

THE COMMON CAUSE, NOVEMBER 10, 1910.

The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

Women's Suffrage

Societies.

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NOVEMBER 10, 1910.

ONE PENNY.



Drawn by Miss Rachel Marshall, after the picture of "Love's Triumph over Power," by G. F. Watts, and published by kind permission of Mrs. Watts.

THE LIVING HOPE.

To defy Power which seems omnipotent;
To love and bear; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates.
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent.

P. B. SHELLEY. "Prometheus Unbound."

The News of the Week.

Well Done, Wales!

We congratulate Welsh Liberal women upon having stood firm for principle. No man who has any real love of liberty in his heart will bear them malice, and women all over the country will bless them for their courage. The apathy or timidity of Liberal women has been one of our gravest stumbling-blocks, for naturally Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill let themselves be informed by their own women, and then proceed to tell the world that "women don't want the vote." As Miss I. O. Ford once told Mr. Asquith on a certain memorable occasion: "What can you know about women, Mr. Asquith, sitting at that desk?" and it remains true of all men that they only know of women what women choose to tell them—and they have to be "told" pretty forcibly too, sometimes.

A writer recently pointed out that one reason why Welsh Women Liberals were more advanced than English was because English Women Suffragists had gone on strike long ago and left the Women's Liberal Associations with only the timid and the apathetic. Be this as it may, it is of course far more dramatic and effective for a whole great organization to go on strike.

Two Liberal Papers.

It is very natural that the Liberal Press should not greatly enjoy the Cardiff Conference, and some of the papers have taken the familiar course described by Miss Pankhurst as "not allowing things to happen which they don't like." The "Westminster Gazette" and the London Edition of the "Daily News" were silent about the whole thing next day. The "South Wales Daily News," however, had a report and a leader repeating Mr. Lloyd George's preposterous statement that the Conciliation Bill would "double the number of plural voters" and defending the Chancellor, but concluding:—That there is much to be said for the Bill and for House of Commons facilities for its "passing hence" to the Lords can hardly be denied after yesterday's great and triumphant conference. But there should be fairplay to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in their reasoned and consistent attitude. We believe the Cardiff Conference will go far in advancing the legitimate movement for the vote, and when the consummation does come it will be in large measure through the able and untiring efforts of the Women Liberals of Wales.

Quite so.

Pensions for Men and for Women.

The London County Council will have under consideration a scheme for superannuation insurance of elementary school teachers which in some ways would be a great boon, since the Council would itself contribute and would guarantee 3½ per cent. interest on accumulated funds as well as securing solvency. The women teachers' point of view will, however, be taken by someone able to present it well. Under the scheme, women teachers, whose work is already almost desperately precarious, and who receive lower salaries than men teachers for work every bit as arduous and as well performed, will have to pay a higher premium and (since the pensions are calculated on salaries) receive a smaller pension, for a longer life. Of course we shall be told that this *must be*, because women have "a better life" than men. But then, if women have to live longer than men after they are fit for work, should not they receive a higher salary? If it is held a good argument that a man must have a higher wage because life costs him more (wife and family argument) should it not be held an equally good argument that a woman must have a higher wage because she lives longer? And why do women teachers live longer than men teachers? This can't be a case of the man "running risks," "going out in all weathers," etc., while the woman sits sheltered at home. Why does the woman live longer? And should she really be punished for this fault?

Women and Drink.

Lord Loreburn spoke last week at the meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in Caxton Hall. He said the "proportion of reformers is comparatively small, and in order to succeed you must appeal to all classes, all creeds, and all opinions." He did not say "and to both sexes" because Lord Loreburn is an Anti-Suffragist. Yet, if he would study the movement which won Women's Suffrage for New Zealand, Lord Loreburn might find the solution to the question why, as he put it, "nearly twenty-five of the thirty years" he has been in Parliament "have been practically wasted so far as social legislation has been concerned." He thought "perhaps people did not realize their duties and responsibilities, or may be they had not got the materials of knowledge." He said the people who suffered most from the traffic had nothing to say to it. True. Women suffer most. He quoted Mr. Justice Darling who said, "Of the crimes of violence, including especially crimes against women and children, almost all of them, so far as they come before me, are directly the result of excessive drinking."

Lord Loreburn asked the reason for the horrible state of things described, and he said it was "the political influence of the liquor trade"; strange that he should not see that the political incapacity of women was a deeper cause yet, for women would snap their fingers at the liquor or the opium or any other trade that ruined some men's souls and bodies to put gold into the pockets of other men. This is not guesswork. They have done it and would do it again.

A Worthy Object for Anti-suffragists.

Mrs. Fawcett's description of Mrs. Humphry Ward as a social reformer who has somehow wandered into the wrong camp must often occur to people when they read Mrs. Ward's admirable speeches on Local Government and letters on Play Centres. In "The Times" of November 2nd was one on the latter subject which we hope will meet with a good response. Mrs. Ward asks for £700, which seems a very small sum for such splendid work, and we could wish that instead of wasting their money on half-empty meetings, Anti-Suffragists would give of their superfluity to really constructive work of this sort.

Oxford University Women.

An important step has been gained in the advance of women's education in Oxford. A Delegacy of the University for the supervision of women students has been instituted, and all women students of recognized Societies in Oxford will now come under the direct supervision of the University. The opening of degrees to women is a part of the Chancellor's scheme for reform—a part which is, for the time being, deferred among "other matters," but which will not, it is hoped, be delayed for long. The Chancellor's speech last week at the opening of Lady Margaret Hall's new buildings certainly gave food for hope that the degree for women is well within sight.

Our Cartoon.

The living hope is ours, and can not die. It would be treachery to those brave souls who wrought for women in the past if we allowed discouragement to touch us. For forty years and more, English women have asked for political liberty. Measure after measure has been brought forward and has been killed; tossed about, mocked and derided, delayed and smothered; yet always to rise again. The Anti-Suffragist Pro-Consul may not know his English domestic history,—

"What does he know of England that only *Egypt* knows?"

—but English women hug close to their hearts the names of Mary Wollstonecraft, of Josephine Butler, of Florence Nightingale, of Elizabeth Blackwell, and of that great-hearted woman who has lately joined them—Julia Ward Howe, and they know how each of these in her way strove for the liberation of women. Others, full of years and of good works, are yet alive, hoping to see the day dawn. Younger women are pressing on towards the same goal. No, our hope cannot and shall not die. It will rise triumphant from every seeming death.

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

THIS PAPER

is the organ of the NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

If anyone suggests to you that the agitation for Women's Suffrage is a new thing you may remind them that the first Society of this Union was started in 1867—43 years ago! The Union has been growing and spreading ever since till now, in 1910, it consists of over 200 Societies in all parts of the kingdom, and its membership is between 20 and 30 thousand. It continues to grow daily, and every week new Societies enter the Union.

OUR DEMAND.

Our demand has never varied during the 43 years of agitation. It is that the Parliamentary vote should be granted to women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. Does not this seem logical? Should not the person who fulfils the required qualification have the vote, whether that person happens to be a man or a woman?

"But," you may say, "that is not what you are asking for now. You are supporting the

CONCILIATION BILL,

which proposes to give the vote to women householders and women occupiers only, whilst men can qualify as lodgers, university graduates, or servants, in addition." We are supporting this Bill because it is

ALL WE CAN GET.

Fifty of the men in the House of Commons who care about Women's Suffrage have formed a Committee to try and find out what measure would gain the maximum of support in the House. They have decided that to grant the Parliamentary vote to those women who already have the municipal vote is the most generally acceptable course, and there can be no doubt that this proposal has far more support in the country than any other.

THEREFORE

all the men and women who want Women's Suffrage now, and not in the "dim and speculative future," are strenuously supporting this Bill.

They are making

COMMON CAUSE

in advocacy of this great reform. Here we see the meaning of the title of the paper.

Men and women of every class, of every party, of every creed, of every industry, of every profession, are united in their support of this. Nay—more—women of 22 different countries are united in an INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE, with one common aim, for which each is working in her own land, the enfranchisement of women.

WHAT UNITES THEM ALL?

How can people of such varying views and circumstances all work together? What binds them all together is their desire to make the world a better, cleaner, brighter place. As to how this is to be brought about, different people have different ideas. One may think temperance the first essential; another may pin her faith on housing reform; another on the establishment of an equal standard of morality for men and women; another on the abolition of sweating.

BUT

they are all agreed that women are powerless to help to establish any of these reforms until they have political power. So they all lay aside their differences for the time, and unite in the Common Cause of arming themselves for the fight.

HOW WILL THE VOTE HELP THEM?

It will give them the right to be listened to. Lady Frances Balfour tells an illuminating story. A Member

of Parliament told her, after a general election, that he had received so many letters before the election that it was quite impossible to answer all. "So," said he, "what do you think I have to do? I tell my secretary, 'Put all the letters from men into one basket; put all the letters from women into another basket; and burn the women's letters.'"

When the women's letters, like the men's, are backed by votes, there will be no reason why they should not receive the same attention.

WILL WOMEN HELP WOMEN?

Lord Cromer said, in Manchester last week, that the advocates of Women's Suffrage had strenuously opposed all legislation for the benefit of women and children between 1874 and 1907.

Is this true?

Let us take a few instances. The Act of which Lord Cromer himself said that it had removed every grievance of which women could legitimately complain was

THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.

Before this Act was passed her husband had a legal right to every penny a woman owned or earned. A friend tells how, when she was a girl, a woman who had an idle, drunken, good-for-nothing husband, came to work at her mother's house. Every evening when the woman left, with her day's earnings, her husband was waiting at the gate to take the money from her, which he then spent at the nearest public-house, leaving her to go penniless home to her hungry children. AND THE LAW SAID HE HAD THE RIGHT.

The Act which gave to married women the right to possess their own earnings was passed in 1882. Did the Suffragists oppose it? On the contrary, but for them it would never have been passed. Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY, who gave years of her life to working for this reform, and was instrumental in securing it, was then, and is now, one of the most ardent of Suffragists. Ask her how many of those who worked with her were Anti-Suffragists!

If they did not realise women's need of the vote when they started working they did before they had done, because they found how slow, how painful and how uncertain is the work of those who, without political power, work for legislative reform. So much for one law for the benefit of women passed between 1874 and 1907.

Take another: In 1886 the C.D. Acts were repealed—those shameful Acts which, even Anti-Suffragists will admit, could never have been placed on the statute-books had women had votes. Who worked for this reform? The Anti-Suffragists? Not at all. It was Mrs. JOSEPHINE BUTLER, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic Suffragists, who passed through sixteen years of living martyrdom in exposing the horrors of the system to the nation, and arousing its moral indignation sufficiently to secure the repeal of the Acts.

TEARS, PRAYERS, OR VOTES.

Remember how, when the question was being debated in the House of Commons, some of the women who had worked and suffered for it waited in the Westminster Palace Hotel opposite to hear the result. And some wept; and some prayed. And an old Quaker lady got up amongst them all and said: "Tears are good; prayers are better; but it would be best of all if behind every tear and every prayer there were a Parliamentary Vote."

THEY HAD WORKED AND SUFFERED, AND THEY KNEW.

THE WEEK'S STORY.

Overheard in a Club.—One Portly Gentleman to Another: "I always try to take a broad view of these questions. I always say to myself: 'How will this affect me?'"

THE WEEK'S MOTTO.

Ideas, not force, rule the world.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday. LONDON AGENT.—Communications referring to advertisements may now be addressed to our London agent, Mrs. H. A. Evans, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Friends in London desirous of helping to get advertisements will kindly communicate with her.

THE PAPER WILL BE POSTED to any address in England or abroad for the following prepaid payments:—

3 MONTHS	1 9
6 MONTHS	3 3
12 MONTHS	6 6

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

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

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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Petticoat Government.

Lord Cromer lately took into his mouth this phrase, whose vulgarity should surely have nauseated a man of distinction. It is conceivable that a man might think women would do well to keep out of party politics, and it is possible to collect a group of really high-minded women who will, from their ignorance of affairs or their inherited traditions, feel quite enthusiastic about an ideal which seems to them to be not quite of this world, and therefore all the more beautiful. But Anti-Suffragists who address meetings of "men, and men alone," don't get many men of fine fibre to attend, and they find themselves tempted to raise the easy cheer, to appeal to the base and the brutal in their audience, and we find even Lord Cromer soiling his lips by a phrase so steeped in corruption, so hoary in traditions of slavery—the wiles of the slave and the degradation of the slave-owner—as this phrase, "petticoat government."

In what connection did Lord Cromer use this phrase? Did he describe the ways in which women are condemned to work, who have no direct power, but only the power of sex? Was he bringing an indictment against the writers in "The Times," against "Handasyde" of the "Morning Post," who recommend a woman to use every pretty art, every sexual wile, every advantage given by wealth and position to bamboozle the stupid male elector into voting, not for the good of the country, not even for his own best interests, as he sees them, but for "my husband" or "my son"?

Not a bit of it. Lord Cromer used the phrase "petticoat government" to describe a state of affairs in which women would have the right of speaking for themselves,

of going to politicians with their special knowledge of a most important side of life, and telling them, with the weight of direct responsibility and the same voting power as men, what that side of life looks like to women. He tried, by implication, to attach this vile phrase to the new movement for women's liberty and responsibility rather than to the old tradition of subtle, deceitful cajoling and wheedling. Which does it fit best?

Until lately there has been only one sort of political woman—the woman who had some male relative in politics. To this class of political women has been added of late years the Suffragists. But these are "on strike" politically. They claim direct responsibility, and refuse all part in the strife of parties; warriors they will be, or non-combatants; the part of camp-follower no longer attracts them. When the vote is won the strike will be over, and we have good hope that the parasitic type of political woman will be merged in the new independent-minded and therefore thoughtful citizen of a great Empire.

Let us consider how the parasitic ideal works out. It is essential to this ideal that a woman should not be in politics "on her own." She is there only as "helpmeet" of her husband or other male relative, and it is assumed that, because she is eminently serviceable to him, great man, she is indirectly of service to the State. Now let it be admitted that the woman who has undertaken, when she married a man, to mind his house and his children, to see that he was well fed and warmed and housed, and so forth, is doing her duty when she attends to these matters, and, if the man in question is of great value to the world or to his own country, she may have the further satisfaction of reflecting that in ministering to his well-being she is serving the State.

But no one pretends that every man who goes into politics does so from the highest motives of public service, nor that every politician is a creature of such rare value that a woman can find no better task than the humble one of pushing his interests. And the system of having bands of subservient women to address envelopes and canvass and sit smiling on platforms acts prejudicially to the proper interests of women in several ways. For one thing, men do not choose their wives for their political acumen or sagacity. It therefore happens very often that the women who are pushed into the front place, who have the opportunity of speaking to men electors at critical times when so much might be done with them, have nothing better to do than to look sweet and say, "I hope you'll vote for my husband. He's such a nice man. But then, of course, I think so, because he's so good to me and to Bobby." We have been told that nothing she can say will so touch the hearts of men! Of course, there is another type of woman who really means the same thing, but who wraps it up in tags about "taxing the foreigner," or "the will of the people."

This state of things is harmful in two ways, for it prevents party-platforms from hearing much from the independent-minded women, who speak fearlessly from their own judgment of things they have experienced, and it sets up as representatives of the female sex women who take their opinions from men and work in politics to further the interests (generally) of one man. These women are echoes of men, not representative women; yet because they are women they seem to stand for women. It must be remembered, also, that these women are nearly always of the fortunate classes, and, from their connection with public men, they often have all the "influence" they can use; they cannot be expected to feel very acutely for the dumb millions of less privileged women. Yet it is these ladies who influence our Members of Parliament, and from whom these gentlemen proceed to generalise about "what women want."

More than one Suffragist M.P. has an Anti-Suffragist wife; he has been led by his sense of justice and a sound political instinct to recognise the women's claim; but his half-educated "political" wife, who is perhaps president of the local women's association, finds her ambitions satisfied by suppressing the aspirations of other women which might in time challenge her own. Is it wonderful if her husband says, "Yes, it would be right and just to

give women the vote, but they don't seem to want it. *My wife doesn't*!"

This state of things is changing, and changing with ever accelerating pace. Bodies of Liberal women have for some time past been coming out on strike. But last week saw the most sensational, the most significant, and the most courageous determination that has yet been taken by party women. Welsh Women Liberals decided at Cardiff that they would not work for any man who had voted against the Conciliation Bill. This means that they will not work for Mr. Lloyd George. When one thinks of the ties of blood and nationality, the traditions of service to party and devotion to person, this resolve strikes one as little short of heroic. We are not inclined to belittle the real suffering that many of those Welsh women must have endured before they renounced allegiance. They care intensely for many of the objects which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has at heart; but they recognise that liberty is the condition under which alone they can help effectively. The roll of infant mortality in Glamorganshire, the drink and the vice which are not less in Wales than in other parts of the United Kingdom, must have brought home to them that, whatever Mr. Lloyd George might "put first," women can and must put their own enfranchisement before all else.

We must have done with "petticoat government," which is implicit in "virile government." We must institute "human government." We are doing it fast.

International Conference at Madrid.

The Fourth International Conference for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, held at Madrid, in the last week of October, will be memorable for many reasons.

Perhaps the strongest immediate impression on the minds of the delegates is of the splendid and hospitable welcome that Spain has extended to them. All "men of good-will," from the King to the humblest shopkeeper, have hailed the Congress with joy and hope, and they have shown their welcome in many ways. Receptions, banquets, and excursions filled all the time not occupied in debate. The most popular princess in Spain, the Infanta Isabel, aunt of the present King, who is acting president of the National Committee against the traffic, was the most cordial of all, throwing open her own beautiful house for a reception; she was helped in doing the honours by several of her nieces and nephews, as well as by her sister, the Infanta Paz, and the sister's husband, famous as a Royal surgeon, the Archduke Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria. The charming simplicity and cordiality of the whole Spanish court made a deep impression on all the delegates—and this impression was heightened when the King and Queen themselves received all the members of the Congress at the palace on the closing day, chatting cordially with them, and expressing with unmistakable sincerity their deep personal interest in the work done and attempted.

All this splendour was of course subsidiary to the real work of the Congress, which occupied six morning and afternoon sessions—sessions which were well attended and full of interest. The important character of the Congress will be indicated when we say that official representatives were present from all the Governments of Europe except Russia, Turkey, and France—as well as from five nations of North and South America; there were about fifty other delegates from England, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, France, Switzerland, and the United States, and a very large number of Spanish men and women. The subjects of discussion varied much in importance, yet none were unimportant in view of the many diverse means that have to be adopted for opposing this horrible traffic. The lawyers had a good deal to say about the efforts being made to improve and assimilate the legislation of different countries; something has been done in this direction since the official Conference at Paris in 1905, but much remains to do. The best laws against the traffic are those of Norway, Denmark, the United States, and Great Britain. In all the Latin countries there are

laws, more or less severe, against the seduction and corruption of girls under age, but none whatever for the protection of adult women against traffickers. Probably one result of this Congress will be to rectify this great omission. There was some discussion as to the legal definition of the offence popularly known as the White Slave Traffic: the definition adopted officially at Paris is aimed at *sellors*—but experience has shown that the *buyers* must also be punished.

An important but somewhat technical discussion arose as to Egypt, where the consular system of jurisdiction makes it peculiarly difficult to deal with the traffic. The question will have to be dealt with, for Egypt is the key of the East. There was an interesting appeal from several Spaniards to change the name from "White Slave Traffic" to "Traffic in Women"; this appeal was supported by Madame Avril de Sainte Croix in the name of the International Council of Women, who want protection and justice for their black and yellow sisters, as well as for the white.

But the great discussion was on the sixth question: "What are the sources of the White Slave Traffic?" For the first time in the ten years' history of the International Movement this topic was faced, and that fact in itself has an importance which English readers can scarcely estimate. We were told by some that the main source is the low economic condition of women, or their vanity and ignorance, or the prevalence of bad literature, or the greed of men, etc., etc. But all this was swept aside as one after another—men and women, Spaniards, Swedes, French, Americans, and English—stood up to assert with eloquence and argument their conviction that the great source behind all these others is the infamous system by which in so many countries the State regulates, guarantees, and provides the opportunities for vice. Dr. de Graaf, an eminent Dutch lawyer, who has made this subject peculiarly his own, opened and closed the discussion in restrained and judicious words which were the more impressive because of the burning conviction which showed through them. He said that in reply to questions every National Committee except one had declared that the "tolerated houses" are the great source of the traffic; they are the centres of vice, and it is in them that the traffickers find a sure and ready market. Moreover, the contact with vice—not to combat and overthrow it, but to tolerate and regulate it—always and inevitably demoralizes and corrupts the police. Such a police force cannot efficiently save women from procurers, since the State—which is their employer—gives its official sanction to some of these procurers. "You cannot heal a patient while your own hands are unclean; you dare not operate with soiled instruments." Perhaps the most telling word of all was the quotation reproduced by Miss Wahlström, the Swedish delegate: "If the State permits the sale of an article, it must also permit its transport and supply." Mrs. Archibald Little, in a short but moving speech, showed what veritable prisons are the tolerated houses of Paris.

No vote was taken, but all the honours of the debate were with the Abolitionists. Well might Mr. W. A. Coote, of the National Vigilance Association, the greatly honoured founder and secretary of the International Movement, rejoice in this result. The iniquity and inefficacy of the regulation system has often been demonstrated to larger audiences, but never to one so important or so representative.

So much for the international aspects of the Congress. What of the national? What has it done for Spain? Time alone will show, but every Spaniard to whom we have spoken says it must do much. A foreigner who cannot speak Spanish finds it difficult to get at the mind of the people, but we are assured that this week's work will do very much to awaken the women of Spain. A Congress about downtrodden women, a Congress in which women of many nations have held an honoured place as the comrades of men in a war of liberation—such a Congress honoured by the young King and Queen whose blameless lives are an object lesson to all their people,—this is a portent and an object lesson which Spain will not easily forget.

HELEN WILSON.

Welsh National Suffrage Conference of Liberal Women.

This conference, which deserves to go down to history as probably one of the events which will have done most to further the practical solution of our question, was held in the Cory Hall, Cardiff, on Thursday, November 3rd. Mrs. Lester Jones (Cardiff) presided, and she was supported on the platform by Mr. H. N. Brailsford (secretary of the Conciliation Committee), Mrs. D. A. Thomas, Mrs. Viriamu Jones, Mrs. Ellis Griffith, Mrs. Walter Lloyd (Aberdare), Mrs. Principal Edwards, Mrs. David Salmon (Swansea), Mrs. Herbert Thompson, Mrs. Mullin, etc., in the body of the hall being delegates from the Women's Liberal Associations all over the Principality, including Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Bridgend, Pontlottyn, Aberdare, Cowbridge, Tenby, Nantymoel, Bangor, and Anglesey.

PUERILE OPPOSITION.

The President, in her opening address, said she still believed Mr. Lloyd George was interested in Women's Suffrage, and that she had hoped, up to the last moment, she would have received some message from him for that conference, but nothing had come.

Mrs. Glen Wade announced the reception of letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., Mrs. Haydn Jones, Lady Brynmor Jones, Mrs. Tom Ellis, and others. Mr. D. A. Thomas (Member for Cardiff) in his letter stated he had a long-standing engagement in Herefordshire. The Conciliation Bill was, to his mind, a Liberal measure, and seeing that 80 per cent. of those whom it would enfranchise belonged to the poorer classes, it was puerile for any Liberal to oppose it on the ground that it was not sufficiently democratic.

A USE FOR THE TRUCE.

Mrs. Walter Lloyd (Aberdare) moved the first resolution:—"That this conference, while reaffirming its demand for Welsh Disestablishment, calls upon the Liberal Government to utilise a period of truce, during which no party measure can be carried, by giving facilities for the passage into law of Mr. Shackleton's Women's Suffrage Bill, which is, in its opinion, moderate, equitable, and democratic." She said it was a reproach to the country that it did not do what the Colonies had already done for women.

Mrs. Principal Edwards seconded, and spoke of her work amongst the lower orders in Cardiff. The women who were sent time after time to prison were more diseased than criminal, and it was the law that made them criminal. The law needed to be humanised, but that would not come about until it was womanised. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. D. A. Thomas having also supported the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Viriamu Jones, who has for many years worked in connection with the Cardiff W.L.A., then moved the

STRIKE RESOLUTION,

which ran as follows:—"Should the present Government fail to give a satisfactory reply to the application which the Conciliation Committee will make this autumn for facilities for its Suffrage Bill, this conference recommends all Liberal women to confine themselves to suffrage work until the vote be won; and, in pursuit of this object, suggests that they should support only those Liberal members who voted for the Bill, and shall refrain from opposing members of other parties who voted for it."

Mrs. David Salmon, of Swansea, in seconding the resolution, told the meeting that she represented a society with a membership of over 1,200, and she felt confident that in this matter she voiced the opinion of her association, for the resolution had been discussed by the Swansea Women Liberals on the previous night, and had been passed by them with only one dissident. She spoke as an Adult Suffragist who had been at first opposed to the Bill, thinking it not sufficiently democratic. She had been converted when she found how many working-women it would enfranchise.

Mr. Brailsford supported the resolution in a most convincing speech. He began by saying that Liberal women might have obtained the vote years ago, had they made a stand. He thoroughly explained the Bill, and said that the Government had already been subjected to much pressure; it now remained for Liberal women to exert the pressure, which they alone could use, by passing this resolution.

A VOICE FROM MR. GEORGE'S CONSTITUENCY.

Mrs. Price White (Bangor) spoke as an independent member of the Bangor Women's Liberal Association. As a member of that Association, she worked for Mr. Lloyd George at the last general election. She was one of the deputation which Mr. Lloyd George received recently at Criccieth, and was delegated to submit to Mr. George the point of view of a Liberal woman and a married woman who supported the Bill. Before that interview she believed the course proposed in the resolution was desirable; since then she was convinced it was essential. She came to this conclusion as the result of the following remarks then made by Mr. George.

(a) "Suffragists frequently commended the Conservatives who supported the Bill, while they disgracefully ignored the majority of Liberals who voted for it." Mrs. White remarked that while not ignoring the fact, she saw no reason to commend it, inasmuch as she naturally looked to Liberalism for the enfranchisement of women. But if the Liberal Party expects women to look upon Liberal members who vote for Women's Suffrage as little short of heroes, and party leaders who vote against it as still more heroic, then Liberal women must make their party realise they are in earnest, and that the political faith of Liberal women demands that they shall work for Suffrage as women who support Liberal principles, and not as women supporters of the Liberal Party.

(b) "The Liberal Government cannot undertake the responsibility of bringing in a Bill, because both parties are split on the question"; and, again, that "the Prime Minister, though opposed root and branch to the principle of Women's Suffrage, is prepared to give facilities for incorporating an amendment to a Reform Bill in the House of Commons wants it, and if it is a democratic measure. And that," said Mr. George, "is all we can do for you." To this Mrs. White pointed out that there is now before the House a Bill for which the Government is not asked to take the responsibility, upon which the split parties are united, which is wanted by the House of Commons, and which is democratic. If the Government refuses facilities for this Bill, then it will become imperative for Liberal women to pursue a course of their own and independently choose whom they will support, instead of blindly attempting to please indifferent masters in the Liberal Party and to humour the many whims of those masters.

(c) While stating he believed in the justice of the women's claim to the franchise, Mr. George distinctly told the deputation that "there were many causes nearer his heart." "We do not want," said Mrs. White, "to take any action which would entirely alienate his sympathy, or the sympathy of other Liberals; but we must in some way bring pressure to bear upon him as a Welsh leader, and upon other Welsh members, to induce them actively to support the cause which is nearest our hearts."

(d) "In this matter," said Mr. George, "it is for you to move—you must make representations."

"This resolution," said Mrs. White, "gives us our opportunity." She further impressed upon the meeting the urgency of taking this opportunity in order that the principle of Women's Suffrage may first be established before Home Rule is granted to Wales.

She concluded by appealing to the meeting to pass the resolution, in order that, as Liberal women, her audience might be able to fight as never before for the best there is in Liberalism, for the highest principles of Liberalism, "remembering that to work for a Liberalism that is bankrupt of principle is to work for a vain thing."

Miss Barrett, of Carmarthen, Mrs. D. A. Thomas, and Mrs. Lester Jones, of Cardiff, spoke in support.

One point was made by many of the speakers which cannot be made too often—viz., that it is indeed difficult

for Parliamentary candidates to realise that women desire the vote, when women of all parties continue to work for men who do little or nothing to advance the cause.

The resolution was carried by a very large majority, one report giving only three dissentients, and the chairman stating it was "almost unanimous."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The evening meeting was a public one in the Cory Hall, and was well attended. Mr. Edward J. Thomas, J.P., presided, and the speakers included Lord Lytton and Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P. On the platform were Mrs. Ellis Griffith, Mrs. D. A. Thomas, Mrs. Lester Jones, Mr. Cliffe Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thompson, Mrs. Viriamu Jones, Mrs. Geo. Birt, Mr. R. Cory, Mr. Tudor Rees, Dr. and Mrs. Mullin, Mrs. Henry Lewis, and Mrs. Glen-Wade.

One of the audience writes to us that the outstanding feature of the speeches was their intense sincerity. The resolution was one calling for facilities for the Conciliation Bill, and it was carried with three dissentients.

The Earl of Lytton, who was well received, stated that he had come to the conclusion that it was much harder to get through Parliament a non-party Bill than one backed up by a strong and united party. That was one of the ironies which surrounded the passage of the Conciliation Bill. If women had had the vote they would not have been treated as they had been during the past few years. The question was no longer whether women should have votes, but when and how. He was proud of England when she led, and only ashamed when she lagged behind. The Government could find no time for the consideration of their Bill, but they would find time for that new issue—the question of the law in respect to the Osborne judgment—because there were voters behind it, and theirs had not. (Applause.) All we asked for was the neutrality of the Government.

The anti-suffragists were animated by fear—fear of woman, fear of the future, fear of bogies. Fear never led any army to victory! We were actuated by faith—faith in ourselves and in the future; faith in the motives which led women to demand the vote, and faith in the use to which they would put it when they got it.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, in proposing the resolution, made a most convincing and reasoned speech, in which he showed how education must lead to emancipation, and how women, both in industry and the home, required the vote for their protection. He believed, as far as the present House of Commons was concerned, there was only one thing that stood between the Bill and its becoming law, and that was the veto of the Government. If they gave the Bill's supporters the opportunity and the time, he believed the Bill would become law.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

Hon. Secretaries:

MISS EDITH DIMOCK.

MISS BERTHA MASON (Parliamentary).

Telegrams: "Voiceless, London."

President:

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Secretary: MISS T. G. WHITEHEAD, M.A.

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

Hon. Treasurer:

MISS BERTHA MASON (Pro Tem.).

Telephone: 1960 Victoria.

Executive Committee.

It is to be hoped that all Suffragists have already taken their seats for the United Mass Meeting at the Albert Hall on Saturday evening, but if any of our members have not done so I would urge them to write for tickets to-day. Nobody who can possibly afford the fare to London should hesitate to make the sacrifice, for a crowded and enthusiastic meeting at this juncture will probably do more to further the chances of facilities being given for the Conciliation Bill this session than weeks of quiet work at home. It is in fact our last opportunity before Parliament reassembles of showing that we cannot and will not wait till next year.

Mr. Tudor Rees seconded the resolution, and made the interesting statement that in the ward recently contested by him at the municipal elections, he and his workers came to the conclusion that three-quarters of the women and two-thirds of the men voted. Also that many of the men drank either before or after voting, whereas nothing of the sort was noted among the women.

The Under-Secretary for India on the Bill.

On November 1st, at a meeting of the Gladstone Liberal Club, in the Sturton Town Hall, the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, in the course of his speech said he wished to say something which had no concern with Liberal politics, or, he ventured to think, with Gladstone, but in which he was extremely interested, and which he fervently hoped would one day be indisputably a Liberal principle. It was contained in these proposals—that there was no argument for the enfranchisement of any man that was not equally applicable in the same way and for the same reasons to women. (Applause.) It was necessary to take the opportunity, while talking about electoral reform, to say a word about his own attitude towards a projected piece of legislation which was known in the jargon of our time as the Conciliation Bill. He was so thoroughly convinced of the justice of the enfranchisement of women, and so thoroughly certain that the evil results which its opponents predicted would be falsified, that he was perfectly ready and willing to accept the enfranchisement of, say, one dozen members of the Primrose League in order to show how capable women were of exercising the vote as well as their fellow-subjects who happened to be men. (Applause.) For that reason he voted for the Conciliation Bill. He could conceive, however, very few worse measures from a Liberal point of view than that so-called Conciliation Bill, which seemed to have conciliated very few people and to have alienated a large number of good friends of the cause of women's enfranchisement. He did not believe, personally, that the Bill would become law this side of Christmas, and he ventured to suggest to those ladies and men who had any interest or influence in the counsels of those who drew up such measures, that to get a measure for the enfranchisement of women through a Liberal House of Commons, the first step was to draft a Bill which should contain a minimum that should be acceptable to all the friends of women's subject on the Liberal side. The present Bill did not do that, and they wanted a new measure. He apologised for introducing a subject whose opponents, he thought, would have to take it with a good grace before many months were passed.

(This account is taken from the "Cambridge Daily News.")

Remember that, if our efforts fail now, you will have to attend a special Council meeting on December 3rd to decide what the Union's next step must be in face of this refusal to allow the Bill to proceed, and none of us will like to think then that we have not done our very utmost to back up the untiring and self-sacrificing efforts of the Conciliation Committee. So, I pray you, let none of us be absent from the Albert Hall on Saturday. It will be possible to get any tickets that are left at the hall itself on Saturday; but I would urge you to send for them at once. Prices: 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., and 6d. Boxes from £1 1s. To be obtained from Miss Strachey, 58, Victoria Street, Westminster.

The Welsh Liberal women have most nobly encouraged and strengthened the hands of all Suffragists by the

resolution passed at their National Conference at Cardiff on November 3rd. The text is printed in full elsewhere.

We honour our sisters in Wales for their spirited action; but what will Mr. Lloyd George say?

Our Societies in the Eastern Counties have now formed themselves into a Federation. Their area will comprise all constituencies in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and North Herts, and the Malden and Saffron Walden Divisions of Essex.

Four new Societies have affiliated to the Union during the last fortnight—Penarth, St. Andrews, Wells, and West Dorset.

EDITH DIMOCK.

Treasurer's Notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS.	
October 29th to November 4th, 1910.	
	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged	3,202 2 2
Subscriptions—	
Mrs. Lewis Lloyd	1 0 0
Mrs. Steen	0 10 0
Dr. Agnes McLaren	5 0 0
Miss G. Hartley	0 2 6
Donations—	
Miss J. Williams (per Miss Milton)	0 12 0
Miss Milton	0 9 0
Miss D. Edwards (collection)	0 3 0
Miss M. C. Strachey (collections)	0 19 4
Mrs. G. F. Watts (for Suffrage campaign)	10 10 0
Election Fund—	
Members and Friends Whitby W.S.S. (per M. B. Thornton)	2 5 0
Affiliation Fees—	
York W.S.S. (second instalment)	0 10 0
St. Andrews W.S.S.	0 7 3
Marple W.S.S.	0 18 0
Wells W.S.S.	0 5 0
Inverness W.S.S. (second instalment)	0 7 0
West Bromwich W.S.S.	1 1 3
Leigh W.S.S.	0 5 0
	£3,227 6 6

MILLION SHILLING FUND.

	s. d.
Already acknowledged	1,816 9
Miss Helen Fraser	3 0
Mrs. Stanbury (collection)	3 6
Ealing W.S. Society in return for Miss Bertha Mason's Lecture	10 6
	1,833 9

BERTHA MASON, Treasurer.

The Committee is most grateful to Miss Hester Laird Cox for her kindness in presenting to the office three pieces of furniture: a table, an arm chair, and a wardrobe.

In Support of the Conciliation Bill.

Suffrage Week.

This is the middle of the most strenuous week of combined and concentrated effort in London and, as usual, people are working almost too hard to have time to tell of their work.

The National Union may well be proud of the work of organization which falls so heavily upon the London Society. Already five public demonstrations have taken place in connection with "Suffrage Week." Those yet to come are:—

YOUNGER SUFFRAGISTS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, at 3 p.m., in the Small Queen's Hall, Miss BERTHA MASON will give her lantern lecture on the "History of the Suffrage Movement," and Miss CORBETT and Miss COSTELLOE will speak.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, at 3 p.m., in the Caxton Hall, there will be an At Home, where Mrs. How MARTYN will take the chair, and Mrs. DESPARD and Mrs. SPROSON will speak.

The evening of this day is that of the W.S.P.U. demonstration in the Albert Hall.

CHURCH LEAGUE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, this League holds an At Home, in the Medical Society's Hall, 11, Chandos Street, at 3 p.m. The chair will be taken by the Rev. A. BAUMGARTEN, M.A., and Miss ABADAM and Miss STERLING will speak.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 8 p.m. Public meeting, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Chair, Miss GORE-BOOTH. Speakers, Mrs. LOUIS FAGAN, Miss MURBY, Miss REDDISH, Mrs. RIDGE, Miss ROBER, Miss WILLIAMS, THE EARL OF LYTTON, and Rev. HUGH CHAPMAN.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 2.30 p.m. Mass Meeting in Trafalgar Square. Six platforms.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 7.30 p.m. At this culminating demonstration, in which all thirteen Societies are taking part, the chair will be taken by the President of the National Union, Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. The speakers will be: Mrs. DESPARD (Women's Freedom League), Mrs. F. T. SWANWICK, M.A. (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies), Miss REDDISH (Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society), THE EARL OF LYTTON (Chairman, Conciliation Committee), ARCHDEACON ESCREFF (Church League), SIR ALFRED MOND, M.P. (Liberal), Mr. GOLDMAN, M.P. (Conservative), MR. BRAILSFORD (Hon. Secretary, Conciliation Committee).

WHY SUFFRAGISTS SHOULD COME.

It seems almost superfluous to tell Suffragists why they should come, yet there are undoubtedly people—and more than one would suppose—who say: "Why should I come? I don't want converting!"

These are not meetings "for conversion." They are demonstrations in force, and EVERY SUFFRAGIST WHO STAYS AWAY is one lost to the demonstration that MEN AND WOMEN WANT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Anti-suffragists won't come because they are Anti-Suffragists. How absurd, then, if Suffragists don't, because they are Suffragists!

There must be such a rally of Suffrage forces in London this week that the Government shall be made to feel the game of "shuffling and delay" is up, and will at last come to terms, and offer us something definite and speedy.

If you believe in peaceful political agitation, Suffragists, RALLY! RALLY!

The National Union "At Home."

The informal and unpretentious little gathering held in the offices last Thursday justified itself. People were keen and interested, and the roar of talk heard from the inner room suggested that they were glad to get together and just talk. Mrs. and Miss Fawcett lent distinction by their presence, and Miss Sterling and Miss Dimock were devoted in their attention to new comers. Miss Ashton, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of "The Common Cause," made a statement about the business side of the paper, and the Editor explained some of her difficulties. The discussion, led by Mrs. Fawcett, was most helpful and encouraging. The London agent of the paper was present, to be introduced to friends. There was a good muster of members of the Executive, and we cannot but believe that if weekly meetings could become an institution many people would welcome them as a way of meeting and expressing their views to each other and to their Executive.

The Common Cause.

SHARES.

The greater number of new shareholders are small shareholders, which is precisely what the Board wishes, since it means that the interest is distributed all over the

country, as, in a national paper, it should be. Of the larger applications for new shares we have received the following:—

2 for £100.
1 for £50.
1 for £40.
1 for £30.
1 for £25.
3 for £20.
14 for £10.

The total of shares taken and promised up to date amounts to £850.

TWO CHANGES.

The Beginners' Page meets with universal approval, and since it is contributed by one of our most popular speakers, should hit the mark. Some people did not like the name, which has been changed to "The A.B.C. of Women's Suffrage." This seems an elastic title, and should allow of progression till Z is reached!

Another change, much asked for and long overdue, is the addition to our title of the statement that the paper is the organ of the National Union. We hope that this also will make members feel a certain pride of proprietorship in the paper.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Mrs. Fawcett writes: "I think the paper has developed splendidly, and is a great help to all workers."

Mr. Malcolm Mitchell (Hon. Secretary Men's League) writes: "In my case may I say how valuable the journal is both as a record of events and as an inspiration to all of us."

Cardiff Society has induced ten of its members to apply for shares, and has secured five more permanent subscribers. The Literature Secretary has once more canvassed the local newspapers, and now all the leading ones stock "The Common Cause" and exhibit posters or cards regularly.

CIRCULATION.

"Common Cause" posters are now shown at many station bookstalls, among them:—St. James's Park, London; Finchley Road, London; Redhill, Weybridge, Haslemere, Durham, Knutsford; Central Station, Liverpool; Central Station, Manchester; London Road Station, Manchester; Snow Hill Station, Birmingham; Paragon Station, Hull. Readers would help us by inquiring for the paper at these bookstalls.

A lady in Cornwall has sent the issue of October 13th, with the portrait of the Bishop of Lincoln, to every clergyman in the Truro diocese. We commend this action to any of our readers when they find a number containing matter of particular interest to any section of society. In especial we would remind societies that if the Secretary would send a copy regularly to the local Member of Parliament "with the compliments of her committee," good propaganda would be done.

By-Election.

WALTHAMSTOW.	
Result: Sir John Simon (L.)	16,673
Mr. J. S. Johnson (U.)	13,907
Liberal majority	2,766
No change.	

Federation Notes.

North-Eastern.

The by-election is a thing of the past, but the keen interest in Women's Suffrage which was manifested in South Shields is resulting in the formation of a strong branch of the N.U. During the campaign we held four to five meetings daily, and, as we were early in the field, we obtained committee rooms in the centre of the main street, and in the block of buildings opposite to the central rooms of both Conservatives and Liberals. The majority of our workers were drawn from Newcastle, although that Society was at the moment busy with arrangements for Mrs. Fawcett's dinner, a bazaar, and other meetings. Miss Margaret Dickenson undertook the charge of the shop, and Miss Mein took up her residence in

Shields and spoke for us daily, securing always a large crowd and an enthusiastic reception. Mrs. Harrison Bell, Dr. Brown, Miss Annie Dickenson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Harvie, Miss Newbigin, Miss Potts, Miss Sweet, Mrs. Weddell, and Mrs. Wilkinson came from Newcastle, Miss Johnson from Gateshead, and we had help from Sunderland and Durham, Miss Liddell remaining with us during the last week of the election. We sold a large number of copies of "Common Cause," and the very badges we ourselves were wearing, in spite of a second supply being sent to us from headquarters. C. M. GORDON.

Yorkshire.

N. AND E. RIDINGS.

The societies of Whitby, Driffield, Filey, and Bridlington have been active in our Federation work this week.

Whitby held its annual meeting on October 28th, and has had the great misfortune to lose its energetic and able secretary, Miss Pringle, who has worked with enthusiasm for the Whitby Society and the cause in general; she was the originator of the Yorkshire organisation scheme. Many increasing responsibilities in other directions have compelled her to tender her resignation, to the great regret of all, after five years' arduous work, but she will continue to help the cause in every possible way in the future, when opportunity occurs. Miss Thornton (Sleights), another ardent worker, was elected to serve in Miss Pringle's place. Mrs. C. Heron (the president) and other officers were elected, and the balance in hand was £1 17s. 6d. It was announced that a market stall would be opened the following day, and that the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., ex-Premier of South Australia, would address a meeting on December 2nd. A special train to Goathland has been ordered for the occasion. Afterwards a lively discussion took place on the Conciliation Bill.

The Filey Society held a conversazione—the first general meeting—on October 26th. The branch numbers seventy members, and has held eight meetings during the year. The treasurer's report showed a balance of £10 1s. 2d., and, in consequence of this, Miss I. O. Ford, who addressed the meeting, warned the members that wealth sometimes produced idleness. A duologue was afterwards performed by Miss Danby and Miss Hawkes (hon. secretary). The election of the committee for the ensuing year brought the proceedings to a close.

Driffield also enjoyed one of Miss Ford's inimitable speeches at their first meeting for this session—on October 28th. The chair was taken by the Rev. R. W. Cummings, Vicar of Withernsea, who contributed to the success of the evening by a vigorous speech. The audience, chiefly composed of men, numbered 200. Miss Jackson, of Hull, proposed the usual resolution.

At the annual meeting of the Bridlington Society Dr. Murdoch (president) was in the chair. Miss I. O. Ford addressed the meeting. She traced the women's movement back to the fight for the abolition of slavery, and greatly interested a successful meeting. The "Common Cause" sold well. E. BATESON.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

PORTSMOUTH.

On Wednesday, November 2nd, a large public meeting, arranged by the Portsmouth Society in support of the Conciliation Bill, was addressed by Mr. L. Housman.

The meeting was timed to take place at the same time as the meeting of the committee of the Surrey, Sussex and Hants. Federation, and the Portsmouth meeting was the last of the three great meetings which that Federation had arranged to support the Bill. On the platform were representatives of all the four Suffrage Societies working in Portsmouth, as well as the representatives of the Societies of Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, and representatives of local associations which had passed resolutions in favour of the Bill, and a large contingent of University graduates in cap and gown—most of whom are engaged in the educational work of the town.

Before the speech, Mrs. Ward, the oldest Suffragist in the town, was presented with a bouquet by her little granddaughter. More than twenty years ago Mrs. Ward arranged the first Suffrage meeting ever held in Portsmouth, and the Portsmouth Society, in making the presentation, wished to do honour to one whose labours will, we hope, soon meet with their reward by the passing of the Conciliation Bill.

Mr. Housman spoke of the ideals of our movement, the realisation of which must bring about the best and truest comradeship between men and women; and one hears on all sides of converts made by his eloquent and clear reasoning. The resolution was passed by a large majority.

Western.

WORK IN DEVONSHIRE.

Before leaving Taunton for Devonshire on Monday last, I was fortunate in securing an interview with the member for that division—the Hon. W. F. W. Peel, who had just arrived in the constituency. Mr. Peel had voted against our Bill, so I was pleased to have the opportunity of asking him to re-consider the question.

Mr. Peel's excuse for voting against our Bill was that he thought it must lead to adult suffrage. I tried to show him

that he had no reasonable grounds for such an assertion. He assured me he was not against the principle of women's enfranchisement, and asked me to explain to him why it is women are so keen and enthusiastic to get this reform. I talked to him for three-quarters of an hour about the reforms women are anxious to get placed on the Statute Book, and what the results will be on the lives of women when they have political freedom. We discussed many points, and Mr. Peel said he was very pleased to have had the opportunity of hearing from a Suffragist what our aims and hopes are, as he had never had it put to him before. Mr. Peel acknowledged there were many things that might be altered and would benefit women if we had votes. He also added that he thought we should win our reform in the near future, but that he did not think it would be in the form of the present Bill. As I came away Mr. Peel said he could not consistently ask for further facilities when he had already voted against the Bill. I did not feel, however, that the interview had been in vain, because I felt I had secured his sympathy for many of our aims, and that in the future he would not, at any rate, vote against us—which is some little gain.

From Taunton I went to Teignmouth to help the local society to work up Miss Abadam's meeting. I made a great many calls and got a number of promises to come to the meeting, and Colonel Waley joined the local society. On the Thursday evening I addressed a small meeting of Liberal women at the Liberal Club.

The Women's Liberal Federation in Teignmouth have always been hostile to our movement since the Suffragettes went down there at election time and worked against the Liberal candidate (who happens to be a good Suffragist). They have refused to come to meetings or to take any interest; therefore, I had a certain amount of antipathy to overcome before any progress could be made. One of the leaders of the W.L.F. told me afterwards I had succeeded in quite changing the attitude of the women towards the Suffrage question, so I am hoping that the Suffrage Society will win them into the branch there in the near future.

On Saturday I held the first open-air meeting that the Exeter N.U. Society has ever had. Mr. Linford-Brown, a prominent Liberal, kindly took the chair for us. We had a large crowd, who listened most attentively for an hour and a quarter. When I appealed for questions and none were forthcoming, an elderly man in the crowd said that I had so convinced them that there was nothing left to ask. The meeting was so successful that the local society will venture to continue propaganda work in the open.

M. NORMA-SMITH.

Scottish.

GLASGOW CAMPAIGN.

Glasgow has been kept aware during the past fortnight of our Conciliation Bill campaign by numerous outdoor meetings, drawing-room meetings, canvassing, chalking, and a splendid array of barrows, which were described by a member as "almost human in the forebleness of their appeal. They are certainly very gay and striking, and many foot passengers in Sauchiehall Street stopped to read the bills. Springburn, Dennistoun, Whiteinch, and Maryhill have been well canvassed, and at Maryhill we had two excellent open-air meetings. Our evening meetings in Sauchiehall Street are as popular as ever, and Miss Kirby, Miss Stuart Paterson, and Mrs. Jackson have had big audiences.

At Dennistoun and St. George's we have had big Co-operative Guild meetings.

Miss Wyllie and Mrs. Gemmill have both kindly given drawing-room meetings, and at each we enrolled new members, and found willing helpers for the campaign.

On Friday and Saturday meetings were arranged in Greenock and Gourock. In Gourock we had a small but interesting meeting in the Gamble Institute; and on Saturday Miss Corrie and Miss Forty arranged a delightful meeting at Bethers School, Greenock.

On Wednesday the University W.S. Society held a largely attended meeting, and by the courtesy of Miss Dewar, the president, I was allowed to make an appeal to the students for their help as stewards at the St. Andrew's Hall meeting on November 23rd. The hall holds 4,000, so the stewarding is no light matter. The names of more who are willing to act should be sent to Miss Dewar.

The Glasgow Office, 58, Renfield Street, is now open for the greater part of the day, and there is work for all who come.

ELIZABETH LAMOND.

EDINBURGH.

DEPUTATION TO MR. LYELL, M.P.

Mr. Charles Lyell, M.P. for South Edinburgh, received a deputation from the Edinburgh Society on November 5th. The deputation was a very representative one.

Miss S. E. S. Mair took the chair. Dr. Taylor, lecturer in the Edinburgh University, and vice-president of the Men's League, answered Mr. Lyell's statement that the Bill was not democratic.

Dr. Cargill Knott answered the statement made by Mr. Lyell in the House that the Bill would not help to improve women's wages, and quoted as his authority Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Eason stated that, though a Liberal, he had voted

against Mr. Lyell at the last election on account of his attitude on this question.

Mr. Lyell, in his reply, said definitely that he did not come as a friend. He said any Bill he supported would have to be democratic, and he must also be satisfied that the majority of women wanted the Bill. Asked whether he would support the present Bill if amended, Mr. Lyell definitely said no. He did not believe it was a matter of principle or justice, or he would have supported the Bill.

The meeting entirely disagreed with Mr. Lyell, and he was presented with pamphlets containing statistics on the subject.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Lyell for his courtesy in receiving the deputation.

Mrs. Frank Leigh.

We regret to announce the death on Sunday, the 6th inst., of Mrs. Frank Leigh, president of the Romley Branch N.U.W.S.S., from pneumonia, following influenza. Though she had been ailing for several years, the end has come as a great shock to all who knew her, as she was at the Free Trade Hall meeting on the 25th, apparently in her usual health.

The committee of the Romley Society mourn the loss of an enthusiastic and tactful co-worker and an affectionate friend.

Men's League for Women's Suffrage.

On Saturday, November 12th—the last day of Suffrage Week,—the Men's League will hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, at 2-30. The demonstration will be held wet or fine, and all men who care for fair play are earnestly urged to attend it. Many leading speakers will take part.

Actresses' Franchise League.

On Friday, November 4th, at the Criterion Restaurant, another highly successful "At Home" was held by the Actresses' Franchise League. On this occasion the meeting was included as one of the series being held during Suffrage Week in support of the Conciliation Bill. Mrs. J. B. Fagan was in the chair, and the speakers included Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Pertwee, Mr. Cecil Chapman, and Mr. H. Campbell Johnstone. Mrs. George Edwards kindly acted as hostess. The hall was crowded, and the following resolution was carried with only three dissentients: "That this meeting calls upon the Government to give facilities for the passing into law this session of the Representation of the People (Women) Bill, 1910."

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In order to meet the demand that has arisen for reliable and, at the same time, popularly priced Fur Coats, we have designed four special Fur Coats, one of which is here illustrated. All these Coats are designed and made on the premises by our own expert men furriers. The skins are of good quality, and the shape and workmanship excellent. The Furs in which the Coats are stocked are those now most fashionable: Moleskin, Grey Squirrel, Seal Musquash, and Natural Musquash.

Full-length Seal Musquash Coat (as sketch), made from selected skins, lined with rich shot silk.

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The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

President: THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.
Hon. Secretary: THE REV. C. HINSLIFF.

Tickets for the "At Home" at 11, Chandos Street, W., on November 11th, at 3 p.m., can be had from Mrs. Hinscliff, 11, St. Mark's Crescent, N.W. (Reserved seats, 1s. Admission, 6d. Tea, 6d.) Those wishing to attend are requested to secure tickets beforehand, as none can be sold at the doors. C.L.W.S. Christmas cards, one penny each, will be on sale at this meeting, and at the offices. A short devotional service at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, on November 11th, at 6-30 p.m., will be conducted by the Rev. C. Hinscliff. The procession to the Abbey on November 14th will be essentially simple in character. As we have not yet been allotted seats as a body, we wish to go as quietly as possible, and there will be no display of branch banners. The procession will be headed by the Labarum, after which the order will be as follows:—Banner, clergy in robes, Executive Committee, graduates in robes, members of the C.L.W.S. We are glad to announce that next in order will come the Free Church Federation, who will go on from Parliament Street to their own service at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road. Sympathisers are invited to walk in the rear of the procession. Further details may be had from the procession secretary, 11, St. Mark's Crescent, N.W.

MEETINGS OF THE C.L.W.S.

- | | |
|---|------|
| Nov. 11: At Home, 11, Chandos Street, W. (near Oxford Circus).
Speakers, Miss Abadam, Miss Frances M. Sterling. | 3 0 |
| Devotional Service, Royal Chapel of the Savoy. | 6 30 |
| Nov. 14: Procession to Westminster Abbey. | 3 0 |
| Nov. 14: St. Swithun's Hall, Hither Green Lane, S.E. Speakers,
Mrs. Close Shipham, F. P. B. Shipham, Esq. | |
| Nov. 16: Lady Margaret Hall Oxford. Chairman, Rev. Professor
Margoliouth. Speakers, Miss Maude Royden, Rev. C.
Hinscliff. | 3 0 |
| Nov. 17: Kenilworth. | |
| Nov. 18: Leamington. | |

Barnsley Town Council.

At an informal meeting a resolution expressing approval of the Conciliation Bill and urging the Government to give immediate facilities for its further stages was proposed and seconded and voted upon; 21 voted for, 1 against, 1 was neutral, and 1 absent. The 21 signed a paper with the resolution, and the Mayor is sending it to Mr. Asquith with a covering letter.

Conference of Liberal Women Suffragists at Carlisle.

We have received a report of this conference too late for insertion, and hope to publish it next week. It was decided to ask Mr. Denman (Carlisle) and Mr. Geoffrey Howard (Eskdale) to receive a deputation.

Mrs. Fawcett at Park Lane.

On November 3rd Lady Brassey gave a reception at 24, Park Lane; amongst others it was attended by Lord and Lady Bingham, Sir Charles and Lady Rivers-Wilson, Lady Constance Lytton, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Lady Blanche Baillie, Lady Ilkeston, Sir Edward and Lady Ridley, and Sir A. W. Pinero. Mrs. Henry Fawcett spoke to the meeting on the Conciliation Bill.

Mrs. Fawcett said there had been a great deal of misrepresentation about the Conciliation Bill. It was an exceedingly moderate Bill, which would make household Suffrage a reality. She said women had had enough of second readings of Bills. It had always been "next session," "to-morrow." It was like "Alice in Wonderland"; it was "Jam to-morrow,

but never jam to-day." The women were asking for jam to-day. The old feeling against the Suffrage had passed away. Towns of first-rate importance had petitioned the Government to provide time for the full consideration of the Bill. In countries where the Suffrage had been granted to women, statistics proved that there had been a satisfactory diminution of infant mortality. She said if the Conciliation Bill were passed it would raise the status of all women, because every woman would be a potential voter, and if the women as a whole were benefited men would benefit also. The change which had been brought about by the better education of women necessitated a political change as well.

A Finnish woman, when asked how she would vote, replied: "I shall vote for my home, for my country, and for my religion." Mrs. Fawcett said that was the sort of spirit a large number of women would bring into their political duties.

Mrs. Fawcett at Westbourne Park Chapel.

On Sunday, November 6th, Mrs. Fawcett gave an eloquent address at the P.S.A. at Westbourne Park Chapel (Dr. Clifford's) on "Woman Suffrage and Social Problems." Mrs. Fawcett began by explaining the present demand of Suffragists that the Government should grant time for the further stages of the Conciliation Bill during the ensuing session. She then dwelt on the necessity of the vote to the woman wage-earner. In all Government contracts involving the employment of men their interests were safeguarded by a fair-wages clause. Women had no such protection. Hence you had women employed in making breeches for the Territorials at eightpence a pair. For elderly women this meant starvation or suicide; for young women there was another—and worse—alternative. Turning to social problems, Mrs. Fawcett alluded to the inadequacy of the punishments meted out by law to men engaged in the white-slave traffic—a worse offence than murder. Matters had, indeed, improved a little, owing to the efforts of good men and good women; but those good women would be in a much stronger position if behind them was the women's vote. Mrs. Fawcett concluded by begging all men who thought the women's claim just to give it their active support. Mr. Griffiths moved, and Dr. Clifford seconded, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Fawcett. Dr. Clifford said politics were a part of religion—"to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God,"—and from this point of view he upheld the enfranchisement of women.

Leeds Membership Card.

Several inquiries have been made respecting the Leeds members' cards. The cards were printed by Mr. Gawthorpe (signwriter), Great George Street, Leeds, who would be willing to print others at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per thousand, charging one shilling extra per hundred for insertion of the name of the particular society. A number of small societies might combine and take advantage of this arrangement. Please apply direct to the above firm.

Women and the Municipal Elections.

This year there were twelve women candidates for the municipal elections in England and Wales, as against eight last year. Seven of the candidates have been successful; last year there were only two successful women candidates.

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The Bread Problem

Modern white bread has been robbed of all the vital and strength-creating qualities of the wheat. It is a cloggy, starchy, white substance, which proves a fertile soil for constipation, appendicitis, and kindred diseases.

The ordinary wholemeal (brown) bread represents the opposite extreme. Coarse, branny particles unduly hasten the half-assimilated food through the system and cause stomachic and intestinal irritation—a positively dangerous thing.

The problem is how to avoid the dangers of both—combine the fineness of white flour with the nourishing properties of wholemeal.

The only successful solution offered is

"Artox" Wholemeal.

It contains the whole of the wheat, but by means of a patent process the objectionable gritty husk is rendered harmless and digestible. It is so fine that it may be used to make delicious and delightful cakes, puddings, pies, pastry, pancakes, besides bread.

You would like to know more? Send now for our beautiful booklet, "Grains of Common Sense," which tells you everything about "Artox" and its many uses. Cramped with recipes. List of local agents furnished with every booklet.

<p>FREE. A COOKERY BOOK —the delight of every thrifty housewife.</p>	<p>Appleyards Ltd., DEPT. Z. Rotherham.</p>	<p>FOR 5/- 28lb. sent direct. (Carriage Paid.)</p>
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The new women councillors are Miss Morgan (Ind.) Brecon], Miss Dove (Ind.) High Wycombe], Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Ind.) Liverpool], Miss Merivale (C.) Oxford], Miss Edith Sutton (Ind.) Reading], Miss Burnett (L.) Tynemouth], and Mrs. Chapman (Ind.) Worthing].

Mrs. Chapman, who has been elected to the Worthing Town Council, is the president of the Worthing and Littlehampton Women's Suffrage Society. She was described in the Press as a "non-militant Suffragette." Mrs. Chapman, whose majority was the largest ever gained by any candidate in Worthing, it the first woman to sit on the Worthing Town Council.

Miss Maud Burnett, the new councillor for Tynemouth, is a member of the Newcastle Suffrage Society. Last year she unsuccessfully contested a different ward in Tynemouth. This year she succeeded in polling twice as many votes as her male opponent.

Mrs. Glaisyer (L.) made a magnificent, but, unfortunately, unsuccessful, fight for victory in Huddersfield. Her opponent was a publican, who had been in the Council for eighteen years, and there are sixty public-houses in the ward. Mrs. Glaisyer issued a most excellent card, in which she stated that there were 10,911 children in the Council and denominational schools, who were taught by 411 women, and that there were only two women on the Education Committee, both of whom had been co-opted; that at the Mill Hill Sanatorium there were 106 women and children patients and thirty-five nurses and female servants, and there was not one woman on the Health Committee. She appealed earnestly for support so that she might speak on the Council for teachers, nurses, and children. We wish her better luck another time.

It has been proposed that Mrs. Lees, of Oldham, should be Mayor of the city. Mrs. Lees has the freedom of the city, and is one of its greatest benefactresses. She and her daughter are staunch and generous Suffragists.

The High Adventure.

O let the days of chivalry
And knighthood come again;
O let us gird our armour on
And fare us forth again.
Till Sloth, Disease, and Ugliness,
The triple fiend, be slain.

And swift and strong and beautiful
Will our new bodies be,
Incarnate Love, and clothed upon
With Immortality,
Joying to live the full glad life
Of earth and sky and sea.

This quest is yours: your arms a mind
Fearless and clear, a flame
Lighting a body which a Greek
Might not have scorned to claim,
A soul that does not know defeat—
Then venture, in Love's name!

Be no more daunted by the Past,
It has usurped too long;
Men following men are selfish still,
Man face to God is strong.
Look forward only, trust shall be
Our spirit's sword and song.

You glorious people yet to be,
I hail you where I stand,
How you will live! The thought is like
A lance into my hand.
O come my sister knights. We kiss
And scatter through the land.

DOROTHY LLOYD SULMAN.

Correspondence.

Correspondents are requested to send their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor is not responsible for any statement made in the correspondence column.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

RESIDENT MEDICAL WOMEN.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—Would "Only a Nurse" explain what she means by saying that "women medicals attached to English hospitals usually work with women students"? If she refers to hospitals specially officered by women medicals, such as the "New," or to special wards in certain hospitals set apart for the teaching of a woman's medical school only,

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this is no doubt correct, because in these places there are no men students. In hospitals, however, where departments are open to men and women alike, I have never heard of any woman on the staff declining to teach men, or being expected to do so. Both in England and Scotland I have, with great profit, attended demonstrations to men and women by women members of the staff in such different clinics as pathology, bacteriology, diseases of children, electricity, and dermatology. Provided that the teaching was good—as it was in these instances,—the sex of the teacher did not appear to excite any particular comment on the part of students of either sex. If the teaching hadn't been good, they would not have been there. One wonders if the "gentleman" whose remark is quoted would have felt it incumbent on him "to consult a person holding the dual office of doctor and medical superintendent," had that person been a man.—Yours,
November 1st, 1910. M.D.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC OPINION.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—The letter in "The Common Cause" of October 27th signed "Waverer" asks what effect Women's Suffrage would be likely to have upon legislation concerning outrages on young girls, and on the venereal diseases. That women are realizing to a great extent their duty on these and allied subjects is made evident in such publications as "Where Women Have the Vote," "Women's Suffrage in Many Lands," etc., and there appears to be a growing conviction that such subjects are the most pressing of all problems for women to study.

But, as you, madam, point out, there will not be unanimity of opinion as to the best methods to adopt. As regards prostitution, "Waverer" appears to approve of regulation or notification; while others point out that these are being increasingly discredited where they have been tried. It is a generally accepted proposition that "prevention is better than cure"; and as we are told by those who have studied the subject that at least 80 per cent. of prostitutes became so, not because of inherent vice, but as the result of economic and other conditions resulting from our present laws, it is evident that there is plenty of scope for women's work and women's votes in the matter of prevention before the irreducible minimum is attained for which there is nothing better than cure.

The best statement of the whole case which has come under my notice is Miss L. L. Dock's book, "Hygiene and Morality." I possess a copy, and will gladly lend it to "Waverer" if she cares to send me her name and address.—Yours,
ALICE M. WACKRILL.

3, Archery Road, Leamington, November 1st, 1910.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—In your issue of October 27th "Waverer" asks: 1. How the granting of votes to women would be likely to lessen the evil (assaults on children)? 2. If women, when they get the Suffrage, would press on the public and their local members of Parliament the dire necessity for legislation in the question of certain diseases?

I think I can answer both questions in the affirmative. I, of course, can only speak for myself and my own circle, being a home-keeping, working woman. I was a long time before I was converted to Woman Suffrage, but since becoming a Suffragist I have become very zealous for the cause of public morality. Not that before I was indifferent, but I was in ignorance. But when one reads regularly a paper like the "Common Cause" it would be wicked to close one's eyes and understanding. I am not connected with any purity society, but all our energies and means are at present absorbed in trying to get the vote. After the franchise is won, I can assure "Waverer" that we women will, as regards the majority of us, be on the side of social purity; and I have already had the courage to speak to many of my friends on matters which, before joining the Suffragists, I did not trouble about.—Yours,
WORKING WOMAN.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—May I add another reply to "Waverer," who has been so admirably answered by Mrs. Hunter in the "Common Cause" of November 3rd?

"If they get the vote, would women be courageous enough to break through this unholy barrier of prudish silence?" Surely, it is just because women have had the courage to speak for, and work for, all that goes to the uplifting of womanhood—the prevention of immorality and an equal standard for man and woman—that to-day they fight for representation. Was it not Mrs. Josephine Butler who wrote: "During these twenty-one years there was one thing which made our battle harder than it would have been—we have had to fight outside the Constitution. The prayer which I now offer in my secret chamber is that the evil may be taken away, and the selfishness—the perhaps unconscious selfishness—may be removed from the hearts of men who deny women equality and keep them outside the Constitution." Mrs. Swanwick, Miss Royden, and others, are setting all Suffragists a splendid example by their fearlessness and courage when speaking on the moral aspect of the

Suffrage movement. No one who has listened to their eloquent and stirring speeches can fail to realize that they speak from the very soul, and, therefore, their words will not be spoken in vain.—Yours,
SIDNEY M. KNIGHT.

TOWN COUNCILS AND THE CONCILIATION BILL.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—At an executive meeting of the Huddersfield Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. held last Friday, it was decided to request the Huddersfield Town Council to receive five of our members, who, of course, would urge the Council to follow the lead of Glasgow, Manchester, etc.

To help mayor, aldermen, and councillors to a favourable decision, I am in advance posting to each of them a copy of Mr. Brailsford's pamphlet, "The Conciliation Bill." Perhaps Suffragists or Suffrage societies in other places will follow suit. It is desirable that public men, in smaller towns especially, should extend the range of their sympathies, even to uswards.—Yours,
KATE KILBURN.

Croft House, Meltham, near Huddersfield,
November 7th, 1910.

(We are obliged, regretfully, to hold over a large number of letters this week.)

Reports of Societies within the 'National Union.

Secretaries would simplify the work by sending in notices of FORTHCOMING MEETINGS, endorsed with those words, with time, place, and speakers legibly written, on one side of the paper only, and on a sheet of paper separate from other matter. (We are obliged to hold over all the new reports and a great number of overset ones.)

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Bournemouth Branch had the opportunity of listening to one of Mrs. Henry Fawcett's racy addresses on the evening of Oct. 26th. St. Peter's Hall was well filled with members and their friends, and not a few Anti-Suffragists were present. Mrs. Fawcett appeals specially to the thinkers and solid reasoners on Women's Suffrage. Her logic is irrefutable, and the fact that her name drew such a large audience, in spite of a second Suffrage meeting being held at the same



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time in the town speaks for itself. T. D. B. Rawlins, Esq., was the chairman. Mrs. Hanbury Rowe and Miss Patterson proposed votes of thanks. The resolution asking the Prime Minister to afford facilities to the Conciliation Bill was carried unanimously. A good collection was taken.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

The meeting on Thursday, October 27th, proved a great success. St. Paul's Institute being well filled with an influential and representative audience, including a large proportion of men, all of whom followed the speaker's arguments with interest. The chair was taken by Alderman Rowland, who, in his opening remarks, dwelt with satisfaction on the advance which Women's Suffrage had made, both generally and locally, since the similar meeting of that Society twelve months previously. He introduced Lady Frances Balfour to speak in support of a resolution pressing the Government to go on with the Conciliation Bill. Lady Frances made a splendid speech, which was listened to with breathless attention, and won the entire sympathies of the audience. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Hamilton McCombie, M.A., Ph.D., who closed his speech with an appeal to men to combine in helping the women's cause. Miss Rosa Phillips also spoke in support of the resolution, after which the Chairman called for questions or objections. As, however, none such were forthcoming, he called for the customary show of hands, and, as the result, declared the resolution carried *nem. con.*

Replying to the vote of thanks, Lady Frances Balfour expressed her pleasure in the successful meeting.

The local President, Mrs. M. Sadler, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Mellor, and Press Secretary, Miss Street, also spoke. The literature stall was busy, and "Common Causes" were sold. The Mayoress of Burton, Mrs. T. Jenkins, was hostess to Lady Frances Balfour, and was present at the meeting.

DUNDEE.

The meeting in the Gilfillan Hall on 21st October, held under the joint auspices of the three Women's Suffrage Societies, while disappointingly small, was particularly interesting as the first occasion on which the three Societies in Dundee had co-operated officially. The platform was decorated with the different colours of the Societies, from each of which representatives were present to support the chairman, Rev. C. M. Grant, D.D., and the speaker, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who gave an extremely lucid and succinct address on the Conciliation Bill. Votes of thanks were proposed by Miss Cunas, of the Women's Freedom League, and Doctor Emily Thomson, president of the N.U.W.S.S. in Dundee. Miss Fraser-Smith, of the W.S.P.U., also briefly addressed the meeting.

KNUTSFORD.

A cake and apron sale, arranged by the Committee of the Knutsford Suffrage Society, was held on Thursday afternoon, October 27th, in the King's Coffee House; it was well attended, nearly everything was bought, and the proceeds amounted to over £25—quite a gratifying result, as the sale had been arranged and all the work done in the short time of three weeks. In the tea-room there were music and songs at intervals during the afternoon.

LLANDUDNO.

A meeting was held at the Cambridge Restaurant on October 24th, at which Miss Eskridge was the speaker. She dealt with some of the fundamental arguments for the Suffrage, passing on to the more serious type of Anti-Suffragist contentions. In reference to these she gave a timely warning to Suffragists not to make the fatal mistake of undervaluing the strength of the foe. This was followed by a most lucid and helpful explanation of the Conciliation Bill and the present situation with regard to it.

The Suffrage Library was exhibited, and many books were taken out. A special appeal on behalf of the "Common Cause" was made by Dr. Edith Guest, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Nautet, of Cardiff, for the admirable work done by her here in the summer.

Forthcoming Meetings.

NOVEMBER 10.	
Croydon—Pembroke Hall—Public Meeting—Miss Frances Sterling, Mr. R. L. Cholmeley.	8.0
Havant—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Hodgkinson, P.L.G., Miss Basden.	
St. Helens—Y.M.C.A. Buildings—Miss Royden.	
Workington—Public Hall—Miss I. O. Ford, Miss C. E. Marshall.	8.0
Bristol—111a, Whiteladies' Road—Debate—Mrs. Hicks, Miss Powraker.	7.30
NOVEMBER 11.	
Preston—Public Hall—Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Allan Bright.	
Leeds—Lidgett Park Chapel Schoolroom—Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Fielden.	8.0
Birmingham—Sutton—Drawing-room Meeting to form local Society to join Midland Federation—Miss Noel Wright, Mrs. Ring.	3.15
Redhill—Joint Demonstration with Men's League—Miss Maude Royden, J. Malcolm Mitchell, Esq.	8.0
Letchworth—Meetings at 1, 3.30, and 8—Miss Cooke, Mr. Nowers.	
NOVEMBER 12.	
New Forest—Brookhurst Church Room—Miss R. Phillips.	3.0
New Forest—Branstone—School—Miss R. Phillips.	7.30
Norwood and District—Suffrage Offices—Miss Abadam, Miss Green.	7.0
NOVEMBER 14.	
Penarth—Paget Rooms—Public Meeting—Miss Chrystal MacMillan.	8.0
Macclesfield—Town Hall—Public Meeting—Rev. J. Elstob, M.A., Miss Abadam.	8.0
Llandudno—Cambridge Restaurant—Debate.	8.0
Letchworth—Women Only—Mrs. Price.	3.30
Letchworth—Mr. Sydney Palmer.	8.0

NOVEMBER 15.	
Swindon—Public Meeting—Mrs. Rackham.	8.0
Cardiff—Whitehall Rooms—Public Meeting—Miss Chrystal MacMillan, Sir John Cockburn.	
Bollington—Sunday School—J. R. Tomlinson, Esq., Miss M. Robertson, B.A.	7.30
Blackpool—West Street Tea Rooms—Mrs. Bertrand Russell.	7.30
Leeds—Co-operative Women's Guild—Bendenell Road—Mrs. Parrish.	8.0
Letchworth—Meetings at 1, 3.30, and 8—Miss Foxley, Mr. Purdom.	

NOVEMBER 16.	
Nottingham—Weekly At Home—Mrs. Inglis.	7.30
Wakefield—Conservative Club—Lecture—Miss Fielden.	8.0
Leeds—Burley—Women's Labour League—Miss I. O. Ford.	7.30
Letchworth—Meetings at 1, 3.30, and 8—Miss Clarke, B.A., Miss Cooke.	

NOVEMBER 17.	
Sheffield—Cutlers' Hall—Miss Blanche Leppington.	3.15
Sheffield—Cutlers' Hall—Miss Blanche Leppington.	8.0
Dublin—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—Committee Meeting.	11.30
Crewe—Members' Meeting—Miss Robertson.	7.30
Letchworth—Dinner-hour Meeting.	1.0
Baldock—Town Hall—Miss Geraldine Cooke.	8.0

NOVEMBER 18.	
Birmingham—Baskerville House, Harborne—Mrs Rylands' Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Helga Gill, Mrs. Osler.	3.15
Leeds—Burley Liberal Club—Miss Fielden.	8.0
Birmingham—Franchise Club—"Industrial Women and the Law."	5.30
Letchworth—Meetings at 1, 3.30, and 8—Miss Cooke, Mr. H. Stewart.	

NOVEMBER 19.	
Norwood and District—Suffrage Offices—Rev. R. Pyke, Miss Green.	7.0
Leeds—Headingley Wesleyan Guild—Miss Fielden.	8.0
Letchworth—Mrs. Price.	8.0

NOVEMBER 21.	
Cambridge—Bourn—Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Rackham.	8.0
Leeds—Presbyterian Church—Debate—Mrs. Parrish.	8.0

NOVEMBER 22.	
Leeds—Morley—St. Mary's Fellowship—Miss Fielden.	7.30

NOVEMBER 23.	
Dormansland—The Parish Room—Miss Frances Sterling, Miss Barbara Duncan.	8.0
Hull—Victoria Hall—Public Meeting—Miss I. O. Ford.	8.0
Nottingham—Weekly At Home—Mrs. J. M. Lees.	7.30
Scarborough—Annual Meeting and Sale—Miss M. Corbett, B.A.	

LONDON.

Nov. 10: Epsom, Town Hall, Lady Frances Balfour, Cecil Chapman, Esq.	8.15
Nov. 11: St. Pancras, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss L. Ravenscroft, Miss M. Hodge.	
Camberwell, Station Road, Open-air Meeting, Mr. J. Stephen.	7.30
Nov. 12: Albert Hall, United Mass Meeting, the Earl of Lytton, Mr. Brailsford, and others.	7.30
Nov. 14: Willesden, St. Andrew's Schools, Public Meeting, Mrs. Rackham.	8.0
58, Victoria Street, S.W., Speakers' Class, Miss M. Corbett, B.A.	3.0
Surbiton, Assembly Rooms, Lady Frances Balfour.	8.30
Blackheath, 3a, Eliot Place, Speakers' Class.	5.0
Nov. 15: S. Paddington, Debate, Mrs. Spring Rice.	4.30
Nov. 16: Kingston, Lecture Hall, Debate, R. F. Cholmeley, Esq.	8.0
Hampstead, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Sheepshanks.	8.0
Nov. 17: S. Kensington, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss I. O. Ford.	8.30
Esher, Drawing-room Meeting, Lady Frances Balfour.	2.45
Nov. 18: Camberwell, The Grove, Open-air Meeting, Miss Cockle.	7.30
Nov. 21: Blackheath, 3a, Eliot Place, Speakers' Class.	5.0
58, Victoria Street, S.W., Speakers' Class, Miss M. Corbett, B.A.	3.0
Nov. 22: Ealing, At Home, Mrs. Colchester.	
Nov. 23: E. Moseley, Conservative Hall, The Lady Frances Balfour.	8.30
Nov. 24: Chiswick, Mrs. Slater's Drawing-room Meeting, Lady Frances Balfour.	
Sutton, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Close.	
58, Victoria Street, S.W., Reception to Members and Friends.	8.0

SCOTLAND.

Nov. 11: Greenock, 46, Regent Street; hostess, Mrs. Connor.	
Edinburgh, 40, Shandwick Place, At Home, Councillor Margaret Ashton.	4.30 and 8.0
Glasgow, 58, Renfield Street, Miss Hutcheson.	4.0
Nov. 12: Edinburgh, Buccleuch Hall, Jumble Sale.	2.30
Edinburgh, 19, Granby Road, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Sutherland, Dr. Elsie Inglis.	
Greenock, Miss Lamond.	
Nov. 15: Edinburgh, Iona Street, Open-air Meeting, Miss Lisa Gordon.	
Nov. 16: Dennistoun, Bellgrove U.F. Church Hall, Miss Abadam.	8.0
Nov. 17: Edinburgh, Warrender, Murrayfield, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Scott Moncrieff.	
Glasgow, Whiteinch, Burgh Hall, Miss Abadam.	8.0
Nov. 18: Edinburgh, 40, Shandwick Place, At Home, Miss Frances Parker.	
Glasgow, 58, Renfield Street, At Home; hostess, Dr. Everett McLaren.	4.0
Bridge of Weir, Miss Abadam.	3.0
Glasgow, Springburn, Masonic Hall, Miss Abadam.	8.0

Nov. 21: Govan, Town Hall, Miss Abadam.	8.0
Nov. 22: Maryhill, Town Hall, Miss Abadam.	8.0
Nov. 23: Glasgow, St. Andrew's Hall, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Lord Lytton, Miss Abadam.	8.0
Nov. 24: Kilmalcolm, Miss Abadam.	3.0
Greenock, Miss Abadam.	8.0
Lenzie, Dr. Elsie Inglis.	8.0

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A Suffrage Calendar, 1911

Edited by EDITH PALLISER.

Published by THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES, Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Quotations for every day in the year.

Some birthdays of notable women, past and present.

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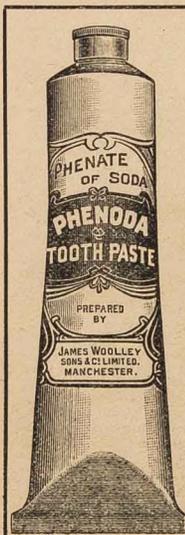
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