

The Common Cause

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
Societies.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Notes and Comments 185	Pilgrimage Pages 191-195
Marching On. By E. Rentoul Esler 187	Mrs. Stubbs on Anti-Suffra- gists. By Mrs. Chew 196
Impressions of the International Congress 188	Book Reviews 198
In Parliament 189	Notes from Headquarters 199
The Nation's House-keeping ... 189	News from Societies and Federations 201

Notes and Comments.

Our Pilgrimage.

We wish to extend a cordial invitation to every American Suffragist who may be on a visit to this country, to join our Pilgrimage. English Pilgrims will welcome among them fellow-workers for Women's Suffrage, whatever their nationality may be. The presence of American Suffragists, so lately triumphant in winning another State for Women's Suffrage, will serve to remind our pilgrims that they are not fighting an isolated battle, but are part of one great army. The only rivalry that exists between Suffragists of different nationalities is as to which of their respective countries will be the first to win political freedom for women. At the present time it seems as if America would be the next Anglo-Saxon nation to give votes to women. We say nation advisedly, for certain Imperial-minded anti-suffragists, when they wish to belittle the suffrage, insist on calling New Zealand and Australia "mere municipalities." On all other occasions the Imperial mind reasserts itself, and the "municipalities" become "sister nations."

Trying to Remember.

Mr. Lloyd George has been giving his views on what he calls "organised lunacy," in *Nash's Magazine* for July, and at the same time he assures his readers that he is a more firmly convinced supporter of Women's Suffrage than ever. We were always under the impression that lunatics were incapable of organising any combined movement or of being organised, at least for more than the space of an hour. "Militancy" has this peculiar effect on the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it renders him absolutely incapable of doing justice to the majority of Women Suffragists who are not engaged in warfare upon property. He "tries to remember" that the militants are a very small section of women who want the vote. The fact that the largest organisation working for Women's Suffrage is carrying on an active propaganda which, to quote Mr. Lloyd George, "is as lively as you please," to say nothing of the women in his own party, the co-operative women, and nearly every other body of organised women, who are pressing the question upon the country, completely escapes his attention. The work of all these organisations receives no encouragement from Mr. Lloyd George, he cannot even remember their existence. The "militants" occupy the whole area of his vision; indeed, he almost justifies their tactics because he does not appear to be able to conceive of any

Suffrage movement apart from them. Mr. Lloyd George says: "The one barrier there is no surmounting, no getting round, is the decided and increasing hostility of public sentiment, and for that the militants have only themselves to blame." Some allowance must, of course, be made for natural irritation, but a statesman who confesses himself to be a firm supporter of reform is expected to have a wide grasp of the facts of a movement and to present them fairly to his readers. To omit all reference to the constitutional agitation is not the act of a friend, but of one who desires to put forward an excuse for having done so little to guide public sentiment into a more reasonable channel.

Advisory Council on Tuberculosis.

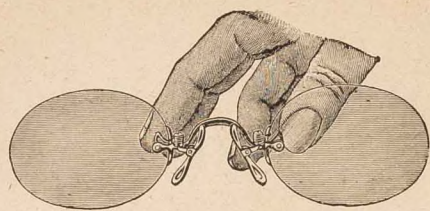
We are glad to note that among the physicians and surgeons appointed as members of the Advisory Council for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis there are two women—Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D., M.S. Lond., senior surgeon of the New Hospital for Women, consulting surgeon of the Dispensary for Women and Children, Brighton, and also of the Plaistow Mission Hospital; and Miss Jane Walker, M.D. Brux., senior physician of the New Hospital for Women, medical superintendent of the East Anglian and Maltings Farm Sanatoria, Nayland, and well known for her work in relation to tuberculosis. The duty of the Advisory Council will be to submit suggestions and criticisms upon the general plan of research and inquiry into the origin and treatment of tuberculosis to the Minister responsible for National Health Insurance before he gives assent to that plan.

"Anti" Felt She Must Vote.

The following amusing incident is recorded in the *Woman's Journal*. Mrs. Isobel Chappell, writing to the *New York Times*, says that, as an old conservative New Yorker, living in California, she could be nothing but a staunch Anti-Suffragist. She "fairly drove her husband to the polls," to vote against Women's Suffrage. When the women in California were given the vote her ideas "radically changed," and she felt it was her "duty to vote; it was my duty to understand how to vote; I studied political science and the questions of the day; I sought information from learned men (which I didn't always get), and I voted as my conscience dictated." Mrs. Chappell generously adds, "and I truly believe that 99 per cent. of the women voters of California did exactly the same thing." It will be one of the most cheering results of a victory for Women's Suffrage in this country to see the anti-suffragists walking or motoring to the poll; for we know that they will take up their new responsibility courageously. Like Mrs. Chappell, they will feel it their "duty to vote."

Undermining Domestic Life.

At the Freemasons' banquet given to the Suffragists at Budapest, Mrs. Maud Nathan, the well-known American, told some queer tales of her own country. In Connecticut, a few years ago, women had had to abolish a law which permitted a man to beat his wife, so long as the stick was no thicker than his thumb! (A similar law existed in England.) The Legislature on that occasion gravely objected that to abolish such a law would undermine domestic and national life. According to Mrs.



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NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi W.C.

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

Marching on.

Pilgrims from the three furthest corners of England are now well on their way to London. From each route comes news of successful meetings; and though there have been a few unpleasant experiences, the reception of the marchers has, on the whole, been most encouraging, showing that the cause of women's suffrage is really gaining ground.

There has been no lack of interest and sympathy, as has been shown by the huge crowds assembled to listen to the message the pilgrims are carrying from the thousands of men and women who are working for the vote by every lawful means in their power. Their appeal is not to force, but to something far greater—to the hearts and consciences of men and women, and when these are roused on our behalf, the end is not far off.

The pilgrims are making this appeal. They are putting their case before the people of this country, and are telling them why women are asking for the vote.

What the Pilgrims want.

The United Kingdom sends annually to the House of Commons six hundred and seventy men empowered by their various constituencies to put before assembled Parliament the wishes and rights of these, as far as legislation can affect them helpfully or injuriously. These representatives of the people hold office nominally for five years now; circumstances may shorten this period.

The women of England, who somewhat outnumber the men, have thought for a considerable time that they ought to have some voice in selecting their law-makers, since the laws affect them, their children and their property quite as seriously as if they were of the other sex; and some sixty years ago a few of them began to say "We will ask permission to record individually, once in seven years or thereabouts, one vote for one man of these six hundred and seventy whom we shall endeavour to instruct regarding our conditions and requirements." The proposal was not unreasonable, and the women, supported by an odd man here and there, preferred their request very modestly and respectfully. But had they expressed a desire to wear the royal crown their wish could not have met with more derision and contumely. Even little Queen Victoria who has never been accused of thinking herself undeserving of any place or any power, said these misguided women who wanted to vote individually once in seven years for one man in her Majesty's Commons ought to be whipped for their foolish audacity.

An utterance from so lofty a quarter was not without due influence, especially when it flattered adroitly the claims of man to control women always and everywhere.

Women have not secured the vote in the interval, though the first advocates of this kind of electoral reform have passed with Queen Victoria to that region where, we have been told, sex does not count and justice is paramount.

Attracting no attention by patience and politeness manifested during much more than half a century, it has happened in the last year or two that a few women have waxed impatient, and have said: "If reason has no influence, unreason may make itself heard; let us break windows and burn unoccupied houses!" This was illogical, but it is not unusual for injustice to bring forth the fruit of rebellion; and after all it is an infinitesimally small section of the Suffragists who have either destroyed, or wished to destroy property. Nature made them the builders

Nathan, the first man who used an umbrella in Baltimore was mobbed. People said, "if it rains, Providence meant it to rain, and one must not interfere with Providence if it meant that one should get wet!" We are always meeting these well-meaning people who are so anxious to prevent Providence from being circumvented or obstructed in its plans. Their anxiety is natural. Their conception of Providence is such a poor one that they are always afraid that it will be defeated.

The Late Canon Barnett.

The Suffrage movement has lost a good friend by the death of Canon Barnett. Mrs. Barnett is one of the Vice-Presidents of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, and at the last meeting of the Executive Committee deep sympathy was expressed for Mrs. Barnett in the irreparable loss she has sustained.

Those who were Outside.

We were puzzled by an announcement that at the "Ada Lewis" Hostel for Working Women and Girls there were still 140 rooms vacant, but if all were accepted who applied every room would be full. The explanation of this curious statement was that only a "very nice class" is accepted for permanent residence. Typists, governesses, nurses, teachers, and others can live at the Hostel comfortably for 3s. and 5s. a week. It is, however, with the class that is not nice with which we are chiefly concerned. Why are they turned away? Why are they undesirable? As long as there are employed women who are underfed, underpaid, and exposed to physical risks and moral evils there is need for something more than cheap housing and charity; for much as these are needed they are but palliatives. The root of the evil will have to be dealt with by women voters.

Influence and Power.

A correspondent writing from California, where women are enfranchised, informs us that she has been meeting women engaged in legislative work at Sacramento, and heard two of the most prominent women in that State speak at their club. One of them told her audience that she wished that all present could see, as she had seen, the difference between indirect influence and the power of the vote in calling attention to needed reforms. Against this practical knowledge of the efficacy of voting power is set the theory that women can achieve more without the vote. Mrs. Grosvenor, in a letter to the *Times*, expresses her opinion that "women are vastly superior to men in all things spiritual and ethical, and the mere material right to vote would limit their present unbounded power." Mrs. Grosvenor's statements are nothing if not sweeping, but flattery should be applied with more skill and delicacy. If it were true that women are so vastly superior, spiritually and ethically, to men, why does Mrs. Grosvenor wish to prevent this spirituality from expressing itself through the material channel of the vote? As long as women are human they, like men, must use the ordinary human methods of expressing their opinions. There is no possibility of divorcing the spiritual from the material—they have to work together.

Welcome Back.

We are glad to welcome Mrs. Snowden back among us once more after her tour in the United States, where she has been addressing enthusiastic audiences on Women's Suffrage, numbering at times from 3,000 to 4,000 people.

We are not surprised to hear that Mrs. Snowden has received an invitation to revisit the States in 1915 to help in the Suffrage campaign there in four of the States.

Mrs. Snowden has kindly promised to speak for the London Society, giving an account of her recent visit to America, and it is hoped that this meeting may soon be arranged because all friends of Suffrage will be anxious to hear Mrs. Snowden's views and experiences.

The "Cat and Mouse" Bill.

With the exception of one woman, all the members of the W. S. & P. U. who were convicted of conspiracy have been released, some of them seriously ill. One wonders how much longer the deplorable and degrading spectacle of this struggle between the Government and the "Militants" is to continue. The Government is engaged in a grim game of skill in which they are exercising all their ingenuity in order to prevent the death of any of the prisoners occurring in gaol. We cannot believe that, even if the Government is successful in averting this result, that they will be exonerated from all responsibility in the matter.

and the preservers of the home, age-long custom has induced them to suffer in silence, only an intolerable sense of wrong has led even a few of them towards aggression.

Why do the Pilgrims walk to London.

When Marie Antoinette was informed that the people of Paris were dying of hunger, bread being so dear, she said "Why do they not eat cake when it is so good and so cheap?" History has preserved this anecdote not as an evidence of royal heartlessness, but of want of knowledge.

Trains are available to London from all parts of the kingdom, and in the main trains are good and cheap, but the pilgrims want to illustrate what they are not permitted to state: that there are many of them; that they are very much in earnest and that they are not weak either mentally or physically.

Some time ago Government said: "Let women indicate that the desire for the vote is extensively entertained, then we may think about giving it to them." That seemed like a promise, and women in the provinces entrained in their thousands for Hyde Park one summer day—an orderly array, well organised, hopeful, moved by a common glad impulse. They had accepted the challenge, they supplied the required evidence, they are still supplying it. Government broke its promise, the Bill was buried that would have enfranchised them, and being voteless, they could not bring home to the pledge-breakers that the habit is unprofitable. They are making another pilgrimage, on foot this time, that country districts may see what London has already seen—their numerical strength, and their political impotence.

What is interesting to observe is that both political parties in Parliament stand aloof from the question of permitting women to help to send men there. Is it because they fear that these would not be for party, but always for the State, or is it because they think that women's rights, if granted, would not always be entirely in accordance with male vested interests? Is the subjection of women a comfortable thing for men to maintain? For ages it was the law of England that a man might marry a woman and use her dowry to pension certain ladies known in his pre-nuptial days, or to amuse ante-nuptial acquaintances; or he might bequeath the money and property she had brought into the firm to his own relatives, or to his children by a former marriage. If she had been too generous, or too affectionate to demand a marriage settlement of her own possessions on herself, she could be left absolutely destitute by her husband's testamentary decree, her money going as he bequeathed it. It is willingly conceded that a Parliament of men passed the Married Women's Property Act, but there are many wrongs still to be redressed, and women ought to be able to indicate these.

The Press.

There was a time, within the memory of the present writer, when it was the custom to say, with a little hope and some fear, "the Press will educate coming generations, now that the Church has lost its moral authority; through the Press humanity will find its new prophets, men just and able, and unafraid." People really thought things like that once; when the voice from the Mount was silent, they imagined they would hear it in the cities.

There was a time, not in mythology but in fact, when certain English press organs could neither be bribed nor bought; it is known that the editor-proprietor of one great daily once upon a time refused a gift from a king, a spontaneous mark of gratitude for brave words fitly spoken about another country. The gift was declined, because this pressman thought it might fetter his pen if one day he had not to commend but to condemn. To-day, alas, such brave independence seems dead; the Press is as party-ridden as Parliament, pressmen crawl on their stomachs, like the worm of the Apocalypse in quest of titles, be it a paltry knighthood or a proud peerage. And they bow to the advertising agent, and skip this way or that to meet what they suppose to be the wishes of the man in the street with a copper available for literature.

The action of the Press towards the woman movement has been both cruel and cowardly; many have been actively hostile, and very few, save those financed by women themselves, have voiced the utterances of brave men and women regarding a great national movement, or have reported on any occasion the splendid speeches delivered by women on a hundred platforms. It was never expected by Suffragists that newspapers would make the Suffrage a plank in their platform; but they did expect that their just demands would receive reasonable attention in publications which they as well as their sons and brothers peruse.

E. RENTOUL ESLER.

The International Congress.

Impressions.

The tone of the Congress has been altogether one of triumph. Mrs. Chapman Catt, admitting four new societies, declared that we should soon, like Alexander, have to seek new worlds to conquer. She indicated, however, that we might find them in the East, and perhaps the most moving episode of this great meeting has been the presentation of the Chinese banner, with its motto, "All of one mind—helping each other." A truly significant message when sent from women of the East to women of the West! We were reminded by Dr. Aletta Jacobs that in China the slave-trade in girls is still a recognised institution; female infanticide is still common, education for girls hardly permitted, and polygamy everywhere accepted as normal. To be a Suffragist in China means real danger. Many too progressive women have suffered the last penalty. And to think of them, as to see the delegates from Finland and from Poland—where girls of twelve are sent to prison for having "dangerous books" in their possession—was to realise something of the dangers and sacrifices some women are called upon to face in our great cause.

A greeting came from Persia—"What hath God brought?" Mrs. Catt explained that the first telegraphic message ever sent was sent from Washington by a man, and received in Baltimore by a woman, and these were the words sent. And the day on which they were despatched was also the birthday in Persia of the first Baba who preached the equality of men and women. In allusion to this fact, our Persian sisters sent this message to us. Their progressive movement, alas, has been stifled, as have all other movements for reform in that unhappy country, by outside interference. But it cannot die.

At the other end of the scale is the prevailing sense of achievement. One after another came the delegates of the enfranchised States, with their record of work done. Australia, America, Norway, Finland—whose men and women work so well together, not only in voting but in Parliament, for "misfortune has made us one," said their representative—all have their reforms to tell us of, their improved provision for women and children, their better feeling between men and women, their converted and voting Anti-Suffragists! "There are still certain obstacles in our way, which we shall proceed to remove," said the women of Norway, with calm decision. "The mere possession of the vote makes all the difference," reported the delegate from California. Australia, California, Norway, Oregon, Washington sent official Government representatives to the Congress. But best of all was the action of the Government of Iceland. Owing to an unforeseen constitutional complication, the women of Iceland lost their enfranchising Bill (which is universally approved) last year. It will be brought forward again very shortly; but meanwhile the Government, as an *amende*, sent an official delegate to the Congress. No money being available, a grant for expenses was made from the Post Office vote. Iceland will, in consequence, have one mail less this year. It is about as big a sacrifice as that much-isolated country, so dependent on its mails, could have made.

The meetings have all been crowded, and the speaking generally on a high level. Mme. Véroine, the French advocate, spoke brilliantly, and had a tremendous ovation. To English ears, perhaps, the speech of Miss Jane Addams, with its clear and logical construction and tremendous weight of knowledge and experience, was even finer than the splendid rhetoric of Mme. Véroine. Mrs. Chapman Catt combined both qualities, but Mrs. Catt stands in a class by herself. Her address on Sunday on the international situation, and that on Thursday on the White Slave Traffic, were of a kind which makes praise an impertinence. They lifted one altogether above the personality of the speaker, into the region of the spirit; they made a living reality to all who heard, the knowledge that "so long as at the bottom there are women enslaved, corrupted, exploited, we here may be educated, efficient, enfranchised—but we shall not be free."

There remains to be recorded the splendid hospitality of Buda-Pesth. From the magnificent "opera parée" provided by the Government for our entertainment, the dreamlike beauty of the reception on the great Bastion overlooking the river and the city, and the moonlight sail on the Danube, to the little pages who waited on us, and the troops of strangely familiar "boy-scouts" who wore themselves out in our service, the whole has been an unsurpassable experience of kindness and hospitality. Nothing was left undone, nothing was spared, that resources of this beautiful city can supply, and all of us feel almost without words left to thank our hostess.

A. M. R.

In Parliament.

Owing to lack of space last week we were obliged to hold over the notes on the Labour Party's Amendment to the Finance Bill, protesting against the tea and sugar duties. The attack on the Government, so brilliantly opened by Mr. Philip Snowden the week before, was supported in a forcible speech by Mr. Arthur Henderson. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking later in the debate, said that the Labour Party maintained that taxation should bear some relation to a person's ability to pay:

"If you impose 5d. duty on every pound of tea sold over a grocer's counter, that means that every person who consumes it, irrespective of ability to pay, has to pay precisely the same tax as the richest person in the whole community. . . . Why should a woman whose income is 7s. a week, and who by force of circumstances has to depend too much upon the drinking of tea for her meals, why should she pay on tea which is bought in the London market at 3d. or 4d. a pound a duty of 5d. per pound, just as much as any wealthier Member of this House, who buys tea at 2s. 6d. or 3s. per pound?"

Monday and Tuesday, June 16th and 17th.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL, SECOND READING MOVED by the Home Secretary (Mr. McKenna).—When the House of Commons was discussing schemes for National Education it allowed the whole question to be obscured and embittered by religious (or rather sectarian) controversy. Now that it is discussing the future relation of the Welsh Church to the State it is mainly preoccupied not with the religious and spiritual aspects of the case, but with the question of the ownership of Church property.

Both Education and Religion are questions in which women are deeply interested. One cannot help wondering whether these questions would not be debated in a different spirit by a Parliament which was responsible to an electorate including women as well as men.

In the course of the debate Mr. Asquith repeated once more his emphatic repudiation of the Referendum, as "absolutely destructive of the very foundation of representative Government."

Tuesday, June 17th.

Questions: Mr. A. F. Whyte (Lib. Perth) said that many persons understood Clause 2, Sub-section (1) of the Mental Deficiency Bill to mean that defective children might be removed from their homes without the consent of their parents, and asked the Secretary for Scotland for an authoritative statement on the point.

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—"The Bill contemplates that a defective child, like any other child, should remain at home under the guardianship of his parents, and be educated or trained with the assistance of the school board when required. No child may be removed to other guardianship or to a special institution without the consent of the parents, except under a judicial order which will ensure full consideration of every reasonable objection on the part of the parent. Resort to this procedure should in practice be very exceptional, but there are special circumstances in which such a procedure may be necessary in the interest of the child."

Since Mr. McKinnon Wood used the word "parents" (in the plural), we infer that the mother as well as the father is to be consulted. Or did Mr. Wood use the plural by mistake, forgetting that a mother does not count as a parent in the eye of the law?

Wednesday and Thursday, June 18th and 19th.

MARCONI DEBATE.—The House of Commons has shown itself somewhat hysterical over the whole of the Marconi affair. On one side rumours and gossip of a scandalous kind were circulated with morbid and feverish interest; on the other an atmosphere almost of panic has prevailed during the last few weeks. The conditions were not favourable to a calm and dispassionate judgment of the facts, nor to the efficient prosecution of the business of Government. And the whole situation was due to the want of frankness of the Ministers concerned, who might have cleared the whole matter up last autumn, but preferred to let the facts come to light one by one under conditions which were not calculated to restore the shaken confidence of the public.

Last week's debate has cleared the air. The Ministers have been absolved from any imputation of corruption; they have admitted indiscretion, and their expression of regret has been accepted. Though late in the day the straightforward and dignified course has at last been adopted, and has "paid." Would that the Government's experience in this matter would lead them to adopt a more straightforward and dignified attitude towards the question of Women's Suffrage.

The Nation's House-keeping.

Pure Milk.

The repeated postponement in Parliament of legislation to enforce a pure milk supply provides a sharp reminder of the need for women's enfranchisement in this country. When women clamour for the Vote and it is thought inexpedient from Parliamentary electors is pressed on the ground that they have no aptitude for foreign politics, and that the Empire would consequently crumble under a feminine touch. Attention is thereby diverted from the fact that Parliament also deals largely with domestic concerns, and that legislation is entering more and more intimately into woman's peculiar sphere, the home. Under such circumstances the result of a one-sexed Government is that regulations concerning the nation's house-keeping are overlooked, or intolerably delayed.

The much postponed Milk and Dairies Bill, which purposes to ensure a pure milk supply, is a typical illustration, for even those women who know nothing of politics—if any exist in these days of popular Women's Suffrage Societies—are well aware that further regulation of the milk-trade is a pressing necessity of national concern. This knowledge, indeed, is shared by women in every grade of society, from the over-worked mother in the slums—who is inarticulately conscious that she can as soon procure pure gold for the purchase of the weekly stores as pure milk for the sustenance of her baby—to the educated woman-worker who finds no insuperable difficulty in assimilating facts embedded in Blue-books.

It is true that the expert—be he biologist, hygienist, doctor, inspector, or statistician—has for many years been piling up scientific evidence as to the evils of an impure milk supply, but the mere man legislator has taken no heed, and has deemed "want of time" a sufficient reason for postponing the regulation of the milk trade, although the commodity which it affects should form the staple food of the nation's children. And this from no lack of intellect or good will, but simply because the school education and the business pre-occupations of the average Englishman never train in him the "human" outlook which is the average Englishwoman's privilege by reason of her practical home experience.

If women were Parliamentary electors it is unthinkable that such delay ensuring a pure milk supply could have been permitted; English wives and mothers would have grasped the connection between our absurdly high infant mortality and the present condition of the milk trade.

The dangers from a contaminated milk source have indeed been presented in Blue-books and other periodicals for many years past. As long ago as 1895, the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis stated explicitly that bovine tuberculosis was transmissible from animals to man, an opinion that was reiterated by another Royal English Commission in 1907, which stated that "a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli." Again in 1911, in the Final Report of the same Royal Commission, it is set down: "There can be no doubt that a considerable proportion of the tuberculosis affecting children is of bovine origin," and in the Final Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis (1913), such authorities as Professor Delépine, Professor J. Penberthy, and Sir John Byers, emphasise the point that in dealing with tuberculosis it is essential to tap one grave source of the evil, the milk supply.

From such evidence, it may be quite definitely asserted that, by reason of its transmission of tuberculosis from the diseased cow to the child, impure milk is a frequent cause of death by consumption of infants and of a life-time of disease and suffering in many survivors. No amount of national money spent on "curing" the disease in sanatoria will be effective until preventive methods are taken at every known source of the scourge. That tuberculosis is rife among the cows of this country may be judged from the fact that it has been stated authoritatively that about 20 per cent. of the mixed milk supplied to towns contains living tubercle bacilli.

Moreover, milk has a fatal facility for breeding and transmitting germs of other serious diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, and it has been proved, time and again, how carelessness in the purveyance has spread calamity through family after family on a given milkman's round. Again, the opaqueness of milk makes it difficult—probably impossible—for the ordinary consumer to detect contamination of the supply by dirt at the source, or *en route*; for these, among many reasons, therefore, it is necessary that legislation should insist upon the most careful supervision of the principal diet of the nation's

children, and that procrastination in such law-making should not be tolerated.

Looking round in the better localities of our cities at the scrupulously clean dairies with their cool walls of gleaming tiles, their highly polished tables, and dust-protected milk-vessels, the need for further regulation of the trade may appear superfluous; but it must be remembered that one of the ironies of modern life is that the demand for beauty and cleanliness is often only satisfied when a commodity enters into the purview of the consumer.

It is the source of the supply that requires supervision and the exercise of the strong arm of the law. There still exists an appalling number of dairy-farms where unclean byres and filthy approaches to milking sheds, dirty milking stools, and dirtier milkers, form the first links in a chain of the contamination of the milk supply, which is accentuated by the unclean cows, every movement of which, during the milking process, flicks contamination into the wrongly-shaped milk-pail. The milk-strainer, now so largely employed in the dairy-farm, adds its own share of impurity to the supply, which is further endangered by its average journey of 200 miles into London before it reaches the city dairy. It must also be recalled that the spruce dairy-shop finds no place in the poorer parts of the city, and that milk, sometimes three or four days old, is frequently purveyed in the slum districts in the general shop, where paraffin oil, bacon, and every other requirement of the small household are also stocked. How great is the need for legislation any social worker who has lived in such quarters can testify.

It may, of course, be pointed out that the poorest of the poor do not make use of "cow's milk" (as they call it), but are perforce content to feed their small children on "condensed" milk of inferior quality; but this is not only a nationally unsound policy, as Mr. W. G. Savage has statistically demonstrated, but it is economically foolish, for the tinned article is obviously more expensive by the price of the tinning. The proper organisation of the milk trade would assuredly open a new market in this very direction.

It is not possible in the course of a single article to detail the gross ignorance still displayed in the handling of the milk trade, but the literature on the question both of this country and the United States teems with facts and figures on this head, but mercifully it contains also particulars as to methods of reform which have been carried out in America, abroad, and on some model dairies in the United Kingdom. But the first step forward is legislation, and we trust Mr. Burns's Milk and Dairies Bill will not have to wait long until it is upon the Statute Book.

L. YATES.

Kilbirnie Networkers' Strike.

"Women should organise in trade-unions if they want to raise their wages," say the Anti-Suffragists. Let them open their eyes and see women organising in trade-unions, and fighting the industrial battle up and down the country—and let them rally to the help of these women! As plucky and spirited a fight as surely ever was waged is now in progress in the little town of Kilbirnie, where the girls who make the fishermen's nets are demanding a rise in their wages, which, they allege, have been stationary for forty years. The girls have been organised by the National Federation of Women Workers, which is always ready to go to the assistance of hitherto unorganised women; and the organiser of the Federation, Miss Kate McLean, is enthusiastic over the courage and spirit of the girls. They are standing absolutely firm and united, though the strike has now been in progress for ten weeks and more, and the masters, as yet, show no sign of yielding. A talk with these girls is enough to bring hope and encouragement to us in the women's movement, who rely on the determination and esprit de corps of awakened womanhood. They have made up their minds that a higher value shall be set on their lives, and the hard, health-destroying work they do. They have studied the cost of material, machinery, &c., and have calculated what profit is made on their work, and they are assured that a rise in wages could easily be granted. The first to come out were the "jumpers," whose work consists in using both hands and bare feet at the same time—pulling out levers and pressing down treadles. On each machine there are seven treadles—one of them two or three feet from the ground, so that it takes a considerable jump to bring it down. This is the part of the work which leads to all sorts of internal trouble. They also have to walk round the machines, so that altogether they calculate that in making a net, for which she is paid 4s. 1d., a girl walks nine and a-quarter miles, and jumps 1,808 times. The rise they ask for is 6d. on each net. They complain that in calculating the wage which

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may be earned, the masters count on work at such high pressure as, within a few weeks, brings the inevitable breakdown, when the doctor, as inevitably, prescribes "rest and port-wine." "We've jumped tae much," said one girl to me. "I'll never work sae hard again. You're done in nae time if you work sae hard." And if you ask them whether there is any fear of the employers getting men to blackleg they will tell you: "Oh, no! It's too hard work for the men!" (An interesting commentary this on Mr. Pease's "main reason" for opposing Women's Suffrage—that women would not be strong enough to stand the "physical strain of life in the House of Commons.") The steam-machine workers are out now, too, and the "wee lassies" there will tell you how they work a fifty-six hour week for a wage of 6s. to 12s., whilst the men, who work on the same machines at night, having a fifty-hour week, producing less, and tearing the nets more, have a wage of 20s. or 21s. Moreover, the girls have to stop on Saturday and clean the machinery. "Wait till we get a vote!" was the commentary of one bright-faced girl on the position.

Public sympathy is all with the strikers, and their one need is sufficient funds to hold out till the masters think it worth their while to negotiate. Their union is only a year old, so they are now depending on subscriptions from other trade-unions, and from sympathisers everywhere. If any reader of THE COMMON CAUSE would like to help them in their plucky stand, Miss Kate McLean, 21, Cochrane-street, Kilbirnie, will welcome any donation—small or large.

M. R.

En Route.

We print this week an account of the march along the Great North Road, together with photographs of the start, and of a meeting held in the Market Place, Darlington, on Sunday evening, with the Rev. T. C. Gobat, M.A., in the chair.

Another article deals with the Watling Street route. Pilgrims along this road—which passes through some of the finest scenery in England—had a splendid send off from Carlisle,

where an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Cross on the evening before the start, under the Presidency of Miss Bardsley. The principal speaker was Miss Gordon, of Edinburgh, who spoke for over an hour. Next morning the pilgrims—some 40 to 50 in number—were assembled in front of the Town Hall, and made their way down Castle Street, and through the Caldew Gate, to Morton, the streets being lined with people, whose demeanour was for the most part friendly.



[Photo, R. Borrow, Darlington.]

The Great North Road.

The Great North Road Pilgrimage to London left Newcastle on June 18th, starting from the Haymarket, where Dr. Ethel Williams put forward the present political situation of the Suffrage question, and explained the objects of the march. Over a hundred members of our Societies in Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Gosforth and Benton, Tynemouth, S. E. Wansbeck, Jarrow, Chester-le-Street, Hartlepool, and Hexham, carrying banners and preceded by a band and decorated motor-car, marched through the busy thoroughfares and over George Stevenson's famous High-level Bridge through Gateshead, Low Fell, and Lamesley, to Birtley. The streets were lined with men, women, and children, who had come out to see the Suffragists "who were walking to London." Some of the workers acted as scouts and bicycled on to Birtley, where crowds turned out to welcome them. Too impatient to await the main body, the inhabitants at once demanded a meeting, and a dray, filled with barrels, which was standing in an open space served the purpose of a platform, Miss Beaver and Miss St. John taking the meeting. As soon as the Pilgrims arrived at the other end of

Birtley, where the Bowling Green made an ideal spot for a second meeting, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Biltcliffe, and Miss Sheard took up their stand, and when the sound of the hooter marked the close of the dinner-hour and the speakers suggested adjourning the meeting, the women declared that they must hear more. In the evening a demonstration was held at Chester-le-Street with two platforms, Miss Sheard, Mrs. Biltcliffe and Dr. Ethel Williams at one, and Miss St. John, Miss Beaver and Mrs. Black at the other.

The following morning our procession marched out of Chester-le-Street, again accompanied by its baggage waggon and motor-car, passing through and holding meetings at Chester Moor and Plawsworth, to Durham, a Cathedral city and University town. As happened at every town and village along the route, an enormous crowd appeared, which was addressed by Miss Beaver, Miss St. John, and Miss Pressley Smith, who had come to us from Edinburgh at an hour's notice to replace one of our own speakers incapacitated by a bicycle accident. The first part of the meeting was absolutely orderly, as the University students had not been able to make up their minds to leave their dinners unfinished; but halfway through the proceedings,

having attended to the wants of the inner man, a band of them came to the Market and sought to force their way through the crowd in the hope of a rag. But the workmen in the crowd had no mind to have their meeting disturbed, and forming a close ring round the platform kept the students at a distance, and we learned the following day that not only were they defrauded of their amusement, but certain of them had their ardour cooled at the conclusion of the meeting by being ducked in the river.

Friday was the heavy day. The Pilgrims resumed their march, their numbers being augmented by members from the Societies at Shotley, Sunderland, and Consett, members of the last carrying red, white and green bouquets and headed by banners presented by the Misses Peile, who followed in a motor. The whole village of Croxdale turned out, and big meetings were held there and at Tudhoe Colliery, where some of the cycle corps were left to hold a meeting while the main body pushed on to Spennymoor. This was the one place where any opposition was encountered. There stones greeted us, but owing to the fact that neither men nor boys can throw straight, at any rate at Suffragists, no one was hit except one small girl belonging to the village, and before Miss Beaver had been speaking long the crowd was perfectly orderly. Two magnificent demonstrations were held that evening at Bishop Auckland and at Shildon, and at the latter place the police told us that had they known there would be such enormous numbers they would have prohibited the holding of any meetings, and consoled themselves by saying that as the meetings were perfectly orderly no harm was done. We had intended to have only one platform in each town, but the crowd extended so far that it was impossible for any voice to reach to the edge, and in both places a second platform had to be set up. At Bishop Auckland Miss Beaver, Miss St. John, Miss Sheard, and Councillor Ben Spoor played at Box and Cox, and speaking first on one platform and then another held the audiences for over two hours. At Shildon Miss Dring, Miss Pressley Smith, and Mr. Price played the same game.

We had been warned by several people that Bishop Auckland proposed to give us a warm reception of an unpleasant nature, and mounted police turned up to escort us in. Warm the feeling was, extraordinary enthusiasm being shown and not the slightest effort of disturbance being made, though one or two told us they heard of a riot being planned, adding that our presence showed that the symbol of courage carried by the Suffragists was no sham. The following morning the Shildon Society, joined by members from Bishop Auckland, turned out in fine style, many of the members of the neighbouring Societies as well as those who had started out a day or two earlier marching out to the inspiring strains of the local band, the members of the I.L.P. and a gaily decorated waggonette bringing up the rear. In spite of the heat, the Pilgrims firmly resisted the temptation to ride and proceeded on foot through the beautiful village of Aycliffe, guarded by a magnificent Norman Church. The village green made an excellent meeting ground, and the place, with its sole water-supply a central well, from which every drop has to be carried to the different houses, made an excellent text for Miss Sheard's remarks.

At Harrogate Hill the Pilgrims discovered that the possibilities of tea were scanty, but a generous member of the Darlington Society, Mrs. Boyd, kindly gave hospitality to the whole body of marchers. Here the Darlington contingent, headed by a brass band, joined us, and the procession quickly reformed and marched into Darlington to enormous crowds. Again, as at Chester-le-Street, Shildon, and Bishop Auckland, one platform was found entirely inadequate for the crowd, and although the police refused to allow us to have four, the baggage waggon made a second. The Darlington Society has further arranged a Suffrage Service in the Parish Church. The pilgrims met on Sunday morning outside the Church, and marching to the front, crowded the several rows which had been reserved for them. The Vicar of Darlington, the Rev. David Walker, Rural Dean, preached a magnificent sermon on the text, "By this shall all men know ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." There was not a vacant seat in the church, and the entire congregation listened with intense interest. In the afternoon Miss Beaver spoke to the Young Men's Bible Class, while the Rev. T. C. Gobat, Miss St. John, and Miss Pressley Smith addressed yet another colossal crowd in the Market Place. A drunken man in the crowd attempted to interrupt, but on Mr. Gobat's suggestion that he should come to the platform and be exhibited as a sample of the men who have votes, order was restored. On Monday, we are marching out of our own Federation, but the North-Eastern is sending a number of its workers as far as Northallerton, and some even to Harrogate.

We are leaving the area of the North-Eastern Federation

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reluctantly, because we feel that we cannot have a better reception than we had in Northumberland and Durham. At every town through which we have passed, the entire population has turned out to the meetings. The local societies have provided hospitality for every pilgrim for every night, and all our societies have taken some share in supporting the National Union on this occasion, whether by marching or by giving donations. Another very satisfactory feature has been the collections at the open-air meetings, which have amounted roughly to an average of £3 a day. At Plawsworth an old working man came up to Miss Beaver, and urging her to take a collection, gave 1s. to start it. Another working man at Chester-le-Street told us he had not before been at a suffrage meeting, but now he had heard us, he knew "it must come." The Press have been most generous, the entire front page of the *Illustrated Chronicle* being devoted to pictures of our start, the *Evening* and *North Mail* also publishing other photographs.

MARGARET ST. JOHN.

Line of March.

(For line of march and dates of arrival see map. Below will be found the first and last halting-place in each section of the various routes, and the name and address of the Federation Secretary or Organiser in charge. The last halting-place given for each route is the point at which the London Society will probably take over the arrangements.)

Great North Road.

To-day the Pilgrims on the Great North Road will reach Ripon, in the North and East Ridings Federation, in whose area Miss Dutton, 4, Pavilion-terrace, Scarborough, is the organiser in charge.

SOME PILGRIMS ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.



[By permission of the "North Mail."]

West Midlands Federation.

Stoke to Kineton: Miss Watson, care of Miss Wright, Sutton Lodge, Solihull.

Oxford, Berks, Bucks, and Beds. Federation.

Banbury to Uxbridge: Miss Mason, care of Miss Dunnell, Chester-ton, Banbury.

West Country Road.

To-night the West Country Pilgrims will sleep at Plymouth, in the South-Western Federation, and remain there over Sunday. All correspondence regarding the route from here to Tiverton should be addressed to Miss Misick, 10, Higher Summerlands, Exeter.

To-morrow night will be spent at Harrogate, the last town on the line of route in this Federation.

West Riding Federation.

Wetherby to Sheffield: Mrs. Renton, 9, Park-lane, Leeds.

East Midlands Federation.

Chesterfield to Stilton: Miss Norma Smith, The Manor House, Melton Mowbray.

Eastern Counties Federation. (Three Routes.)

Fen District: Hunstanton to Barnet.
Central Eastern Counties: Cromer to Waltham Cross.
East Coast: Yarmouth to Romford.
Mrs. Kellett, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.

West of England Federation.

Wellington to Hungerford : Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Drayton, Beaufort-road, Clifton, Bristol.

South Wales and Monmouth Federation.

Blaenavon to Newport : Mrs. Streeter, 34, Stacey-road, Cardiff.

Oxford, Berks., Bucks., and Beds. Federation.

Newbury to Hounslow : Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Holly Lodge, Ash Vale, Surrey.

Portsmouth Road.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

Portsmouth and Bournemouth to Esher and Cobham : Mrs. Dempster, care of The Cottage, Cosham, Hants.

Brighton Road.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

Brighton to Vauxhall : Miss F. de G. Merrifield, 14, Clifton-terrace, Brighton.

"Kentish Pilgrim's Way." (Two Routes.)

Westgate to Blackheath. Sandwich to Blackheath. Mrs. Griffith-Jones, 88, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

The Watling Street Route.

The route along which pilgrims from the North-West are journeying to London abounds in varied interest. Now passing through populous manufacturing towns, now wending through some of the most beautiful scenery in England, the travellers are finding abundant reward for their enterprise, quite apart from the many opportunities for propaganda work which occur all along the route.

Women play an important part in the industrial life of Carlisle, most of the works employing a larger proportion of women than of men. Carlisle is the only town in England where the raw cotton comes in and the finished material goes out; it also manufactures biscuits and tin boxes.

"This is pleasant work for the girls. They sit, like Penelope, at a great web, unworried by the noise of machinery. Their pattern is pinned in front of them, their basket of coloured wools, clipped in right lengths, stands by their side; and when I saw them they were practising their songs for the Musical Festival, which occurs every spring, and takes large in the life of our factory girls."

On Saturday the Pilgrims arrived in the delightful town of Keswick, situated on Derwentwater, amid fine mountain scenery. They had come by a lovely lake road—passing through the old-world village of Braithwaite, where they had tea and held a meeting.

"In the ancient churchyard rest the remains of the poet, William Wordsworth. In old Dove Cottage he did most of his best work. Proceeding southwards, we skirt the beautiful shores of the Rydal Lake, and the old farmhouse, which was once the residence of Coleridge and De Quincey. Just up the hill from the main road is Rydal Mount, where the later years of William Wordsworth were passed."

On the 25th the Pilgrims arrived at Kendal. The first suffrage President of this society was the late Miss Mary Wakefield, well known as the foundress of the Wakefield Musical Festival.

By the time this number of THE COMMON CAUSE is in the hands of our readers, Pilgrims will be on their way to Lancaster. At Garstang—a tiny market town ten miles from Preston—they will stay over Sunday. There is no suffrage society at Garstang, but representatives of the Preston Society—which has about 180 members and a committee—will march to welcome the travellers.

On reaching Birkenhead, the road to Chester will be pursued. In this picturesque old town—dating back to Roman times—a meeting will take place in the evening. This, too, is sure to be a big affair, and the Pilgrims will certainly deserve the quiet and pleasant Sunday it is hoped they will have in this beautiful city.

From the rural scenery of Cheshire, the Pilgrims must next pass through a busy manufacturing district. Stoke Potteries is reached on July 9th, Stafford (famous for its boots and shoes and engineering works) on the 10th, and Rugeley, via Wolverhampton, on the 11th. The last mentioned town, now noted as a manufacturing centre (motor-cars, hollow-ware, tinplate-ware, &c.), contains a good deal of historical interest.

A correspondent tells us that seven shillings a week is the average wage of the women employed at Stoke. To these poor sweated workers the Suffrage Pilgrims bring a message of hope.

Wednesday and West Bromwich are passed through on July 12th, en route for Birmingham, in which town, no doubt, there will be a demonstration on a large scale. Thence the Pilgrims pass once more into a peaceful rural district. They will find much to interest them on the way; Solihull's fine parish church, with its crypt and sanctuary ring; Warwick's famous castle, and the quaint Leicester hospital; Stratford-on-Avon, with all its memories of Shakespeare.

Between Stratford and Banbury the Pilgrims will pass through a purely agricultural country, where there are practically no industries for women. At Knowle End the road from Kineton ascends Edge Hill—where the famous battle was fought in 1642. Pilgrims will enter Banbury on July 18th by the North Bar, and will probably disperse at Banbury Cross, of nursery rhyme fame, or rather at the new cross which has taken its place.

"Oxford," says a correspondent, "is too well known to need description." It will not be the first time that pilgrims have wended their way from Banbury to Oxford. A Pilgrimage went from Banbury to Oxford in olden days to salute Queen Mary.

The city can boast several distinguished Suffragists, among them Lord Hugh Cecil and Professor Gilbert Murray. Its Society, which is very active, numbers about six hundred members.

After spending the week-end in Oxford, the Pilgrims pass, via Tetsworth, into delightful "Beechy Bucks," visiting High Wycombe—where numbers of women are engaged in caning chairs for a mere pittance (2d. a chair, working out to about 2s. a week)—thence through Amersham and Watford to the outskirts of the Metropolis.

Certainly the Watling Street route offers plenty of variety—villages and lovely farmsteads, mountains, lakes, rich pasture land, arable and wood; towns affording good industrial conditions, and miserable sweated workers. But to one and all the Pilgrims carry a message.

[Owing to pressure of other matter this article has had to be cut down, and much interesting matter furnished by correspondents omitted.]

WILL any members who have not received RECEIPTS FOR PILGRIMAGE DONATIONS sent to the LONDON SOCIETY kindly communicate with the Secretary, 58, Victoria Street, as several donations and promises of help have been received WITHOUT ANY NAME AND ADDRESS BEING ATTACHED?

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THE COMMON CAUSE, JUNE 27th, 1913.—SUPPLEMENT.



(For other Maps, see future issues of THE COMMON CAUSE.)

Song of the Suffrage Pilgrims.

We publish again this week the words and music of the Pilgrimage Song. We must apologise for having said last week that the words were by Miss Tanner and Miss M. M. Green, instead of by Mr. H. Crawford and Miss M. M. Green.

Please note that the first word of the fifth line of verse four should be "then," instead of "men." We hesitated some time before checking this anxiety on the part of the printer to enlist the support of members of his own sex for our pilgrimage, but we felt that it was not necessary to alter the original version of the song in order to do this.

A good heart and a steady mind,
Our purpose clear in view,
And we will show our country now
What women folk can do.
From Land's End by the blue sea coast,
From far beyond the Tweed,
We march that all the countryside
May know the women's need.

CHORUS:—

And shall they scorn the women's voice
When we for justice cry?
We're marching in our thousands now
To know the reason why.

Outspoke our leaders every one,
A goodly band were they:
"We claim the right to serve our land,
And who shall say us nay?"
And we have heard our country's call,
Can we stand idle by?
If still we may not serve, we come
To know the reason why.

CHORUS.

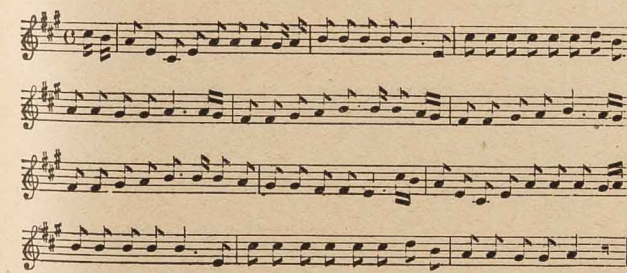
What do they fear who hold us back,
Who number half the race?
Do we the needful courage lack
To fill a worthy place?
The sex that toils in home and mill
That shares their smiles and tears,
The sex that graced our country's throne
For half a hundred years.

CHORUS.

From West and East we gather now,
But one in purpose set.
Oh! ye who need the women's vote,
We'll be victorious yet.
Then join the women of our land
And march with us to-day,
Come one and all, a dauntless band,
And who shall say us nay?

LAST CHORUS.

They shall not scorn our just demand,
Our freedom still deny;
We're marching in our thousands now
And this our reason why.



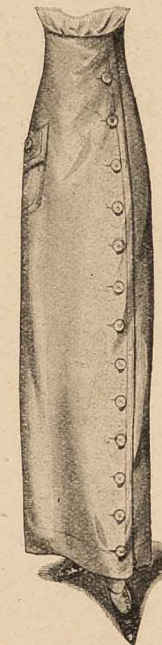
For useful articles of attire for the Pilgrimage, Messrs. Swan & Edgar are specially catering, as will be seen from the designs on this page. In the ribbon department they are stocking the National Union colours in two widths—2-in. wide at 9d. per yard, suitable for short ties, hat bands, &c., and 5 in. wide at 1s. 6d. per yard, suitable for millinery trimming, sashes, &c. As Messrs. Swan & Edgar are advertising the Pilgrimage by specially stocking the National Union colours, it is hoped that all members who can will pay a visit to their premises.

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Land's End Pilgrims.

The report of the start along the South-Western route which has been received at headquarters by no means bears out the exaggerated account of a disturbance at Camborne which has appeared in the daily press. Seven pilgrims started from Lands End, and before they reached Penzance were joined by members of the Penzance W.S.S., and escorted by a crowd of sympathisers, marched into the town. A crowded meeting was held here, and all the pilgrims were hospitably entertained. Marching on to Hayle, they were met by many friends from St. Ives, and two meetings were held. Camborne was reached in the evening, and a crowd of some 8,000 assembled. It was clear that a "rag" was hoped for, and Miss Fraser shortened her speech before trouble arose and drove to an hotel. Next morning a meeting was held in the square, and no attempt was made to molest the speakers, the crowd listening with much interest to an excellent speech from Miss Fraser, and giving the pilgrims a good send-off when they started once more on their way. At Falmouth the same evening another large meeting was held. The pilgrims remained at Falmouth over Sunday, again being entertained by Suffragists in the district.

Notes for Pilgrims.

We should like to take this opportunity of again thanking the Societies for the information which is still being sent to us with regard to places of interest on the various lines of route. The response to our requests, both for this and for suggestions for pilgrimage songs, has been so enthusiastic that it has been found impossible to acknowledge each individually. So great, indeed, has been the mass of material sent in that we have been unable to incorporate anything like the whole of it. The Press Department is, however, sending round notes to local papers favourable to the Suffrage cause. Will Societies and members please accept our thanks now, and rest assured that we are exceedingly gratified by the enthusiasm with which all the arduous work connected with the pilgrimage is being tackled.

Equipment for the March.

We are receiving a very large number of orders for haversacks, badges, and pennants, which we are executing as promptly as possible, taking those which we know to be urgent first. We would beg all the Societies to let us have their orders as soon as possible. The haversacks, in particular, take some time to make, and as we do not wish to be left with a large quantity on our hands, we cannot keep a very large stock.

Will Societies, therefore, send in their orders as quickly as possible, stating the latest date on which they should receive the things, and then trust to us to supply them in time without further reminder by wire. We should like to point out, however, that orders sent to the Secretary's private address on Saturday afternoon are apt not to be found till Monday evening, as she is going away for the week-end, and not given to returning home till after office hours on Monday, which means that the order cannot be attended to until Tuesday morning!

The Bath Road.

Will any members of the N.U. not belonging to one of the Federations taking part in the march of the West Country Pilgrims, who are planning to join the pilgrimage between Marlborough and Reading, as we suggested last week, please write to Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Holly Lodge, Ash Vale, Surrey, who will be very glad to receive all possible help. It will be remembered that the reason for making special efforts to get a large contingent together for this part of the route is that the ground here is almost unbroken by the N.U., so that we are very anxious to stimulate interest in our cause there.

Treasurer's Notes.

In the enormous mass of work that has to be done in organising the pilgrimage, we hope that no one is losing sight of the necessity of collecting funds.

This is a piece of work which claims the attention not only of secretaries, organisers, and other officials, but which might very well be done also by those who for one reason or another are unable to take an active part in the pilgrimage. A good deal has come in in response to our appeal, but much more is needed.

It has been suggested that some people might like to send some of their valuables to be sold for the benefit of the National Union. Any such gifts would be most gratefully received, and the articles would be disposed of to the best possible advantage. Perhaps some friends would kindly undertake the task of selling.

Wear the N.U. Colours.

We should like to ask every member of the N.U. to make a point during the weeks of the pilgrimage of never appearing in public without the N.U. colours. We want the public during the coming weeks to see and read of the Red, White, and Green wherever it turns.

Pilgrims should not omit to take a "Burberry" with them; a weather-proof garment is sure to prove useful before the march is over.

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Mrs. Stubbs on Anti-Suffragists.

The kitchen window of the Stubbs farmhouse has a wide view, immediately of a good portion of the delicious, rambling old garden, and of a corner of the farmyard and buildings; and further, of some of the Stubbs' fields, and beyond them, of the village on the hill. There is not a vestige of curtain to the window; Mrs. Stubbs needs every inch of the vantage ground it affords. However busy she may be, her lynx eyes never fail to see a small figure behind a gooseberry bush, or a raspberry or a currant bush, and there is never time for youthful stomachs to be filled to their hurt before mother has discovered and banished the delinquents; and that special corner of the farmyard over which the kitchen window looks is not selected by the farm hands as a "larking" or idling ground.

There is a path leading from the village over the fields on which the kitchen window looks, and as it is a path not only leading to the Stubbs' Farm, but to another bit of the village and to the railway station on the other side of the farm, it is a fairly well frequented path, though timid people who are afraid of Mrs. Stubbs' geese, and of the cattle who sometimes have to cross the path on their way from field to building, and fastidious people who object to farmyard surroundings and odours, usually take the high road, a little lower down the hill. One day lately, Mrs. Stubbs had brought her churned butter out of the dairy on to the big white kitchen table, in order to weight it up into pounds and half-pounds and to put the finishing touches. The dairy window has a poor outlook—merely on to a field—and the youngest boy was asleep on the settle, and needed an eye kept on him; and there were cakes in the oven which needed to be looked at occasionally.

Presently Mrs. Stubbs called out: "Arriett! Hast welly done? Be sharp an' mak' a road through! 'Ere's Mrs. Orthodox comin' across th' feighld, an' A know 'er's sure t' be comin' 'ere. 'Er never goo's past ar muck-midden without 'er's comin' 'ere. A wonder what 'er waants. 'Er ought t' know it's noo use axin' mae to give 'er summat for school treats an' mothers' meetin's an' things. 'Er knows A'm a Wesleyan, an' as A give aw as A've got to give to th' chappil."

By this time the Vicar's wife was at the door, being shown in by Harriett, the "wench," whose head was tied up in a red handkerchief, and who had a bag tied round her body.

"Good-afternoon, Mrs. Stubbs," said Mrs. Orthodox, politely, advancing into the freshly-cleaned, sweet-smelling kitchen.

"Good-afternoon," returned Mrs. Stubbs, with equal politeness, but not taking the hand which the Vicar's wife was hesitatingly holding out to her. "A canna shake 'ands—me 'ands are aw wet with the waater as A've to keep th' butter in. Sit deaun and mak' yersel awnom," pointing to Mr. Stubbs' armchair, in which the visitor seated herself.

After a little skirmishing, in the way of talk about the children and the weather, and the butter, etc., the visitor disclosed the object of her visit, much to the satisfaction of Mrs. Stubbs' curiosity. "We had a little meeting in my drawing-room the other day, Mrs. Stubbs," she said. "It was just a little meeting of my friends, and I should have invited you to be present, except that I know you have no time to spare in the afternoons."

"Neaw," was the reply. "That A doan. An' A'm none so fond o' foine drawin'-reaums, neether, an' A'm not awhoam

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among such as loikes 'em. Soo it was aw th' same, yo' seigh, as if yo' 'ad axed me, an' noobody's noo woss" (worse.)

"The outcome of the little meeting was," went on Mrs. Orthodox, "that a little branch of the Anti-Suffrage League was started, and though you couldn't come to the meeting, I am taking the first opportunity of asking you to join it, Mrs. Stubbs."

"A branch o' what?" asked the latter, as she added another pound of butter—having put the imprint of a rose, which was the distinguishing mark guiding purchasers to the identity of her butter when added to that of other farmers' wives in the chief shop of the neighbouring market town—to the rapidly growing host of pounds and half-pounds on a huge flat dish—"What's it aw about?"

"Why, of course, you know about the dreadful danger which is threatening us—the growth of the movement for votes for Parliament amongst so many of our deplorably unsexed women, do you not, Mrs. Stubbs? Well, this League exists to express our horror of these creatures, and to say that we do not want votes, and that we will not have them. Now I am—"

"Oh!" interposed Mrs. Stubbs, in a tone which arrested her visitor's attention, and caused her to look anxiously at her, "so that's it, is it? Yo' dunna waant votes yersels, and soo yo' dunna waant noo other wimmin t' 'av any. Wheigh, that's just 'aew my little nippers act'n wi' one another. One on 'em u'll waant summat; and though t' other 'as never thowt abeaut it, an' 'e doensna waant it, 'ea'll kick up a shindy abeaut t'other 'avin' it. But A dunna expect anythin' better wi' little lads. Thee'r on'y little savidges, an' it teks me 'ears (years) to mak' 'em seigh eaww nasty an' pig-'eaded it is on 'em t' act loike that. An' neaw yo' se'n as foine ladies loike yo' dunna know noo better neether! A shall begin t' think my lads are little engels, if grown-up wimmin wi' nothin' to dow canna act noo better."

A look of annoyance crossed the visitor's face, but she tried carefully to keep the feeling out of her voice, as she said:—

"You don't understand, Mrs. Stubbs. Women don't want votes, and we resent the idea of having them thrust upon us, and this League is to protest against that."

"Live an' learn!" said Mrs. Stubbs. "A didna know as thur wor any wimmin as waanted to protest agen votin'; bur as yo'n got a League, thur mun be, A reckon. But yo' munner sey as 'wimmin' dunna waant to vote, yo' know, becous that isna true. If wimmin didna waant a vote yo' wouldna waant a league to try to stop 'em. A dunna seigh much, shut away i' this willage, bur it strikes mae as other wimmin as waant a vote mun be gettin' pretty strung to mak' yo' set up another show to feigh 'em. Weigh canna yo' let 'em abeigh (alone)? Anna they anuf wi' them stoopid men i' th' Government, as anna sense anuf to seigh th' signs o' th' toimes, without a toothre (few) other wimmin as are tow lezy to be bothered wi' a vote, an' dunna care eaw the men mess'n along without 'em, settin' up for opposin' 'em? If ther tow adle t' waant t' vote thersels, they mit let other wimmin as known better what they're with (worth) abeigh."

"No, no, Mrs. Stubbs, you don't understand," said the visitor, impatiently. "We don't think women ought to vote—they're not fit. They'd bring disaster on the country—"

"It's noo use yer talkin' loike that," said Mrs. Stubbs, as she finished her last pound of butter, wiped her hands, and took her cakes out of the oven, "A avna patience to listen to it. A darsey yo' 'av a poor opinion o' the gentry wimmin—A dunna think much on 'em mesel—but it's noo use talkin' to a woman loike mae abeaut wimmin none beanin' fit for this or that. A know if A didna tek me share wi' Mestur Stubbs i' runnin' this farm it'd bea a poor ado wi' it. An' if A'm fit t' 'elp 'im t' run 'is farm, A'm fit t' 'elp 'im t' run 'is country. Yo' neadne come 'ere cavin' wimmin names—A'm thankful me lads arna in. A wouldna loike 'em t' listen to such rubbish."

"You persist in misunderstanding, Mrs. Stubbs," said the visitor, wearily, as she rose to go. "It is not a question of the inferiority of women. But they've burdens enough without voting. You, for instance—"

"Th' votin' dey's welly allis o' ah' market dey," said Mrs. Stubbs. "An' A 'ave t' dress up t' take me butter to market. It wouldna tek a minute t' stop th' 'oss at th' polling beawth, an' nip in an' put me cross an' th' peper. It's on'y once i' every four or foive 'ear. A'm pretty thrung, bur A'd squeeze it in some'eaw."

"Well, I didn't know you were a Suffragist, or I wouldn't have asked you to join, of course," said the visitor.

"A didna know it mesel," was the reply. "Bur A dow know anuf to know A amna a Anti-Suffragist, any'eaw. Good-afternoon."

ADA NIELD CHEW.

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Some New Books.

STUDIES IN FOREIGN EDUCATION. By Cloudeley Brereton. (George G. Harrap. 5s. net.)

The publication of a book dealing intimately and thoroughly with the main problems of education as apprehended at the present time in the principal foreign countries, must be regarded as a national service at a moment when the future of our own educational advance is in the melting-pot. Not only is the thorny question of Secondary Education treated in this volume with the frankness and exhaustiveness of a land-surveyor about to invest his own capital in the region of his exploration, but the shorter essays on "Rural Education in France," and "The Infant Schools of France" are full of suggestion for developments in our own country.

It is, therefore, a matter for surprise that Mr. Cloudeley Brereton evidently defines "education" when it reaches the "secondary" stage, as the training and instruction of boys only; the term "schools," in his most weighty essay, entitled "French and English Secondary Schools," being, without comment, used to convey the meaning of establishments for young persons of the masculine gender, and under the heading "Teachers," in the same section, mention is only made of masters of varying status. Yet the author is not unaware that mistresses and girl pupils exist in both countries under review, for he occasionally alludes, both in text and footnote, to the excellence of girls' schools as pioneers in educational reform.

But viewed—as it is intended—as a contribution to the literature of boys' education, the book is of the highest interest, for not only has the author unique knowledge of the inside conditions of school-life in England, France, Germany, and the United States, but he has the gift of summarising and contrasting his results with lucidity, and of stating his case with an absence of bias worthy of Herbert Spencer. He states the advantages of our English system of Secondary Education for boys, in the shape of "more sleep, longer hours for play, shorter hours for work," and "the whole tendency of the English school to keep boys young, often in the best sense of the word," but does not hesitate to denounce the shortcomings of our schools; the non-emphasis on intellectuality, the enslavement to a debasing examination system, and "the charlatism still too rife among our private schools," whereby "at present anyone in England, even a ticket-of-leave man," may open a school in this country, so that we are left with a clear-cut impression of things as they are in the better-class training establishments for our youth of the masculine gender. The French system of Secondary Education is treated with equal thoroughness.

But perhaps the most useful chapter in the volume to the practical English educationist of to-day is "Toward France or Germany? English Education at the Crossways," wherein the author indicates why the French rather than the German ideal should be our desideratum. "From Germany," he remarks, "we can in fact pick up a certain amount mainly in the mechanics of teaching. But here the matter ends. For inspiration and for the strengthening of certain national weaknesses, we must rather look to France. . . . What is frankly the main ideal of German education? Erudition. What is the main ideal of French? Culture. Which ideal is more wanted in England at the present time?"

L. Y.

TRAINING THE BOY. By William A. McKeever. (Macmillan, price 6s. 6d., pages 363.)

Mr. McKeever's book is a manual for the use of parents of boys, and, needless to say, much of his admirable advice and many of his practical suggestions apply to the education of girls as well as that of boys. The book is written for Americans by an American, and throws interesting sidelights on the particular difficulties that beset parents in the United States. The problem of vacation employment, for instance, must be a very real one where holidays last from June to October, and the author's various suggestions are extremely interesting to the English reader, and would, no doubt be valuable to the American parent. The chief fault of the book is that the outlook of the author appears limited. With many of his ideas it is impossible to quarrel, and his belief, for instance, in the

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importance of straightforward teaching in sex matters is admirable; but it is difficult not to feel that the boy trained in the manner he advocates would lack such things as appreciation of beauty, a sense of humour, and the faculty for knowing how to enjoy leisure.

"THE PETTICOAT COMMANDO." By Johannes Brandt. (Mills & Boon. 6s. net.)

An appreciative review of this book ends with the following sentence: "The writer is a splendid woman, worthy of the stubborn race she sprang from, and of the citizenship to which she has now come." Evidently, the reviewer, in his admiration for the women to whom General Botha said, "you have done and risked what even I would not have dared," forgot that "Hansie" and her companions are "Uitlanders" still in the land for which they ungrudgingly offered all they had to give.

The book is a transcription from a diary written in lemon-juice (and even so written, sufficiently dangerous to its owner) during the military occupation of Pretoria. It was the diary of an intensely patriotic, highly sensitive girl, living under alien rule, bitterly resentful of it, and of the sufferings endured by her countrywomen, who yet maintained under difficult circumstances a very high standard of personal honour and a certain fair-mindedness towards the enemy against whom she waged secret war. It was no child's play that she was engaged in. When the men of the inner committee of the Boer Secret Service were arrested, and lay under sentence of death, their place was immediately taken and their work carried on by the women who had been their associates; among those women were the author of the diary and her mother. Few men in the field had greater calls made upon their courage and mental endurance than had this girl of twenty-two, living in the nerve-racking atmosphere of Pretoria under martial law. D. P. I.

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Notes from Headquarters. **Harvey Nichols**

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
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Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary: MISS CROOKENDEN.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

The thoughts and energies of every worker in the National Union are now concentrated on the Pilgrimage, so that most of the business dealt with in "Notes from Headquarters" falls this week under the heading of the Pilgrimage.

Leicester By-Election.

A campaign has been started with as much energy as is possible to a very small staff. Our questions were submitted to the Liberal, Conservative, and Labour agents, before the candidates were adopted, and both Mr. Wilshere and Mr. Gordon Hewart have received deputations. The former summarised his position in the following words:—

"Under present circumstances, Mr. Wilshere feels that he prefers to defer a complete examination of the whole question." Mr. Hewart did not mention Women's Suffrage in his election address, but spoke favourably in his speech at the adoption meeting. To the deputation from the Leicester Suffrage Society he promised to urge the Government to make Women's Suffrage a part of its programme, but would not pledge himself to our third question (to oppose any further extension of the franchise to men so long as women are excluded).

No official Labour candidate was forthcoming, but the British Socialist Party decided at the last moment to run an independent candidate, Alderman Hartley. The National Union is doing propaganda work only. Had a Labour candidate been put forward early enough to make effective organisation possible, they would almost certainly have supported him (provided, of course, that he was personally satisfactory on the Women's Suffrage question); but their special staff of speakers and organisers who are employed for work in co-operation with the Labour Party are all engaged in important work elsewhere, and the Elections Committee did not consider that the circumstances justified their removal to take part in the contest at Leicester.

A Committee room has been opened at 21, King Street, with Mrs. Cowmeadow in charge. She and Miss Garlick have been holding large and successful meetings at midday and evening, and distributing literature which is eagerly received. There is a rather considerable rowdy element, which is a little difficult to cope with at times, as it is evidently unaccustomed to meet truthful persons, but in the main the thinking population appears favourable to Women's Suffrage, though opposed to militancy.

Dover By-Election.

The Liberals have now decided not to run a candidate at Dover, so that Viscount Duncannon is returned unopposed. His answers to the National Union election questions have not yet been received, but we are glad to find, on looking up our Parliamentary records, that when he sat in Parliament in 1910 he supported the Conciliation Bill of that year.

Hyde Park Meetings

The National Union held another excellent meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday, the speakers being Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Fawcett, and Miss Fielden. We shall be very grateful for more help in collecting "Friends" at these meetings. It is an opportunity which must not be missed, and we would ask all who can spare even a quarter of an hour to come and help. The meetings begin at 4 o'clock.

Press Report.

The amount of space given to events like the Congress at Buda-Pesth shows not only the "market value" of International Suffragism as current news, but is also a measure of the support the Suffrage cause may expect from different newspapers. The Manchester Guardian, of course, has given long telegrams; the Daily News and Leader has followed suit, although it made a somewhat serious error in stating in one of its headlines that the Congress was "for militancy," when referring to the attitude of the Congress towards political parties openly opposing Woman Suffrage. The Daily Citizen has given good space to special reports; the Daily Telegraph published a long article on the world-wide movement on the 15th, and the Daily Chronicle has had almost daily wires. Even the Morning Post

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and Times have relaxed their severity sufficiently to acknowledge the importance of the International Movement by publishing telegraphic news of the Congress. The provincial papers have supported the cause well in this respect, excellent reports and wires in the following papers having so far come under our notice: Nottingham Guardian, Yorkshire Post, Eastern Morning News, Scotsman, Huddersfield Examiner, South Hants Times, Newcastle Chronicle, Brighton Gazette, Northern Daily Telegraph (Vienna Conference), Eastern Daily Press, Hants Chronicle, Glasgow Herald, Northern Daily Mail, Yorkshire Observer, Yorkshire Herald, and in Ireland the Belfast News Letter, and the Cork Examiner.

The Dundee Evening Telegraph and Post had an excellent editorial on Norway's recent action, which should be especially cheering to Scottish Suffragists.

The Pilgrimage is already popular with the Press, and the provincial papers in the neighbourhood of Societies now on the road, or about to start, are full of interesting paragraphs.

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Donations.

Mrs. Ryland ...	1 0 0
Miss A. Sharp ...	1 0 0
Mr. J. R. Tomlinson ...	1 0 0
Miss M. H. Haslam ...	5 0 0
Miss E. L. Rathbone ...	2 10 0
Lady Aberconway ...	5 0 0
Miss Allan ...	1 0 0
Miss F. R. Wilkinson ...	1 0 0
Cambridge W.S.S. (collected for East Cambs. By-election) ...	21 9 0

Affiliation Fees.

Aberdare W.S.S. ...	7 6
Tiverton W.S.S. (additional) ...	5 0
Neath, Briton Ferry, and District W.S.S. ...	5 0
Abergavenny W.S.S. ...	10 6

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We believe that this will be the most successful Summer Sale we have ever held, for the Bargains in every Section of the House are of an unprecedented character, and cannot fail to effect our object of making a thorough clearance of Summer stocks.

Ladies who regularly attend our Sales know from experience the unmatched opportunities they afford—but those who have not yet participated in any of these great periodical functions are specially invited to walk through our Salons and inspect the Bargains and compare our Values.



Costume Skirts.

The "OXFORD" (as sketch). This Skirt is made of the remnants of this season's tweeds, Cheviots, and suitings, in plain colours and stripes; also navy and black suiting, and fine black, navy, and cream chevrot. It has the new lap seam and is fastened with large bone buttons to tone. Several of the largesizes have box-pleated backs. Sizes: Waist 24, 26, 28, Lengths: 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42. Sale Price 14/9, W., and O.S. Sale Price 14/9

A Bargain in Tailor-made Suits.

The "STYLE" Well-cut Coat and Skirt made in grey striped suitings, also black navy, and cream coating, serge. Coat lined satin merv. Available in three sizes: S.W., W., and O.S. Sale Price 59/6

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Peter Robinson Ltd

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News from the Societies and Federations.

Manchester and District.

A series of meetings have been arranged in the Crewe constituency by Mrs. Powell, who writes that the first of these, held in Sandbach Market Square, June 12th, was considerably upset "by the militancy of the audience. We were pelted with oranges, etc., not to mention the sweepings of the market which had been held on the square earlier in the day—and were at last obliged to abandon the meeting; but we went there again the next day and held meetings in the streets. In the evening we got together the interested and formed a branch of the N.U.W.S.S." Other meetings in the constituency have been highly successful.

WILLASTEN.—June 10th—Speaker, Miss Pemberton—Mr. Denley, I.L.P., in the chair. The largest suffrage meeting held in Willasten; and resulted in another branch being started.

SHAVINGTON.—June 17th—Miss Pemberton on what law-abiding societies are doing. Chair, Mr. Denley. Another new branch formed.

SANDBACH.—Market Square—Joint Suffrage and Labour meeting—Miss Pemberton and Mr. Standing—Chair, Mr. Denley.

CLITHEROE.—In this constituency the I.L.P. Federation has organised a series of ten meetings throughout the division. Mrs. Annot Robinson has advocated the claims of suffrage and has done much to support and sympathy of the fine audiences which have gathered in Nelson, Colne, Clitheroe, Winehall, and Chilver, while Miss Muriel Whitehead had a good meeting at Padiham.

BLACKBURN.—On June 10th a very largely attended "At Home" was held in the Town Hall, Blackburn. Councillor Wright Robinson presided, and Miss Ashton gave the address. A number of new members were added to the local society.

BOLTON.—Women's Suffrage Association. The annual meeting was held on June 10th. During the past year the Association has doubled its members, numbering now over 500. The F.W.S. scheme has been started, and there are about 300 Friends and nearly 40 visitors. About £70 has been spent during the year, chiefly on meetings and advertisements of various descriptions. A good deal of money has been subscribed to the Pilgrimage Fund, and at least a dozen members propose to march some part of the way.

BRAMHALL.—The first annual meeting was held on May 29th, at the Bramhall Grammar School. Mrs. Phyllis was in the chair, and concluded her remarks by reading a resolution passed by the women voters of New Zealand concerning the British Government in not extending the franchise to women. Mr. Pilkington Turner moved the resolution that the officers and committee should be re-elected. Miss Young proposed that the name of the Society should be changed to the Bramhall and Cheadle Hulme Society for Women's Suffrage. Some new members were proposed and duly elected.

FARNWORTH.—The first annual meeting was held steadily for the past few weeks. It has entered for the Common Cause competition, has taken a great interest in the Pilgrimage, and hopes to have a good contingent in the procession in Manchester on July 5th to walk behind the new banner. On June 12th, at a well-attended members' meeting, Miss Darlington gave a lucid and detailed explanation of the arrangements for the Pilgrimage. In the absence of Mrs. Harold Barnes, the chair was taken by the Rev. C. R. Simmons.

MACCLESFIELD.—A meeting of members was held at the Alexandra Café, Macclesfield, on June 14th. The President, Mrs. Walter Greg, was in the chair during the earlier part of the evening, the Rev. W. E. Ireland being invited to take her place later. The South salter and Hulme suffrage Clubs are still holding very successful meetings. The following speakers have kindly helped at the meetings: Mrs. Hillier, Miss Pemberton, and Mr. F. S. Barnes. The annual picnic will be held this year at Marple on July 19th.

Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Atack, and Mrs. Brierly, of the Manchester Society, are organising another Men and Women's Club in Ancoats. The first meeting will be held on July 1st in St. James-the-Less School, when the speakers will be Councillor Margaret Ashton and Mrs. Muter Wilson, the chair will be taken by the Rev. A. Dale, Vicar of the Parish.

A successful American Tea was held at Mrs. Chapman's, Levenshulme, on June 12th; £9 was raised and given to the Manchester Society. Open-air meetings in all parts of Manchester have been very successful this month, and a similar campaign is being arranged for July. The following speakers have given their help: Miss Margaret Ashton, Councillor Johnston, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Mrs. Norbury, Mr. J. Crane, the Rev. L. Herford, the Rev. W. Whitaker, Miss Hatton, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Councillor Longden, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Hale, Miss M. E. Taylor, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Hillier, Mr. McKellan, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Forest Hewitt, and others. During the month a large number of Trade Unions have passed resolutions in support of Women's Suffrage.

MARPLE.—The annual meeting was held at the Girls' Institute, Mrs. McLaine in the chair. ROMILEY.—A most successful open-air meeting was held on May 23rd. Mrs. A. N. Chew was the

speaker, and addressed an interested audience of over 20. Mr. McKellan presided.

WILMSLOW AND STIAL.—A Sale of Work was held at Overhill, Wilmslow Park, on June 11th, £28 being raised.

On June 18th Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson addressed a members' meeting in the British workman's Hall, Wilmslow, and gave particulars of the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage. Several volunteers to walk, at any rate, on the first day's march from Manchester to Stockport.

East Midland.

LEICESTER.—Mrs. Cowmeadow arrived on May 26th for a month's campaign, several meetings having been arranged beforehand. On May 23rd a meeting, mainly intended for teachers, was addressed by Mrs. Cowmeadow and Miss Agnes Dawson, President of the Teachers' Franchise Union. Mrs. J. G. G. of the Borough Education Committee, taking the chair, several new members joined, and the value of the meeting was apparent in the excellent reports which were published in the three daily papers and most of the weeklies. Mrs. Cowmeadow also addressed a resolution calling on eight Women's Adult Schools (one of them twice), two B.W.F.A. Missions, the Unitarian Women's friendly society, and a girls' class at a Congregational Sunday school. Women's Cooped, and the Guild had no date available, but two members of the Guild, Miss Leadbeater and Mrs. Dilks, held parlour meetings, which were well attended. It was very encouraging to see the young ladies who are taking in the great social questions which are so closely bound up with the suffrage movement. About 200 Friends' cards have been signed.

Only one factory meeting was held in the Dryad Cane Works during the dinner-hour, the men's questions and comments being particularly noteworthy.

Four drawing-room meetings have been held, the first by Miss Reach, Mrs. Pickard, and Mrs. Durrad jointly, and the others by Miss Evans, Mrs. Grevcock, and Miss Clephan. We gained some twenty new members.

The campaign culminated in two great events. On June 17th there was a public meeting at South Wigston, Sir Victor Horsley presiding. Mrs. Cowmeadow taking as her subject "Women's Suffrage: A National Need," proposed a resolution calling on the Government to introduce Women's Suffrage at the earliest opportunity. Miss Gillins seconded.

Mr. J. M. Gimson, J.P., Mr. H. T. Durrad, and Mr. Sige (the last-named representing the National Union of Railway Workers) spoke in support. Following usual questions and short speeches, Sir Victor closed with a stirring address on the true significance of Adult suffrage. The resolution was carried nem. con. by a large and enthusiastic audience. Over forty Friends' cards were signed, and others will probably follow.

On June 19th the Summer Fete in the garden of Mrs. G. H. Ellis took place. Lady Horsley opened the Fete. Two plays—"Miss Appleyard's Awakening" and "Lady Buttery and Mrs. MacBean"—were much appreciated. Most of the goods left over from the Nottingham Bazaar were sold, besides others given since, and a handsome profit was realised.

Mrs. Cowmeadow has now been detailed to take charge of the bye-election work, and she is remaining another week doing work of a much more public character than most of that described above.

KETTERING.—A garden meeting was held at Bryn Haf by permission of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickstead. Fru Anker spoke on Women's Suffrage in Norway and Miss Norman Smith on the Pilgrimage.

KNUTSFORD.—The annual meeting was held on May 28th at the King's Coffee-house. Mrs. H. Cheetham was elected Hon. Secretary and Miss Hoffman Hon. Treasurer.

West of England.

BURNHAM.—On May 28th, public debate on the Suffrage in the Town Hall—Miss Helen Fraser in favour and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon against—Chairman, Mr. F. Spencer. The resolution: "That the Parliamentary Franchise be now extended to women" was carried by 61 to 78. Two and a-half dozen COMMON CAUSES were sold.

CHELTONHAM.—May 29th, a splendid meeting in the Town Hall, at which Mr. Lawrence Housman gave a clear, logical, yet ardent exposition of the Suffrage case. Lady Isabel Margesson in the chair. Mrs. Swiny seconded the resolution, which was easily carried. A good collection was taken. An announcement was made of the Pilgrimage.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Successful meeting on June 12th, at which Mr. A. Daniell, of Bristol, took the chair, and gave an excellent address. Miss Fraser, in the course of a most convincing speech, emphasised the constitutional side of the question, a correction greatly needed after Mr. Maconachie's speech of the previous fortnight, in which he referred only to the militant side. Twenty-nine "friends" and two new members were enrolled, and a collection of £1 13s. 6d. was taken.

MIDSOMER NORTON.—May 13th—good meeting—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser—Chair, Miss Blackstone. CHARD.—May 14th—Excellent meeting—Chair, Rev. F. Langdon, Membury Vicarage. Speaker, Miss Fraser.

CREWKERNE.—May 15th and 16th—Two drawing-room meetings at Mrs. Baker's Wayford Manor—Miss Fraser—about fifty members and friends joined.

LLANLUNY.—May 17th—Chair, Miss Blackstone—Speaker, Miss Fraser. Meeting disorderly; speaker unable to get in a word; but Mr. Prentice, J.P., kindly allowed Miss Fraser to speak at his house later in the evening—about 20 present.

RADSTOCK.—May 21st—Debate—Chair, Vicar of Radstock, Miss Fraser v Miss Pice. Resolution lost; first ever held in the place.

MELKSHAM.—May 22nd—Excellent meeting—Chair, Mr. A. Smith, of Melksham—Speaker, Miss Fraser.

COUTHAM.—May 23rd—Speakers, Miss Blackstone and Miss Fraser—Excellent meeting. Best thanks due to Miss Hart, Miss Mayo, and other ladies who kindly provided the hall.

LUZKNEY.—May 24th—Good meeting—Mr. Elsam, of Yorkley, in the chair—Speaker, Miss Fraser.

TAUNTON.—May 27th—Two meetings, at which Miss Fraser spoke—Both encouraging.

CHILFENHAM.—May 28th—Chair, Rev. I. Cripps, of Swindon—Miss Fraser. Local supporters proposed and seconded vote of thanks. Twenty three members and friends joined, and a collection of 18s. was taken.

TROWBRIDGE.—May 29th—Chair, Rev. Sanders—Speaker, Mr. Baillie Weaver.

MARLBOROUGH.—May 30th—Miss Fraser. Thirteen members joined, and a collection of £1 14s. was taken.

PORTISHEAD.—May 30th—Mr. Baillie Weaver. Best thanks due to Miss Hall, who defrayed all expenses.

Societies have been formed at Marlborough and Sherborne, and others are being formed at Chippenham, Westbury, and S. Somerset. Altogether 100 members have been formed in the hitherto untouched places, and about 50 in districts where there are societies already. The collections taken amount to nearly £6 all told.

South Wales and Monmouth.

NEWPORT.—June 14th, Plasterers' Union—Mrs. Streeter—14 "friends" joined. June 15th, Railway-men's Union—Mrs. Streeter—30 "friends." June 18th, Drawing-room meeting—Fru Anker, Mrs. Streeter—Chair, John Macardley, Esq.—10 new members.

West Riding of Yorkshire.

BRADFORD.—The annual meeting was fairly well attended, Mrs. Renton making a rousing speech dealing with the Pilgrimage. A series of garden-parties are being organised by the Committee for June to interest members and others in the Pilgrimage, and to add to the Pilgrimage Fund. The Trades Unions are being canvassed and pressed to pass resolutions in favour of Woman's Suffrage.

The COMMON CAUSE competition is in full swing; many new helpers having been found.

Huddersfield.—The annual meeting took place on May 1st. Miss Siddons was re-elected President. Miss M. Johnstone was elected Treasurer, and Mrs. Studdard re-elected Hon. Secretary and Press Secretary. The usual Suffrage resolution was put, and carried.

DEWSBURY.—An open-air campaign was held here on May 28th and 29th. Mrs. Cooper addressed large meetings in Dewsbury Market Place. The audiences were orderly, and questions were asked. Mr. Ben Turner and Councillor Myers also spoke on the 29th. Eight "Friends' cards" were signed.

ILKLEY.—The Ilkley Society has held three members' meetings since its formation on March 31st, at which interesting papers have been read on subjects relating to the Suffrage. The meetings will be discontinued during the summer, but will be re-organised for the autumn. The Society has secured for its first President Mrs. Rabagliate, a lady whose mother was one of the first half-dozen pioneers of the Suffrage movement.

SHEFFIELD.—Open-air campaign, April 22nd, evening, at the Workhouse Gates, Firth Park—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper—Chair, Mrs. Pryce Jones, L.L.M. April 23rd, noon, at Hadfield's Works—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper—Chair, Mr. A. I. Thatcher. 8 p.m., with the same speaker, at the Althercliffe Baths' corner—Chair, Mr. A. Short. April 24th, 3 p.m., at the Queen's Monument—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper—Chair, Mr. Hawkins. 8 p.m., with the same speaker, at Duke Street, Park—Chair, Mr. J. Rothele. April 25th, 7 p.m., at Abbey Ln. (I.L.P. meeting)—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper—Chair, Mr. Hawkins.

April 26th, noon, at Vickers's Works—Speaker, Mrs. Earp—Chair, Mrs. Helliwell. The above meetings were large and orderly, much literature was distributed, and more asked for. The workmen at Hadfield's and Vicker's attended in thousands, and were absolutely sympathetic.

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

RECEPTION TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 3.30 to 6.15, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chair: MISS EDITH PALLISER.
Speakers: THE HON. MRS. SPENCER GRAVES, Delegates from the Buda-Pesth Conference, MISS C. MARSHALL (Hon. Parl. Sec. Discussion. N.U.W.S.S.), Speech on "The Pilgrimage," MRS. CORBETT ASHBY, M.A. Tea, 6d.

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WAKEFIELD.—Open-air campaign, May 20th, 12.45, at Calder Vale Road—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper. In the evening at 7.30, same place and speaker, May 21st, 12.45, at Westgate End—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper. At 7.30, at Bull Ring, with the same speaker. All these meetings were very well attended, and in each case the resolution carried.

Eastern Counties.

BISHOPS STORTFORD.—Drawing-room meeting at Chantry Mount School, May 27th—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mrs. Brett. Thirty-five were present, and six members joined. Five shillings' worth of literature and badges sold. GREAT YARMOUTH.—Garden meeting, June 15th—Speaker, Miss Waring. Three new members joined. There was a collection of 1s. 11d., and nineteen copies of COMMON CAUSE were sold. WELWYN. Members' meeting, May 27th—Speakers, Miss A. Villiers. Seven copies of COMMON CAUSE sold. STEVENAGE.—Members' meeting, May 28th—Speaker, Miss A. Villiers. Five copies of COMMON CAUSE sold. HITCHIN.—Members' meeting, June 2nd—Speaker, Miss A. Villiers. IDEFORD.—Meeting at Adult School, June 4th. Women's class—Speaker, Mrs. Walter. KNEBORTH.—Members' meeting, June 6th—Speaker, Mrs. Reed. FELIXSTOWE.—Members' meeting, June 13th—Speaker, Miss Creak—Chair, Miss Place. Money promised for the Pilgrimage. THE COMMON CAUSE is sold every week in the principal streets. WOODBRIDGE AND HARWICH.—Miss Creak addressed meeting, on the Pilgrimage, June 16th and 17th. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—A fortnight's campaign amongst the villages was undertaken by Miss Garlick and Miss Stacey. Successful meetings were held at Brampton, Fen Stanton, Warboys, Somersham, Burythorpe, and Yaxley. Crowds of 200 or 300 assembled and listened with attention, the only small audience being at Yaxley. Two members and nineteen "friends" joined. LETCHWORTH AND DISTRICT.—Drawing-room meeting at Baldock on June 5th—Hostess, Mrs. Edgell—Speaker, Lady Frances Balfour—Chair, Lord Lytton. Six new members joined and eleven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Collection, 10s. 3d. BUNTINGFORD.—Technical Institute, June 5th—Speakers, Lady Frances Balfour and Lord Lytton—Chair, Miss M. Sugden. Twelve members joined, nine friends, and eleven copies of COMMON CAUSE sold. Collection, £1 6s. WESTMILL.—Afternoon meeting, May—Speaker, Miss M. Sugden—Chair, Mrs. W. A. Fordham. Two members joined and one friend. No collection was taken. BRENTWOOD.—A meeting was held, June 4th—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mrs. Renton. Six members joined.

Bristol.

Meetings have been held at the following: St. Andrew's Park, May 20th—Speaker, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross. St. Paul's, May 21st—Speakers, Mrs. Usher, Miss Sturge, Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Spencer, Hamilton's Rooms, May 22nd—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Rev. C. P. Wilson. Totterdown, May 24th—Speakers, Miss J. M. Barrett, Mrs. Willis, Bedminster, June 24th—Speakers, Mrs. H. C. Hicks, Mrs. A. Daniell, St. Paul's, June 5th—Speakers, Mrs. H. C. Hicks, Rev. A. S. Rashleigh, Bedminster, June 9th—Speaker, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Bedminster (Chessels), June 12th—Speakers, Mrs. Talbot, Miss A. Tanner, 5, Berkley Square, Clifton, June 17th, afternoon—Speakers, Fru Anker, Mrs. Burrow Hill, Collection, £4 8s. 6d. Evening—Speakers, Fru Anker, Rev. Canon Talbot, Collection, £1 2s. 6d. St. Paul's, June 18th—Speaker, Miss E. Sturge. A great effort has been made during the past month to raise money. The following methods have been tried with much success:—"Give and Take" Teas held by Mrs. Hole and Mrs. Tanner. A Whist Drive by Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, and a Cake and Apron Sale by Mrs. Borthwick on May 27th, June 3rd, May 30th, and May 28th respectively. We should like to recommend the heroic example of a lady who has given up Punch in order to take in COMMON CAUSE regularly.

MEETINGS.

GATESHEAD.—May 19th—St. Mary's Mothers' Meeting—Miss Sheard. May 20th—Mrs. Watson's "At Home"—Miss Sheard. May 21st—Office "At Home"—Mrs. Walter Black. Friendly Societies' Council—Miss C. M. Gordon. May 22nd—Office "At Home"—Miss Dring. HETTON-LE-HOLE.—May 22nd—Masonic Hall—Miss Dring. RYHOPE.—May 23rd—Open-air—Miss Pressley Smith. Gateshead Railway Works—Open-air—Miss Sheard.

SEAHAM COLLIERY.—May 24th—Open-air—Miss Pressley Smith and Miss St. John. Open-air—Miss Pressley Smith and Miss St. John. FRAMWELLGATE.—May 24th—Meeting held conjointly with I.L.P.—Miss Dring. Two meetings, May 25th, at Mineau Lodge, Littleburn, and conjointly with the I.L.P. of Durham district. MID-DURHAM.—SACRISTON.—May 26th—Miss Pressley Smith—Open-air. MID-DURHAM.—May 26th—In the Store Hall—Miss Pressley Smith. SOUTHWICK.—May 26th—"Labour and Citizen"—Mr. Wallhead and Miss I. S. A. Beaver. MID-DURHAM.—May 27th—Open-air—Miss Pressley Smith. GATESHEAD.—May 27th—Debate, 23, Oxford Terrace—Mrs. Bitcliffe, Miss Sheard, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. HOUGHTON.—May 27th—Bell's Café—Miss Pressley Smith. FERRYHILL.—May 27th—Meeting held conjointly with I.L.P.—Miss Pressley Smith and Miss Dring. GATESHEAD.—May 28th—Office "At Home"—Miss Pressley Smith. HETTON-LE-HOLE.—May 28th—Masonic Hall—Miss Pressley Smith. HEXHAM.—May 28th—Abbey Hotel—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. STOCKSFIELD.—May 28th—Temperance Institute—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. NEWCASTLE.—May 28th—Office—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. GATESHEAD.—May 29th—Office "At Home"—Miss Pressley Smith. HOUGHTON.—May 29th—I.L.P. Branch Meeting—Miss St. John. JARROW.—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. WEST CORNFORTH.—May 29th—Miss Sheard and Miss Dring—Chair, Mr. Jack Herlits. GATESHEAD.—May 30th—Railway Works—Open-air—Miss Sheard. MURTON.—May 30th—I.L.P. Branch Meeting—Miss St. John. SEAHAM HARBOUR.—May 30th—Londonderry Café—Miss C. M. Gordon. HOUGHTON.—May 31st—Central Committee and Delegates' Meeting. Open-air Meeting—Miss St. John. Mr. Richardson. SEAHAM HARBOUR.—May 31st—Open-air—Miss Sheard. SEAHAM HARBOUR.—June 1st—Meeting held conjointly with I.L.P.—Speakers, Miss Dring, Mr. Shotton, of Ruskin College. GATESHEAD.—June 2nd—B.W.T.A.—Miss Sheard. JUMLEY.—June 2nd—I.L.P.—Miss St. John. DARLINGTON.—June 2nd—Annual Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. FRAMWELLGATE MOOR.—June 2nd—Open-air—Miss C. M. Gordon. FENCE HOUSES.—June 3rd—Open-air. MURTON.—June 3rd—Open-air—Miss St. John. HETTON.—June 4th—Masonic Hall—Miss C. M. Gordon. SEAHAM COLLIERY.—June 4th—Open-air—Miss Sheard. GATENSCHAW.—June 4th—Meeting—Miss Dring—Resolution demanding a Government measure. HYLTON.—June 5th—Miss St. John, Mr. Robson, Mr. Gull. CONSETT.—June 5th—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. CHESTER-LE-STREET.—June 5th—Annual Meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. GATESHEAD.—June 6th—Railway Works' Gates—Miss St. John. DURHAM.—June 7th—Conference of Suffrage Workers with Durham I.L.P.—Miss Gordon, M.A., Miss Dring. GATESHEAD.—June 7th—Garden Party—Miss I. S. A. Beaver. MID-DURHAM.—June 7th—Conference, Shakespeare Hall, Durham. SEAHAM HARBOUR.—June 7th—Miss Sheard. MORPETH.—June 8th—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Alice Low. SHILDON.—June 8th—Miss Alice Low, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. SHIRBURN HILL.—June 9th—Meeting held conjointly with I.L.P.—Miss Gray, Miss Dring—26 COMMON CAUSES sold. WITTON GILBERT.—June 10th—Meeting—Speaker, NORTH-EASTERN FEDERATION.—June 10th—Annual Meeting. NEWCASTLE.—June 10th—"At Home," Tilley's New Rooms—Lady Howick, Miss Alice Low, Miss C. M. Gordon. WALLSEND.—June 10th—Miss Alice Low. JARROW.—June 11th—Miss Alice Low, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. Meeting in Mechanics Hall—Miss Low—10 new members. DURHAM.—June 11th—Miss Alice Low, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. HYLTON.—June 12th—Meeting—Miss Dring. MONKSEATON.—June 13th—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Campbell Shellacres—Speaker, Miss Beaver—Good collection for the Pilgrimage. Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Alice Low.

SUNDERLAND.—June 16th—Meeting of the Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Miss Sheard—24 new members—Many Friends' cards signed. OATENSHAW.—June 16th—Meeting—Speakers, Miss Beaver, Mr. Moll. The same speakers held a second meeting that night at Willington. SACRISTON.—June 17th—Open-air Meeting—Dr. Ethel Williams—Miss Sheard. Two new members. BISHOP AUCKLAND.—June 17th—Miss Alice Low, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. NEWCASTLE, BIRTLEY, CHESTER-LE-STREET.—June 18th—Pilgrimage Demonstrations. PLAWSWORTH, CHESTERMOOR, DURHAM.—June 18th—Pilgrimage Demonstrations. SPENNYMOOR, SHILDON, BISHOP AUCKLAND.—June 20th—Pilgrimage Demonstrations. DARLINGTON.—June 21st—Pilgrimage Demonstration.

Scottish Federation.

The largest open-air meeting ever held in Perth was successfully carried through by the Perth, Bridge-of-Earn, and Stone Branch of N.U.W.S.S. on Friday, June 6th. Miss Mariel Matters was speaker, and Mr. J. S. Saunders, President of the Perth Young Scots' Society, occupied the chair. Miss Matters had a magnificent reception from an audience numbering over 3,000, and for almost an hour she held the close attention of her hearers. At the close of the speech a number of questions were put and answered. After votes of thanks to the speaker and Chairman had been accorded on the motion respectively of the Rev. John Slater, Stone, and Miss J. Mitchell, Exeter Bank, Stone, the meeting was brought to a conclusion by three rousing cheers for Miss Matters. Fears had been expressed that recent militant demonstrations might have caused trouble with the crowd, but these fears proved groundless, and the meeting proved in every way a triumph. FALKIRK.—Under the auspices of the local branch of the N.U. of Women's Suffrage Societies a successful garden party was held in the grounds of Laurieston, E.C., Manse, until the arrival of the Chairman—Rev. George Scanlon—Mr. J. Stoddart presided, and in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Robb extended a hearty welcome to all present. Miss Mariel Matters, from New Zealand, gave a highly interesting and instructive address. The question, she said, of a year or two's delay in obtaining the vote did not count for so much. Women's emancipation was proceeding all the time. At the close the Rev. Mr. Scanlon proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, which Mrs. Yuill, of Westquarter, seconded. Tea was served in the grounds, the local company of Boy Scouts acting as stewards. Provision had also been made for the amusement of the guests, and the Laurieston Band discoursed music to the delight of all present.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27. WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.—London Society's Reception. 3.30-6.15. Speakers, N.U.W.S.S. Delegates returned from Buda Pesth, and others—Speech on "The Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage." 3.30-6.15. NORTH WEST HAM.—Garden Meeting at the N.W. HAM Progressive Club—Chair, Alderman J. Hurry, J.P.—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury (Member of the Ex. Com. N.U.W.S.S.), R. F. Cholmeley, Esq. LAMBETH.—Tension Street, York Road, Waterloo—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Jameson, Miss Rinder. MUSWELL HILL.—Open-air Meeting, The Exchange—Speakers, Miss W. A. Elkin, Mrs. H. J. Baker. ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.—Entertainment and Meeting at St. Andrew's Parish Hall, Carlisle Place (near Victoria Station)—Speaker, Miss J. H. Thomson, M.A.—One act play, "The Ideal Woman" 8.30. MONDAY, JUNE 30. W. SOUTHWARK.—St. George's Circus—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Stanbury (Ex. Com. N.U.W.S.S.), Mrs. Watson. FINCHLEY.—Drawing-room Meeting, 1, Cavendish Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.—Hostess, Mrs. Wood—Speaker, Miss Rinder 8.0. TUESDAY, JULY 1. HAMMERSMITH.—The Grove—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Goddard, Miss P. Fawcett. WESTMINSTER.—Meeting at the Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James's—Speaker, The Lady

Frances Balfour—Chair, The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves. HAMMERSMITH.—Meeting of the Labour Representation Committee, The Grove Hall—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward 5.0.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

BATTERSEA.—Garden Meeting at 146, Lavender Hill, S.W.—Hostess, Mrs. McDade—Speakers, The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell. BRIXTON.—South London "At Home," Trade Union Hall, 30, Brixton Road, S.W.—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham on "Wasted Energy: A Cause of Poverty"—Chair, Mr. Frank Briant, J.P., L.C.C. EAST AND WEST ST. PANCRAS.—Arlington Road and Park Street—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Gloyd, Miss Hewitt. CLEKENWELL.—Meeting of the Independent Labour Party at 41, Exmouth Street—Speaker, Mrs. Baker 8.0.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

NORTH ISLINGTON.—Garden Meeting at Highbury Hall—Chair, The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russel—Speaker, Miss E. Palliser 7.30.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

BLACKHEATH.—Debate at the Red House, Dartmouth Grove—Hostess, Mrs. F. E. Duckham—Speakers, Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon—Chair, R. H. Green, Esq. WALWORTH.—Surrey Square, Old Kent Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Sargeant, Miss R. Young 8.0.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

CLAPTON.—Garden Party, Moreton Lodge, 117, Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E.—Hostess, Mrs. J. Bishop—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Rev. Hugh Chapman—Chair, Sidney White, Esq., LL.D., B.A. 3.30-6.30.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

HAMMERSMITH.—Discussion Class, Hampshire House Club, Hog Lane—Speaker, Miss O'Malley 10.45.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

CLAPHAM.—Meeting of the Women's Own, Stormont Hall, Stormont Road, Congregational Church—Speaker, Miss R. Young. ENFIELD.—Garden Meeting at St. Matthew's Vicarage, South St., Ponders End. KENYINGTON.—Claylands Road, Clapham Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss D. E. Brown, Miss M. Goddard 8.0.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD.—Meeting for Canvassers at Grayshot, Fox and Pelican—Open-air Meeting at Headley—Speaker, Miss Norah O'Shea 7.0. EDINBURGH.—"At Home" Meeting at 40, Shanwick Place 4.30.

OXFORD.—Open-air Meeting at Ifley 7.30.

MANCHESTER.—Garden Party Meeting at the White City—Speakers, Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Ann Robinson, G. G. Armstrong, Esq. PLYMOUTH.—Meeting at Corn Exchange—Speakers, Miss Helen Fraser and the Pilgrims 8.0.

JUNE 28.

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD.—Open-air Meeting at Beacon Hill Road—Speaker, Miss Norah O'Shea 7.0. MANCHESTER.—Garden Party at Mrs. Hillier's, Oakholme, Alexandra Park—Speakers, Miss Margaret Ashton and G. G. Armstrong, Esq. 3.30.

Garden Party at Mrs. Sutton's, Broughton House, Broughton Park—Speakers, Miss Hutton, Dr. Vipont Brown, and others. MANCHESTER.—Meeting by Sacred Trinity Church, Salford—Speakers, Miss Margaret Ashton, Mr. Fenner Brockway 8.0.

NEWCASTLE.—Seaham W.S.S. Outdoor Meeting—Chair, Mr. Jennings—Speaker, Miss C. M. Gordon. District Committee for Houghton-le-Spring Constituency at Silksworth 6.0.

DEVONPORT.—Open-air Demonstration, Victoria Park, Millbridge—Speaker, Mrs. Garstang—Meeting in connection with Pilgrimage in Market House 3.0. PRESTON.—Meeting in Market Place—Chair, Canon Butler, 2.30. Same place—Chair, Dr. Whitly 7.30.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Pelton and Perkinsville Working Men's Club—Speaker, Miss Sheard 7.0.

JUNE 30.

OXFORD.—Garden Meeting at St. Hilda's Hall—Hostess, Miss Burrows. BERWICK.—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Fru Anker 3.30.

SPENNYMOOR.—Meeting at Page Bank—Speaker, Miss Dring 6.30. BRISTOL.—Meeting at 1, Berkeley Square—Sale of Paintings 11-6.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT.—Garden Meeting Parkhill, Bagshot—Speaker, Mrs. Cooper 4.0. MANCHESTER.—Meeting in the Didsbury Suffrage Club Room—Speaker, Miss Cox and others 7.45.

JULY 1.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Meeting at Pelton Fell Lodge, D.M.A.—Speaker, Miss Sheard 7.30. SPENNYMOOR.—Meeting at Ludhoe Colliery—Speaker, Miss Dring 7.0.

JULY 2.

SPENNYMOOR.—Meeting at Sherburn Hill—Speaker, Miss Dring 7.0. MANCHESTER.—Cake and Apron Sale, by permission of Mrs. Schuster, at Kent House, Victoria Park 3.0. LEAMINGTON.—A Garden Meeting at St. Bees, Northumberland Road—Speakers, Miss

Huckwell, Miss Watson (Pilgrimage Organiser) 3.30. CHAS. DR. KING'S SUTTON.—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Miss E. Browne 5.0.

JULY 3.

HORSHAM.—Annual Meeting at the Black Horse Hotel—Speakers, Sir William Chance, and Miss Norah O'Shea—Chair, the Hon. Lady Johnston. Collection for the N.U. Pilgrimage Fund 3.0.

AYR AND TROON.—Public Meeting in the Portland Street U.F. Hall, Troon—Speaker, Fru Anker "Woman's Suffrage in Norway"—Chair, Rev. G. L. Brander, B.D. 3.0.

DARLINGTON.—Garden Party Meeting at Polam Hall—Hostess, Miss Lockwood and Mrs. Baynes—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson 3.30.

JULY 4.

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD.—Open-air Meeting at Ravensdale, Portsmouth Road—Speaker, Miss Stoehr 7.0.

For the Pilgrimage.

How to Make a Collecting Box.

A collecting-box can be made quite easily out of any convenient-sized tin, such as those in which cocoa or mustard is sold. First, the paper label must be removed by soaking in water, then, with a sharp instrument and a hammer, make a slit in the lid large enough to admit a card. The tin now requires decorating with strips of paper in the colours. The literature department of the N.U. supply large envelopes in red, white, and green that are most suitable for this purpose. Cut the envelope in strips and paste the green piece with "Non-Militant" at the top on one side of the box and the red piece with "Non-Party" on the other side. This will leave a small space at each side to be neatly covered with white paper. The top of the box must next be laid on the centre portion of the envelope on which the words "National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies" appear. Great care must be taken that the slit comes between the lines of the print. Next draw a pencil line round, and cut out neatly and paste on to the top of the box. When the paste is quite dry the hole may be made in the paper and the box is ready for use, and can stand on the mantle-piece in a conspicuous position as a constant reminder of the Pilgrimage Fund and a convenient receipt for threepenny-bits. A box for collecting at street corners can be made on the same principle, but should, of course, be larger and smaller biscuit tins, such as those in which wafers are sold, would be suitable for this purpose. For actual use during the Pilgrimage a bag will be found much more convenient, and can be made from the wide tricolour ribbon.

To Horse Owners.

From the Press Department.

The National Union is hoping to send me on Pilgrimage as its special correspondent, and press commissioner during the summer months of the year to London, and the Press Department has decided to send me on horseback, so that I may be able to take notes and photographs from a point of vantage, and be sufficiently mobile to reach telegraph and post offices expeditiously—and because I am old-fashioned enough to prefer a horse to a motor-car. Can any member of the National Union lend me a horse? That is a tall order, I know, because I have kept ponies of my own—when I was abroad. But I ask them to remember that I am a practical coachman of some experience, having acted in that capacity for three months on end last summer with the National Union's van, and also on inland tours in Japan, and to inform them that I have never yet let a horse down. I hope to get hospitality for the horse in the stables of supporters along the route, and failing that I would be sure to see that he only put up at respectable inns where the stables were clean and airy. I also want a bridle and saddle (not a side-saddle), and I would like an old military campaigning knapsack that could be attached to the saddle. I shall probably join the Watling Street Pilgrims somewhere between Birmingham and Oxford, and I hope to make arrangements with two daily papers to "feature" the Pilgrimage during the last week. VERA C. CHUTE COLLUM, Press Department, N.U.W.S.S.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help The Common Cause.

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

THE NATIONAL UNION

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

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district. I herewith enclose cheque postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription.

Name (Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.) Address (in full.)

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

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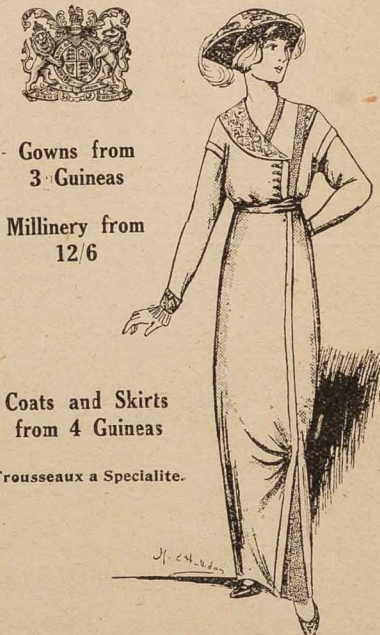
Our Supporters.

All Members are asked to pay particular attention to the Announcements of the Sales in the paper this week. The firms mentioned below have been loyal supporters of the Common Cause, and we hope that all Members will write for these SALE CATALOGUES, as by so doing they will undoubtedly not only find some excellent bargains therein, but will materially help the Common Cause.

- Messrs. ANDERSON, ANDERSON AND ANDERSON, 37, Queen Victoria Street, and Charing Cross, S.W. Messrs. BURBERRY, Haymarket, S.W. Messrs. DERRY & TOMS, High Street, Kensington, W. Messrs. GORRINGE, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. Messrs. HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, S.W. Messrs. WILLIAM OWEN, Westbourne Grove, W. Messrs. PETER ROBINSON, Oxford Street, W. (who have sent us a beautifully illustrated catalogue.) & Messrs. SWAN & EDGAR, Piccadilly Circus, W.

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES, Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement, 3d. and 6d. For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application. ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

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Gowns from 3 Guineas

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Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column, and a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words will be made. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, July 2nd, 3.30 p.m. **CLUB TEA.** "Women's Work as Poor Law Guardians," Mrs. Torrey, P.L.G. Hostess, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, P.L.G.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Public Meeting, Caxton Hall, Wednesday, July 2nd, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers, Dr. Josiah Oldfield (on "Food, Fasting, and Freedom"), Miss Nina Boyle. Chairman: Captain Carey, R.N. Admission Free.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN will lecture on "THE REAL DEVIL," Monday, June 30th, 8 p.m., Portman Rooms, Baker Street. Chair, Miss Nina Boyle. Tickets—2s. 6d. (numbered and reserved) and 1s. (reserved), from W.F.L., 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

TRUTH ABOUT WHITE SLAVERY.—Mrs. Hugo Ames, of the International Private Commission, will reply to Mrs. Billington Greig's article in the "English Review" every night of the week from June 30th to July 6th at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, 7.45, before the White Slave Play.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d.; 2 insertions, 1s. 3d.; 3 insertions, 1s. 6d.; 6 insertions, 2s. 9d.; 13 insertions, 5s. 6d. Every additional ten words, 6d. extra per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, and all payments for Advertisements should be made to The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL.—University Hall, St. Andrews. 11th-25th August. Lectures and classes four hours daily. Bracing air; sea-bathing, golf, tennis. Terms (board, lodging, and tuition), 35s. a week.—Apply, Secretary, Suffrage Summer School, Scottish Federation, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

GENERAL.

LADY BETTY French Millinery and Blouses. Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices. 19, Queen's Rd., Bayswater. Close to Tube and Metropolitan Railway.

ELOCUTION AND VOICE PRODUCTION. MISS ESTHER WALKER (Pupil of Miss Nora Conway) is open to engagements for At Homes, Concerts, &c., and can receive a few Pupils. Application by Letter to—MISS ESTHER WALKER, West Hill Lodge, Lower Terrace, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

LADY BIRD: White Slave Traffic. 7d. post free. At all Suffrage Shops. Key Publishing Co., Rist. Vulcan House, Ludgiate Circus. John Cameron Grant speaks of "this moving story" by Mrs. H. Ames, of the International Private Commission.

MRS. NICOLSON, MILLINER (late of 27, Manchester Street), 42, Manchester Street, W. Renovations undertaken. Sketches copied. Letter orders carefully carried out.

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

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

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

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TYPEWRITING.—Suffragist undertakes typing every description cheaply.—Typist, COMMON CAUSE Office.

POSITIONS VACANT.

LADY requires vegetarian cook-housekeeper, country cottage. Daily help given.—Miss Cheape, Great Streele Farm, Framfield, Sussex.

TWO sisters or friends wanted to do entire work of convenient house; pneumatic cleaner, gas oven, washerwoman; no uniform; Suffragists and Nonconformists preferred; state age, salary, photograph.—Humphreys, Caerycae, Chester.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

AIREDALE TERRIERS for sale.—Three fine pedigree pups, thirteen weeks old. Good bone and coat, perfect health, intelligent. Five guineas to good homes. Profits to Pilgrimage Fund. Apply, letter first, to Miss Sterling, 18, Sheffield Terrace, London, W.

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

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

GLOVES.—Speciality, Chevette Suede at 3s. 3d. pair, three pairs, 9s. All orders post free.—87a, Addington Street, Ramsgate.

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SMART BLOUSES.—Make yours of genuine Irish linen fabric—"Flaxella." Dainty and durable; 200 patterns and catalogue free. Beautiful shades; latest designs; fast colours. Write to-day.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

TO LET.

EDINBURGH.—Small, pretty, furnished House to Let; August-September; suit 3 ladies. Moderate rent to careful tenants.—Miss Boyle, 1, Upper Dean Terrace, Edinburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE for July and August, or part; close to sea, bathing, golf; 2 sitting, 5 bedrooms, bathroom; 6 guineas a week.—Mrs. Mairet, "Broadlys," Saunton Sands, N. Devon.

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LADY AND HUSBAND require two furnished rooms and attendance, with use of bath. Kensington district preferred. Moderate terms. Box 1,794, "C.C."

WHERE TO LIVE. (Town.)

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

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

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnauburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate. Also Comfortably Furnished Rooms, for Ladies or Gentlemen. 3, Osnauburgh Terrace. Tel.: 820 North.

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WHERE TO LIVE. (Abroad.)

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