THE COMMON CAUSE, MAY 8, 1914. WONDEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON SUFFRAGE OF HUMANITY.

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914.

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

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 483).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 483 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opimion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 115.)



The Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill came up in the House of Lords after our going to press last week, and the report therefore appeared in our Second Edition. It was astonishing to learn that the Home Office cannot yet decide how it will act with regard to the Bill, as it has not got the necessary information on which to form an opinion. Yet the demand has been made for many years. Was the information not important enough to be worth the trouble of collecting?

'Consumers in Revolt."

The Woman's Labour League has done well to summon a conference on the cost of living. The *Daily News* drily states in regard to it that, "as might be expected, women outnumbered men by about 20 to 1." We give elsewhere a report by one who was present. It would be well if men would read Mrs. Billington Greig's "Consumers in Revolt." The points of view of the Trade Unionist as producer needs the complement of the points of view of the pother acconsumer. To huld the hence it is the state of the pother acconsumer. of view of the mother as consumer. To build the house without the housewife is to build it upon sand.

The "Morning Post" and Voteless Girl Clerks.

The Morning Post, in its leader of May 2nd on "The Post Office," writes as follows :--- "The real grievance, as far as we can ascertain, does not lie with the organised postal workers, who use their vote with such excellent effect in their own interests, but rather with those poor voteless and unionless girl clerks who are not on the regular strength, but are employed as supernumeraries, who have long hours, small wages, and no pensions-all the drudgery and none of the benefits of State employment. They have no political influence and no economic trength, and their " case passes unconsidered." We thank the Editor for this stern, but just and manly indictment of the present electoral system, and we trust that from thenceforth he will throw his great influence on to the side of right in this matter, honouring thereby the best traditions of his Party.

Criminal Justice Administration Bill.

Mr. Nevinson has a letter in the Manchester Guardian of May 1st attacking Mr. McKenna's new Prison Bill. Whether we concur with his line of argument or not is of less importance than that we should give this question of prisoners and the laws and legal procedure under which they suffer our unremitting atten-It cries aloud for the trained intelligence, the continued tion. watchfulness, and the high courage of all women.

A Mimic Commonwealth.

The Kingdom is "away," as the North Countrymen say-or, to be precise, the N.U.W.S.S. section of the Children's Welfare Exhibition at Olympia closed last week. Through it we have taught and learned much. For three weeks a world in miniature existed where woman was a human being. As mother and nurse, as motor mechanic and modiste, as artist and athlete. as musician, gardener, or needlewoman, as political and social reformer, she found herself, and worked in comradeship with her fellows. No man said her nay, or perceived in her self-realisation his own annihilation. From that mimic commonwealth we go forth with new experience, with a soberer and wider judgment, and with stronger conviction to proclaim once more to a doubting generation that perfect service and perfect freedom are one and indivisible.

£200 Worth of Injury to Humanity.

Mrs. Mary Wood has done humanity disservice in doing \pounds_{200} worth of damage to Mr. Sargent's portrait of Henry James. At her act, as a contemporary observes, "immediately the fashionable throng went mad." In focussing public atten-tion thus upon herself and her ill-judged act of violence, Mrs. Wood has done what in her lies to divert it once again from the crimes for which all who deliberately maintain our present system of Unrepresentative Government are responsible

Miss Royden's Absence Abroad.

Miss Royden is obliged for reasons of health to take rather a long holiday, and the editorship of THE COMMON CAUSE will for some weeks be in the hands of Miss Helen Ward (member of the Executive Committee of the London Society for Women's Suffrage). Miss Royden is going abroad, and business letters will not be forwarded to her.

May 5th

THE COMMON CAUSE.

In Parliament.

[We make no attempt to give a full account of the week's proceedings in Parliament. Our aim is merely to show what Parliament is doing with regard to questions which we have special reason to think would be more satisfactorily dealt with if women had the vote.]

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Thursday, April 30th. The Holt Report. The Report of the Holt Committee was considered in Com-mittee on Supply. This is the second Select Committee set up by the House of Commons to enquire into the wages and con-ditions of employment of the principal classes of Post Office servants, and to report what alterations are desirable.

MR. HOBHOUSE (Postmaster-General) informed the House that the total sum conceded by the former Select Committee and the present one would ultimately rise to £1,940,000, representing increased wages of postal employés.

SIR GILBERT PARKER (Gravesend, U.) expressed the opinion that most of the members present had come, in the first place, because they were anxious for the well-being, comfort, and welfare of the postal workers, but also because of the political pressure brought to bear on them, and that the Postmaster-General himself did not " represent solely the idea of benevolent and kindly consideration for the welfare of the postal servants," but Sir Gilbert Parker ventured to say that the Postmaster-General had made a concession to-day which was the result of political pressure. "I am afraid if it is not the result of political pressure that the postal servants will think very little of us in future." Sir Gilbert proceeded to call attention to the fact that women had not received any consideration whatsoever, and confessed that he was unable to say whether the argument that women not having families to support and did not, therefore, "come within the disabilities of the rise in the cost of living" was responsible for their exclusion from the benefits conferred on men.

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT (Bridgeton, L.) asked Mr. Holt to explain why an increase of three shillings in the maximum of men telegraphists was recommended and that no alteration had been made in the maximum for women telegraphists. Mr. HOLT (Northumberland, L.) replied "that the Select

Committee considered the relative value of the work of female telephone clerks and female telegraphists, and that as the telegraphists wages go up to forty shillings and the telephonists to twenty-eight shillings, it appeared to the Committee that there was more than sufficient additional pay for the tele-graphists as compared with the telephonists." With this Ollendorfian reply Mr. MacCallum Scott appeared to be satisfied.

SIR ALFRED MOND (Swansea Town, L.) was not, however, impressed by Mr. Holt's defence of the Committee's treatment of women telegraphists, whose wages were not increased at all. He said that to compare the wages of the women in the telephone service with those of the telegraphists and then to say that the telegraphists were getting more than the telephonists was very inconclusive.

"The women are working at a certain salary which is not comparable to the salaries that men receive, and I submit that women telegraphists, in view of the work they do, are entitled to be paid pro rata with other employees in the Post Office, having regard to the work they do."

He hoped that the Postmaster-General would see his way "to remedy what was a very grave injustice to women who are working in the telegraph service.'

May 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George's Budget speech raised many points of interest to Suffragists. The following excerpt may be commended to the consideration of Anti-suffragists. " I think Lord Beaconsfield was one of the first statesmen of front rank to realise how essential the vigorous intervention of the State in this sphere (*i.e.*, of public health) was to the greatness and strength of the country. He realised that a race enfeebled by unhealthy environment was not fit to bear much longer the burden of a great empire like ours.'

Again, that women have a place in the State appears from the statement that "any system of doctoring is hopelessly inefficient which is not supplemented by a good system of nursing

For the rest, Suffragists will, no doubt, hold different views in regard to the proposals of the Chancellor, but all will be agreed that his attempt to deal with the public health of adults, the hungry child, and relief in maternity without women being able to express their views, not only through such influential organisations as the N.U.W.W., but directly, by means of the ballot, cannot meet with a satisfactory conclusion.

The debate on the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Bill, as amended in Committee, raised several points regarding the position of parents and teachers. The addition of a clause ensuring consultation with teachers also gives recognition to the intelligence and heavy responsibilities of that

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LORD HUGH CECIL's plea, that poor people are " defenceless before the law, and their attitude of mind like that of an animal in the presence of a wild beast," whether wholly true or not, tells us something of the sufferings of a mother who sees the State step in as foster-parent to her child.

The Women's Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Lords.

"Are our politics to be a noble science, in which men from different points of view are striving to make people better and happier; or are they to be a struggle for power, place, titles, and salaries?" This fine utterance gives the keynote of Lord Selborne's speech, in proposing the Second Reading by the House of Lords of his Bill to give votes to some 1,000,000 women. For the first time that reverent, almost ecclesiastical, House witnessed the introduction of a Bill dealing with the franchise. This fact greatly shocked Lord Curzon, who devoted a considerable portion of a lengthy speech in opposition to the consideration of whether it bade to totter the basis of the constitution. Indeed, as one listened to his line of argument, one wondered whether an Empire is indeed firmly based at all whether it is not rather balanced perilously on its apex, and careless touch may for ever upset its equilibrium. For Lord Curzon found that to admit wives and mothers, or widows and potential mothers, to any voice in the State meant the loss of stability and "serious weakness." He thought that militancy qualities in the female temperament and impulses in proved female action which should confirm our doubts," and, in con-"a disturbing influence would be introduced into our clusion, public affairs " by the enfranchisement of women. Here we are with the noble Lord; it would-and when the dust of ages rests upon a thing it is inconvenient to disturb that thing lest dust should fly. Ghosts of the dead ages seemed to flit about the lordly chamber as he uttered these solemn periods, and hardly could anyone speak above a whisper; but when Lord Newton got up we seemed back in the twentieth century. His shrewd and merry common-sense woke everyone up to real life. "Did crimes in Ireland choke off the Liberal Party from supporting Home Rule?" "No individual woman had ever been treated worse by any individual man than women collectively had been treated by the Liberal Government and the House of Commons since 1906." "Why was it more coarsening and debasing for a woman to take part in a political fight than in a Municipal fight?

The Lord Chancellor raised the debate to a higher level still, for he spoke not as a member of a cabinet of politicians, but as a philosopher and statesman. " The magnificence of antiquity . . . was the result of the power of a small dominating section of the community. The institution of slavery enabled the people to do things which otherwise they was the result of the power of a could not have accomplished. But slowly, inevitably, the social revolution was brought about that brought down that state of things with a crash." And with an authority that held spell-"We are entering upon an entirely new set of problems as regards these things which can be dealt with only by the cooperation of women.'

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of all was when the Bishop of London rose to declare himself without equivocation " a convert," for truly a cause is honourable which wins such a convert, and public life would be purer if oftener public men would study evidence with impartiality, and show the true courage of admitting that they could be convinced by evidence. The Bishop depended less in his speech upon an appeal to the emotions, such as he well knows how to make, than upon the lucid statement of a mass of important and well-digested fact. Touches personality " crept in when, for instance, he exclaimed : ' If I had a million women's votes behind me, I should carry my Criminal Law Amendment Bill ! "

Dr. Gore, of Oxford, provided the perfect complement to this speech of his brother " right reverend prelate." Consumed with righteous indignation at justice delayed, he seemed to pace about the enclosed space like a caged lion, as he declared "there is no body of human beings nobler, more capable, better instructed,

WOMEN'S INSURANCE CLAIMS and better equipped to be voters than was to be found in that body of women who were foremost in demanding the vote, and there was no system of statecraft which justified the withholding (From a Correspondent.) Complaints are being made that the women's claims under of the vote from them." Thus spoke a "spiritual lord," the National Insurance Scheme are in excess of the actuarial worthy of that honourable title, and at the close of his speech, calculations; but when these estimates are examined the reason Lord Courtney, of Penrith, moved the adjournment of the is explained. The sickness of the "weaker sex" has actually House. The debate throughout was on a high level of gravity been estimated at less per head than that of men. Taking, and responsibility; the catch-phrase (for example, the " petticoat for example, the financial returns of the Manchester Unity government " of Lord Ampthill), the fatuous joke, were mostly of Oddfellows during the nine months to October 12th, sent, and when they appeared found little recognition. 1913. The claims of 618,857 men for sickness and maternity Whether we Suffragists dearly love academic discussion, with a benefit was estimated at $\pounds 275,546$. Those of the 152,198 women members, if calculated in the same proportion, should livision that is little better than a division pro forma, or not, we owe Lord Selborne a debt of gratitude for giving to the have been estimated at $\pounds 67,766$; but only $\pounds 43,529$ was allowed. The sum paid out was $\pounds 49,208$, well within the sum that should have been allowed if the claims of men and women Lords an opportunity of showing themselves more truly progressive than their brothers of the Commons. His action may uggest also to his party to show themselves more progressive had been reckoned on the same basis. party now in possession. In any case, a Women's Taking sickness only, the claims of 618,859 men were esti-Suffrage Bill in the Lords marks a step forward.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Members of the National Union will feel deep sympathy with ady Frances Balfour, President of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, in the loss she has sustained by the death of her brother, the Duke of Argyll. A memorial service for the late Duke will be held in Westminster Abbey on Friday, May 8th.

GRIMSBY BY-ELECTION.

Candidates : Mr. Alf. Bannister, Liberal. Mr. Tickler, Conservative.

Organiser for N.U.: Miss Violet Harris. Committee Room: Victoria Street, Grimsby.

Both candidates have declared themselves in favour of Women's Suffrage in their election addresses. Mr. Tickler, the Conservative candidate, having printed his address without eference to our Cause, has undertaken to add his convictions the subject as an amendment. Grimsby as a whole is exmely favourable to Suffrage, and both candidates agreeing on point there should be a splendid field for further education. fight is likely to be a very short one. Suffragists willing to should note the date (when announced) of polling day, and fers to sell THE COMMON CAUSE and literature in Grimsby and llages outside on that date will be welcomed.

N.E. DERBYSHIRE.

Major Harland Bowden has been chosen as candidate by the nionists. The other official candidate is Mr. James Martin ; it whether he will satisfy all sections of the Progressive Party not as yet quite clear

IPSWICH.

Owing to the death in Canada of Mr. Silvester Horne, there Il also be a by-election in Ipswich. Mr. Masterman has been ited to stand as Liberal candidate, but has declined, mainly the grounds of health. The names now put forward are those Mr. Frederick E. Rands and Mr. W. Rowley Elliston. The Unionist Party have to choose between Mr. B. H. Burton and Mr. F. J. C. Ganzoni.

The date of the performance at King's Hall, Covent Garden, organised by the Irish Workers' Dramatic League has been changed to Saturday, May 9th, at 8 p.m. Tickets can only be obtained from members of the Society, for particulars of which apply to S. Seruya, INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. At the quinquennial conference of the International Council Women, now being held at Rome, under the Presidency of ady Aberdeen, two proposals are being considered for taking p new lines of work. France suggests the formation of a new 21, Tudor Street, E.C. inding committee on trades, professions, and employments for £1,000 IN PRIZES. men; Denmark that the subject of temperance should also come part of the regular work of the Council.

The chief resolutions to be discussed at the business meetings ere given in last week's issue of THE COMMON CAUSE. In addition to the business meetings, four large public meetings have been arranged, with a view to making the aims and programme of the Council known to the general public. "The Life of Women in Rural Districts" is dealt with by speakers from some of the foremost agricultural countries, who put forward suggesis for making life in rural districts more attractive. enile Delinquency : Its Causes and Means of Prevention" is the bject of another meeting; and at the last of the four the question of the "Economic Aspects of Women's Work" will be discussed. Among the speakers on this subject will be Mrs. Creighton, President of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland.

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mated at £,213,196, and the 152,198 women at £42,292. Keeping the same proportion, they should have been £52,432; they

were actually $\pounds_{48,303}$. The fault lies, not with the women—against whom charges of malingering have been freely brought—but with our whole social system, with its widely accepted idea of the lower value of the woman.

PROTEST AGAINST SWEATING.

On May 21st a great Demonstration will be held at the Queen's Hall to demand the abolition of fines and other deductions from wages, and of the living-in system. Legislation shortly to be introduced by the Government proposes the further regulation of fines; but there is a widespread feeling among workers that they ought to receive their entire earnings in coin of the realm, without any deductions whatever. At present all sorts of ruses are employed to evade the Truck Acts, and in the Minority Report of the Departmental Committee which sat in 1908 to consider the question, Mrs. Tennant and Mr. Stephen Walsh urged that all deductions from wages should be made illegal and the living-in system abolished.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

At the first Conference of the London Teachers' Association, held on May 2nd, a resolution was passed urging the necessity of a general rise of salaries; but a resolution in favour of equal pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status was defeated by 292 votes to 21. A resolution in favour of equal pay for men and women teaching in boys' schools was also negatived, and the Conference passed, instead, a motion deprecating the employment of women teachers in such schools.

"THE WHITE VOTE."

The result of "The White Vote," as Le Journal calls its experiment in Women's Suffrage, is regarded as very satisfactory to Suffragists in France. La Française says : " The 26th of April was a magnificent demonstration for the Cause of Le Journal, writing on May 2nd-the day Woman Suffrage." before the close of their poll-gives the result as 191,113 votes recorded in favour of Woman Suffrage and 35 votes against.

IRISH WORKERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

This enormous sum is being offered in prizes in a novel Competition, promoted by the Proprietors of the Oatine preparation, full particulars of which are given on page 109.

The Competition is one in which skill and careful attention to the rules laid down are required; the prizes offered are large, and even if no competitor sends in the correct list of names, the prizes offered will be paid, as in that event they will be awarded to those competitors whose lists are nearest to the correct solutions.



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WIND AND TIDE.

BY E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

INTRODUCTORY.

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S late as the early years of the reign of good Queen Victoria, when a genteel little girl was born into the world, unprovided with the proverbial silver spoon, only two branches of the way of life awaited her at maturity—the one was the way of wed-A

lock, the other was the way of the wallet. If some man did not give her houseroom, because her face pleased his eye, then there was nothing for it but that her male relations should grudgingly maintain her, and take no account of all the domestic services she rendered in exchange. In those days no genteel girl would so slight her family as to let it be known that she worked for her living; when she worked and had the living grudgingly doled out to her she retained her social status, and paid the price. When John Burnsley, farmer, asked the hand of Elizabeth Moffatt

when John Burnstey, farmer, asked the hand of Elizabeth Monatt in marriage there was much heart searching at the Manse of Convoy in an Ulster parish, and the mind of the Rev. John Moffatt was troubled. He had hoped better things for his slender, pretty little daughter, who knew a little Latin, a little Greek; who could draw some pathetic music from the old piano, and was familiar with fine some pathetic music from the old plano, and was familiar with the stitchery, as well as fine laundry. But the pastor had no money, all his savings had been expended on the education of the son, with whom it would have been a point of honour, had he lived, to take care of his sister. The son died of the privations that the quest of education sometimes entailed in those days, and his broken-hearted mother slept by his side before the year was out.

by his side before the year was out. In remote places family sorrows go deep, and last long. Elizabeth faded and lost vivacity, when only she and her father occupied the house on the face of the wind-swept hill. Everyone said she was good; to her father she was all the world; but no suitor knocked at the door till she was twenty-eight, and in those days that was con-sidered a terrible age for a spinster. Then John Burnsley presented himself, and said his say honestly, albeit roughly. He loved Elizabeth, he did not mind that she would have no dowry, he would consider it an honour to be Mr. Moffatt's son-in-law. Mr. Moffatt winced, said he would think the matter over, would consult his daughter; Mr. Burnsley could call again. Mr. Burnsley could call again. The consultation, when it took place that evening, was sad enough

The consultation, when it took place that evening, was sad enough for tears. Burnsley was an average representative of his class, young, good-looking, in the fair, florid style that attaches to good health and an out-door life. But he was just a farmer, with no more culture than belongs to his class. His literary outlook did not extend beyond perusal of the bi-weekly newspaper, and the weekly issue of an agri-cultural organ, and his knowledge sought no wider range than that covered by the points of cattle and the rotation of crops. John Molfatt was a man of culture, his daughter was a lady; but the former was now an elderly and broken man, and for penniless

John Mollatt was a man of culture, his daughter was a hady, but the former was now an elderly and broken man, and for penniless ladies the prospect at this period was of the gloomiest. Parent and child wept together, but the end of it was that Elizabeth moved from the Manse to the farm, bravely resolved to do her part there, and to conceal from her father, as long as he lived, how much she would have preferred the retreat her brother occupied to that provided for

have preferred the retreat her brother occupied to that provided for her by a husband's goodwill. Her father came to live at the farm, having a room for his study, and sometimes his meals there when Burnsley's parents were unduly querulous; the Manse was let, and the rent formed Elizabeth's pin-money as long as her father lived; he, seeing things going smoothly from day to day, comforted himself with the thought that Burnsley was a good fellow, and that Elizabeth was satisfied.

The baby son at the farm was five, the baby girl was two when the minister's funeral cortège crossed the valley to the opposite hill where the churchyard lay, and somehow it seemed to Elizabeth as if a charter of freedom had been accorded her when her father's serence eyes closed. Now she could let herself go, there was no one to be made sad if she no longer pretended to like milking and butter-making, to take pride in the whiteness of her linen, and the crispness of her cakes. Oh, the bondage of it when such things were supposed to suffice for the satisfaction of a woman's heart!

sumce for the satisfaction of a woman's heart! Had it not been for the children she would have set herself resolutely to die when her father was no longer present to suffer in her suffering, but for their sake she must hold on to life with tired hands, till some definite direction was given to their character and aspirat

Kitty, the girl, was ten when she lost her mother; Neil, the boy, was thirty, the girl, was ten what an an arrive was the ten and the boy's bright eyes were many volumes of poetic dreams, behind the girl's white forehead lay a calm, cold intelfigence. The principal knowledge the little girl possessed, gathered, she could not have told how, from her mother, was that there were delightful things in the world, culture, refinement, beauty, leisure, but that in all probability these would never come within her purview,

unless Neil made his way towards them and took her with him. Everything in the house that stirred her imagination, that seemed beautiful had come to Kate from her mother and her people—her beautiful had come to Kate from her mother and her people—her grandtather's books; the silhouettes cut out in black paper, the high lights supplied with a gold pencil, that represented the Rev. Moffatt and his parents; the sampler wrought by the needle of her grandmother, the few pieces of old china brought from the land of Sinim, the frag-ments of lace, not costly, but real, that had attached to her mother's with the star the site and cound of farm life broke in a all trousseau. When the sights and sounds of farm life broke in on all | etiquette at the farm that no woman should seat herself till all the

that these things suggested, it was like the bleating of sheep, and

the lowing of cattle interrupting the sound of a distant hymn. Through only one door could beauty and peace and refinement enter into life, and the porter to that door was money. If one had money one could travel, could see fair sights, could collect beautiful objects; without money existence meant labour, uninteresting acquaintances, and the pendulum that swung always between the production of food and its consumption, the one intertwined with the other, like the strands of a cord that kept the slaves of the soil elplessly tied in the furrow.

Similar thoughts are not uncommon in farm-houses when Board School education has entered to throw distorted lights on the actual, to introduce the ideals of the student where physical activities and a short outlook suit existing conditions, these proving in some cases a petard that may carry the dreamer in time to high latitudes and mmits of success, in other cases may leave him a wreck among the wreckage he has helped to create. A dissatisfied mind often evolves a slovenly housewife, but not

necessarily when a dream lies behind the discontent. In Kate Burnsley's heart the idea burned from childhood that somehow she builts y shear the desirable, that good things would be hers, not because they would fall into her lap from the clouds, but that they would be gathered by her hands as she marched through life along the difficult way.

Such expectations do not conduce to a gay childhood. Kate Burnsley had not had a happy childhood, but she had not anticipated happiness, and therefore was not conscious of any measure of resentful isappointment that she did not attain it.

BOOK I.

THE FIRST SMILE.

CHAPTER I.

T was midday, and dinner hour at Burnsley's farm. As the

a piece of stony ground that afforded regular occupation when farm work was slack, struck their spades deeply into the earth, lifted their bent shoulders, wiped their hot faces, and filed slowly towards the trough adjacent to the water-butt, where the cow-boy was already washing his hands, and wiping them on the rough towel which Biddy Doyle, the farm servant, placed there daily for their ablutions. Burnsley's was a fine homestead, in the opinion of the district, and the washing trough was one of the superfluities less well-to-do farmers dispensed with.

well-to-do farmers dispensed with. Excellent houses and sheds for all the farm animals were one of the adjuncts of prosperity more thought of in the neighbourhood than a comfortable dwelling-house. But the house was comfortable too, if lacking in grace; it stood squarely in the middle of a paved yard giving ingress directly to the kitchen, whence the other rooms branched to right and left. So it had been built by John Burnsley's grandforber; the grandeon kent it seeing indeed no need for randfather; so the grandson kept it, seeing, indeed, no need for mprovement

The land constituting the farm was good, and the rent was so low that the place ranked almost as a freehold, protected as it was by a long lease. Then Burnsley was not foolishly hospitable, as were so many Irish farmers a generation or two ago, keeping open house for every slacker of their acquaintance, as well as for every relative who was a financial failure. For these reasons Burnsley was reputed wealthy. Certainly no man was better at a bargain, or more capable of obtaining from those in his employment all he paid for, and someimes a little more.

While the echoes of the harsh bell were still in the air, the farmer,

While the echocs of the harsh belt where still in the air, the failhed, in his shirt sleeves, had placed himself in front of the dish of smoking beef, prepared to apportion it liberally when all were seated. He stood at the top of the T-shaped table that ran the length of the wide kitchen, a thick-set, sandy-haired man, with very small, very light-coloured eyes, and stubby hands as red as the round of salted eat on which he was about to operate.

The kitchen was square, with windows that gave on the yard. The ong section of the table ran parallel with these, a small table travers-ing the end by the door. At one side of the table was a straight bench ing the end by the door. At one side of the table was a straight bench without a back; this was a fixture. At the other side were wooden chairs. The table, sand scoured, almost white, was without a cloth. Indeed, it looked better so, the plates, the gaily-coloured milk-mugs, the wooden bowls heaped high with steaming potatoes, and the cutlery, sufficing for decorative purposes. The kitchen looked very comfort-able and homely. The flagged floor was spotlessly clean. From the beams that supported the loft, hams dangled, while an open door permitted a glimpse into a cool larder, where pans of milk and dishes of cream stood check by jowl, with bannocks of oatcake marshalled in array against the wall. in array against the wall.

As Burnsley spread the thick slices of red meat, that looked very attractive to hungry men, on the plates in front of him, his daughter helped turnips to the same plates, and passed them to the company. By the wide hearth, where a peat fire glowed, another girl stood waiting to dish up more potatoes and turnips, as required. It was en were served, and that the maid should only take her place at

the board when her mistress had already begun her repart. The daughter did not look unhappy, as she moved up and down by the table. She wore a short skirt of dyed linen, with blouse-bodice to match, the sleeves, short for convenience, showing her slender arms almost to the elbow. The feet beneath her short skirt were neatly shod, and the hair twisted into the nape of her neck was bronze-coloured, every strand so carefully tended that it shone like gold. Her features were small and fine; her complexion warm though delicate; when she smiled, or was joyously animated, she was exceed-

The older man servant and one of the boys occupied the chairs the inter side of the table. The younger man and the cow-boy sat the bench, which was less comfortable, but had the advantage that when Kate seated herself at her father's left they would face her. It ingered her that she was in line with Richard Nelson's eyes, but to hange her seat would be to make confession of annoyance which she was too proud to do, so she proceeded to feed herself with dainty icacy, her eyes fixed on her plate, her chin slightly in the air. There were people who would have looked back at Nelson withou

version. He was twenty, or thereabouts, swarthy as a gipsy; indeed, me said he had a strain of gipsy blood which accounted for all that as erratic and " queer " in the Nelson family. But his features were is erratic and "queer " in the Nelson family. But his features were thout Romany contours. They were short, the nose blunt, though II-defined, the under-jaw square and strong, the eyes sombre, deep-under heavy brows, the mouth a trifle coarse, a trifle sullen, but eaking into surprising beauty when he smiled. His hair, black as sloe, curled over his head like the locks of a retriever puppy, and t the deftest shears of the local barber could keep it from forming to easy about his temples. rings about his temples.

Biddy Doyle-the daughter of the older man facing Nelson at the e-who sometimes came to help Kate Burnsley in busy seasons, aght Dick Nelson a very proper man, but Dick felt Biddy's admira-as offensive as Kate Burnsley found his, and was always deeply

on as offensive as Kate Burnsley found his, and was always deeply fronted by the suggestion of it. More milk being required, Kate rose to fetch it; leaning forward place the jug beside Micky Doyle, the spray of honeysuckle which e had fastened in her belt earlier in the day, not for adornment, but cause its scent was so sweet, slipped from its place, and fell on the ble beside Richard Nelson. Instantly his brown hand dropped over concealing it. But Kate had observed the movement, and her pink gers closed on his with a certain vindictiveness. "You shan't have y flower," she said, in his ear, and took it from him, and dropped on the floor, crushing it underfoot. From the hearth, where Biddy was dishing up some more potatees.

on the floor, crushing it underfoot. From the hearth, where Biddy was dishing up some more potatoes, his little scene was visible. "It bates the wurruld," the latter said herself, reflecting on Kate's hardness of heart. Biddy understood Dick's infatuation, and if she never denied to erself that Kate was bonnie—indeed, her admiration equalled Dick's sure, Dick was good to look at too, and was it his fault if his people ad wasted and "caravaged" away all their possessions while he tas still a child? Biddy wanted Dick for herself, yet she was affronted her tenderest feelings that Kate did not want him too. If Dick ad only cared for her, Biddy, she would have tramped the world this side, needing nothing but his company, and the blue sky to helter them. But she knew that this devotion was of no avail, since iate's hair was so golden, and her eyes were so blue. Biddy did to underestimate herself. She knew she had a certain sonsie attrac-veness, but Kate was blonde and slim and fair, and what stout and ss, but Kate was blonde and slim and fair, and what stout and

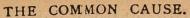
girl could compare with her? It's no use atall, none atall, "said Biddy, as she lifted the potatoes the pot one by one, and dropped them successively into the len bow before they had time to scorch her fingers, though her she referred to her own wasted love or Nelson's she could ly have told

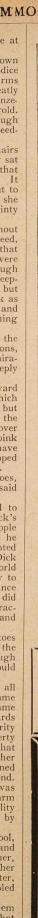
Biddy Doyle and Richard Nelson and Katherine Burnsley had all n born on the same hillside, had studied their alphabet at the same he school; later had been segregated on different forms in the same ter school, later had been segregated on different forms in the same red School, meeting in the playground, and walking homewards ether afterwards—friends and equals till approaching maturity ught the alien, disintegrating influences that belong to property their intercourse, leading each to realise—though no word to that ct was spoken—that Kate's father owned land, while Dick's father lost his—and Biddy's father was a born child of Gibeon, destined them the word and draw the water of others till bid. w the wood and draw the water of others till his life's end. y Doyle laboured on John Burnsley's farm, and knew he was ure there, as much as the trees or the buildings. If the farm y chance should pass from its present owner, in all probability would pass to the new owner with it, rooted to the soil by

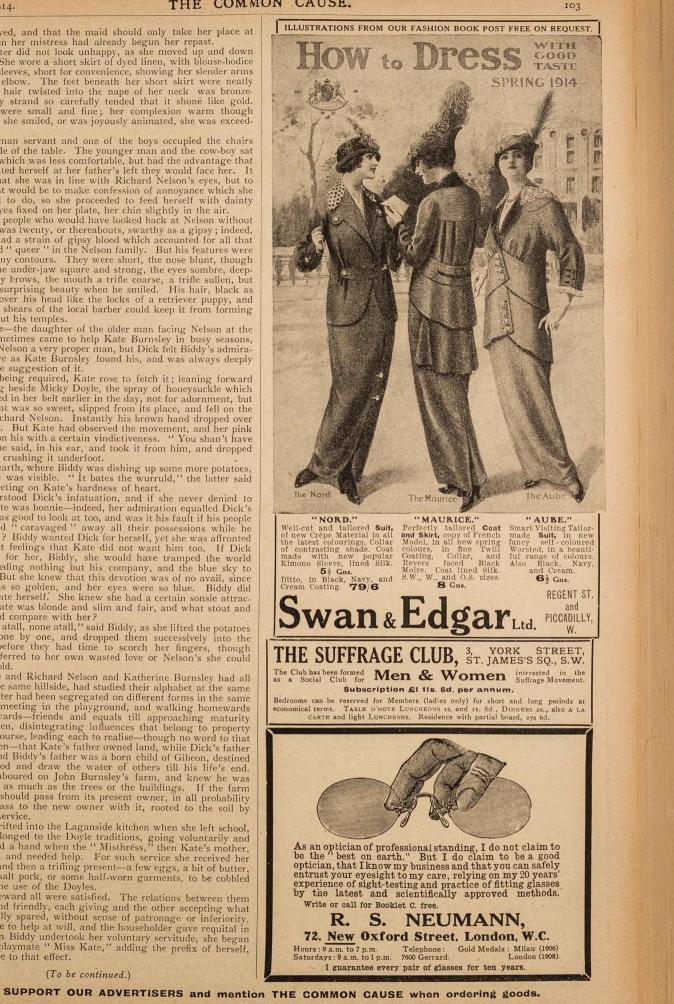
Biddy had drifted into the Laganside kitchen when she left school, ause that belonged to the Dayle traditions, going voluntarily and nvited to lend a hand when the "Misthress," then Kate's mother, as extra busy, and needed help. For such service she received her od, and now and then a triling present—a few eggs, a bit of butter, small cut of salt pork, or some half-worn garments, to be cobbled darned for the use of the Doyles.

darned for the use of the Doytes. With such reward all were satisfied. The relations between them ere human, and friendly, each giving and the other accepting what build be mutually spared, without sense of patronage or inferiority. he helper came to help at will, and the householder gave requital in nd. But when Biddy undertook her voluntary servitude, she began call her old playmate "Miss Kate," adding the prefix of herself, ithout mendets to thet effect. ithout mandate to that effect.

(To be continued.)

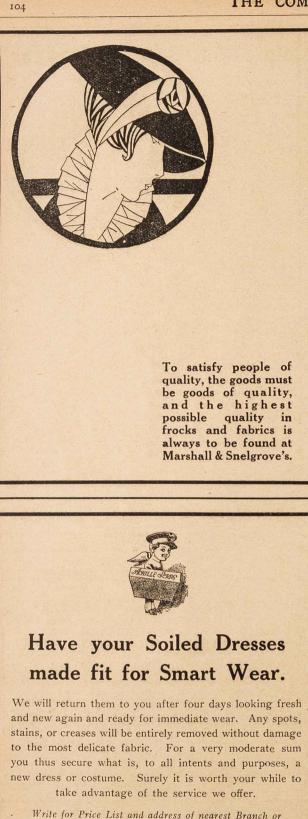






MAY 8, 1914.

MAY 8, 1914.



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Some new Books.

WHAT IT MEANS TO MARRY, OR YOUNG WOMEN AND MARRIAGE, by Dr. Mary Scharlieb, and PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE, by Walter Heape, M.A., F.R.S. (Cassell & Co. Ltd. Each 2s. 6d. net.) The two books under consideration form part of the "Questions of Sex" series recently brought out by Cassell & Co. It is fitting that they should be reviewed together, because they present the question of marriage from both the feminine and the masculine point of view. And yet they have many ideas in common. They both, for example, regard with great severity the decline of the birth-rate, the one waxing scornful about "the fashionable" idea that we require quality and not quantity, and the other dwelling with some surprise on the fact that it is the comfortable classes who tend to have the smalles

fact that it is the comfortable classes who tend to have the smallest families, though common observation would lead one to notice that the lower vitality people possess the more freely do they breed. Both writers seem to feel that we are standing, as it were, on shifting sands, and they both take a somewhat pessimistic view as to present-day tendencies and beliefs. But Professor Heape is, I think, right in his statement that whatever modifications of marriage lowe and euctomes the future men here in class for us menormous think, right in his statement that whatever modifications of marriage laws and customs the future may have in store for us, monogamous marriage will persist, and that the greatest force in favour of it emanates from the woman herself. I remember reading a story by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes in the *Fortnighlly Review* shortly after the late George Meredith had put forward some suggestion as to a seven years marriage. In it the various contingencies that might arise under such conditions were well and strikingly worked out, and always to the disadvantage of the woman. And assuredly it always would be so. A woman's love for her husband is always tempered by her love for her child. The child may, of course, he specially dear by her love for her child. The child may, of course, be specially dear to her, because it is also the child of the man she loves; but, still, the man cannot presume that all her love is concentrated on him. It is the inability to face that fact that causes a large amount of unhappiness in married life.

Dr. Mary Scharlieb puts before her readers a high ideal of married life, and whatever may be the views held by one and another as to

life, and whatever may be the views held by one and another as to divorce, there can be no question that "permanence of union and indissolubility of marriage ought to be the ideal reverenced by Society, sanctioned by law, and inoculated by education." Mutual discipline, painful though it may be, may, and does, "produce a fineness of character and a perfection of self-control that are invaluable assets for the race." We all know of hard cases where circumstances press very severely, but someone has pointed out the danger of legislating on "hard cases," which it stands to reason are in the minority, and this is as true of unhappy and unfortunate marriages as of anything else. This consideration apart, there can be no question in the mind of any thoughful person that what-ever may be the causes for which relief may be claimed, they should be equal for men and women. be equal for men and women.

With all that is said with regard to the education of the young in sex matters, I am agreed. I would, however, emphasise the importance of telling the plain, simple truth, and never any lies, and of giving this information early. It is probably better for them "that theory should run a little ahead of experience, *i.e.*, that they should hear about things *before* they have any emotional significance for them worken they for they have any emotional significance

should hear about things before they have any emotional significance for them, rather than *afterwards*." To one who is well acquainted with a very large number of the women working at various professions and trades in the present day, Professor Heape's suggestion that where a man requires twelve weeks to perform an allotted task, a woman requires fifteen weeks is amusing and unconvincing. A medical friend to whom this suggesion was pointed out laughingly remarked: "Why, women would probably do in six weeks what men had devised for them-selves to do in twelve." The wrecks that Professor Heape seems to have come across in the women who have spent three to four varies

selves to do in twelve." The wrecks that Professor Heape seems to have come across in the women who have spent three to four years in continuous work at the University are unknown to me, and I suspect largely exist in the region of his imaginative fancy. It is an unfortunate circumstance that anyone should have used the phrase "bright hardness" to describe the average highly educated modern woman, because it is singularly unlike the being it attempts to describe. attempts to describe. JANE WALKER.

Attempts to describe.
PIONEER WORK FOR WOMEN. By Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. (Price 1s., in Dent's "Everyman" Series.)
These most vivid reminiscences were first published nearly twenty years ago, but, as Mrs. Fawcett says in her very interesting preface, "the world has moved on a long way since 1895, and where it found an appreciative reader then, it should find a thousand now." All Societies which have Suffrage libraries, as well as individuals, should secure a copy from the Literature Department of the N.U.

should secure a copy from the Literature Department of the N.U. WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE WORKING: ANSWERS FROM AMERICA (published by the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association) is a reprint of the articles which appeared a few months ago in the *Nineteenth Century*, summarising the results of the Impartial Inquiry set on foot by twelve Suffragist and Anti-suffragist ladies. The case for and against is stated respectively by the Hon. Robert Paton, and Mr. MacCallum Scott. This little volume, also, may be obtained from the Literature Department. may be obtained from the Literature Department.

The Contemporary Review.—Interesting, particularly in regard to the status of women in regard to the Civil Service, is Mr. Vaughan Nash's paper on "The Royal Commission and the Civil Service." This number has also an illuminating article by Constance Spender on the Labour Exchanges. In *The Fortnightly* there is an article by Frank Smith on "The

Industrial Unrest from Labour's Standpoin

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

[Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as we receive each week a greater number of letters than we can possibly print. They are also warned to write on one side of a page only. Letters with writing on both sides must in future be consigned to the waste-paper basket.]

THE CHANNING ARNOLD CASE.

MADAM,—Here is a letter I sent to many papers on April 15th about case deserving the attention of all the women in England :—

Correspondence.

a case deserving the attention of all the women in England — "There is an important omission in the reports of the delivery of judgment in the Channing Arnold case by Lord Shaw in the Privy Council Court on April 7th. The judgment reiterates as the founda-tion of its argument that 'all ' the libels, ' so far as they were asser-tions of fact, were admitted to be false.'

tion of its argument that 'all 'the libels, 'so far as they were asser-tions of fact, were admitted to be false.' "When Lord Shaw finished reading, I rose and begged leave to remind their lordships that neither my learned leader (Sir Robert Finlay) nor myself ever made any such admission. We only did not allege that the libels were true. "His lordship accepted the correction, and said that if I cared to make such a distinction at that time I could do so. "No more was said. The article in to-day's Truth (April 15th, 1914) and my letter in the Spectator, of April 11th, show how important it was. In Burma the only choice of pleas left to Mr. Arnold by the law was, guilty or not guilty. He was not allowed to 'plead 'justification or anything else, and the evidence on which his counsel relied to prove it was nearly all excluded by the judge, who would not allow any argument as to the admissibility of the evidence excluded. Mr. Arnold was not allowed to give evidence on his own behalf. He might answer questions put by the Court. If a man accused makes an additional statement in Burma, the law does not require it to be recorded, and it seldom is. Thus in the court of the magistrate, Mr. Cooke, who committed Mr. Arnold for trial, Mr. Arnold, in addition to answering questions, made a long statement, which duly appeared in the newspaper reports, but not a word of it was, or by law was required to be, recorded by Mr. Cooke, or con-sidered by their lordships. I hope your readers who are interested on this case, which is

ely to be discussed from end to end of Asia, will read details in *uth* and the *Spectator*. Mr. Arnold is an earnest man, incapable making serious charges without careful inquiry, and the belief that could justify everything said. "Instead of holding a fresh inquiry, as they should have done, local authorities wreaked their wrath on Mr. Arnold, at the public

All the money spent against him in the criminal proceedings ended, and all the money being spent in the civil suit, still ling, comes out of the public purse.

ut them they would know that the waste of money is a small part the mischief they are doing; and it is all futile. They 'cannot it mud.

I appeal to all the honest journalists and editors in the Empire and by Mr. Arnold, and demand that the civil case stop at once, that a payment of costs in the criminal case be made to him punishment he has already suffered cannot be justified. If his -journalists fail to help him, then they will deserve to be

" ' A servile race by folly cursed, Who truckle most when treated worst." "

To this letter I will now beg room to add that I hope to see in the inglish Review for June a short history of that case, and trust that then it appears public opinion in England will compel the India Office o desist from the further persecution of Mr. Arnold and compensate him to some extent for what he has already suffered. DAVID ALEC WILSON.

THE N.U. AND THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

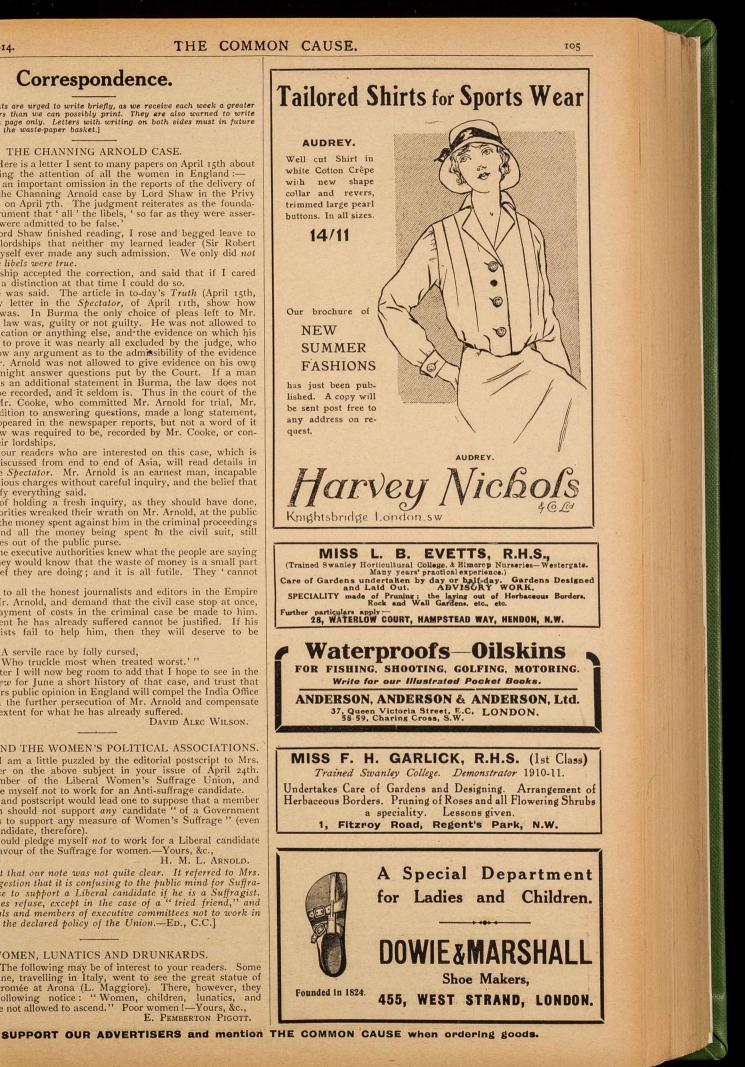
MADAM,—I am a little puzzled by the editorial postscript to Mrs. Davies's letter on the above subject in your issue of April 24th. I am a member of the Liberal Women's Suffrage Union, and thereby pledge myself not to work for an Anti-suffrage candidate.

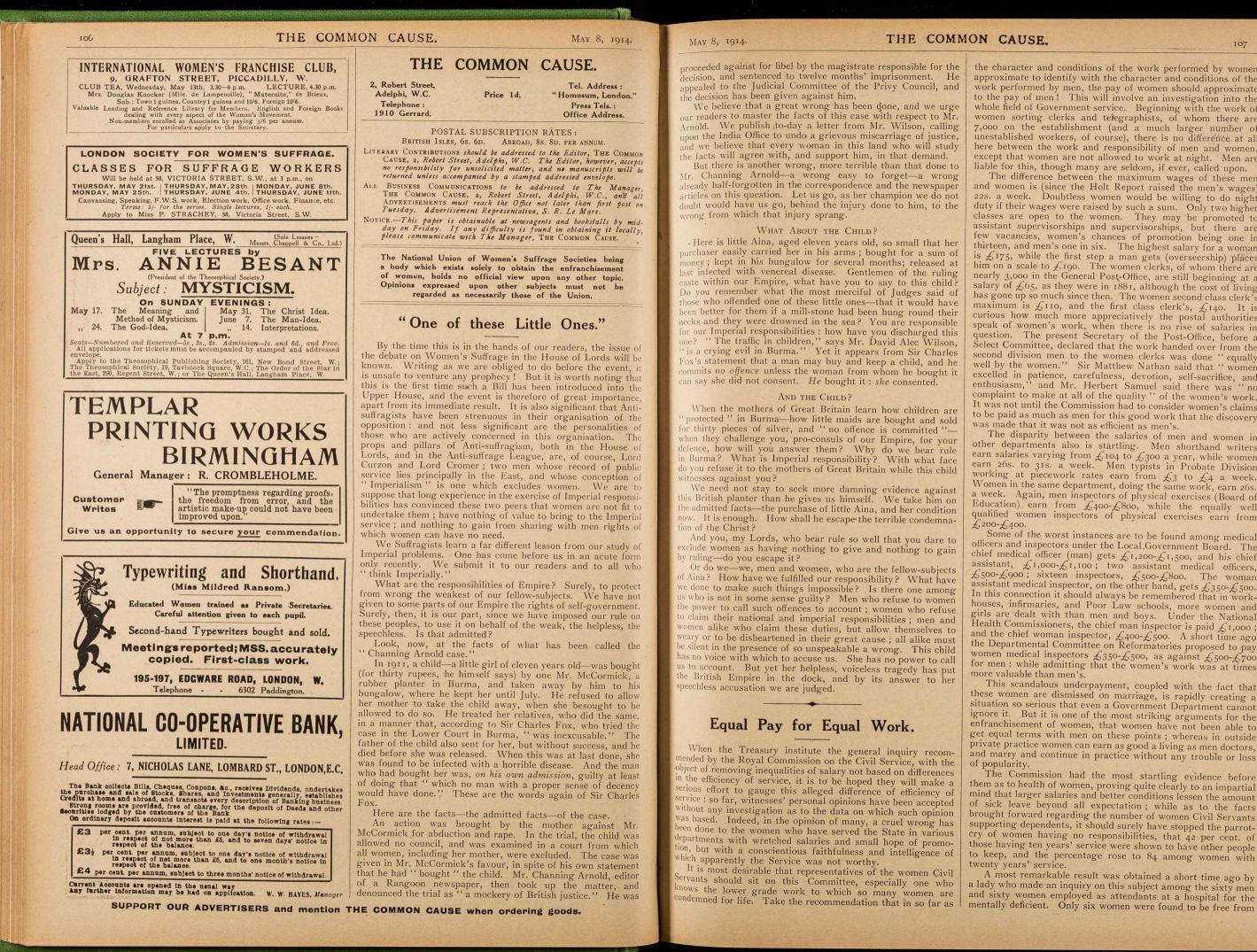
The letter and postscript would lead one to suppose that a member of this Union should not support *any* candidate "of a Government which refuses to support any measure of Women's Suffrage " (even a Suffrage candidate, therefore). I never should pledge myself *not* to work for a Liberal candidate who was in favour of the Suffrage for women.—Yours, &c., H. M. L. ARNOLD.

[We regret that our note was not quite clear. It referred to Mrs. Davies's suggestion that it is confusing to the public mind for Suffra-gists to refuse to support a Liberal candidate if he is a Suffragist. The N.U. does refuse, except in the case of a "tried friend," and expects officials and members of executive committees not to work in otherwise to the dedred to the University of the liberation of the second opposition to the declared policy of the Union.-ED., C.C.]

WOMEN, LUNATICS AND DRUNKARDS.

MADAM,—The following may be of interest to your readers. Some friends of mine, travelling in Italy, went to see the great statue of Cardinal Borromée at Arona (L. Maggiore). There, however, they found the following notice: "Women, children, lunatics, and drunkards are not allowed to ascend." Poor women!—Yours, &c., E. PEMBERTON PIGOTT.





the character and conditions of the work performed by women approximate to identify with the character and conditions of the work performed by men, the pay of women should approximate to the pay of men! This will involve an investigation into the whole field of Government service. Beginning with the work of women sorting clerks and telegraphists, of whom there are 7,000 on the establishment (and a much larger number of inestablished workers, of course), there is no difference at all here between the work and responsibility of men and women, except that women are not allowed to work at night. Men are liable for this, though many are seldom, if ever, called upon.

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The difference between the maximum wages of these men and women is (since the Holt Report raised the men's wages) 22s. a week. Doubtless women would be willing to do night duty if their wages were raised by such a sum. Only two higher classes are open to the women. They may be promoted to assistant supervisorships and supervisorships, but there are few vacancies, women's chances of promotion being one in thirteen, and men's one in six. The highest salary for a woman \pounds 175, while the first step a man gets (overseership) places him on a scale to f, 190. The women clerks, of whom there are nearly 3,000 in the General Post-Office, are still beginning at a salary of £65, as they were in 1881, although the cost of living has gone up so much since then. The women second class clerk's maximum is £110, and the first class clerk's, £140. It is curious how much more appreciatively the postal authorities speak of women's work, when there is no rise of salaries in question. The present Secretary of the Post-Office, before a Select Committee, declared that the work handed over from the second division men to the women clerks was done "equally well by the women." Sir Matthew Nathan said that "women excelled in patience, carefulness, devotion, self-sacrifice, and enthusiasm," and Mr. Herbert Samuel said there was "no complaint to make at all of the quality " of the women's work. It was not until the Commission had to consider women's claims to be paid as much as men for this good work that the discovery was made that it was not as efficient as men's.

The disparity between the salaries of men and women in other departments also is startling. Men shorthand writers earn salaries varying from \pounds 104 to \pounds 300 a year, while women earn 26s. to 31s. a week. Men typists in Probate Division working at piecework rates earn from \pounds_3 to \pounds_4 a week. Women in the same department, doing the same work, earn 26s. a week. Again, men inspectors of physical exercises (Board of Education) earn from $\pounds 400 - \pounds 800$, while the equally well qualified women inspectors of physical exercises earn from f. 200-f. 400.

Some of the worst instances are to be found among medical officers and inspectors under the Local Government Board. The chief medical officer (man) gets $\pounds 1,200-\pounds 1,500$, and his chief assistant, £1,000-£1,100; two assistant medical officers, £500-£900; sixteen inspectors, £500-£800. The woman assistant medical inspector, on the other hand, gets £350-£500. In this connection it should always be remembered that in workhouses, infirmaries, and Poor Law schools, more women and girls are dealt with than men and boys. Under the National Health Commissioners, the chief man inspector is paid $\pounds_{1,000}$; and the chief woman inspector, \pounds_{400} , \pounds_{500} . A short time ago the Departmental Committee on Reformatories proposed to pay women medical inspectors £350-£500, as against £500-£700 for men : while admitting that the women's work was at times more valuable than men's.

This scandalous underpayment, coupled with the fact that these women are dismissed on marriage, is rapidly creating a situation so serious that even a Government Department cannot ignore it. But it is one of the most striking arguments for the enfranchisement of women, that women have not been able to get equal terms with men on these points ; whereas in outside private practice women can earn as good a living as men doctors, and marry and continue in practice without any trouble or loss of popularity.

The Commission had the most startling evidence before them as to health of women, proving quite clearly to an impartial mind that larger salaries and better conditions lessen the amount of sick leave beyond all expectation; while as to the facts brought forward regarding the number of women Civil Servants supporting dependents, it should surely have stopped the parrotcry of women having no responsibilities, that 42 per cent. of those having ten years' service were shown to have other people to keep, and the percentage rose to 84 among women with twenty years' service.

A most remarkable result was obtained a short time ago by rvants should sit on this Committee, especially one who ows the lower grade work to which so many women are and sixty women employed as attendants at a hospital for the

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the responsibility of keeping others, and only eight men con-tributed anything to any other person's support beside their own. The staff was said to consist of rather young persons. Two things appear certain in the Government service and elsewhere :

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(1) That until equality of opportunity and equality of pay are reached as between men and women, there will be no peace in the industrial world ; and

(2) There is no hope of this without Women's Suffrage.

As regards the first, it is easy to see that as women become better educated, and also are more and more thrown on their own resources, they will more and more demand the possibility of a decent reward for the work, both in the way of money and promotion; and, at the same time, as more and more women are forced into the labour market, and are forced to undercut men, as they are at present, men will in self-defence be driven to help the women to equality. But the only weapon that avails for Civil Servants is apparently the political one. The late Postmaster-General summed up the situation very well when he said to the deputation of men in the Postal Service : "In the case of the Post-Office and other State employees, the immediate employer (the Postmaster-General in this case) is not the final Court of Appeal, and those who are concerned can have recourse, if necessary, to the House of Commons, which is superior both to them and to the Postmaster-General."

To this we agree, and many years of bitter experience of appealing to Parliament on behalf of the voteless proved to us long ago, as the Holt Report and the Civil Service Commission Report have once more done, that until you go armed with the power of citizenship, the Government of the day on whom these questions depend for solution, as Lord McDonnell asserted, will gnore women every time in favour of those on whom, after all, their own political existence depends.

ESTHER G. ROPER.

THE RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

The exhibition arranged by the Central London Branch of the Women's Labour League to demonstrate the rise in the cost of living was a remarkable revelation. Most of us have heard a good deal recently about the rapidly decreasing purchasing power of money,

was a remarkable revelation. Most of us have heard a good deal recently about the rapidly decreasing purchasing power means to the women who have to keep house on an income "round about a pound a week," it was left to the Women's Labour League to make known. The exhibition was designed to show the rise in prices in the last fifteen years; the sections being arranged to show (1) the increased cost of house-building, (2) the increased cost of house-furnishing, (3) the rise in the price of clothes, (4) the rise in the price of food. In the first section it was shown that the bricks which cost 27s. per ton in 1896 to-day cost 33s., that the cement which could then be obtained for 28s. per ton now cost 34s., and that the price of sand had risen from 6s. per yard in 1901 to 7s. per yard at the present time. Inside the home the rise was shown to be no less serious. As for clothing, the price of flannel, for example, has risen from 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard (good quality), in 1906, to 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. per yard (bad quality), in 1913; and sewing cotton, which in 1894 cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per reel, now costs 3d. per reel. But the most serious rise is the increased cost of food and of coal. The working-class housewife now pays £1 2s. 6d. for a ton of coals, which tost her 17s. fifteen years ago. For the 5d. which she spends in parafin she now gets $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, whereas in 1899 she got 5-7 gallons. But the budget drawn up by the League to show the cost of a "week's marketing fifteen years ago and now " explains clearly the burden of the increase. clearly the burden of the increase.

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Tea (11b.)				9				10	
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				10 42			EVENE		

Yet more interesting than the exhibition was the conference held in the same hall. When one listened to the clear-headed discussion which followed the brilliant address given by Miss Mabel Atkinson,

one marvelled at the social ignorance which can make politicians persuade themselves that working-women are still incapable of under-standing politics. Here, then, was under discussion one of the biggest social and economic problems of our time, and here were delegates from the W.L.L., from I.L.P., the W.E.A., Women's Co-operative Guilds, Women's Guilds, the B.S.P., Trades and Labour Councils, and various miscellaneous women's guilds, eagerly discussing the effect of the increased gold currency on prices, the effect of strikes on prices, and the possibility of meeting the rise by appointing trades boards to fix a minimum wage in different trades. Many of those who took part in the discussion showed a considerable grasp of economics but the most impressive feature in their speeches was the one marvelled at the social ignorance which can make politician

who took part in the discussion showed a considerable grasp of economics, but the most impressive feature in their speeches was the unanimous spirit of revolt against conditions of life in which the housewife stoops under the perpetual burden of grinding economy because there is no rise in wages to meet the increase in prices. In the evening Mr. J. A. Hobson said, in the course of his speech, that some of his audience might be tempted to think that it might be possible to fix the price of the most ordinary commodities, such as coal, bread, and houses, by means of general fair courts, but, for his part, he doubted whether there were sufficient democratic control, either of the municipality or of the State. to make it safe to entrust if either of the municipality or of the State, to make it safe to entrust with such powers. On the other hand, the feasibility of wages boar had already been proved in a number of trades, it seemed probab that agriculture would soon be brought under this principle, and was difficult to see why it should not soon be applied to all trades.

THE MAGIC LANTERN AND THE VOTE.

One wonders what Woman's Kingdom would have done withou he hot little enclosure known as the Lantern Lecture Room. Some the hot little enclosure known as the Lantern Lecture Room. Some-times, on the arrival of the organiser of this section, she would find it occupied by a large, solemn meeting of committee or stallholders. Several times a day it became a dressing-room for contingents of dancers and gymnasts. But at the appointed hour, the touter at the curtain-door would announce a glorious lecture about to begin, admis-sion *free*, and then, like magic, all foreign accessories disappeared, and the audience poured in. Undoubtedly, much sound propaganda work was done. Messrs. Newton, of 72, Wigmore-street, had lent us a beautiful electric arc lantern, which was skilfully worked by Miss Dimock, Mr. Rayner, or by students of St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford. Three sets of lantern slides, entitled, "Women at Work," "Lands where Women have Won the Vote," and "Women's Work in the Empire" were lent us by the Conservative and Unionist Women's franchise Association. We strongly recommend Suffrage workers to procure these slides at the low fee at which they are loaned. If we can judge from the remarks made by people as they left

If we can judge from the remarks made by people as they it the lecture-room, the daily talk on "Sweated Industries," profus illustrated by slides, set some thinking as, perhaps, they have ne thought before. Two ladies, accidentally discovered to be fresh fr thought before. Two ladies, accidentally discovered to be fresh from Australia, were at once pressed into the service, and they used with good effect the fine set of slides lent us by Mr. Inglis of the "Aus tralian Commonwealth." Mr. McGregor entranced many audience by lectures on Canada and India. Nature lectures were also given that on "Birds" being followed by an amusing incident An 'old gentleman, who had slept in the warm atmosphere o the room, was greatly aroused by the strange story of the cuckoo ar portrayed on the sheet. He followed the lecturer outside, and inquired : "Will you kindly tell me why the cuckoo acts in this curious manner?" "Apparently because she lays her eggs at long intervals, and it would be inconvenient to place a fresh egg in a ness containing a big baby," was her ready reply, and with warm thanks the questioner went on his way. A gentleman, who overheard, struck with admiration, raised his hat, and exclaimed : "Madam, I con-gratulate you on the way in which you Suffragists rise to emergencies," and left before the lecturer could protest that she had given what she believed to be scientific truth! A very popular lecture was that on the "Antarctic Regions" by Mr. Joyce, who showed the original photographs taken by his brother on Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition. A. H.-W. expedition.

HORSEWOMEN.

Two London Suffragists found themselves, the other day, on the approach to Westminster-bridge, unexpectedly mixed up in a little affair with drav-horses.

Two great horses couldn't, or wouldn't, take their load up t slippery incline; and after much ado, and various attempts to mee suppery incline; and after much ado, and various attempts to meet t situation, two horses were unharnessed from a neighbouring lorry assist the recalcitrant ones. Somehow the men concerned, confus in the mix up of motor-'buses, taxis, and other traffic, let both hors go—and the scene culminated when, before a large, silent, a immovable crowd, the Hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union was to be discerned in the middle of the road controlling Union was to be discerned in the middle of the road controlling a enormous strawberry roan, while her companion (the founder of the *Englishwoman*) at the side of the street hung on to the bridle of the fellow. Boadicea looked on—and a man in the crowd remarked, in loud voice: "What I say is, women *ought* ter have the vote." Upon this a few men showed signs of putting their shoulders the wheels, and a boy remarked to the horsekeeper in the gutter "Ee'll kill yer"—evidently desirous of creating a panic; and also no doubt, hoping against hope that if such things were to be he migh have the immense advantage of seeing the dray-horse do it.

have the immense advantage of seeing the dray-horse do it.

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rize £100 " £50	COMPETITION, being oper The adjoining pictures reputo to write underneath each pic solved by careful attention to
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The following Oatine Prepara ons are stocked by all chemists it should there be any difficulty blaining same, they will b blied direct by The Oatin pany post free by return.

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down into the pores, it re-down into the pores, it re-res dirt and grime which soap water cannot reach. It should used nightly before retiring. white jars, 1/1}, or larger size, ling three times as much, 2/3. OATINE SNOW.

r whitening the skin, and for ecting it during the day. greasy and absolutely pure. es the skin soft and velvety cately perfumed and pleasan

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Made from the finest materials. Contains the healing and cleans-ng properties of the oat. Gives soft, creamy lather. 2/6 a box f 3 large tablets. OATINE SHAVING STICK.

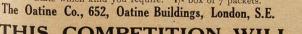
ires a clean and c shave, and a free, smoothasting lather. Packed al cylinder OATINE TOOTH PASTE.

Antiseptic and germ destructive. revents accumulation of tartar and decay, keeps the gums ealthy, and the breath sweet. 1/-.

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OATINE SHAMPOO POWDERS.

Do not injure the healthy growth of the hair, but while cleansing horoughly leave it soft and glossy, enhancing its natural colour. Datine Shampoo Powders are prepared in two varieties, one for dry lair, sold in red packets; the other for oily hair, sold in 'green backets. State which kind you require. 1/- box of 7 packets.



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THE COMMON CAUSE.

n PRIZES re Competition ENTRANCE FEE. ICTURES ONLY.

ition The Oatine Company wish to specially emphasise that it is a QUICK a until the 20th of this month only.

esent the names of railway stations in Great Britain, and competitors have ture the name of the station represented. Each of these pictures may be the details. Care and skill are necessary for their correct solution.

ions the pictures represent is in a sealed envelope, lodged with the Editor id is known only to him. This list will not be opened or handed to The Oatine petition is closed, and as soon as the judging is completed, a complete list orrect solutions, will be posted to every competitor.

Only one name may be written under each picture, and the entry form must be correctly filled in. There is no entrance fee, but every set must be accompanied by a coupon taken from one of the Datine preparations mentioned below. (This coupon is packed with each preparation, and need not refer to this competition.)

Should no competitor send in the correct list, the prizes will go to the competitors whose lists are most nearly correct. In the event of two or more competitors tying for prizes, the prizes will be awarded to the entries first opened.

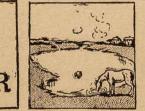




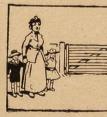




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No. 12.

ENTRY FORM. Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).

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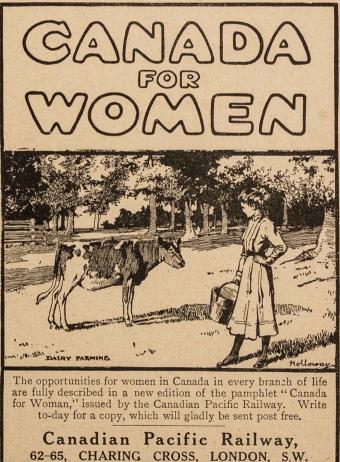
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The Burberry.



News from the Societies and Federations.

[As complaints have been received that names are often wrongly spelt in THE COMMON CAUSE reports, Secretaries are asked to WRITE ALL NAMES DISTINCTLY.]

West Midland.

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West Midland. The quarterly Federation Committee was held at the concepter on April 22nd, when two very important for the agenda were discussed—viz, the ways do not the Federation, and also the organisation of the Federation funds, and several years are able to specify the amount towards the Federation funds, and several years their Societies swere willing to hold them of the federation funds, and several the suggestion that the federation funds, and several provides the several federation for the suggestion that the federation funds, and several set to a federation for the suggestion that the suggestion that the several federation funds, and several provides the several federation funds, and several provides the several federation for the suggestion that the several federation for the several federation for the several federation funds, and several provides the several federation for the several federation federation federation for the several federation for the several federation federatis federat

MISS Knight being appointed between the structure of the second s

BRIDGNORTH —A public meeting was held in the beld at Lye and Hanley Swan. BRIDGNORTH —A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, April 17th. Mrs. Rowland Hunt presided, and the speakers were Canon Peter Green, of Manchester, and Mrs. Osler, of Birmingham. Both speeches were excellent, and deeply impressed the audience. Mrs. Crook, as Chairman of the local Society, pleaded for a better understanding of the aims of the N.U.W.S.S., and for increased membership. The resolution in support of the demand for a Government measure to enfranchise women on equal terms with men was passed with only one dissentient. At the close of the meeting several new members joined, and thirty-one copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

KIDDERMINSTER.—On April 29th the annual meeting of this Society took place at the Kingsley Hall, and in the absence of Lady Willoughby the Broke, Miss Budland took the chair. The speaker was the Rev. Herbert Davis, who gave an excellent iddress. Miss Marlon Smith has been elected Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Gethin Hon. Treasurer.

Secretary, and Mrs. Gethin Hon. Treasurer. MALVERN.—A social gathering of members and "Friends," each of whom was asked to bring a guest, was held on April 15th at Holy Trinity Parish Hall. Miss M. M. Williams was the speaker. The subject of her address was "Women's Sufrage in Connection with Social Problems." After the speech, refreshments were served, and the evening wound up with a delightful performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky." by Miss Lilian Dawson and Mrs. Lyndall Urwick.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN. — Besides several open-air meetings, with Miss Knight as speaker, this Society has opened a Suffrage reading room in the Upton-on-Severn Town Hall, which is open to the public daily, and it is hoped that this venture will be a very useful bit of propaganda work. A new idea is always so welcome.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

DORKING.-Miss Madeline Baker and Miss Aston spoke on April 15th to a small but appreciative audience, Mrs. Russell Rea in the chair. Five members joined, and three "Friends."

members joined, and three "Friends." GUILDFORD.-Mrs. Cowmeadow spent a week here, during which she addressed the National Union of Railwaymen, who passed a Suffrage resolution, one con, ten "Friends" signing. She also spoke before the Women's Adult School and at a working women's meeting, and at an outdoor meeting on the 24th, which proved orderly and sympathetic. Copies of THE COMMON CLUSE sold well. On the 25th, Mrs. Cowmeadow and Mr. Mackinlay addressed a public meeting, and eleven "Friends" signed. On the 30th, a jumble sale was held at the Office, when between £8 and £9 was taken.

HOLMBURY ST. MARY.—On April 15th a success-tul meeting was held. The speakers were Miss M. Baker and Miss Constance Aston; Chair, Mrs. Russell

Baker and Miss Constance Aston; Chair, Mrs. Russell Rea. REDHILL AND REIGATE.--Mr. and Mrs. Sellon gave a drawing-room meeting at Merstham, when Miss Hodge spoke on "Women's Vote as a Power in Australia," and Miss Newcombe on "Women's Vote as an Education." Mr. Sellon made an excellent intro-ductory speech from the chair. The same evening, ductory speech from the chair. The same evening, heid at the second lecture of the educational series. WOKING-On April 2md a members' meeting was held at the Women's Club, which the Society has hired twice a mufth. Lady Betty Balfour was hired twice a mufth. Lady Betty Balfour was hired twice a mufth. Lady Betty Balfour was hired the Women's Club or Women Clitzens' Association was inugrated. Another meeting was addressed there by Mrs. Handley Spicer the same evening, when seven "Friends" signed. At a jumble sale on the 28th, in aid of the local N.U. and CUW.F.A. Branches, about £13 profit was realised. ODCONSATION IN SOUTHAMPTION --Energetic

ORGANISATION IN SOUTHAMPTION.—Energetic work is being continued in Southampton, under the able leadershir of Miss Dutton, Organiser. The public meeting at the Victoria Rooms on April 16th was a remarkable one by reason of the variety of classes of thought which were represented. Upon the platform were representedives of the Church of England, the Society of Friends, Unitarianism, and

Theosophy; there were Liberals, Conservatives, and Socialists, all in agreement upon the subject of "Votes for Women." The chair was taken by the Rev. M. J. Rush, and the speakers were Miss Maude Royden and Mr. Cameron Grant. Miss Royden gave a characteristically illuminating address on the subject of "Women and the Empire." Mr. Cameron Grant took the economic side of the Suffrage question in a thoughtful, interesting speech. A reso-lution in support of granting the franchise to women was carried unanimously. Twenty-one new members joined. Five dozen copies of The CoMMON Cause were sold, as well as other literature. Collec-tion, £3 3s. 2d. A profit of £3 was made on the meeting.

Cutse were sold, as well as other literature. Collec-tion, 43 5s. 2d. A profit of 43 was made on the meeting. — Marking and the solution addressed the Marking and the solution addressed the — Marking and the annual general meeting was hinteen public meetings had been held during the year, and the membership is steadily increasing. Six new members joined. Copies of The COMMON Cutse were sold. — May 1st the Speaker at the weekly meeting was Mr. Philip O'Bryen-Hoare, on "The Cry for Marking and the speaker at the weekly meeting of The Common Cutse were sold. — May 2nd two largely mentioned outdoor meetings were held, the speakers being Miss Dutton, Miss Fielden, Miss Rothwell, and Dr. Stancomb. A great quarity of literature was distributed. — May afternoon. May 3rd, a meeting was held on the Common. Miss Button and Miss Fielden sympatetic, and we believe good work was done. — The Acceutive Council of the British Seafarers Throward the Southampton Branch of the Overanity built of the Speater respectively passed unitroduce a Bill giving votes to women upon a demoratic basis without further delay.

Bournemouth Branch.

"How the Vote was Won" was performed at Wilberforce Hall on April 15th. Mrs. Laney, Hon. Organising Secretary, was very successful as stage manager, and the performers far above the average. A full hall, and the fact that all expenses were cleared and a good balance left, testified the appre-ciation of the audience. A musical programme was also given.

North-Western Federation.

CARLISLE.—Miss Bardsley addressed the Railway-men's Gulid in the Brook Street School on April 6th. At the close of her address she was questioned for nearly an hour, and twenty-one F.W.S. were enrolled.

nearly an nour, and twenty-our transformer of the enrolled. The fourth lecture in connection with the "State and Child Campaign." was given on April 2nd, when Miss Reynolds spoke to an interested audience on the Montessori system. ESSWICK.—A most successful sale was held at Lingholm on April 15th, by the kindness of Lady Rochdale, who also arranged theatricals, which were greatly appreciated, as was also a cafe chantant. Over 540 was realised, and the grounds were thronged with visitors.

Central Counties.

Central Counties. BIRMINGHAM.—The exhibition stall continues to aronase the greatest interest, and little "meetings" of from two to five or seven people are held con-tinually by whoever is in charge or helping. Over our hundred "Friends" cards have been signed, and many new members gained. Literature is rarely refused or returned, and then it is generally by a wan of the super-nut type—very seldom by a woman. A very good meeting was held at Bournville, which now has a Branch Society of its own. It is a very pusitess-like Society, and always manages to work associations, Men's Adult Schools, and Trade Unions have also been held. We are getting ready for a meeting next month, when Mrs. Harley is coning to help us to organise the Active Service League. LAPWORTH.—A successful sale of Irish lace, linen.

LAPWORTH.—A successful sale of Irish lace, linen, fancy work, and china was held in the Pound House, Lapworth, by kind invitation of Mrs. Wale, and opened by Mrs. Julian Osler. The profits, which it is hoped will amount to about £10, will be divided between the Central Counties Federation and the Solihull and District Society.

Solnnil and District Soldey. STAFFORD.—The annual meeting of the Stafford Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. was held on April 1st. A Committee of twelve was formed, with Miss King as Hon. Secretary pro. tem. Later, Miss MacKenzie has kindly promised to fill the post. Mrs. Mott was elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mrs. Patterson Hon. Press Secretary and representatives on the Central Counties Federation. Mrs. Mott gave an interesting account of the work of the past year, and Mrs. Patterson of the annual Council Meeting, which she attended as a delegate from the Society, and of the event Albert Holl meeting at which she was also great Albert Hall meeting, at which she was also present.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.—On April 2nd a very successful meeting was held at the new office, 35. Warwick Street, Leamington, when Mr. Haynes (Men's League) spoke of the political condition of South Africa, with special reference to the Women's Question. The speaker showed some excellent lantern slides. The new shop and office afford us splendid oppor-tunity for local propaganda, and the work there is a valuable stimulus to the members.

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and the Suffrage Cause has lost a truly arden worker. Her bright and generous goodwill will even be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to come into contact with her, either as a co-worke

MAY 8, 1914.

to come into contact with her, either as a co-worl or socially. Miss Earl was one of the two ladies elected by i Town Council in 1904 for appointment to the Edu tion Committee of Sutton Coldfield. Her pub service was most constantly and faithfully renders her will be missed alike by her colleagues and i teaching staff of the Council Schools of Sutton Cri-field. Her kind and sympathetic nature helped i successfully as President of the Sutton Branch the League of Fity for ten years, and her hench well-known to all, as too often she sarrificed i own interests, as Principal of Allerton High Scho in her high endeavour to be true to her idee The following lines may be truly applied to M Earl :-----

HAFIZ

Scottish Federation.

Since my last report the great excitement Scottish Federation circles has been the By-elec Campaign in East Fife. This has been a diff campaign to finance, owing to the great uncert prevailing as to whether there would be a cor or not. Conflicting rumours came from day to prevailing as to whether there would be a co or not. Conflicting rumours came from day to in this way, perhaps, a greater expense was inci-than would have been had we known from the that Mr. Asquith was not to be opposed. Very if iends and a few of the Societies have contril to this campaign. The Hon. Treasurer or Crompton, who was in charge, will be gla receive further donations, so that the Soc Federation will not require to increase their as there are always the possibilities of othe elections being spring upon us. St. Andrews V has sent a very handsome donation as half p on Mrs. Swanwick's meeting, as also Stantaer Falkirk. The Hon. Treasurer would again urg press before the Societies of the Socitish Feder and of friends who as yet have no Society w their district, to support—and support works. Handbarged in its struggle to spread the de for Suffrage, and the knowledge of what our de for Suffrage, and the knowledge of what our de to rumen's Suffrage means throughout Scot Take Ayr Burghs and Kilmarnock Burghs. Should be far more Societies in the towns for these Parliamentary constituencies than there but unless we are adequately supported, we cause. Bis dat qui vita dat. ABERDEEN.—The annual meeting was held f

cause. Bis dat qui vita dat. ABERDEEN.—The annual meeting was held in office, 214, Union Street, on April 15th. Dr. Lums presided over a good attendance. Dr. Lumsden re-elected President, having kindly agreed to tinue in office, although resident in Edinbun Mrs. Black and Mrs. Trail, Vice-Presidents; M Grant Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. The for Committee were re-elected, with the addition of J. Arthur Thomson, Miss Birnle Smith, and J. Esther E. Mackinnon. Dr. Lumsden, after presidential address, emphasised the importanc-the All-Britain Lightning Campaign and the Frie of Women's Suffrage scheme. The Secretary's re gave a satisfactory account of the work done du the year. The financial statement showed a bal-in hand, March Jist, of £10 75. 74d. A dist increase was noted in the sale of copies of COMOCH.—A drawingaroom meeting was bal-

DORNOCH.--A drawing-room meeting was he Mrs. Freeman's, Torrisdale, on March 4th. Bell read a paper on "The Effect of the Wo Vote upon Wages." Miss Mackay, Braemore chairwoman for the evening. After the read the paper, some discussion of some of its j took place. It was suggested to hold me meetings of the same nature, so as to become The other than the the events. After the real paper, some discussion of some of its $z_{\rm c}$ place. It was suggested to hold motifugs of the same nature, so as to become versant with the various aspects of the Wo Movement

DUNFERMLINE.-At the suggestion of this S nt Committee of all the Women W tles in the town met, and decided to w eturn of women to the various local s, and to encourage those women pos

GLASGOW.—At the Executive Committee mee on April 20th Mr. Ballantyne, the Chairman, mu a resolution of condolence with Miss K. W. Lind our Secretary, on the death of her father afte brief illness, expressing in a few well-chosen wi the feelings of sympathy with her shared by all friends and members of the Society. On April 4th a conference was held at 202. H Street of all the delegates from the men's organ thinster in February, to consider a protest aga his refusal to receive them. In spite of the



THE COMMON CAUSE.

is of the International Football Match England and Scotland, the conference attended. A resolution regretting the the Frime Minister was passed, with that he would reconsider his decision unding for re-election in East Fife. The to hold a great open-air demonstration made, and has been accepted by the the are now arranging for a procession in n June 20th. Thi a preliminary meeting of those in the Active Service League was held in , and the scheme explained. Twenty-one were enrolled, and it is hoped that all interested will send in their names to iser.

ser. Committee has been appointed, but its are not yet quite complete. The 5 Miss Stuart Paterson.

er is Miss Stuart Paterson. ROCK — A very successful tea meeting was the Gamble Institute on March 10th. There good attendance. Mrs. Clatworthy gave an ting account of work done by the Society the winter months, and also outlined that National Union for the same time. Miss read from THE COMMON CAUSE of the great Hall Demonstration. After tea, Miss Shep-d in a discussion of ways and means of raising and it was decided to hold a Pound Tea at tw meeting. Collection £1 0s. 1d. Nine new rs enrolled, and several "Friends" cards

Present on the second of the s

ly, was passed unanimously. CK -On Monday, March 23rd, Mrs. Streeter s. Sime arrived, intending to work a forti-this town: but their visit was, unfortu-curtailed, owing to the by-election in Bast fowever, several meetings were held, and some mills were visited. On Tuesday, March 24th, Meeting of members and friends took place school-room at Craig Tau, kindly lent by id, and was remarkably well attended. On fav, April 1st. Mrs. Wilson, the new Presi-the Hawlek Scoletv, gave a very successful n Drawing-room Meeting at Broomlands, the Thursday evening following a public was held in St. James's Hall. Union Street, te chair was taken by Councillor Johnstone. reeter gave an able and most interesting and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. hnson, of Sunderland, in a very neat and speech, moved the vote of thanks to the n.

RLETHEN.—During the first week in April meetings were held. On Monday, April 6th, meetings were held. On Monday, April 6th, meetings were held. On Monday, April 6th, mittee Meeting was held, at which Mrs. r delivered an address on the Labour policy National Union. On Tuesday evening a large groom Meeting took place, by kind invita-distate a bublic meeting should be held at burn on April 8th, but owing to the death John Ballantyne, of Sunnybrae, a warm ler of the cause who had done much to help perfeithen Society, the Committee decided to be the meeting as a mark of respect to her y and as an expression of sympathy with Mr. yne and his family. The Peebles Society has sly given one of their evenings in May to burn. On Thursday, April 8th, Mrs. Streeter 's Guild, the invitation being kindly ex-to the President and Sceretary of the Inver-Society. There was an excellent gathering sumptious tea provided, after which Mrs. r made a splendid speech on Suffrage. On evening, by kind invitation of Mrs. Linton, iv attended meeting was held at her house, ilkerbour.

MAY 11. South Kensington—7, Ingram on "The Effi Admitted as Solicitors' MAY 12. South St. Pancras—A: Square, Bloomsbury—Sr M.A., Mr. Robert Cholm Irving

-On April 28th Mrs. Blane entertained the of the Nairn Society and a few others at n Hotel. After tea. Mrs. Blane gave a ch of the position of women with regard nchise previous to 1867. Miss Blane then he thread, and gave an account of the of the first Women's Suffrage Societies and if the N.U., past and present. Twenty-two THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Ten new oined.

JAN.—An entertainment was given in the Theatre. Kirkwall, on Thursday evening, as a good attendance. The first part of the me was supplied by the iuvenile orchestra ne leadership of Mrs. Bolton, who deserves edit for the way she brings out the musical and enthusiasm of her pupils. The second as a most instructive and interesting by Miss Bury on "Women's Sweated Indus-lustrated by lantern sildes, mostly showing n their own homes making boxes, carding the last part of the programme was



contributed by eight juveniles trained by Mr. James Millar.

MIMA. STIRLINGSHIRE.—The annual business meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Stirling, on April 24th, Mrs. Edmund Pullar, President of the Society, in the chair. Mrs. Morrison, Secretary, read a very satisfactory report of the year's work, the most gratifying result of which was that the membership has been almost doubled. Mrs. Bain, Treasurer, submitted her statement, which showed a consider-able balance on the right side. After the business meeting, Mrs. Pullar gave an At Home to the members and their friends, at which an address was delivered by Mrs. Shaw McLaren, Edinburgh. There was also some very enjoyable music.

was also some very enloyable music.
STRANRAER.—A very successful public meeting was held on March 19th in the new Town Hall, Stranzaer, Andrew Ballantivne, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Federation, occupied the chair, the speaker being the Lady Frances Balfour. Although the seats were not free, the hall was practically filled, and the audience was a most attentive and appreciative one. Lady Frances Balfour, in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Ballantyne, calling upon the Government to bring in a measure for the enfranchisement of women, gave a most convincing and delightful speech. At the conclusion of the meeting ten new members joined the Society. The resolution was carried with one dissentient. Copies of The Social, and literature distributed.
Mr March 27th builts Paper on "The Social Evolution of Stewart, read a paper on "The Social Evolution of Woman." There was a large attendance of Whithorn members, who were most appreciative. At the conclusion of the meet Common Stewart, read a collection taken, which amounted to 11s. Id.

WICK.—An exhibition of sweated industries was held in April in Zion Hall; chair, Rev. G. S. Peebles. A lecture. Illustrated by a magic lantern supplied by Mr. Christie, was given by Miss Bury, and articles made by sweated workers exhibited. Great interest was shown, and twenty-six members joined the Society, whose membership has risen during the last six months trom 21 to 130. Thanks to the energetic work of Miss Stenhen and Miss Sinclair, tea was provided, and alterwards an enjoyable musical programme.

Reports sent in late.

[In future, reports not received by Monday cannot be added unless they deal with meetings held on the Monday or Tuesday before press day.]

Monday or Tuesday before press day.] WOLVERHAMPTON - Drawing-room Meeting-Hos-tess, Mrs. Sparrow-St Peter's Institute-Chair, Mr. Watson Caldecott, M.A. - Speakers, Mrs. Kempthorne and Rev. J. Rosenthal-Seven new members joined--Twenty-eight conles of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Drawing-room Meeting-Mrs. Townsend-The Gables, on March 18th; and by Mrs. Tomlins, The Leylands, March 24th. Speakers on both occasions, Dr. Benner and Mrs. Tomlins. April 6th.--Meeting held at St. Peter's Institute. Chair taken by Alderman C. T. Richards, supported by Members of the Council. Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Osler were the spiakers. The meeting aroused much enthusiasm. April 7th.--A reception was given by Mrs. Garrett Rice, The Larches, and Mrs. Fawcett gave an ADDI dress.

EDINBURGH .- Received too late for publication.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

Kennington-Corner of Clapham Road-Speaker Miss Jameson

MAY 8. North Hackney—156, (Workers' Meeting

MAY 10. Hyde Park—Near Rei Miss Philippa Fawcett

West Newington-Corn

Kennington Park Ro Speakers, Miss Winif Walshe

MAY 13-Richmond-Castle Ass of the Citizens' Club-on "Women's Suffr Reform "-Chair, Miss 1

f Claylands Road and	
rs, Miss D. Brown and	8.0
Fraham Road, Dalston	8.0
ormers' Tree—Speakers, and Miss Fielden	3.0
Courtfield Road-Miss orts of Women to be	8.30
t Workers' Hall, Queen beakers, Mrs. Swanwick, beley—Chair, Mrs. H. B.	8.30
er of Penton Place and d-Open-air Meeting- ed Elkin, Miss Ellen	8.0
embly Rooms—Meeting Speaker, Mrs. Bonwick ge and Temperance Foster Newton	2.30
Hendon-49, Rotherwick bers and "Friends"- Chair, Mrs. Hunt rrace-Speakers' Class-	8.15 3.0
Hall, Bethnal Green- npbell-Chair, the Rev.	



II3

Whitchurch (Salop) — Oddfellows' Hall-peakers, Miss Mary Fielden, Miss Helen night-Chair, Mrs. Clay Finch

MAY 14. Berwick-The Rectory Garden-Speaker, Mrs. lys Russell-Chair, the Rev. J. T. Burns Birmingnam-Annual Meeting-Speaker, Mrs. lora Annie Steel-Chair, Mrs. Osier-(Tea at

(30) Bradford-Gospel Temperance Hall, Ashton New Road-Suffrage Club Meeting Bristol-Downs Park, West-Meeting of West-

East Bristol — Soundwell Road — Open - air

deeting Hull-The Lodge School, Pearson Avenue-brawing-room Meeting-Hostess, Miss McPher-tom-Speaker, Mrs. Rackham Stockport-Portwood Fair Ground-Speakers, dr. Warburton, Miss E. C. Wilkinson, and Mr.

 Bindock

 Portwood Fold-Speakers, Mrs. Muter Wilson,

 Mr. Bundock, and Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A.

 7.30

 Mersey Square-Speakers, Mr. Crossley, Mrs.

 Mitchell, and Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A.

 7.30

 South Molton-Open air Meeting-Speaker,

 Mrs. Whalley

 York-10, Museum Street-Miss M. Cudworth

 on "The Special Council"-Chair, Mrs. Dennis

 Taylor

 3.0

MAY 15. Bristol-St. Paul's Lecture Hall-Professor Skemps on "William Morris" 8.0 Halifax - Schoolroom, Ebenezer Chapel --Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford, Mr. F. Stanton Barnes-Chair, the Vicar of Halifax Church 8.0 Jevington-The Schools-Speaker, Mrs. Alys Russell-Chair, the Rev. -- Crake Stockport-Mersey Square-Dinner-hour Meet-ing-Speakers, Mr. Warren, Mrs. Annot Robin-10-2.0 March March March March March March March Stockport-Mersey Square-Dinner-hour Meet-ing-Speakers, Mr. Warren, Mrs. Annot Robin-Son

son 1.0--2.0 Armoury Square-Speakers, Mr. Dingle, Mr. Bundock. Miss Taylor 7.30 St. Paul's Schools, Heaton Chapel-Speakers, 7.30 Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., and others 7.30

Scotland.

MAY 8. Edinburgh -40, Shandwick Place-Miss Alice .ow on "Recent Events" 4.30 Brechin-Mechanics' Hall-Speaker, Dr. Elsie nglis-Chair, Mr. T. Maule Guthrie 8.0

MAY 9. Edinburgh—Buccleuch Street Hall—Jumble Sale 2.30

MAY 11. Edinburgh - 40. Shandwick Place - Debating Society-Business Meeting "To Consider the Syllabus for next Winter"

MAY 12. Edinburgh-Free Gardener's Hall, Picardy Place-"Friends" Social Meeting-Speakers, Mrs. Shaw McLaren, Mr. J. McMichael, J.P.-Singers, Mrs. Alfred Young (Scottish Songs), Mr. James Low (Harry Lauder's Songs)

MAY 13. Penicuik-I.L.P. Meeting (Open-air)-Speaker, Miss Pressley-Smith

MAY 15. Edinburgh-40, Shandwick Place-At Home 4.30

Coming Events.

MEMORIAL HALL, MANCHESTER.-Tues

M Lay, May 19th, at 7.30 p.m. Concert by Hope Squire and Frank Merrick. Works for two janofortes. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., at Messrs. Forsyth Bros., Deansgate, Manchester.

A Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage, N.W., Tuesday, May 12th, 1914, at 8.15 p.m. Chairman, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Speakers, Mrs. George Morgan, Rabbi I. I. Mattuck, Mrs. Percy Bigland, Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A., D.D., and Miss Abadam.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, May 12th, at 3 p.m. The New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "Some Impressions of Women in India." Lady Meyer, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

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MAY 15. North Lambeth—Corner of Sancroft Street and Kennington Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Clifford Ewen, Miss Stochr, Miss Walshe 80

The Provinces.

MAY 8. Bristol-St. Paul's Lecture Hall, Clifton-Pro-fessor Skemp on "Dante Gabriel Rossetti" 8.0 Boscastle-Open-air Meeting-Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Dr. Mabel Ramsey 7.30 East Bristol-St. Mark's Road, Easton-Open-7.30 East Bristor by Mered J. in Meeting Southampton-Art Gallery-the Rev. Mered J. Southampton-Art Gallery-the Women's Such on "The Place of Religion in the Women's 3.30

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 "Women in Sweated Industries"-Tea
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 Chair, Mr. Paget Norbury
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MAY 9. Bude-At the Green, near Wesleyan Church-Open-air Meeting-Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Dr. Mabel Ramsay Scarborough-St. John's Room, St. Sepulchre Street-Lumble Sale 3.0 Street-Jumble Sale Silksworth-Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson Taunton-Flook House-Runmage Sale (by tind permission of Miss Sibly)

MAY 11. Bradford-7, Belle Vue-At Home for Members -Delegates' Reports-Speaker, Mrs. Grattan 3.30 Vewboult Chatteris — Picture Palace — Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Ramsey—Chair, the Rev. G. Aackham, Mrs. Ramsey—Chair, the Rev. G. Sherbrooke Walker Croydon—34A, The Arcade, High Street— Speaker, the Rev. H. E. Oliver Holsworthy—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Whollow: 3 30 Southend-Stafford Hall-Mrs. Stanbury on The Subjection of Women"-Chair, Mr. W. The Subjection of Women 8.0 dirlees (of Cambridge) Stockport-Christie's Hat Works-Dinner-hour Meeting-Speakers, Mr. Travis and Mrs. 1.0-2.0

Inn — Speakers, Mrs. Norbury, Mr. nt Stott, Miss E. C. Wilkinson, B.A., and 7.30

Mersey Square—Speakers, Mr. Richard Robin-n, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Harris 7.30

MAY 12. Bristol-40, Park Street-At Home 3.0-5.0 East Bristol-Barrow Road-Miss Tanner on 3.0

* Women Folice " * Women Folice " Exeter-Barnfield Hall-Speakers, the Rev Sanon Masterman, Mr. W. J. Mirrlees-Chair, the Rev. R. Bloor-Meeting for men only Public Meeting Horsforth - Mechanics'. Institute - Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Renton Stockport-Range Road-Dinner-hour Meeting -Speakers, Mr. Warburton, Mrs. Annot Robin-ton 10. 1.0-2.0

-speakers, Mr. warbutton, Mr.S. Almor A. 1.0-2.0 Shaw Road-Speakers, Mr. Bairstow, Mrs. Annot Robinson, and Miss Harris Mersev Square-Speakers, Mrs. Higson, Miss E. C. Wikinson, and Mr. Clement Stott 7.30 Weston-super Mare-Café Royal, High Street-Members' Meeting-Speaker, Miss Pease 8.0 Whittlesey - Public Hall - Speakers, Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson, the Rev. A. E. T. Newman, Mrs. Rackham-Chair, Mrs. Heitland 8.0

MAY 13. Bristol-Y.M.C.A., Totterdown-Speaker, Miss M. Baretti I. M. Baretti Leeds-The Suffrage Offices, 35, Park Square-The Committee At Home-Address at 4.30 by Mr. G. K. Hibbert, M.A. (Warden of Swarthmore settlement), on "The Deeper Significance of the Women's Movement"-Hostess, Miss Cooke,

Tea Stockport-At India Mill-Dinner-hour Meet-ng-Speakers, Mr. Riding and Mrs. Annot 1.0-2.0

10. "Edgeley"-Speakers, Mr. Crossley, Mrs. Bruce Glasier and Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. Mersey Square-Speakers, Mrs. Hiller, Mr. C. Priestley, and Miss Taylor Torrington-Open-air Meeting-Speaker, Mrs. Wholley 7 30 7.30

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(Continued from page 114.)

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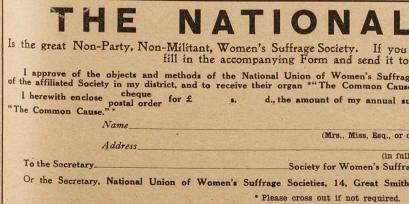
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