

The Common Cause

THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF

May 30th,
1912.

Vol. IV.
No. 164.



Women's Suffrage

CONTENTS.

Notes and Comments	114
The A.B.C. of Women's Suffrage	116
The Conspiracy Trial and Sentence	117
Lawlessness	117
Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis	118
A New Plan of Campaign for Liberal Women	119
The Speaker's Ruling	120

In Parliament	120
The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies:—	
Literature Department	121
Press Department	121
Treasurer's Notes	122
By-election	122
Federation Notes	123
Irish Notes	123
The Ladies' National Association	124
Reviews	125
Forthcoming Meetings	125

1D

1D

REGISTERED AS

SOCIETIES

A NEWSPAPER

B S

Notes and Comments.

The Malecka Case and the National Union.

Whenever there is any case in which women may be supposed to be particularly interested some people are certain to call upon the National Union to demonstrate in the matter. Always the Executive is compelled to make the same reply that, as a Union, we exist for one object only, and can collectively work and speak for that object only. The Malecka case has probably appealed to every individual member of the Union, and we are very glad indeed that the position of THE COMMON CAUSE is such that we can give these individual members of the Union, as readers of THE COMMON CAUSE, an opportunity of showing their interest in what is really a matter of national honour. The petition form on the opposite page should be signed by as many persons as possible, and returned *speedily* to THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. The signatures will be forwarded to Sir Edward Grey, and the Malecka Committee will also be advised how many have been collected. We are confident of a good response.

Not a Personal Question.

In a letter quoted by the *Daily Chronicle* Miss Malecka writes to a friend:—

"You will tell the people not to pity me, won't you? I can't stand pity. Let them denounce the brutal injustice as much as they like. It is a time to fight, not for my sake, but because the whole thing is so brutally unfair and unjust. It is no longer a personal question, but a universal one. Don't regret you didn't come. It will end all right now on bail, come to you. Ah! If only they would let me out again now on bail, pending the decision as to the cassation! But I am sure you are doing all you can for me, even in that direction. It is so beastly to lose the spring and summer again. I suppose they are afraid I shall run away if they let me out again on bail. But I should not. I am too proud to defraud money, and I would give them my word of honour—but they would never understand that I should be too proud to break my word of honour—they who won't know what honour is."

The Same in Principle.

The "Labour Leader" has a paragraph regretting that Mr. Lansbury will act in an isolated way and so sometimes prejudices the case he has at heart. Suffragists, while giving him every possible acknowledgment for his intentions, must have been sorry he should have introduced his Suffrage Bill at this date when no good could come of it, and that he should then have "given himself away" and missed the chance the Speaker gave him of showing the difference between this Bill and the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Lansbury said it was "the same in principle" and the Speaker promptly wiped it off.

Some of the parliamentary press correspondents have tried to make this ruling more exciting by suggesting that it will prejudice the consideration of women's suffrage amendments to the Reform Bill; but it is quite clear that amendments to a Bill totally changing the basis of the franchise for men are in no possible sense "the same" as a Bill to give to women one of the qualifications now existing for men. As a matter of fact the Bills known as Sir Charles Dilke's and Dickinson II. have both been re-introduced this session.

Meanwhile, we have Mr. Asquith's emphatic affirmative to our question, "Will the Bill be drafted in such a way as to admit of any amendments introducing women on other terms than men?"

The Result of the Conspiracy Trial.

On Wednesday, 22nd, the six-days' trial at the Old Bailey, on a charge of conspiracy of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst, came to an end. The Jury declared the defendants guilty and added that they "unanimously desire to express the hope that, taking into consideration the undoubtedly pure motives which underlie the agitation which has led to this trouble, you will be pleased to exercise the utmost clemency and leniency."

All three defendants claimed to be treated as political prisoners and placed in the first division. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in giving judgment, declared that had they expressed contrition or disavowal of any of the acts or declared that they would not repeat them, he might have been prevailed upon by the arguments they had addressed to him; but as they openly said they meant to continue to break the law, it would be putting into their hands fresh capacity for executing that purpose if he made them first-class misdemeanants. He sentenced them all three to nine months' imprisonment and charged Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst jointly and severally with the costs of the prosecution. It is stated the costs will be about £5,000.

The Jury and the Defendants.

It seems clear that the jury were much influenced by the bearing of the prisoners and by their eloquent speeches. Mrs. Pankhurst is a great orator, and her appeal evidently moved all who heard it. There is a tragic passion about her which makes

all who hear her realise that she has indeed taken upon her shoulders the griefs of women, and is filled with indignation that will not be appeased by anything but reform. Those who know how disastrously wrong and mistaken we think the policy of the W.S.P.U. will, if they have any understanding, not interpret our recognition of Mrs. Pankhurst's character and motive as being approval of that policy. But, like the jury that declared her "guilty," we recognise her purity of motive, and we endorse what most certainly they must have intended to convey—that all three prisoners should be put into the first division.

We hope that the reports of the speeches given in the *Standard* and in *Votes for Women* will be very widely read, and remove much of the idiotic misrepresentation which clouds the public mind.

Parliamentary Irrelevancies.

A correspondent writes:—"The other day I was on a motor-bus which was just behind a horse 'bus travelling the same line. The motor driver was intensely annoyed by this and constantly endeavoured to pass the horse driver and was constantly prevented by the narrowness of the road. At last he got by, but was speedily pulled up for a passenger. The horse 'bus passed him and pulled up across his path in such a way as to prevent him moving until such time as the horse 'bus got under way again. The motor man looked black with fury. As soon as he possibly could he crammed on power, whirled round his rival with absolutely reckless energy and put on his brake with such suddenness as to strike the noses of the patient horses, nearly throw the driver off his seat and run a very near thing of upsetting both cars. Then he whirled off cursing but happy."

Reading the debate on the Insurance Act on May 22nd, I seemed to witness over again this reckless disregard of the vital interests at stake in the luxury of flinging "Billingsgate" at each other. The subject was the inclusion or no of women out-workers in the Insurance Act; but the women and their interests were quite forgotten. Mr. Forster had drawn his "bus" across Mr. Masterman's path and Mr. Masterman replying to the accusation that the Government had distributed "nauseous trash," asked the Opposition to "look a little nearer home," and characterised their publications as "stuffed with every kind of mendacity," as "a lie, brazen and apparently deliberate." They seem to enjoy this sort of thing, and there is plenty of it. But is it what men-electors send them to Parliament for? And why should the women have to bear it? It doesn't amuse them."

Dangerous Powers.

We confess to feeling something like terror at the contemplation of the lengths some people seem prepared to go in compulsory seclusion of those whom they are pleased to term "unfit." There are two Bills now before the House of Commons, one introduced by Mr. Gershom Stewart and one a much longer Government measure. These Bills differ a good deal, but both introduce the principle of compulsory segregation and we can not rid ourselves of the conviction that if administered by men and before women are enfranchised, such Acts would infallibly tend to be used against women. Mr. Gershom Stewart actually said "What we advocate is that these persons should be segregated in homes and colonies, especially the women during the child-bearing period." We are aware that many good people will assure us that this is not the intention; but that it will be the result all experience goes to show! Have not special regulations been made to prevent publicans from serving women with drink (not only when they have "had enough") while men are sent back to the "sacred home" there to beat their wife and children and go on propagating their kind? Have we not seen men penalise the woman who solicits, leaving the much more dangerous man comparatively free? Do we not remember the C.D. Acts?

It is true, the feeble-minded women are a danger to the race and a misery to themselves; but what of the sex-mad men who are let out again and again to ravage girls and children? Are the magistrates who send them to be prisoners in the first division which is closed to Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, going to send these men to life-long detention? Women would be fools to believe it. Doctors are to decide these matters, forsooth! It was a doctor, and a renowned one, who quoted the other day with approval the dictum that "half the women in London ought to be shut up." Are women going to be content that they should have the power to "shut them up"? The Home Secretary is to have great discretion in the Government Bill. Whether would women prefer the judgment of Lord Gladstone, Mr. Churchill or Mr. McKenna in such a matter?

To the Rt. Honble.
SIR EDWARD GREY, BART., K.G.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

We, the undersigned, earnestly appeal to His Majesty's Government to use their utmost endeavours to protect our countrywoman, Miss KATE MALECKA, who has been condemned by a Russian Court to four years' hard labour and perpetual exile in Siberia, and to take whatever steps they may think advisable to obtain her release.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

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

A LIBERAL SHIRKER.

We want Englishwomen to feel ashamed. If there are any who read the answer made by Mr. Morison, the new M.P. for South Hackney, when the women asked him for a manly

STRAIGHTFORWARD ANSWER

to their question, and who do not feel ashamed, it must be because they do not understand all it means or because they are too mean-spirited to care when a man adopts a thoroughly

IMPUDENT ATTITUDE TO WOMEN.

We feel ashamed that men who are impudent to women should still be elected to sit in Parliament and to make laws for women, and if only every woman felt this honest shame she could communicate it to the decent men and they would alter the present state of things which is an insult to womanhood.

When questioned, Mr. Morison said: "In regard to women's suffrage, the question in my opinion is certainly

NOT BEFORE THE ELECTORS

of South Hackney at the present moment, and consequently I do not propose at the present time to make any definite statement with regard to it." After he was elected, he prided himself on having spoken about Home Rule at every meeting, and said he did so because "otherwise it might have been said that I had

SHIRKED THE QUESTION.

They cannot now say I have shirked it."

When a candidate addresses meetings of electors in his constituency what *ought* he to talk about? Surely, first and foremost, he ought to explain to them what are the measures which will be before Parliament in that session. He ought to describe these as clearly as he can, and he ought to tell the electors frankly and on broad principles

HOW HE WILL VOTE.

Now what are the Bills before Parliament this session? The

THREE GREAT GOVERNMENT BILLS are Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and **THE REFORM BILL.**

It was no peculiar merit in Mr. Morison to talk about Home Rule. It was simply his plain duty. It was equally his plain duty to talk about Welsh Disestablishment and about the Reform Bill. The Government which is of the party to which Mr. Morison belongs, the

SO-CALLED LIBERAL PARTY,

is pledged by every possible promise, repeated many times over, to bring in and carry through a

REFORM BILL THIS SESSION.

It is also pledged as plainly as words can pledge men so to draft the Bill that amendments to

GIVE THE VOTE TO WOMEN

shall be in order, and it is pledged not to oppose

such amendments. Yet Mr. Morison has the colossal impudence to say that this question was "not before the electors at the present moment," and therefore he would not say anything about it. What are we to think of Mr. Morison, M.P. for South Hackney? Either he thinks the

GOVERNMENT WILL BREAK ITS WORD, and not bring in the Reform Bill, or will somehow cheat the women in the Reform Bill by not allowing amendments to be voted on, and if this were so we should have to be not only

ASHAMED OF MR. MORISON

but

ASHAMED OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Or perhaps Mr. Morison thought he would wait and see

WHICH WAY THE CAT JUMPED,

and vote as he pleased without consulting the electors, and then again we must be

ASHAMED OF MR. MORISON

and

ASHAMED OF THE ELECTORS

who allowed their chosen candidate to play off the confidence trick on them. If the electors of South Hackney had cared more about the welfare of their women they would have insisted that Mr. Morison should

ANSWER UP FAIRLY

to a civil question. It is because this is a women's question and not one single woman has a vote that it is possible for a candidate to make an impudent answer to women and not be called to account. The

LIBERAL WOMEN STRUCK

and would not work for him. But that did not prevent his getting in. Something more is needed. Can anyone doubt that if a Labour candidate could have been run in South Hackney we should have very soon found that

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE WAS BEFORE THE ELECTORS,

and there would have been a quickening of the consciences of both the other candidates? The lesson of South Hackney is plain. It is men like Mr. Morison (and there are a good many of them) who need a lesson. They will be impudent to women unless they are made to feel that

IMPUDENCE DOES NOT PAY.

The National Union has embarked upon a policy which will strengthen the one party which has stood by its principles without hope or promise of reward; which has consistently advocated women's suffrage

BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT,

and the least that non-party suffragists can do is to see that shuffling and prevarication get their deserts and that loyal friendship and true comradeship get their deserts too.

**Support the National Union Policy
and
Reward Shirkers!**

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the Office by first post on Tuesday.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

British Isles: 6s. 6d., Abroad: 8s. 8d. per annum.

Copies of back numbers 1d. (post free), or 2d. when more than three months old. A few numbers of Vol. I. to be had at 3d. per copy, post free.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

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

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

The Conspiracy Trial and Sentence.

On Wednesday, May 22nd, after a trial lasting six days, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst were found guilty of conspiracy, and were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division. It is not easy for us to write of this important event in the history of the Suffrage movement. It is well known that the National Union condemns the use of physical violence as political propaganda, and believes it to be injurious to the cause which we and the "militants" have equally at heart. But we have heard of the condemnation of the militant leaders to prolonged imprisonment in the second division with deep indignation; for if we are correctly informed, the privileges of the second division extend only to comparatively unimportant matters, and do not exclude solitary confinement nor secure for the prisoners the use of books and writing materials. To persons of the mental cultivation and general antecedents of the three defendants in the recent trial solitary confinement, with no occupations and no access to books or the usual means of mental relaxation, is simply torture, and may very possibly lead to complete nervous breakdown and damage to mental balance of a permanent and irreparable character. The strongest possible protest ought at once to be made against this treatment. Punishment of this kind is mediæval barbarism, and ought to be impossible.

Compared with the first division treatment which has been repeatedly secured without effort of any kind from outside for men in the position of gentlemen, who have been guilty of heinous moral offences against girls and children, the sentences passed on May 22nd will hand down the names of those responsible for them to infamy.

Feeling all this as strongly as the most militant Suffragist can, we are nevertheless not the least shaken in our unreserved condemnation of the resort to violence. We believe that where it has been adopted the kind and degree of violence used must be of the nature of things, and as experience shows, become increasingly severe. The arguments that are used in defence of a comparatively innocuous form of violence are, if sound, applicable with even greater force to more extreme forms; the so-called reasons for throwing stones and breaking windows might be alleged in defence of any kind of crime, including political assassination. We entirely sympathise with the words of the jury with regard to the "undoubtedly pure motives" which actuated the three defendants; but there is no reason to suppose that the young Indian who murdered Sir Curzon Wyllie three years ago was acting otherwise than from a sincere desire to gain political freedom for his countrymen. We condemn the use of crime as a political weapon whatever its motive; we hold it to be deeply injurious to our great cause, which rests on moral and not on physical force.

It is one of the tragedies of the time that just as civilised men are beginning to recognise that violence is a weapon which harms those who use it more than those against whom it is used, women should have shown that they have not yet learned this lesson.

One more word must be said. Where does the ultimate responsibility rest? Surely with those who have again and again admitted that the claim of women to political representa-

tion is just and reasonable, and yet have done nothing to make it an accomplished fact. If it is true—and it is true—that violence begets violence, it is also true that justice, acknowledged but long delayed, is its other parent. A troublous future is ahead unless the first principles of representative government are acknowledged to be applicable to women by those who for ever have those principles on their lips.

M. G. FAWCETT.

Lawlessness.

An admirable article by Canon Barnett, in a recent number of the *Nation*, suggests some further reflections. He sees the contrast between the remarkable obedience shown to many a trade union and the disobedience to the law of the land which is troubling so many of us to-day, and seeing it he does not give way to panic but searches like a wise man for the reason. The answer he suggests is profound: Men and women will only obey a law which they respect; if they are convinced it is based on injustice they cease to respect it; if there is cause for that conviction, mere repression will not cure lawlessness. "Magistrates, police, and soldiers are only in the long run effective when they represent a principle which everyone in his heart accepts." Now, who dare say that our present social order is just?

The features to which Canon Barnett calls attention appear even more plainly in the revolt of the women than in the revolt of the manual workers. The devotion to a cause believed to be just, the obedience and loyalty in the ranks of a society are more apparent among the Militant Suffragists than among the trade unions. For one most regrettable feature of recent trade unionism has been a marked tendency for the rank and file to repudiate their leaders. Human beings, as Mazzini knew, will suffer more for an idea than for bread-and-butter, and whatever may be said against the members of the W.S.P.U., it is plain that they know how to obey orders and how to face death: the hunger-strike was enough to show that, and show with it the falsehood of the old sneer that women will do nothing for an abstract cause. Here are valuable qualities, and not the qualities of mere "insurgent hysteria." Their combination with open breaches of law and order is the more remarkable in a sex that is normally, as statistics show, nine times more law-abiding than men. Such breaches are doubtless to be condemned utterly and entirely. But it is one thing to condemn them and another to misunderstand them. Lord Haldane showed more political insight than most politicians when he compared such insurgency to the Dervish fanaticism. Mere force will never stop fanaticism unless it kills all the fanatics, and it will not stop it then. Punishment is only justifiable if it is going to check the acts; to punish them may be all very well, but to punish and at the same time refuse to redress the injustice that has caused and will cause them is suicidal folly—a folly as great as that of the acts themselves. The two follies might well be set off against each other; men and women might cry quits now and listen to reason before they go further on the path that leads straight to internecine strife, a prospect hideous to contemplate and, alas! not impossible. But herein lies hope; it is hard to believe that anyone can advocate for long the course pursued by the House of Commons on March 28th, except those who seriously think that it is not unjust for women to have no voice in the making of the laws which affect their lives, and it is almost harder to believe that any reasonable person can think that way for long. There is hope, but there is terrible danger. Delay is doubly dangerous now; for if continued injustice breeds violence, if the injustice must be remedied in the end after worse violence, the example and the precedent will be worse still and confirm still further in the minds of many the stern sentence of John Bright, "Parliament has done many just things, but few because they were just."

To stop the lawlessness of the Militants is not a difficult task; it would be simplicity itself once the force of prejudice and fear were overcome. But to reconstruct the whole industrial order so that it shall be tolerably just is intricate beyond words, and calls for effort and sacrifice from us all to an extent that does not seem to be realised. And the task is bound up with the movement for the enlargement of woman's sphere in general, bound up with the conviction that women are not doing their duty if they aim at nothing but maternity, noble as that work may be. The task is intricate, the need for more work on the part of women imperative for the simple reason that there is scarcely enough money to go round. £40 ahead a year on the highest estimate in the richest country of the world! Why does almost everyone on every side forget this? It is the heart of the

situation, and it is ignored alike by the selfish satisfaction of the rich and by the wild promises, lying or ignorant, of the demagogue. Only the greatest fairness, candour, and effort to produce utilities on the part of every individual, high or low, man or woman, able or commonplace, can divide and increase our slender means so that on the one side none are treated with intolerable hardship and on the other sufficient wealth is concentrated in certain hands to support that life of science, art, and learning, on which the whole advance of civilisation depends. Let us face the facts: an appreciable concentration of wealth is necessary for this support. Broadly speaking, that life cannot be lived under less than £300 a year. Here and there a towering genius might live on lower wages, for genius at its best can override almost every obstacle, but the vast mass of intellectual workers—and I include among them the great financiers and the "captains of industry"—need a leisure and an equipment that cannot be purchased for a smaller sum. No invention without long study and without invention no great increase in wealth. These are truisms, but how many turn their backs on them? "Socialists" asserting that the middle-class are fleeced, agitators vociferating that poverty only exists because there are slaves and thieves and defining poverty at 15s. a week—almost exactly the amount of the national dividend—fine ladies and their lords thinking it essential to secure an income that will allow of footmen, fathers and mothers bringing up their daughters to eat the bread of idleness, one and all forget these unpalatable truisms in which there is so much truth. Yet, there they are, and they tell in every direction. If they make impossible the crude "Socialism" that would fritter away all our resources on a literally "equal" division, it puts all the greater compulsion on the conscience of the nation not to demand a greater sacrifice than is necessary, not to allow men to go shorter still for no reason at all. So, if we are to succeed in the huge task before us, the labour movement must purge itself of the mere blind desire to grab, the luxurious must drop the luxuries they thought essential, and above all, the idle must be set to work. When Sir Thomas More perceived that this last must be the foundation of every Utopia he put women at the head of his idle list. That classification, thank heaven, is beginning to be superseded to-day. The increase in women's work is perhaps the most notable feature of the past fifty years and part at least of the splendid increase in wealth must be due to that, from the massed output of the mill-hands in their thousands to the discovery of radium by Madame Curie and the initiation of trained nursing by Florence Nightingale, an initiation accompanied by an outburst of such opprobrium as that which Sir Almoth Wright to-day flings at her followers in the higher branches of the same service. But the increase has not gone nearly far enough: there is still one great reservoir of unused faculties that could be tapped for the service of the community: it is in the hands of women and it is by far the most important. Those who talk glibly of the "idle rich" while standing aloof from the women's movement are dealing in phrases. The number of men who idle simply because of their wealth is comparatively insignificant, and usually these are so stupid that their work would be of little value if we could extract it. For the pressure of public opinion on a man to do something and make some name for himself is so great that if he has the least ability or ambition he almost always rises to the call. But with women among the well-to-do it is difficult. The main pressure of public opinion is still in the opposite direction: the ordinary judgment of the man of means is that his wife and daughters should do nothing at all. But the contrary movement has risen among the women themselves: on all sides they demand the tools and the opportunities for using them. It is the one genuine demand for work as distinct from the demand for wages in the world to-day. How is it that all Liberals do not answer the demand at once, and so bring back militancy at once to the noble enthusiasm from which it sprang?

F. MELIAN STAWELL.

Notes on the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis.

By DOCTOR JANE WALKER.

This Departmental Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on February 22nd, "to report at an early date upon the considerations of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, in its preventive, curative, and other aspects, which should guide the

Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise."

In pursuance of this object, the Committee carefully enquired into the existing machinery for dealing with this great problem, and how new machinery, rendered necessary by the passing of the Insurance Act, could be made to dovetail with the old, and not render it obsolete, or supersede it.

The fully-developed scheme will, it is hoped, be sufficiently far-reaching to catch every case of the disease in whatever stage it is found. In order to do this we must first know the amount of material with which we have to deal, and as a preliminary, the Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis came into force on January 1st, 1912. Tuberculosis should be notifiable. There can be little doubt that at first, compulsory notification will press hardly on the workers in some instances, but this hardship will diminish the more thoroughly and effectively notification is carried out. People will see that by far the larger proportion of persons who have been notified as tuberculous recover, and the proportion of recoveries will increase as time goes on. When the sanatorium boom came in 1898-99, patients in the last stage of illness rushed to these establishments, thereby threatening to bring discredit on the whole method of treatment, but that state of things is gradually righting itself and patients and doctors, too, are realising that cases must be sent to a sanatorium early, with the result that the sanatorium as an essential element in the treatment of tuberculosis is more firmly fixed than ever it was.

The first element in the scheme as recommended by the Committee is therefore notification.

The second element is the Tuberculosis Dispensary, or Institute. There have already been tuberculosis dispensaries established in many parts of London and elsewhere, under voluntary agencies, on what has now become well known as the Edinburgh plan. Except in so far as purely administrative details are concerned, the dispensaries foreshadowed in the Interim Report will be on the same lines as those hitherto in existence. The dispensary may be considered as the first line of defence, and as forming a kind of sorting, or clearing house. This is spoken of in the report as the first unit, and it will either be directly controlled by the Medical Officer of Health and his assistants, or if it is proved voluntarily, it will be linked up with his department, and with the school medical services. It will also be intimately connected with the hospitals and general dispensaries in the district. It should be, in fact, a centre for the diagnosis and organisation of the treatment of tuberculosis in the area in which it is situated. And as its work becomes better understood, it will be found that persons will come to it with slight symptoms, to find out whether they are suffering from tuberculosis or not. It will be obvious how this will give an impetus to more accurate diagnosis and detection of early cases.

In its function as a clearing house, the tuberculosis dispensary will sort out the various types of the disease and draft them on to the various sections of the second unit, to which we shall refer later on, or keep them, if suitable, and treat them at the dispensary. Cases suitable to be treated at the dispensary will be those of patients whose illness is so slight that they can remain at home and follow their usual occupations, simply attending as out-patients, and having the treatment appropriate for their condition.

There is another most important function of the dispensary and that is to search out and examine "contacts." For this purpose, the home of a patient suffering from tuberculosis is visited and all cases with whom he has been in contact are examined. The great value of this work is shown by the fact that no inquiry of this kind made by the existing dispensaries has been undertaken that has not resulted in the finding of the disease in one or more "contacts." In addition, the surroundings of the patient are noted, and if they are unsuitable the proper authorities are communicated with.

Another important function of the tuberculosis dispensary is that of After-care. All patients who have been under treatment for tuberculosis require a friendly eye on them from time to time. Indeed, the proper carrying out of this part of the scheme adds very considerably to the success of the treatment. By its means the spread of the disease will be checked and there will be fewer relapses than would otherwise occur. In the case of necessitous patients timely help will be rendered by means of food or by the provision of a sleeping shelter. The work of After-care will be partly undertaken by Voluntary Care Committees, the C.O.S., Guilds of Help, or other agencies.

To Liberal Women: A New Plan of Campaign.

In the suggested complete scheme for dealing with tuberculosis, both in the insured and the non-insured persons, the dispensary, or First Unit, regarded for the moment as a clearing-house pure and simple, leads on naturally to the Second Unit, with its various divisions. First, the Sanatorium for early cases. These cases will have to be selected with considerable care, and it is to be hoped that the larger number of them will return to the community as economically efficient persons. Each sanatorium ought to have enough land to allow of graduated labour being carried out, and therefore the second division of the second unit should be of the nature of a Farm Colony, which may be carried on as a separate institution; though more properly, it comes into ordinary sanatorium treatment, and a certain number of selected patients are retained as working patients, either permanently or till they are sufficiently restored to health to return to their ordinary occupations. Practically all patients should return to the work they are most accustomed to, especially if they are over twenty-one or twenty-three. They know it, they do it most easily, and, generally speaking, they make most money at it, all very important items in dealing with such a disease as consumption, where anxiety and diminished earning capacity play so large a part.

Then there is the third division, the Home for advanced cases, where patients can go either for a prolonged period, or for the rest of their lives. It must not be forgotten that advanced cases are not necessarily fatal cases only they take much longer to recover and their chance of returning to economic efficiency is correspondingly smaller.

All these various divisions will be required in any complete scheme for dealing with tuberculosis, but the two chief things to bear in mind are:—

The Dispensary as the first line of defence, and
The Sanatorium as the second.

The feeling of the Committee was very strong on the subject of the exceedingly defective character of the education of medical students with regard to this important disease of tuberculosis. Considering that many deaths occur from it every year, and that it is by far the most important disease from which we suffer, at any rate in the present era and in this country, it seems absurd that cases of pulmonary phthisis are not taken into our general hospitals where medical schools are attached. It is true that occasional cases are found in the wards but they are of the kind that needs no skill to diagnose, for they have their disease written large all over them and could be recognised with certainty if they were passed in the street by the merest tyro in observation. That sort of case is largely past help and its presence helps to fan the flame of pessimism so largely prevalent still in the medical profession with regard to pulmonary phthisis. Medical schools ought to be obliged to make adequate provision for the training of their students in the detection of early cases of phthisis. They should be made to weigh the value of this symptom and that in the diagnosis. They should be encouraged to make a tentative and not a positive diagnosis and to keep an eye on the case for a long period of time. They should be induced to see that a disease of such protean variety and such wide excursions—now mending, now going back a little, now making a great leap forward towards absolute recovery, and now getting a set-back—all of which, to the trained observer, can be reckoned, regulated, and accounted for to a nicety—that such a disease is of the deepest interest, and that it denotes a lack of scientific intelligence to pass it by on the other side as an incurable illness and therefore of little importance.

One more thing on this head. Early diagnosis and the consequent atmosphere of hope that it will bring about is important. We must also do away with the conspiracy of silence which has been the bane of the treatment till lately. The utter folly of refusing to allow a patient suffering from phthisis to know what is the nature of his disease when his active and earnest and intelligent co-operation is an essential element in his cure will be apparent to anyone who has even in a small degree got beyond the idea of the disease being incurable. It has been well said, "No fool was ever cured of consumption"; but if he does not know what he is to do, how can he help being a fool?

Amongst the various items in the Summary of Recommendations is one which runs as follows:—"That inasmuch as the opportunities which are now afforded in general hospitals to students of medicine for the observation of the course and treatment of tuberculosis are insufficient to secure provision of an adequate number of expert medical officers, advantage should be taken of the extended opportunities which will be afforded under the proposed scheme to obtain additional instruction."

Many Liberal women hold that the view expounded by Mr. Brailsford in the "Englishwoman" and accepted by many Suffragists as to the prospects of a W.S. Amendment to the Reform Bill is a much too pessimistic view. They believe that Liberals who, in previous years, have been friendly to our cause were partly influenced in withholding their support on March 28th by their distaste for the provisions of the Conciliation Bill and that they will renew their support when the matter comes before them in the shape of amendments to the Reform Bill which command their sympathy. They believe above all that Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George intend "to see us through" on the Reform Bill. Every Suffragist must hope that this view of the situation is a correct one. Every one must admit at all events that the Liberal Party has the power, if it has the will, to secure the enfranchisement of women. Even without the help of a single Nationalist vote, the Liberals with the help of the Labour Party and of reliable Conservative Suffragists would command a substantial working majority. If therefore it should happen that the Reform Bill is carried into law without the inclusion of some measure of Women's Suffrage, it will be because the Liberal Party have not willed it otherwise. It will be because they have been false to the most fundamental principles of their own creed, which teaches that "taxation and representation should go together," that "government without the consent of the governed is tyranny," and that "government should be by the people, of the people, for the people."

How can Liberal women prevent this disaster happening? It must be admitted by the most sanguine that the recent symptoms of feeling in Liberal Party organisations are not encouraging. So far as it can be gauged, the attitude of the party mind, especially of the mind of Party Whips and agents is that Women's Suffrage though right enough in theory is a troublesome subject which had better be suppressed and as far as possible ignored, because if allowed to go ahead it may accentuate party differences and even involve a slight risk of Cabinet dissensions. Therefore, so far as possible, a general boycott of the subject is enjoined. At the annual meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation no mention of Women's Suffrage was made. At the meeting in Liverpool of the League of Young Liberals it was again absent from the agenda, although a Women's Suffrage speech was made by Mrs. Egerton Stewart Brown. At the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Liberal Federation, it was twice put to the meeting whether a Women's Suffrage resolution should be submitted. The first vote resulted in a tie; the Chairman declined to give the casting vote and again put the question, when, by a majority of four, the meeting decided that the question of Women's Suffrage should not be discussed. This is the more significant, since a thorough canvass of the delegates to the Association had revealed the fact that a large majority were avowed supporters of Women's Suffrage. One of those who voted against the question being discussed was a former Liberal M.P., a member of the Conciliation Committee.

What are Liberal women to do to convince the wire-pullers of their party that there is more to be lost than gained by continuing to taboo the subject of Women's Suffrage? The answer was suggested to me by one of the most prominent and loyal of women Liberals, the President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Liberal Federation, Mrs. Egerton Stewart Brown, who for many years was a leading opponent on the Women's Liberal Federation of the proposal to make Women's Suffrage a test question at elections. At a great public meeting at the Sun Hall last November, Mrs. Egerton Stewart Brown made it plain that even her patience was at length exhausted and that if this Parliament ran its course without the enactment of some form of Women's Suffrage, she felt it would be the duty of Women Liberal to protest by withdrawing their support from a party which had thus shown itself false to its principles and indifferent to the dearest wishes of its women workers. A scene of the greatest enthusiasm followed this declaration, the meeting being unable to proceed for several minutes while the audience cheered themselves hoarse.

Upon learning of the affront offered by the Lancashire and Cheshire Liberal Association in refusing even to discuss the question of Women's Suffrage, it became plain to Liverpool women Liberals that the time was come to take some decisive

step. The following pledge was drawn up a little less than a week ago:—

We, the undersigned, being members of a Women's Liberal Association and accustomed to work for the Liberal Party at elections, pledge ourselves to do no work for the Liberal Party at the next General Election, if a Government Reform Bill has been passed through the House of Commons without the inclusion of some measure of Women's Suffrage.

In the course of four days it has been brought before the Committees and part of the members of two of the local Associations, with the result that in the one case all the officers and Committee except one and twenty (out of twenty-three seen) of the ordinary members have signed it and in the other all the Committee and officers except two and all the ordinary members as yet seen. This short experience seems to indicate that this pledge may be very widely signed by women Liberals if it is effectively brought before them. The advantages of the plan may be thus summarised:—

1. It is generally acknowledged that some strong means is needed for bringing home to party wire-pullers that it is to the interest of the party to support Women's Suffrage.

2. Party pressure can best be exercised by party women.

3. The usual method of keen Suffragists in Women Liberal Associations has hitherto been to persuade their Associations to pass drastic resolutions making Women's Suffrage a test question at elections. This attempt often fails owing to the resistance of timid or indifferent members who only belong to the W.L.A. because their men folk wish it and who vote as their men folk tell them. The new plan will enable the keen Suffragists in the Associations, who are usually also the best political workers, to make their individual protest, even if they are not in a numerical majority.

4. Even when an Association has passed a resolution making Women's Suffrage a test question, this resolution is not binding upon the individual members, who when the election comes are often swept off their feet by the strong tide of party feeling. This individual pledge will be binding on the consciences of those who sign it and will be of great assistance to them in resisting the importunity of their menfolk.

5. Hitherto, Women's Suffrage and Liberalism have alike suffered by the unceasing exodus from the party ranks of women who have resigned their membership as a protest against the continued neglect of the subject by the party. They thus make a momentarily effective protest, but at the cost of leaving the W.L.A.s to be influenced and run by half-hearted Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists. However great her value, a member who has once resigned is quickly forgotten. This pledge should stop this exodus by offering a means whereby Suffragists can make their protest while retaining their membership of the party and continuing to work for it until and unless it gives a final proof of disloyalty to its principles.

6. The pledge should even enable many of the younger women who are still holding aloof from party organisations to join them, with the conviction that by doing so they are best serving the interests of Women's Suffrage as well as giving effect to their general political convictions. It has always been a great source of weakness to the Women's Suffrage movement that so large a proportion of its ablest and most devoted adherents have comparatively little influence upon party organisations because they stand outside all party. Her work is the one thing which a woman has to bargain with. If she has never given it to a party, she is without claim on its gratitude or method of influencing its wire-pullers.

The Women's Liberal Federation holds its annual meeting next week. I venture to make a strong appeal to all Suffragists who attend it to endeavour to make this "provisional strike" policy widely known among the delegates and to secure signatures to the individual pledge. There is nothing new in the policy, which has, I believe, long been advocated by the Forward Party in the ranks of the W.L.F. But the appeal that has hitherto been made has been made to Associations and the conversion of a whole Association to any drastic resolution is necessarily a slow and uncertain matter. The individual pledge offers a means of making the policy immediately and strikingly effective. The names of those who have signed it can be forwarded in batches to the local Party Agents and if sufficiently numerous and influential should bring home to them as nothing else seems likely

to do, the conviction that the patience even of women Liberals has its limits and that these limits are nearly reached.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

The Speaker's Ruling.

The Speaker's action in ruling Mr. Lansbury out of order when he attempted last week to introduce the old Sex-equality Bill under the ten minutes rule has caused some natural but we think unnecessary alarm. It would be a grave disaster if the Women's Suffrage amendments to the Reform Bill were to be refused discussion under a similar ruling. But there is no need to anticipate such a catastrophe as this.

In the first place, it is pretty clear that if Mr. Lansbury had been more wary he might have managed with comparative ease to introduce his Bill. The Speaker ruled that after the rejection of the Conciliation Bill, no Bill based on the same principle could be introduced in this session. For our part, we should have said with no hesitation that the two Bills are based on quite different principles. The Conciliation Bill directly enfranchised women householders. The old Bill, which Mr. Lansbury brought forward once more, obliterates all distinctions of sex in relation to the franchise. Had this difference been clearly explained, we hardly think the Speaker could have ignored it.

In the second place, if these matters are subjected, as technicalities of procedure needs must be, to a close and literal interpretation, it will be easy to show that the effect of the vote on March 28 will be exhausted before the Reform Bill reaches the Committee stage. The Anti-Suffragists did not move the direct rejection of the Conciliation Bill, as they might have done. They moved that it be read this day six months. Morally, no doubt, this means rejection. But, technically, it must be held to mean what it says. No motion of this kind can well affect the procedure of the House after the lapse of six months.

Further, an amendment to a Reform Bill cannot be held to be in the same position as a separate Women's Suffrage Bill. The proposition before the House in March was that it should extend one of the qualifications of the existing franchise to women. The proposition in the autumn will be that in devising a wholly new franchise on a new basis it shall admit women. On this plea alone an unanswerable case can be presented.

A MEMBER OF THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

In Parliament.

THE MALECKA CASE.

A large number of questions were asked in the House on the three days of last week, but the House adjourned for Whitsuntide without any satisfaction except Sir Edward Grey's emphatic statement that he was now examining the papers in connection with the trial, that he would have them circulated during the recess and would make a statement when the House re-assembled. He deprecated the making of any "strong statements" at present.

MR. LANSBURY'S BILL.

On the 21st Mr. Lansbury asked leave to introduce a Bill to remove the sex disqualification which debar a woman from being enrolled as an elector or from voting at Parliamentary Elections.

Mr. Lansbury based his first speech on his belief that the voting on the Conciliation Bill did not represent the real views of the House. The Speaker declared that the House could not now reverse the decision arrived at on March 28th; Mr. Lansbury declared the Bill was "the same in principle," whereupon the Speaker said "The Hon. Member has given his case away in admitting that in principle it is not different and therefore I cannot call upon him."

POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Mr. McKenna stated on the 21st that the Government could not give time for proceeding with Mr. Keir Hardie's Bill. He admitted that Dr. Jameson had had special treatment in prison but denied that it was because he was a political offender.

A discussion on various recent political prosecutions took

place on May 22nd. Mr. Bowman (printer of the "Syndicalist") has been released and the sentence on Mr. Tom Mann reduced to two months; the Government declined to yield to the demand that Mr. Mann should be released at once. Mr. Keir Hardie

demanded the immediate transference of the Suffragist prisoners to the first division. Mr. McKenna's reply seemed to indicate that he would consider this suggestion.

The House adjourned till Tuesday, June 4th.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.
METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

Hon. Secretaries: MISS K. D. COURTNEY. **President:** MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
Hon. Secretary to the Press Committee: MISS EDITH PALLISER (Parliamentary). **Hon. Secretary:** MISS GERALDINE COOKE.
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." **Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee:** MISS I. B. O'MALLEY. **Telephone:** 1960 Victoria.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Literature Department.

N.U.W.S.S., 14 GREAT SMITH STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

I am glad to say that I have already heard from some societies that they have sent "Physical Force and Democracy" to their Members of Parliament, as I ventured to suggest in last week's COMMON CAUSE.

The demand for National Union pamphlets is increasing and we have had several trade demands for them besides that from Messrs. Wyman. May I suggest that members of National Union Societies can do good service to the cause by inducing local booksellers and book-stalls to take our pamphlets on sale or return? Anti-Suffrage books are now to be seen in many shops—and it is important that our publications should also be conspicuous.

CATALOGUE OF N.U.W.S.S. PUBLICATIONS.

The new edition of our catalogue is now ready and will be sent free to any one who writes for it. Members will observe that it has grown from four pages to six!

If any societies would like to have it in large quantities we shall be glad to make arrangements with them. Societies which are undertaking the special literature campaign suggested by the Executive will of course require it. I should be very glad to hear from any secretaries who know they will need it for this purpose in order that we may be better able to decide how many of this edition it is desirable to print.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF N.U.W.S.S. POLICY.

This leaflet which embodies the A.B.C. page of last week's COMMON CAUSE and gives a full account of our policy in question and answer form is now ready. It is hoped that National Union Societies will distribute it widely among their members. (B.71, 1s. 6d. per 100.)

Please note that it is not the same as the shorter leaflet, "Our Policy," published last week. (B.70, 9d. per 100.)

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

May I again call the attention of suffragists to our leaflet on the "White Slave Traffic"? The efforts which are being made to induce the Government to adopt the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as a Government measure, can be assisted by the distribution of this leaflet which tells people in simple language what this traffic means and what hopes there are of stopping it. (B.68, 6d. per 100; 4s. 6d. per 1,000.)

LITERATURE RECENTLY PUBLISHED AND STOCKED.

PAMPHLETS.
"Physical Force and Democracy." By A. Maude Royden. 2d.
"Homo Sum." By Jane Harrison, LL.D. (New Edition.) 3d.
"Women and Their Unfair Position from a Legal Point of View." By J. W. F. Jacques. 3d.
"Home and State." By Selma Lagerlof. Translated by M. C. Gittens. 1d.
"Banners and Banner Making." By M. Lowndes. Published by Artists' Suffrage League. 3d.

LEAFLETS.
B. 52. "Broken Windows and After." By Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. 1s. per 100.
B. 53. "A Protest Against Violence." 6d. per 100.
B. 54. "Constitutional Suffragists and the Militants." 2s. 6d. per 100.
B. 55. "Lord Haldane on W.S." 2s. per 100.

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,
NON-MILITANT. 58, Victoria Street, S.W. NON-PARTY.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TUESDAY, JUNE 4,

EMPRESS ROOMS, Kensington (High Street), 3.30 to 6.15 p.m.

Chair:—The Honble. Mrs. FRANKLIN. [Speakers:—Mrs. AUERBACH (Hon. Treas. N.U.W.S.S.), Councillor MARGARET ASHTON, M.A., Mrs. RACKHAM, P.L.G., Miss J. HAMILTON THOMSON, M.A.] DISCUSSION INVITED. SALE OF ORIENTAL CHINA AND ANTIQUES

B. 56. "To Working Men." 4d. per 100, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 57. "Will the Vote Help Industrial Women?" 4d. per 100, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 58. "Teachers!" 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 59. "A Blow to Anti-Suffragists." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 60. "Anti-Suffrage Arguments." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 61. "Easier to Starve." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 62. "N.U. Manifesto"—March 29th, 1912. 1s. per 100.
B. 64. "Why We Are In a Hurry." 4d. per 100, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 65. "Five Points." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 66. "How the Reform Bill of 1832 Was Won." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 68. "White Slave Traffic." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
B. 70. "Our Policy." 9d. per 100.
B. 71. "The New Development in the Policy of the N.U.W.S.S." 1s. 6d. per 100.
I. B. O'MALLEY.

Press Department.

An important fact which the trial of the militant leaders has brought to light this week is the note of indignation discernible in Liberal and Labour papers against those whose treatment of the question of Women's Suffrage has so unnecessarily prolonged and accentuated the bitter struggle.

Criticising the judgment given, while blaming the policy of the Women's Social and Political Union, the *Daily News* says "We have denounced these methods and believe them to have been mistaken. But can it be said that there is no just cause of complaint against the sincerity of some of those who have commended to them constitutional courses? In any case do we not know, one and all of us, that sooner or later, the cause of Women's Suffrage must triumph?"

The *Daily Herald*, commenting on the speech of Sir Rufus Isaacs, remarks: "He and his colleagues may remember in reflective moments that though they can imprison Suffragist Leaders they cannot imprison on Polling-days the large labour and pro-suffrage elements in the constituencies that trusted them at the last election. And so—but that is a detail—though an interesting one, let us wait and see." "The great and permanently important fact is that despite prosecution and penalising, the Suffrage Cause, like all good causes, will go on and prosper. 'Brief Authority' is vain against good causes. They cannot be sentenced." The *Christian Commonwealth* remarks "We may hope that the National Union policy will give a great impetus to the election of labour candidates. This will in truth be the reward of labour, for the Labour Party is the only organisation that has adopted Women's Suffrage as a plank in its political programme. Years ago, at the first International Congress of Women held in London, in 1899, I stated that women would owe the vote to the workingmen's sympathy with the true principles of democracy."

"The women are giving an independent support to those who they think are their best friends, and who are likely to be the greatest help to their cause. The Chief Whip offers nothing more than a general expression of his opinion that if 'the women's vote is to come at all, it will come through the Labour Party, and adds the pious hope that it will never become difficult for members of the Women's Associations to continue to work enthusiastically for the Liberal Party. Evidently he does not even yet take the Suffrage movement seriously. We hope that the new electoral policy will move him to a little anxious thought."

The *Standard* draws attention to the work of the London Society at the South Hackney election and to the significance of

the great reduction of the Liberal majority. Describing in its political notes a motor-car visit to the polling places last Friday, it says "The Suffragists had almost a monopoly, if not of enthusiasm, at any rate if its conspicuous display."

Miss Sloane asks us to substitute the words "Press Secretaries" for "Press Secretary," in the report given of work in the East Midland Federation. The sentence should run "the tactful and able influence of the Press Secretaries in ensuring the courteous treatment of the subject in papers whose views are unfavourable, have been most valuable." E. M. LEAF.

Treasurer's Notes.

There is an ever-growing desire on the part of all who wish for women's enfranchisement to enrol themselves in our ranks and to take some active share in helping to obtain the vote. I believe that men and women realise that to join our Union implies something more than mere passive sympathy, something more than a comfortable acceptance of the principle of women's suffrage. They realise that it involves service of the most arduous and exacting description, a readiness to champion and to expound our faith on every possible occasion, a constant discipline of devotion and the ever-recurring sacrifice of time, of convenience, of pleasure, of social and even of family ties and of every faculty and gift of character and brain.

All this is manifest by the ardour with which suffragists are helping us to create the special auxiliary fund for the development of our election policy, by which we hope to strengthen the women's suffrage party in the House of Commons. At the time of writing (within ten days of the Council meeting) the Fund already amounts to £1,500, and almost every donation represents the cost of some personal sacrifice to the cause. One contributor writes that she and a friend "are hoping by means of doing without a summer holiday to send another donation later on." Another writes: "I wish to give one shilling every week as long as the Fund lasts and I am in a position to pay." This lady is arranging to pay us 13s. on every quarter day and thinks that if other suffragists would tax themselves in this way and put by a small weekly levy they might find it the easiest way of collecting a sum with which to assist our Funds.

HELENA AUERBACH.

Contributions to the General Fund

Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1911 2,424 0 0
Received from May 15th to 24th, 1912:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Miss Maryon	1 0
Miss Grace Hutchison	1 0
Mrs. Luxmore	5 0
Mr. T. A. Price	10 0
Miss Florence Frith	1 1 0
A. Sister	10 10 0
DONATIONS.	
Mrs. Aldworth	3 0 0
Mr. F. S. Berlyn (Commission on "C.O.")	5 0
Cigarettes, second contribution	10 0
Mrs. Charles King	10 0
AFFILIATION FEES.	
Uxbridge W.S.S. (additional)	3
Lichfield W.S.S.	5 9
Lichfield (additional)	16 6
	£2,441 5 6

By-Election.

SOUTH HACKNEY.

Result:—Mr. H. Morison (L.) ... 5,339
Mr. J. G. Gibson (U.) ... 4,836

Liberal majority ... 503
No change.

A good week's work has been done by the Society during the progress of the election campaign, although neither of the candidates has qualified to receive support. Keenly interested audiences have assembled at a large number of open-air meetings, and on Thursday night an indoor meeting was held at Morning Lane L.C.C. Schools. The speakers were Miss Ward (chair), Mrs. Stanbury and Miss Rinder, and the audience, though small, was extremely sympathetic. This, in fact, is the general attitude in the constituency. We approached the Hackney Trades Council and Labour Representative Association, and they unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That this Council requests both candidates to at once make public their views in reference to the extension of the franchise to women, and whether, if elected, they are prepared to support an amendment to the Reform Bill, granting the vote to women on the

same terms as men, and further declares its opinion that no candidate is worthy of the support of the workers who declines to vote for the suggested amendment." We wonder if it can be the effect of the above resolution or merely the report of the success of our meetings which has caused Mr. Gibson to declare to-day (May 24th) "that if a Bill on the lines of the Conciliation Bill meets with the support of the voters of the country, he would give it his hearty support." (We quote from the *Morning Post*.)

There has been a wonderful response to the first efforts made in connection with the "Friends of Women's Suffrage" scheme. About 2½ days canvassing has been done by a small number of workers, and has resulted in 214 signatures being obtained. We fancy that the anti-suffragists have not met with much encouragement. The van has not been seen about since the beginning of the week, and on Thursday afternoon the committee rooms showed no signs of life. Among the most energetic canvassers have been Mrs. Beaumont Thomas, Mrs. Eve, Miss Gibb, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Walker, while Mrs. Stanbury, Miss Ward, Miss Cockle, Miss Rosamond Smith, Miss Walshe and others have addressed open-air meetings.

London Society.

WEST LONDON RECEPTIONS.—On May 14 Miss J. Hamilton Thomson M.A., took the chair, the speakers being Lady Francis Balfour and Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G., and on May 21, Mrs. Williams in the chair, Mrs. Swanwick explained the new development of the N.U. policy, and Mr. Cholmeley also spoke.

NORTH LONDON RECEPTIONS.—On May 16 the first of these took place, Miss Helen Ward in the chair, instead of Mrs. Williams, who was prevented from being present, but who kindly sent in writing her speech, which was much appreciated. The speakers were Miss Cicely Corbett and Miss Rosamond Smith. On May 23 Miss Emily Hill took the chair, and Miss H. D. Cockle and Miss G. Dykes Spicer were the speakers.

BANSTEAD AND WALTON DISTRICT.—On May 20th a debate was held at the Village Hall, Tadworth, at which Miss Pott proposed the motion that the granting of the Parliamentary franchise is contrary to the best interests of the Empire. This was opposed by Miss Courtney. When the members of the committee had arrived before the meeting they had found that the Anti-Suffragists had hung over their literature stall a banner in their colours, with the words: "Law rest on Force." The Suffragists had no banner to display, but within a quarter of an hour one of their number had made and hung up a

large poster with the query: "Physical or Moral Force?" Miss Pott's address was based not on the argument put forward by the banner, but on the assumption that women had not the sense of relative value, and were therefore not impartially minded. Miss Courtney, in her reply, denied this assumption, and showed how in those countries where women had the vote they had at least done no harm. In the open debate that followed, before the proposer and opposer summed up, many people took part, the Suffragists having a distinct advantage both in the numbers and the quality of the speeches, though the audience had seemed Anti-Suffrage in its sympathies. No vote was taken. Some Suffrage literature was sold, and five new members joined us.

BLACKHEATH.—A highly successful meeting was held on May 22, at the corner of Stockwell Street, Greenwich, speaker, Miss Agnes Dawson. From a short conversation it was encouraging to find they understood and appreciated the efforts of Suffragists to help them, and they were forcibly indignant with another woman in the crowd who jeered at some of the remarks made by the speaker.

DEPTFORD.—Open-air meetings were held with great success on May 3 and May 10. Speakers: Mrs. Rogers, Miss D. Brown and Miss M. Goddard. Many COMMON CAUSES were asked for.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH HACKNEY.—A very successful "At Home" was held by the Committee at All Saints' Hall, Clapton, on Monday evening, May 20th, by kind permission of the Rev. W. G. Cameron. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. E. Willis, and the speakers were Miss Helen Ward and Mrs. Mustard. A short Suffrage play, "Miss Appleyard's Awakening," was performed by Mrs. F. Bishop and the Misses Bishop, and was much appreciated. Music was contributed by Mrs. Thring, Miss A. M. Bishop, and Mrs. Gimingham. Two dozen COMMON CAUSES were sold, a good collection was taken, and several new members joined the Society.

EAST AND EAST MOLESLEY.—An associates' meeting was held on May 9, at Mrs. Burton's, East Molesey.

NORTH HACKNEY.—The dramatic entertainment on April 24 was much appreciated, and also proved a financial success. After paying all expenses, we were pleased to be able to send the London Society £10 10s.

HITCHIN.—Mr. A. L. Leon, L.C.C., presided at the annual meeting of the Hitchin and North St. Pancras Branch, at the Spears Memorial Hall, on May 20. The hon. sec. gave a brief report of the varied work accomplished during the year, and reminded members that good accounts of the various meetings might usually be found in the *Hamstead and Hitchin Express* and the *North Middlesex Chronicle*, and latterly also in the *Hornsey Journal*. Excellent and encouraging addresses

REST GOWNS



We have in stock a wonderful variety of Rest Gowns of which the garment illustrated is a typical example.

USEFUL WRAP (as sketch) in wool-back satin, with wide collar of coarse linen lace, and finished large buttons. In all shades.

35/9

Illustrated Catalogue post free.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street, (Covendish Square) London W.

Famous for over a Century for Taste for Quality for Value

were delivered by Miss Clementina Black and Mr. H. N. Brasford, and the following resolution was passed unanimously: "That this meeting thanks Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., for his steady support of Women's Suffrage, and urges him to do his utmost to secure the passing of a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill in the autumn, and to support Mr. Snowden's amendment enfranchising women for the new Irish Parliament."

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A lecture was given on May 21, in aid of the funds of the London Society, by Mrs. Archibald Little on "China in Transformation," at 36, Eardley Crescent, by kind permission of Miss Richmond, Miss Wickham presiding. The lecture was most interesting and instructive.

MRSWELL HILL.—On May 7 a most successful meeting was held at 35, Leaside Avenue by kind permission of Mrs. Nield. Mr. H. Kraus Nield, F.R.A.S., was in the chair, and interesting speeches were given by Mrs. Walter Roeb, Mrs. Mary Moore, and Mr. Herbert Jacob.

ROTHERRITHE.—A very successful drawing-room meeting was held by Miss Anna Martin at 26, Lower Road. Miss Helen Ward made a stirring appeal to the men and women present to join the movement, and the speeches also aroused much interest. Six new members joined the society, and twenty-five "Friends of Women's Suffrage" were obtained.

WIMBLEDON.—On May 13 the following resolution was passed unanimously by the North and South Wimbledon Committee, and copies sent to the member (Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin), the Prime Minister, and the Home Secretary:—"The North and South Wimbledon Committee record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained in the death of William Thomas Stead, and their earnest hope that the Government will adopt as a Government measure the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill, which has been already approved by the Home Office, as a monument to the man who, by his brave self-sacrifice, secured the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885."

Federation Notes.

Scottish.

The Aberdeen Shop is closing its successful career of six weeks, in which time about 150 visitors' names have been recorded, exclusive of strangers and of Committee members. This experience shows that a shop can pay its way, if it is steadily kept open, by sales of tea and of fancy goods. Hearty thanks are due to readers of the COMMON CAUSE for kind contributions of articles for the Fancy Stall. The Aberdeen Committee, the Hon. Secretary (Miss Sutherland), and the President (Miss Lusden), have been most lavish of help, and to their efforts the prosperity of the shop is due. This week it was the fitting of the Aberdeen Society from the shop to its new office, 214, Union Street.

I have been pleased at receiving an invitation from the Aberdeen I.L.P. to speak for them a second time. But absence from the town will prevent my accepting.

On May 27th, I began a campaign in Kincardineshire, the constituency of Captain Murray, who "rattled" on the Conciliation Bill. A meeting is arranged at Stonehaven for May 31st, when the Provost, an ex-Professor of Glasgow University (Dr. McKendrick) is to take the chair, and Miss Lusden, L.L.D., and I are to speak. The following week I go to Banchory, on Deeside, to pursue the attack on the faithless member. Names of possible sympathisers and members in Kincardineshire will be thankfully received by me.

ALICE CROMPTON, Post Office, Stonehaven.

West Midland.

AVERTON NEW SOCIETY.—After a vigorous campaign, conducted by our Organising Secretary, Miss E. Coyle and Miss Harding, a new Society has been formed in Walsall which numbers 26 members, and which promises to be most keen and active. A public meeting was held on Tuesday, the 21st, Chairman, Dr. Layton; speakers, Mrs. W. E. Dowson, of Nottingham, and Mr. Baillie-Weaver. A great deal of interest was evinced and a good collection taken. The Society held a business meeting directly after the public one, and it was decided to affiliate at once to the N.U. and federate to the West Midland.

K. M. HARLEY.

North and East Ridings (Yorks).

REDCAR AND SALTBURN.—The first public meeting of the Saltburn branch took place on May 9th, at which Miss Abadam was the speaker. Many new members were added, literature was sold and a good collection taken. On May 20th and 23rd, public meetings were held at Redcar, the former being the first of the branch. Mrs. Marshall of Saltburn, made a most impressive speech. On the 23rd, Miss Helen Fraser was the speaker. Members joined on both occasions, literature was sold, and good collections taken. The resolutions which were passed at each meeting were sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Samuel and Mr. Clifford (candidate-U.) respectively. Both these societies have strong and representative committees, and are prepared to carry on energetic and continuous work. Saltburn is already preparing for another meeting on June 3rd, at which Miss Helen Fraser will speak.

EDITH ELPHICK.

Eastern Counties.

The past month has seen very satisfactory activities in the E.C.F. At Cambridge on May 7th, the earlier part of the day was occupied by a Committee Meeting of the Federation, in which many subjects were exhaustively discussed, and a pleasant relationship established between the delegates from different branches. The most notable vigorous of these are the Letchworth and Hitchin Societies, which, being already offshoots of each other, not only keep up a good membership of their own, but act as missionaries to less favoured districts. Thus Miss Villiers from Hitchin has visited St. Albans, Thetford,

where a new branch was recently formed, and Knebworth. Miss Suggden from Letchworth spent several days at Luton and Cromer respectively, and assisted in the affiliation of the Luton Society to the N.U. In the evening of the same day there was an "At Home," and informal discussion on "Votes and Wages," which were dealt with from personal knowledge by Mrs. Roatham and Mrs. Holland.

On May 21st Mrs. F. D. Acland gave an address to which the press were invited on "Women and the Reform Bill." She took a hopeful view of the prospects of a Woman's Amendment on broad and democratic lines," and urged the large and enthusiastic audience to avoid thinking evil or speaking evil of the faith of Ministers, whether Suffrage or Anti.

A resolution "that this meeting of the C.W.S.A. earnestly hopes that the Government will adopt as a Government measure the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill, which has been already approved by the Home Office; and thus ensure its passing into Law this session" was also carried at this meeting. Cambridge also has her missionaries in our indefatigable Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. Holland, who have recently addressed meetings in various places. A drawing-room meeting was held by invitation at Mrs. Hersch's, Hills' Road, at which Mrs. Rackham and Mr. Hersch both made able speeches, some songs were sung, and the literature was sold and several new members enrolled.

The East Coast campaign has already born good fruit. The authorities at Felixstowe, it seems, provided a sort of Woman's Platform at their Spa Exhibition, at which Suffragists and Antis were allowed to hold forth by turns. The N.U. Society took advantage of this to hold an extremely interesting meeting at which Lady Mary Cayley, Mrs. Rackham and Mr. Waterman spoke. Lady Frances Balfour has also been touring the Eastern Counties, and has delivered eloquent addresses before splendid meetings at Westclife (the newly-formed Southend-on-Sea and District branch), at Sudbury, where it is hoped a branch will speedily be formed, Bury St. Edmunds, Southwold also an infant branch, has been remarkably active. A drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Charles Foster's, when Miss Cicely Corbett spoke. Miss Maude Royden gave excellent speeches at a public meeting in Mrs. Kirton's studio, when Miss Silcox, Head Mistress of St. Felix School was in the chair. An informal discussion was held afterwards during the tea which was most kindly provided by the hostess, Mrs. Kirton. Miss Royden was also the speaker at a most thoughtful and original address. The chair was taken by Mrs. Charles Foster, and a vote of thanks to Miss Royden was proposed by Mr. Pearce Lottus, and seconded by Mrs. Ellis. The resolution "That this meeting calls upon Parliament to pass some measure of Women's Suffrage this session," was passed, with one dissenter.

At the Federation Committee it was decided that MISS F. JOHNSON (Ramsey House, Barn Road, Cambridge) should unite the efforts of the COMMON CAUSE correspondent with that of Hon. Press Secretary. Will secretaries who were not present at the committee kindly note this, and send their reports of meetings to her by the last Tuesday in each month, so that she may summarise them for COMMON CAUSE?

Manchester and District.
BURTON.—Miss Fielden paid Burton a visit on April 22nd, and spoke at various meetings—viz., at an afternoon meeting of the B.W.T.A. on April 24th, and at the same evening, on 25th, at a drawing-room meeting at Chapel in the Park, thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Spencer, at the Balmoral Boarding House in the evening, and on 26th at Le Morvan's Coffee Rooms, Burbage. Mrs. Vickery kindly lent her drawing-room for an afternoon meeting on May 1st, and on May 3rd, meeting was also held at Chapel on the Frith on May 3rd. Considerable interest was evoked by Miss Fielden, and a resolution pressing the Government to enfranchise women during the present session was passed on each occasion. On May 6th a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Burton, with Dr. Cox in the chair and Miss Ashton as chief speaker. An increase of membership has resulted from this work and the position of this branch in the town and district has been much strengthened. The secretary, Mrs. Ashwell Cooke, Lightwood Road, Burton, will be glad to receive help from members of the N.U. who may be visiting the town.

ECCLES.—The Eccles Suffrage Society held its second annual meeting on Monday evening, May 21st. The report showed good progress during the year, and the president, Miss Ashton, in a very telling address, explained very fully the new policy of the Union. Two resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. "The members of the Eccles Suffrage Society record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained in the death of William Thomas Stead, and their earnest hope that the Government will adopt as a Government measure the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill, which has been already approved by the Home Office, as a monument to the man, who by his brave self-sacrifice, secured the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885."

2. "The members of the Eccles Suffrage Society urge upon the Government the necessity of taking steps to procure the speedy release of Miss Malecka."

MANCHESTER.—By the kindness of Mrs. G. A. Godson, a drawing-room meeting was held at her house in Disbury on the 7th of May. The Rev. Canon Green presided and gave an excellent reason why he is a suffragist. Miss I. O. Orford spoke with very full knowledge about women workers. A discussion followed about the new policy of the N.U.W.S.S. in which Miss Margaret Ashton took part.

NORTHWICH.—Miss Mary Fielden addressed several meetings in Northwich in April and the beginning of May.

On April 29th she addressed a meeting of the Wilton Wesleyan Sisterhood in the afternoon, and in the evening a number of the members of the Northwich Women's Co-operative Guild. On the 30th, she addressed a public meeting in Finstoe's Pavilion at 7.30, members of the Wilton Wesleyan Sisterhood and of the Northwich Co-operative Guild and of the Northwich W.S.S. were present. On May 1st, Miss Fielden spoke at a drawing-room meeting at Kirkfield, Hartford, Miss Piercer was in the chair.

WINSFORD.—At a meeting held in the Guildhall, Winsford, on May 1st, Miss Fielden gave a good address and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting calls upon Parliament to pass a measure for the enfranchisement of women this session."

West Riding (Yorks).

Monday, April 22nd.—Members' meeting in Shipley, when a committee was formed and hon. officers elected to work this new branch of the N.U.

Tuesday, 23rd.—I went to Huddersfield to speak at several meetings arranged by the society there. Mrs. Lockwood (Black Rock House, Linthwaite) very kindly invited me to stay with her, and she gave two "At Homes" at her house, on Tuesday and Thursday, and also arranged for me to speak to members of the Women's Liberal Association on Wednesday.

On Friday, 26th, Mrs. Sykes, of Dalton, gave an "At Home," which was well attended and resulted in 14 new members for the society.

On Saturday I went to Adel for the week-end and arrived in Dewsbury for two weeks' work on Monday, 29th, when I spoke to the members of two Co-operative Guilds (Dewsbury and Earlsheaton.)

Tuesday, 30th, the Dewsbury Society gave a most successful entertainment in order to raise funds and arouse interest. The Dewsbury Reporter was supposed to be anti, but a visit was paid to the editor by Miss Walker and myself with good results.

On May 13th I went to London for the special Council meeting and returned to Normanton Thursday evening, where, with the help of Miss Edwards, I hope soon to form another branch of the N.U.

On Friday, 17th, Mrs. Johnson very kindly gave a drawing-room meeting. One or two of the ladies had very decided anti-Suffrage ideas, but the after discussion was so useful that some, whose sympathy was not firmly established, went away quite convinced.

EVELYN S. CLARKE.

Irish Notes.

Suffragists all over Ireland are at the moment deeply interested in the Mass Meeting arranged to take place in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin on Saturday, June 1st at 8 p.m. The object of this meeting is to pass resolutions calling upon the Government and the Irish Members of Parliament to support the amendment for the inclusion of women in the Home Rule Bill. The Irish Women's Franchise League originated the idea of the Meeting; the suffrage societies throughout Ireland have almost unanimously agreed to join in it and delegates will come from a large number of the provincial towns. It will be a splendid proof of the hold the question of woman's suffrage has gained in Ireland to find Unionist and Nationalist women on the same platform making a demand for fair representation under the present or any new form of government.

Mrs. Despard and Mr. Laurence Housman have both been speaking for the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation during the last week. It has been a great privilege and encouragement to have these two whole-hearted suffragists amongst us. By their personal influence as well as by their speeches they have given an immense stimulus to the woman movement in Ireland. They have kindled us with their enthusiasm and roused us to a shamed sense of the necessity for sacrifice and the beautifying effect of sacrifice in this as in every other great cause.

Our Cork correspondent writes of Mrs. Despard's tour in the South as follows:—"On May 16th and May 17th, Mrs. Despard gave two very inspiring addresses in the Town Halls of Cork and Mallow. This is the first meeting that has been freely advertised in Cork by means of chalking. Unfortunately this form of advertisement seems to have caused considerable pain to the City Fathers. One gentleman proposed at the Hackney Carriages Committee that the offenders who thus defiled the pavements of the city should be arrested. The amusing part about it was that no one appreciated the chalking more than the policeman, two of whom gallantly accompanied the chalkers as far as their beat would allow, in order, as they said, to protect them from any annoyance they might receive from corner boys.

"The meeting in Cork was especially successful as was proved not only by the applause of a large audience, but also by the number of new members that joined the League at the close.

"There was cries of shame when, in the course of her remarks, Mrs. Despard told her audience that she had received a letter from a citizen of Cork assuring her that things were no better in Cork than elsewhere, that women and girls were receiving a sum of 5s. for their week's labour; and he wondered how people should dare to turn girls out after their week's work with such a sum as that to keep body and soul together.

"During the whole of Mrs. Despard's address there was not a single interruption and its close was received with loud applause. Yet Cork is comparatively young in suffrage work. It may be that Mrs. Despard as an Irishwoman has found the road to Irish hearts by instinct, yet this fact cannot take away from the deep and lasting impression she has left with many in Cork."

Successful meetings were also held for her in Birr and Athlone. In Newry she and Mr. Housman spoke to a very large audience on the

evening of May 20th. This was the first large suffrage meeting held in that town, and it created great interest. On the following evening the same speakers addressed a Dublin audience in the Sackville Hall. Both were given an enthusiastic reception.

On May 25th the first number of the "Irish Citizen," a weekly penny newspaper was published.

Its first main object will be the removal of the unjust sex disqualification in citizenship against women.

It will exound the principles of women suffrage in general and of its Irish phase in particular.

We recommend it to the notice of Irish people residing in England. It is published at 12, D'Olier Street, Dublin.

All the societies comprising the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation have passed resolutions urging the Government to adopt the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as a Government measure, and calling upon their members to use their influence to secure the passing of this Bill without delay.

LOUIE BENNETT.

The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement.

A remarkable series of meetings will be held in June, which will, one hopes, bring before many hitherto unmoved people the deep spiritual significance of the women's movement. On Wednesday, June 19th, at 3.30, in the Queen's Hall, Mrs. Creighton will take the chair.

Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement"; Miss A. Maude Royden will speak on "The Ethical Aspect of the Women's Movement"; the Rev. William Temple M.A., on "How the Women's Movement may help the cause of Religion"; Mrs. Creighton on "The Effect of the Women's Movement on the Education and Ideals of Women," and Mrs. Runciman on "Citizenship and the Home."

Admission will be free; reserved seats 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d. and 1s., to be obtained from Miss Lucy Gardner, 7, Bigwood Road, Golders Green, N.W. Leaflets for distribution can also be obtained from her.

On June 12th, from 12 to 8, there will be held a "Quiet Day," at Morley Hall, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. Friends are invited to come in for silent or united prayer.

The Ladies' National Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' National Association two resolutions were passed in connection with the white slave traffic:—One to urge the need for a refuge for victims in India, the other to urge the Government to adopt as a Government measure the Criminal Law Amendment Bill "as a monument to William Thomas Stead, who by his brave self-sacrifice, secured the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885."

All over the country similar resolutions are being passed by societies of all kinds, including at least one Anti-Suffragist Society, and nearly a hundred such resolutions have already been forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary by the L.N.A., which undertakes to forward them in batches—but separately—to the Government.

Readers of the COMMON CAUSE need hardly be told that this Bill has several times been introduced into Parliament, but has got no further, as it is not a Government measure, and its promoters have failed to get a day in the ballot, and have, owing to objections from two members, been unable to get it through as unopposed business.

In the absence of Mr. Walter McLaren, who is, we are glad to hear, progressing favourably, the Chairman, Mr. Scott Lidgett, urged that Parliament has the sacred trust of safeguarding the moral interests of the country, and that when the full force of our convictions is made clearly known, it will be impossible for the Government to withstand the pressure.

Mr. Clare Goslett deplored the ignorance of so many cultured "nice" people of the White Slave Traffic, and expressed a hope that Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists should join hands to educate public opinion, since the fate of the Bill is in the hands of the public, and "nice" people must be made to understand that it does exist.

The plea of ignorance seemed to amaze Miss Aberdeen, in view of the fact that the press does now publish what once it would have suppressed. Surely people must have read the accounts of the victims of the Yoshiwara, chained together by their owners at the time of the fire, and it is no secret that one of the first houses to be erected on the ashes of San Francisco was a house of ill-fame, in which many so-called "nice" people were interested.

Miss Abadam gave a terrible description of affairs in the United States, where it is estimated that in one city alone 15,000 alien girls are entrapped, where the head of the police was offered £200,000 for connivance, and where there is a Syndicate with an immense capital, making an annual profit of £40,000.

The need of a refuge in India was urged by Head Deaconess Katherine Benyon, of Lahore, who stated that the evil in India is very great and is spreading from the cantonments to the rich natives. Besides the Indian women from the hills, French and English women are entrapped and sent to Bombay and other Indian ports; but the majority of these poor women are Austrians, Italians, Jewesses and Greeks. Those who wish to escape are peculiarly helpless, as they possess no money, and can speak neither English nor any Indian language.

In the whole of India there is but one refuge, and that is at Bombay, two days' journey from Lahore, and there are two rescue homes still further away.

The deaconesses, who undertake all kinds of work and have lately opened a Kindergarten, are quite prepared to start a home if the necessary funds are forthcoming. £1,000 is required for the purchase of the house, and £1,500 to equip and endow it for five years.

At the close of the meeting a generous offer was made by an anonymous donor of £500. Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

It is known, although roundabout official denials are generally given, that the infamous "regulation" system is still in force in India, and Parliament, being answerable to men only, does not punish this deliberate overriding of its own decrees with the same vigour that we see when the decrees affect primarily the interests of men. The interest of Parliament in the concerns of women is apt to be spasmodic, and can only be kept up at the vast cost of suffering and devotion of a Josephine Butler—such a woman as is seen but once in several generations. This will always be so until the "weaker sex" is given the same weapon as the "stronger sex." Till then rescue homes and all the other good and necessary work is, in truth, "sweeping the water out of the cellar and leaving the taps running."

Domestic Servants and the National Insurance Bill.

By kind invitation of the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Miss Mary Macarthur, Secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, will explain the provisions of the Insurance Act on Friday, June 7th, at 3.15 p.m. Tickets of admission can be obtained by application to Mrs. Franklin, 50, Porchester Terrace, W.

Mrs. Warren's Profession.

The Pioneer Players are producing this great play by G. B. Shaw, on June 16th, at 8 p.m., and 18th, at 2 p.m., at the King's Hall, Covent Garden. Miss Gertrude Kingston will play the part of Mrs. Warren, and Mr. Charles Maude and Miss Ellen O'Malley will also be in the cast. The play is particularly appropriate just now when the White Slave Traffic Bill is being

pressed forward. Tickets can only be obtained by members. Secretary, 31, Bedford Street, Strand.

Reviews.

GARIBALDI AND THE MAKING OF ITALY, by G. M. Trevelyan (Longmans, Green and Co., pp. 390, 7s. 6d. net).—All those who are struggling for freedom should be grateful to Mr. Trevelyan for his books on Garibaldi. To large numbers of men and women of his own generation and that which immediately followed it Garibaldi was the romance of freedom personified. Mr. Trevelyan, who writes with the enthusiasm of a scholar and a lover, shows that this view of him was justified. Garibaldi was a hero in the truest sense of the word. His feats of arms and his adventures were alike worthy of a paladin. It would be difficult to find a chapter of romance more wonderful than his expedition to Sicily, or a more picturesque love story than his marriage with Anita. But he was never merely picturesque, and though his military exploits were more extraordinary than any Kipling has extolled, he was whole worlds apart from the "strong man" deified by late Victorian writers. There can be no more wholesome corrective for those who have been nurtured on the Kiplingesque ideal till they believe that brutality is a part of force than to read the life of Garibaldi. He was always on the side of the weak. Englishwomen will not easily forget his sympathy with Josephine Butler in her labours. With all his commanding spirit and his contempt for death, he was very gentle to the helpless and never forgot them. His mercifulness towards all created things sometimes showed itself in ways that were rather trying to his colleagues, as when at a most critical moment in the siege of Rome, the General turned from important military and political business to make regulations for the better treatment of cab-horses; but if he was occasionally difficult to work with, no one was ever more adored. He fulfilled Kingsley's description of a hero, "One who is ready to suffer pain and grief to do good to his fellow-men."

There is a good deal of pain and grief in Mr. Trevelyan's last volume. Great struggles for freedom in which human nature is shown at its noblest, do also alas! show its incompleteness, and it sometimes seems as if they showed it most when they are nearing a successful close. Differences of opinion as to how a great end can best be served and kept without stain, distrust, jealousy, all the difficulties and weaknesses which are kept in abeyance while a cause is so Utopian that none but the noblest will serve it, become more pronounced as it nears its accomplishment. This happened in the "making of Italy," and nothing is more glorious in the history of Garibaldi than his nobleness among the disappointments of fulfilment. His real humility and his passionate and unselfish love for his country, which made him able to bear ingratitude and misunderstanding and teach his friends to bear them, shine out in these pages, and make Mr. Trevelyan's last volume even more interesting than the earlier ones.

Suffragists should read them all. There is a kinship between all who spend their lives in seeking freedom, to whatever age or country they belong, and the liberation of Italy is not yet far enough off from us for the minds of those who freed her to be difficult for us to understand. I. B. O'M.

Whoso bears the whole heaviness of the wronged world's weight,

And puts it by, It is well with him suffering, though he face man's fate; How should he die?

Seeing death has no part in him any more, no power

Upon his head; He has bought his eternity with a little hour, And is not dead.

For an hour, if ye look for him, he is no more found,

For one hour's space; Then ye lift up your eyes to him and behold him crowned, A deathless face.

On the mountains of memory, by the world's well-springs,

In all men's eyes, Where the light of the life of him is on all past things, Death only dies.

Not the light that was quenched for us, nor the deeds that were,

Nor the ancient days, Nor the sorrows not sorrowful, nor the face most fair Of perfect praise.

And this is—

Gifts have your masters for giving, Gifts hath not freedom to give;

She, without shelter or station, She, beyond limit or bar, Urges to slumberless speed Armies that famish, that bleed, Sowing their lives for her seed, That their dust may rebuild her a nation, That their souls may relight her a star.

Happy are all they that follow her;

Them shall no trouble cast down; Though she slay them, yet shall they trust in her, For unsure there is nought nor unjust in her, Blemish is none, neither rust in her; Though it threaten, the night shall not swallow her, Tempest and storm shall not drown."

Introduction and notes give just the help which the ignorant want to make plain the issues.

SEX WAR AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE: a Lecture by Laurence Housman. (Women's Freedom League, pp. 53, 4d.)

This lecture of Mr. Housman's states with passionate candour his belief that there always has been, and always will be, a sex war as long as the relations between the sexes are determined by the dominant male. He regards the suffrage, or feminist (or, more properly speaking, humanist) movement as being a determined effort on the part of men and women to cease this war by establishing a rational and civilised communion, and by what he calls the "socialising of the maternal instinct." He speaks much-needed truths about legalised licentiousness in marriage, and about the sacrifice of the health of women and children to the "physiological emergencies" of the husband.

He shows very well how the arts which women have learned in dealing with men—the arts of "Cat and serpent and poor slave"—are powerful indeed, but most anti-social, and he calls on women to lay them aside. It is most excellent to find men joining with thoughtful women in urging the abandonment of what is, in essence, the weapon of the prostitute. One wishes that older women would realise more acutely than they do that, when they dress and train "nice girls" to attract men, they are often helping these girls—all innocent of such things—to rouse and keep hungry in men appetites which can only be satisfied by the supply of purchasable women.

It is a very difficult matter. It is natural and right that women should wish to be liked by men, and it would make a grey and dull world if women did not look as beautiful as they can; men have already shown such a very bad and insolent example in the matter of hideous clothing! And who shall say where the love of beauty and grace merges into the desire for sex-attraction? In some people the dividing line seems non-existent. But it will do us all good to search our consciences, and Mr. Housman's brave little book will help us. There are some women—we believe they are very many—to whom all men but one are sexually indifferent, and who can conduct the most intimate relations with men without the faintest stirrings of the

pulse; such women are almost constitutionally incapable of understanding another sort of woman, who, by her more impersonal and appetitive nature approximates the masculine type. So we find the thoughtful reformer-woman often speaking as if "rescue work" were of the very simple order, which merely requires a life-line and dry land to make for; what it really needs is that the reformer-woman should understand the other woman, and we welcome every publication which may help such understanding.

A BOOK OF THE HOME. By Catherine Osler. (Headley Brothers, p.p. 100.)

This little volume of essays on various aspects of home-making, spiritual and moral, is full of the idealism and common sense which so happily go hand in hand with Mrs. Osler. We particularly recommend the chapter on "Light houses," and the two last on the uses of adversity. Mrs. Osler has learned the great lesson of "acceptance," taught by Meredith and Wordsworth and Browning; not passive, but willing and joyful acceptance.

THE FRUITS OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. By H. N. Brailsford. (The Anglo-Russian Committee, 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C., pp. 65. Price One Penny.)

This book raises the question of the policy pursued by our Foreign Office with regard to Russia since 1905, and we recommend that it should be read and earnestly pondered.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE MONTHLY.

The June number of the monthly paper of the Church League is remarkably interesting. They propose printing an edition of 32,000 and sending it to every clergyman in England and Wales. The Bishop of Lincoln, Mrs. Wyndham Knight-Bruce, Miss A. Maude Royden, the Hon. William Cecil and Mrs. Cecil Chapman, are among the contributors of interesting articles. One on St. Paul and the Woman Movement, by Rev. A. E. N. Simms, is of special interest. We are asked to state that the advertisement manager is Miss Fuller, 20, Brook Street, Bond Street.

Forthcoming Meetings.

ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION.

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

MAY 30. Grosport—Mrs. Cooper's drawing-room meeting—Miss Helen Fraser. St. Albans—Miss Ashworth's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Wathen. Cromer—The Lecture Hall—Mrs. Beckham, Dr. Grant, Mr. Herbert Palmer. Hereford—The Grange—Mrs. Dymond's drawing-room meeting—Miss, Matters, Miss Walford, Rev. Canon Bannister (chair). Northampton—Market Square—open-air meeting—Miss Cowmeadow.

MAY 31. Kirbymoorside—Mrs. Holt's drawing-room meeting—Miss Helen Fraser, Mrs. Edwin Gray (chair). Kirbymoorside—Toll Booth—Miss Helen Fraser, Mrs. Edwin Gray (chair). Northampton—Town Hall—The Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Lees Smith, M.P., The Lady Knightley of Fawsley (chair).

JUNE 3. Croydon—The Arcade, Eight Street—"Women in Municipal Life"—Mrs. Arroyd. Birmingham—Mrs. Shakespeare's "At Home" to Liberal women—Mrs. Ring, Miss Gertrude Southall (chair). Saltburn—Towers Gymnasium (by kind permission of Miss Hayercraft and Miss Gorrans)—Miss Helen Fraser. Bristol—Suffrage Shop—"At Home" Wakefield—Assembly Rooms, George Street—"At Home"—Miss Margaret Robertson.

JUNE 4. Oxford—Grandpont (near church)—open-air meeting. Darlington—Polam Hall—Mrs. Baynes' Garden Party—Miss Abadam. Sheffield—Montgomery Hall—Miss M. Robertson, R.A., Professor Skemp, Dr. Helen Wilson (chair). Whitby—Mrs. Trevor's drawing-room meeting—Miss Helen Fraser. Leeds—Mrs. Thornton's drawing-room meeting—Miss Margaret Robertson. Olton—Congregational Church Schoolroom—Miss Alice James.

JUNE 5. York—Ouse Lea—Mrs. Macdonald's Garden Party—Miss Fraser. Oxford—Principal's Garden, Jesus College—The Committee "At Home" 4-5.30. Sunderland—Tynehome—The Cedars—Garden Party—Miss Abadam. Leeds—9, Park Lane—weekly "At Home"—"Peace"—Mrs. Hogge (York), Mrs. Wm. Harvey (chair).

JUNE 6. Leamington—Birch's Music Rooms, Parade—Warwick and Leamington Franchise Club. Whitby—Crown Hotel—Invitation meeting—Miss Helen Fraser.

THE FRENCH HAT SHOP. LARGE VARIETY IN HATS & TOQUES SUITABLE FOR MATRONS' WEAR—MODELS TO ORDER, FROM 15/6.

No. 4. Price 12/6. Smart close-fitting Toque, draped Crinoline crown, brim gold embroidery and huzzar mount. In Black-Gold, Heliotrope-Gold, and Mole-Gold. With box and post, 13/4



Catalogue Post Free on application.

No hats on approval.

322-324, Regent St., W. ONLY ADDRESS—NO BRANCHES ANYWHERE.

Clear your Complexion

PURIFYING YOUR BLOOD. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD BY TAKING BRAGG'S CHARCOAL

It eradicates all impurities by absorption, thus removing the CAUSE of Eczema, Blisters, Pimples, Spots, and the like. Highly recommended by Doctors. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Biscuits, 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- per tin; Powder, 2/- and 4/- per bottle; Lozenges, 1/4 per tin. CAPSULES, 2/- per box. Free Samples sent on receipt of this advert. and 3d. for postage in the U.K. J. L. BRAGG, Ltd., 14, Wigmore St., London, W.

Women Taxpayers Agency.

Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since the 5th of April, 1909. Secures Abatements and Exemptions. Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax. Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners. Advises on Investments with regard to Income-tax.

The Agency's Clients include Mrs. Stanton Coit and many well-known Suffragists, Doctors, Actresses, etc. HAMPDEN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C. Tel. 6040 Central.

DIRT IS BAD. DUST IS DEADLY. The Cleanest Sweeping is BISSELL SWEEPING.

The BISSELL CARPET SWEEPERS are noiseless, dustless, and more durable than brooms. All ironmongers are now showing an assortment of BISSELL SWEEPERS for Spring Cleaning. MARK & CO. (London), LD., LONDON, E.C.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Office, 27, Ridley Place—Miss M. Weddell's and Miss M. Catnach's meeting for teachers—Miss Abadam 5.0

JUNE 7. Weston-super-Mare—Miss Pady's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Clothier (Street) 3.0 Grantham—Wesgate Hall—Miss I. O. Ford, J. Malcolm Mitchell, Esq., Christopher Turner, Esq. (chair) 8.0 Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club 5.30 Newcastle-on-Tyne—4, Osborne Terrace—Mrs. Louis' drawing-room meeting—Miss Abadam 3.30

JUNE 8. Manchester—Mrs. Hiller's Garden Party and Sale of Work—Councillor Margaret Ashton, Councillor Jane Reiford, Miss A. Maude Royden 3-6

JUNE 10. Croydon—The Arcade, High Street—"Women's disabilities under the law"—Miss Amy Miller 3.30 Manchester—Withington Hall—Garden Party and Sale of Work—Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss A. Maude Royden 3-6

JUNE 11. Weston-super-Mare—Open-air meeting—Miss Robertson, B.A. 7.30 Oxford—Cowley Road—Open-air meeting 7.30 Huddersfield—Newhouse Hall—Mrs. Fletcher's meeting—Miss Siddon (chair) Afternoon Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mrs. A. Emley's and Mrs. Newcombe's drawing-room café—Miss Abadam 3.30

JUNE 12. Street—Overleigh (by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Clark)—Garden fête and Sale of Work Afternoon Oxford—Principal's Garden, Jesus College—The Committee "At Home" 4.0 Bristol Society—Westbury-on-Trym—Miss M. Robertson 7.30 Crowthorne—Mrs. Reid's Garden meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Robie Uniacke (chair) 3.0 Bracknell—The Temperance Hall—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Robie Uniacke (chair) 8.0 Seaton Delavel—Large Hall—Miss Abadam 7.30

LONDON.

MAY 30. Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 17, Camden Road, N.—North London "At Home"—Mrs. Gingham, M.A., Miss I. B. O'Malley—Hon. Mrs. Franklin (chair) 3.30 N. Newington—Corner of Brockham Street and Union Road—Open-air meeting—Miss Janet Thomson, M.A., Mrs. Rogers 8.0

MAY 31. Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road—Women's Suffrage Debate 8.0

JUNE 3. S. Paddington—Lecture Hall, Ethical Church, 46, Queen's Road, W.—Debate—Miss Corbett, M.A., Mr. Charles Archibald, Mr. Lawdor Eaton (chair), admission 6d. 8.30 Tottenham—Bunhill Women's School, Memorial Buildings, Roscoe Street, E.C.—Miss M. C. Strachey 8.30

JUNE 4. Rotherhithe—Empire Club, 104, Jamaica Road—Miss Frances Sterling (by invitation of Miss Helen Wray) 3.30 Kensington—Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel—London Society's Reception—Mrs. Auerbach, Councillor M. Ashton, Mrs. Backham, Miss J. Thomson, Hon. Mrs. Franklin (chair) 3.30

JUNE 5. Blackheath—corner of Stockwell Street and London Street—open-air meeting—Miss W. G. Jamison, Mrs. Backham 8.0 Hampstead—Studio, Oaktree House (by permission of Mr. Holiday)—Paper by Mrs. Humphrey Ward to be read—Reply, Miss Frances Sterling 8.30

JUNE 10. Esher and East Molesey—Littleworth, Esher—Annual meeting—White Elephant Sale—Speaker, Miss Corbett, M.A., Mrs. C. W. Earle (chair) 3.30 East Dulwich—Willoughby Hall, West Norwood—Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. G. F. Abbott 8.0 Rotherhithe—Town Hall—Public Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Miss Helen Fraser, Dr. Scott Lidgett 8.30 Tottenham—Bunhill Women's Meeting, Memorial Buildings, Roscoe Street, E.C.—Miss M. C. Strachey 8.30

JUNE 11. Kensington—Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel—London Society's Reception—Lady Frances Balfour, The Countess of Selborne, Mrs. Stanbury, Miss Frances Sterling, Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves (chair) 3.30

JUNE 12. South Kensington—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Miss Holland, 1a, Holland Park—Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., Mrs. Charles Hancock (chair) 3.30 Hackney, N.—W.S. Meeting, Hostess Mrs. Eve, 195, Albion Road—Miss Frances Sterling, Mrs. Gingham, M.A. (chair) 3.30

CULTURE HYGIENIQUE. INFILTRATION LIGHT MASSAGE. A new Treatment for Women. SPECIALLY Valuable for Internal Trouble, Kidneys, Liver, etc. and all Nervous Disorders. 7/6 for a Single Treatment. MADAME N. GIBAUD, 2a, Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.

"Thinking Women Read The Standard"

IN a few weeks this phrase became a truism. Why? Order The Standard for a week, or a day, and you will see. It is because, since October 3, The Standard's daily news pages have included one headed:

"WOMAN'S PLATFORM"

which every Thinking Woman in the land, and very many thinking men, want to see and to study every day. "WOMAN'S PLATFORM" has ended what was called the "Press Boycott" of the serious interests of thinking women—not their ribbons and ornaments, but their thoughts, aims, claims, views, hopes, deeds, and—WORK.

"WOMAN'S PLATFORM" in The Standard has already become the Thinking Woman's own medium in the Daily Press of Great Britain. All thinking women, modern women, are keenly interested in "WOMAN'S PLATFORM." They know that it is their own; they themselves determine how much it can serve their own interests by:

- 1. Following "WOMAN'S PLATFORM" closely and day by day in The Standard, and using it freely in women's interests, as opportunity offers. 2. Inducing the largest possible number of the general public—men and women—to do the same thing, thus extending the scope of its services to women.

The Standard, 104, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Blackheath—Corner of Stockwell Street and London Street—open-air meeting—Mrs. Stanbury, Miss J. Thomson, M.A. 8.0

SCOTLAND.

MAY 30. Tillochry—Town Hall—Mrs. Abbott, ex-Provost Scott, J.P. (chair) 8.0 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Special meeting for Midlothian members 4.30

MAY 31. Alva—Christian Institute—Mrs. Abbott, Provost Minto (chair) 8.0 Stonehaven—Smaller Town Hall—Miss L. I. Lamden, L.L.D., Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., Prof. McKendrick (chair) 8.0 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Public Meeting 4.30

JUNE 1. Kinross—Town Hall—Mrs. Abbott, Provost Alles (chair) 8.0 JUNE 3. Dollar—Institution Hall—Mrs. Abbott 8.0 JUNE 4. Helensburgh—Pillar Hall—Mrs. Abbott 3.30 JUNE 5. Penicuik—West Street Hall—Mrs. G. F. Abbott 8.0

MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION JUNE 4. Birmingham—Acocks Green—Congregational Sisterhood—Mrs. Ring 7.30

MAUD BARHAM, 186, REGENT STREET, W. WALKING COSTUME in TAFFETAS or WHIPCORD. GOWNS from 4 Guineas. Patterns and Estimates on Application. Artistic Dress for all occasions.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d. 2 insertions 1s. 3d. 3 insertions, 1s. 6d. 6 insertions, 2s. 9d. 13 insertions, 5s. 6d. Every additional ten words, 6d. extra per insertion. All payments for Advertisements should be made to The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.O.

SUFFRAGE NOTICES. MRS. SWANWICK'S ADDRESS will, in future, be 26, Lawn Crescent, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

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. I herewith enclose cheque for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Name (Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other title). Address (in full). To the Secretary Society for Women's Suffrage Or the Secretary National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NO NAME OR ADDRESS.—Subscription received at COMMON CAUSE Office. Postmark London, W. Will sender please communicate with Manager, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL. ADVERTISING EXPERT and PRESS AGENT. Advertisements artistically designed for all purposes. Frances L. Fuller, Advertisement Office, 20, Brook Street, Bond Street, W.

CONDUCTED TOURS. June 18th, Rhone Valley; Lucerne (and) Interlaken; Normandy (and) Touraine Chateaux. July 25th, Denmark, Sweden; Finland, Russia, 3 weeks, 25 guineas; particulars, stamp, Women's International League, 199, Victoria Street, London.

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

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT on the Surrey Hills. The Children's Home, Tatsfield. Principals, Miss Mitcheson and Miss Bourdon. Medical, Surgical or Convalescent cases from 3 to 12 years of age. Fees, from 10s. 6d. weekly. A few adults also received from £1 in weekly. Nearest stations, Westerham (S.E. & C.R. and Oxted (L.B. & S.C.R.).

P.N.E.U. SCHOOL, Burgess Hill, Sussex (near Brighton and South Downs). Principals: Miss B. U. Goode and Miss K. U. Glendinnen (1st class certificates, House of Education). Resident pupils received. Prospectus on application.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING. Miss Squire (certificated) gives private lessons (single or course). MSS. typed. 32, Great Tower Street, E.C.

EMPLOYMENT. LADY HOUSEKEEPER desires post in or near London. First-class Diplomee in cookery. Trained Edinburgh School of Cookery and Domestic Economy.—Box 1203, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FOR SALE AND WANTED. BONELESS CORSETS, unbreakable. Illustrated List. Free.—Knitted Corset Company, Nottingham. BROADWOOD, Satinwood Piano (great bargain) and Simplex Piano-Player.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.

CAN'T AFFORD BIG ADVIS. "Common Cause" Cigarettes, 50 Virginia, 2s. 6d.; 50 Turkish, 3s.; lovely. Write Berlyn, King Street, 34, Manchester.

LEAN-TO GREENHOUSE FOR SALE, 12 ft. by 9 ft., staging and French labl blinds. Cost £27 in 1906. Will take £5 and carriage from Knutsford, Cheshire.—Apply, Swanwick, COMMON CAUSE Office.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if unacceptable, teeth returned. Dealers in old Gold and Silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woolfall and Company, Southport.

REMNANT BARGAIN! Genuine white art Irish Linen. Big pieces suitable for making Teacloths, Traycloths, D'Oyleys, etc. 2s. 6d. per bundle. Postage 4d. Irish Linen Catalogue FREE. Write, 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 St. Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WHERE TO LIVE. APARTMENTS.—Miss Edwards, Whitethorn Villa, Pilmer Road, Crowborough, Sussex.

BRACING EAST COAST.—Exceptional Opportunity.—Yarmouth.—House to let, furnished, for whole or part summer. Suitable for large family or two families of friends. 14 minutes from sea. Large airy rooms; 3 kitchens, 3 sitting-rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.—Mrs. Thompson, Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.

COUNTRY NURSING AND CONVALESCENT HOMES. Penn's Lane, Erdington, near Birmingham. For Paying Patients. (Under the distinguished patronage of the Countess of Bradford.) Medical, Surgical, Massage. Permanent Patients received. Homes. (Care of one delicate child.) Fully certificated. Hospital-trained Nurses sent out on application.—Miss C. Fallows, Matron. Telephone: 117 Erdington. Telegrams: "Nursing, Erdington."

FURNISHED COTTAGE to Let. Five rooms, garden, beautiful country; near station; 15s. per week.—Mrs. Turner, Church Lane, Cocking, Sussex.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnaburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet. 9, Burton St., Tavistock Square, W.C.

LONDON.—Small furnished flat, central position; 1 sitting and bedroom, kitchen, electric light; one guinea weekly; suitable for single lady.—1, 200 C.C. office.

NORMANDIE.—Pension de famille, Monsieur et Madame Le Métyer, Chalet de la Vierge, Villerville, Calvados. Piano, jardin, bains de mer, jolies promenades à pied et à bicyclette. Bonne eau à boire. Autobus de Honfleur et de Trouville. Pension depuis six francs par jour suivant chambre. Bonnes références.

N KENSINGTON.—Paying guest received. Suit student; quiet, pleasant house, close 'bus and station; 22s. 6d. weekly; references exchanged.—1201, COMMON CAUSE Office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in country cottage. Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth, S. O. Yorks.

SEASIDE HOUSE to let furnished; 3 sitting, 8 bedrooms, motor house; moors; 7 guineas a week.—Apply, Miss Bateson, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorks.

"Flako" Reg^d

*Soap
in
flakes*

*for
fine
fabrics*



SOAP IN FLAKES

THE PUREST FORM OF SOAP PRODUCED.

For use with all fine fabrics such as Laces, Blouses, Silks, etc.,
or with Flannels and Woollens usually liable to shrinkage.

To be obtained in 1d. and 3d. Packets from all Stores, Grocers or Oilmen,
or send to Dept. C. C. for free sample.

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD., SOAPMAKERS BY APPOINTMENT **LONDON.**
TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.

Printed by ODAMS LIMITED, 93-4, Long Acre, London, W.C., 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 and Son; W. H. Smith and Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. H. Smith and Son, Edinburgh and Glasgow; J. Menzies and Co. Dublin and Belfast; Mason and Sox.