept.; highest references.—Address K. M., Box 1,854, COMMON CAUSE.

YOUNG GERMAN, wishing to go to Buenos Aires, would act as maid to lady or children on the journey.—Address Louisa, Somerset House, New Barnet, Herts.

## MEDICAL.

MRS. SCOTT-BRIGGS' BUREAU recommends free of charge, Sanatoria Homes with Doctors and Nurses receiving Resident Patients. Maternity and all cases. Homes and Schools for Children; also fully trained nurses, masseuses, &c. Send for list to 56, Mortimer Street, W.

MISS MAXWELL attends daily for Massage in Muscular, Nerve, and Gastric troubles. Special Obesity treatment, for Face, Arms and Neck. Skin food for removing wrinkles, 2s. 6d. Straps for double chins, 10s. 6d. Lotion for enlarged pores, 2s. 6d.—52, New Bond Street, W.

## WANTED.

PROBATIONERS wanted for the Retreat, York, a Hospital for the Insane, receiving private patients only. Previous experience not required. Four years' systematic training given in mental nursing. The course of instruction includes Anatomy, Physiology, Sick Nursing, Medical Gymnastics, and Massage. Salary from commencement, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. Applicants should be about twenty-two years of age, and of good education. Particulars from the Matron.

## TOILET.

TOILET PREPARATIONS FOR LADIES. To suit all conditions of Skin and Hair. Send for Price List, post free, to ROMNEY & CO., Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

## NEEDLEWORK, Etc.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials; embroidery.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FOR SALE.—Volumes I., II. and III. of "The Common Cause," price 8s. 6d. each, postage 8d. each. Bound in red, white, and green. Indispensable as a work of reference to every Suffrage and Anti-Suffragist speaker and writer. Apply, The Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. VOL. IV. READY NOW; ORDER AT ONCE.

GREAT SALE OF IRISH LINENS.—Hundreds of Bargains. Large Bundle of White Linen Remnants, half to one yard pieces, 2s. 6d. (postage 4d.). Send to-day for Sale Catalogue.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description. Parcels sent will be valued and value sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,

9, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

WHITE SLAVERY, by Mrs. Hugo Ames; the answer to Mrs. Billington Greig, in pamphlet form, 1s. 6d. a dozen, ready next week.—Sidney Rish, 56, Ludgate Circus.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE in neighbourhood of West Dulwich to let for some months; 3 sitting, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, &c.; good garden; near three stations, links. Terms moderate.—Giegler, 3, Lancaster Road, W. Norwood.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A lady wishes to sublet her two rooms, second floor, Cambridge Street, S.W. Good cooking. Rent, with attendance, 15s. 6d. per week. Vacant, Sept. to Dec. Apply, Miss M. Sheepshanks, 56, Bracondale, Norwich.

NICELY FURNISHED country cottage to let from August 21st to September 18th; 3 bedrooms; station Glastonbury; 12s. weekly.—Miss Oates, Street, Somerset.

TO LET, August, well-furnished house; 5 bed, 3 sitting-rooms; large garden; fronting lawn; no houses opposite; 1 minute from trams, which go to all parks for concerts, boating, bathing; to docks for Channel trips; 3½ guineas.—172, Newport Road, Cardiff.

VACANT IN SEPTEMBER, unfurnished flat, in gentlemen's tenement house, South Hampstead, top floor, rent 8s. 6d. weekly.—Box 1,896, COMMON CAUSE Office.

## WANTED.

LADY requires two unfurnished rooms, with use of bath; attendance optional. District preferred, S.W. or N.W.—Address, J. W., Box 1,898, COMMON CAUSE.

## WHERE TO LIVE. (Town.)

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly include terms from 5s. 6d. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, £1 1s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel., 344 Western.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence, in maisonette, offered to one lady or gentleman engaged during the day; bath; late dinner. Terms moderate.—Address, F. B. Norris, 170b, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

GUESTS received from 30s. weekly.—G., 24, Bessborough Gardens, Westminster.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnaburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate. Also Comfortably Furnished Rooms, for Ladies or Gentlemen, 5, Osnaburgh Terrace. Tel.: 820 North.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's Square, Westminster Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

## WHERE TO LIVE. (Country and Seaside.)

BOARD-RESIDENCE, moderate terms; sunny, dry. Recommended by officials and members of Suffrage societies.—Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth S. O., Yorks.

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE (300 ft.).—Board-Residence; modernised farmhouse; delightful grounds, tennis, croquet; from 35s.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, nr. Rye.

LOWESTOFT.—Dagmar Boarding Establishment. Minute Sea. July, 30s.