# The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Societies.

Registered as a Newspaper.

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## Notes and Comments.

#### The Pilgrimage.

Money and promises are coming in well for the Pilgrimage, but much more is wanted. We ought to outdo ourselves this summer, just to show that nothing can make us down-hearted! We publish elsewhere an account of the way the Somerville students at Oxford are working to raise funds, which should prove to everyone that where the will exists, the way can certainly be found. It does one good to go among the women's colleges at any time. One cannot believe in depression or even delay when one is there. The spirit is so fine, the enthusiasm

The organisation of the Pilgrimage routes is still being worked out, and many of the details have yet to be fixed. Songs should be sent in to the N. U. Offices by June 10th at latest, as some of the more distant federations will be actually setting out on the 18th. A suggestion has been made that an adaptation of "O, Who will o'er the downs so free?" would make a good marching-song—but the adaptation has not been sent! Will someone try? And will they forgive The Common Cause for the strange caricature it made last week of the title of the song—

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, But his soul goes marching on "?

Questions have also been asked about dress, especially as to the correctness of wearing grey. Grey is one of the shades specially recommended by the Pilgrimage Committee, and since there seems to be a certain amount of misunderstanding still as to these recommendations, we beg to point out that their as to these recommendations, we beg to point out that their object was not to make each individual look as nice as possible, but to ensure some degree of uniformity. There is no one colour of which every member of the N. U. has a costume, and it was not desired that Pilgrims should be put to unnecessary expense in buying a uniform. The only alternative was to banish colour altogether, except the N. U. searlet, white, and green, in badges, haversacks, and banners. Therefore black, white green and pays blue were chosen and surely almost. white, grey, and navy blue were chosen, and surely almost everyone has some garment in one of these shades.

#### Well-deserved Honours.

Our heartiest congratulations to Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson on their appearance in the Birthday Honours List.

#### Report on the Jury System.

We deeply regret that neither the Majority nor Minority Reports on the Jury System have any recommendation on the recommendation on the glaring anomaly that women are not eligible for service, but, on the contrary, recommend that the husbands of women rate-payers should be eligible instead of them. Women alone in this country have not that fundamental right of the free—the right to be tried by their peers. In spite of the fact that many offences tried in our courts are offences in which sex is liable to bias the judgment—such offences as wife-beating, assaults on women, and so forth—men, and men alone, give the verdict. And when women complain of this injustice, they are met with the insulting assurance that men are more more in the the insulting assurance that men are more merciful to women than women would be to each other! Women have no desire to than women would be to each other! Women have no desire to see the guilty escape because they happen to be women, nor are they able to understand why such "mercy" is not exceedingly cruel to the innocent. On the other hand, they believe that the administration of the law against wife-beating or other violence against, women, young girls, and even little children, would be considerably strengthened by the presence of women on juries. It should be noticed, however, that the Minority Report recommends the basing of the jury list on the Parliamentary register. This would ensure that the granting of the franchise to women would automatically make them eligible for service.

to women would automatically make them eligible for service

#### Women Solicitors.

We rejoice to see that four women are bringing actions against the Law Society, claiming to be examined for the profession of Law. Miss Bebb, Miss Karin Costello, Miss Maud Ingram, and Miss Frances Nettlefold—all winners of first-class honours at Oxford or Cambridge—are all bringing actions, but Miss Bebb's will be regarded as the test case. The case will turn on the interpretation of the word "man" in the Solicitors' Act of 1843. Miss Bebb's contention is that "man" here includes "woman," but the Law Society has consistently refused women admission, and withheld its support last year from the Bill then before Parliament enabling women to become barristers or solicitors. We wish success to Miss Bebb, both for the sake of the women who wish to practise as solicitors, We rejoice to see that four women are bringing actions for the sake of the women who wish to practise as solicitors, and—perhaps even more—for those who would profit by their services.

#### Women in the Civil Service.

We have received, shortly before going to press, a Memorial to the Prime Minister, which has been called forth by the fact that a Royal Commission is at present enquiring into conditions in the Civil Service. The signatories, whose names must command the respect of all, include Anti-Suffragists like Mrs. Humphry Ward, Suffragists of every shade of opinion, and men and women holding important offices at the Universities. We print the Memorial in extenso on page 146, with the names and titles of those signing it, and call the attention of our readers to its importance. We cannot too strongly endorse the plea that "the very great and continued extension of the authority of the State in matters closely touching the life of the people has led to a pressing need of women's services in administration." This is the feeling which informs the whole

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memorial. It goes on to urge that women should be appointed and promoted on their merits, as men are. There is at present a strong tendency to hold women unfit for higher and more sponsible work than merely typing, and the women-typists who begin at 20s., have no prospect of rising to really responsible and well-paid positions. This is bad for the women, and surely bad for the service. Very much better conditions can he had in other employments for really competent women, and t is not right that Government service should be the worst paid and (consequently) liable to be the worst served. No one asks that special provisions should be made in favour of women, and if they are not fit for better work than they have at present, they will not, and should not, get it. But promotion and recognition should be by merit in all good service, and the new activities of the State in domestic legislation imperatively demand the help

Women have a specially strong case for eligibility "to scientific and other specialist appointments, especially in State Museums," for the work done by women in research is past the tage of contemptuous disbelief. Names like those of Mrs. Strong, Miss Jane Harrison, Mrs. J. R. Green, Mrs. Hamm nd Mrs. Sidney Webb occur to the mind at once. Dr. Muriel Robertson has been appointed by the Government to an inquiry oto sleeping sickness; Miss Sargant is President of the Rotanical Section of the British Association; Miss Lorrain-Smith is the first authority in England on lichenology. In the name of common-sense, why restrict our area of choice to men when such work is being done by women?

#### Women and the "Spoils" System in America.

One of those things that give Suffragists a lift has happened in America. It will be remembered that ex-President Taft appointed a woman—Miss Julia Lathrop—to be the first Head of a New State Department, the "Children's Bureau." Miss Lathrop was, of course, a Republican, or Taft would not have appointed her. When Woodrow-Wilson was elected President, it was supposed that he would, after the American istom, remove the Republican lady, and put in a Democrat. Indeed, a Democratic candidate was at once put forward. The omen's clubs-those influential and public-spirited organisaons peculiar to American women—thereupon bombarded the resident with resolutions and letters, entreating him to confirm Miss Lathrop in her appointment, on the ground that she was far the best person to do it. After some hesitation, he

There will be many Americans, and not a few British, who will be surprised at the President's weakness in allowing so altry a reason as Miss Lathrop's genius for her work to overe the supreme importance of rewarding party followers with spoils of office. But to those who know that the women who ppealed for Miss Lathorp belonged to all parties, and insisted party being-for once-forgotten, in the interests of the children, the news is uplifting.

#### Release of Mrs. Pankhurst.

After four days' imprisonment (and hunger-strike), Mrs. ankhurst has again been released on leave. It is difficult to hagine anything much more horrible than this cat-and-mouse ss, or one more repulsive to every tradition of the Liberal It seems to be a battle between the Government and the ocial and Political Union, which of them shall do more harm their own cause by their attitude towards Women's Suffrage.

Meanwhile, the situation rapidly becomes tragic.

The Suffragette case is being tried. Mr. Edgar Whiteley (Manager of the National Labour Press) being charged with conspiracy before the Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate. The ase for the prosecution seems to rest chiefly on the plea that o publish the organ of the W.S.P.U. was to make oneself in some degree responsible for the policy of the Association

#### International Women's Suffrage.

Next week will see the gathering of Suffrage delegates from l over the world, to Vienna first, and then to Buda-Pesth, for he seventh International Suffrage Congress. We issue a pecial "International" number, that our readers may know w our movement has progressed in the many countries in which it is stirring public opinion, or has already achieved

The Tenth International Women's Conference met, in Paris, on June 3rd, under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen. Seventeen nationalities were represented.

## THE COMMON CAUSE.

1910 Gerrard.

Adelphi, W.C.

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

## "Solidaire."

We, when we open our eyes to the dawn of an African day, And hear anew the Voice of God as He passes on His way— "Let there be Light!" and there is light, clean as morn of the

Do we think of women who never see the wings of day unfurled? We, when we come to the good day's end, lean out to bless our God As He walks in the cool of the evening—we see the way He trod, Through the garden of infinite spaces, beyond the adoring stars—If wrong can live in a land like this, what might it be afar?

My sisters, pardon If in our garden Faint sound the sighing, The sorrowful crying-

The seas lie between us, The blue mountains screen us.

(From South Africa, The Woman's Outlook, April, 1913.)

It was Mrs. Josephine Butler, surely, who first said of womanhood that it was *solidaire*. She is the patron saint of all international women's movements, for she taught the unforgetable lesson that the wrongs of every woman are the wrongs of all women, and no woman can be outraged or oppressed but womanhood itself is the sufferer. She saw, early in her great warfare, that the problem to which she sought solution could never be solved by England alone, but must be linked on to the movement for reform in other countries, and advance made all along the line. In 1874 she set out for the Continent, and in-

augurated Internationalism among women. To-day, Labour itself-that great international force-is not more conscious of the solidarity of human happiness and pain than women are. It is significant that we have moved side by side in this matter. Labour has been sitting in International Congresses, breaking down the barriers of race once thought invulnerable, studying together the problems which everywhere await solution, and everywhere affect the welfare of the worker, whatever his nationality. But at the same time there has developed an equally strong sense of solidarity among women, who, breaking down the barriers of race and class at once, are everywhere seeking together the solution of problems which affect all women alike. The abolitionist Congress meets in Paris this week; the "Woman's Movement" will be studied in Stockholm next week by delegates from all over the world. The International Council of Women meets yearly in council. The International Women's Suffrage Alliance has met in London, in Stockholm, and this year in Buda-Pesth, with preliminary meetings in Berlin and Vienna. Delegates will attend from thirty countries, one coming even from far-off China. Side by side will sit the women who are still in the heat of the battle and the women whose battle is won. Australia sends her representatives no less than Great Britain. A hundred are coming from America, some from enfranchised, and some from still unenfranchised States. Their names are household words far from their own homes. Miss Jane Addams is one of them; Judge Lindsay another. Mrs. Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw are as well known in Europe as in America. An International Suffrage paper, Jus Suffragii, is read everywhere. Even in those countries where women are not asking for the vote, because representative Government in our sense does not exist, the woman's movement exists. In Turkey, in India, in Japan, women are asking for freedom. They will not be with us at Buda-Pesth, but their spirits are with us, and we strive the more valiantly because of the help we must some day bring to them. For we desire not political freedom only, or only for ourselves, but political freedom in order that we may win social and economic freedom also and for all. The world is shrinking

materially. Every advance in the science of transport and communication brings us closer together and destroys distance, so that by travel and by report, we know each other much better than we used. But spiritually the world is widening, for with that better knowledge comes the consciousness of the solidarity of human people, and the assurance that we can, no more as a race than as individuals, live, suffer, or rejoice alone.

race than as individuals, live, suffer, or rejoice alone.

Internationalism has already brought us not only a responsibility but a reward. For in these days when defeats come they are outweighed by victories. Suffragists in Great Britain rejoice over the advances made in America, and count up the gains for Suffrage as if they were their own. Women who already have the vote are watched with a sympathetic pride when they put it to worthy use. It seems—

"impossible that they should fail, so watched By gentle friends who make their cause their own."

And every reform won by the women of the Suffrage States counts for so much more than a victory for themselves. It is hailed and chronicled the world over by other women with the Suffrage battle still to fight.

No movement, we believe, can be so entirely to the good as this. It is, to begin with, very much more practical, in working for reform, to recognise the fact that humanity is solidaire. The nations are too dependent on each other to accomplish very much alone. The most sceptical reader of Mr. Norman Angell's great book is forced to admit the striking truth of his facts, even if they reject his conclusions. We are obliged, nowadays, to look at many of our problems from a wider standpoint than that of our immediate needs and interests. But beyond this is the incalculable advantage to all reforms of mutual understanding and respect. Nothing more forces itself upon one in all kinds of work than the impossibility of doing anything in an atmosphere of suspicion. Everything is possible where people trust each other's goodwill; but in the face of hostility and suspicion one cannot advance. In spite of the cynic, it is a fact that knowledge generally breeds, not hostility, but sympathy and It is because the different social classes know so little of each other that they are so rancorous and unjust. It is because the nations judge each other in the dark of ignorance that war is possible. Everything that makes for better understanding makes, not only for peace, but for progress. It makes common action possible, and common progress, and common war against wrong. International arbitration, international action against the traffic in womanhood, international codes of honour become possible only with increasing goodwill and knowledge of each other. The Woman's Movement is doing service, not only to women, but to all the nations, by their international meetings. They will not forget, when their immediate object is won, the days when they sat side by side in council, when they rejoiced over each other's victories and grieved over defeats; when every advance was a common joy, and every loss a common sorrow; when they learned that they

#### Suffrage Summer Schools.

The Suffrage Summer-Schools are very fortunate in their choice of place this year. Those who know Oxford with the knowledge of the student would perhaps not exchange the time spent within her walls for any other privilege that life has brought them. In spite of her step-motherly attitude towards her women-students, they would still rather be door-keepers in the University of Oxford than dine at the high table of Liverpool or Leeds! And the Suffrage School offers a chance not lightly to be missed, of study and comradeship in the very home of scholarship and beauty. Miss Dunnell has arranged a brilliant course of lectures and classes, and everyone who possibly can should send in her name to go to them.

By the way, the University Extension Summer-School will be going on at the same time. Its subject of study will be the history of France. From the list of lectures, comprehensive and interesting, the name of Joan of Arc is absent. Is this the way that men write history?

Of the Scottish Summer-School, at St. Andrews, Miss Crompton writes:—

"The University Hall has been secured for this purpose, and no more suitable place could be imagined. The Hall is surrounded by a large garden with tennis-courts, and commands a fine view of the famous golf links, hills, and the sea. St. Andrews itself is one of the most picturesque places in the kingdom, and the air is remarkably invigorating. The tuition will be carried on by experienced speakers and lecturers."

## In Parliament.

May 28th.

THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY BILL came up for second reading, and a very interesting discussion took place. The object of this Bill is to provide guardianship for feeble-minded persons who are not under proper care and control. Referring to the report of the Royal Commission on the subject of the feeble-minded, Mr. McKenna reminded the House that:—

"It was observed that there is a class of persons in this country who, by reason of mental defect, are not able to take proper care of themselves. Under the existing law they are not provided for under the Lunacy Acts, or under the Idiots Act, except in a certain measure. . . Not only have we a unanimous Report of a Royal Commission in favour of some legislative measure but I am not exagerating when I say that local authorities have been overwhelming in their petitions in favour of this Bill. I go further, and say that persons engaged in every kind of social work . . . have without exception recognised the need for some legislation of this kind. At this moment there are scores of thousands of people who, owing to mental defect, are unable to take proper care of themselves, and who might, if this Bill-were passed, live happy, and, within the limits of their powers, even useful lives. At present they are left, uncared for and unprotected, to live miserable existences, and become a source of degradation, misery, and poverty to others."

Objection to the Bill was made by certain members on the ground that it would interfere with the liberty of the subject; others called it an "Anti-Christian" Bill, and attacked it on the ground that it represented an experiment in eugenics; but, on the whole, the opinion of the House was favourable. It is noticeable that the experts, whose opinions were quoted in support of the Bill, were mostly women, Miss Dendy's letter to the *Times* being used again and again. According to Mr. Crookes, she is "the greatest authority on the subject."

The debate was continued on June 3rd. Its object—to protect feeble-minded persons for their own sakes, rather than to detain them for the sake of the community—was well and forcibly expressed by Dr. Chapple. Mr. Pringle opposed the Bill for the astonishing reason that it was "enlarging the possibilities for defeat" of the Government! Mr. Crookes well said that he had "never listened to a more barbarous kind of argument"

The Second Reading was carried by 273 votes to 96.

May 20th

DEBATE ON SUPPLY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—The most interesting suggestion in the debate was made by Mr. Ponsonby, who brought forward the view that the British Government should work, not by implication only, but by definite constructive action, in the interests of peace. He said:—

"More than 500,000 people are employed in the war service. The State does not spend 6d. in any effort to maintain or consolidate peace. I should like to see a department constituted in the Foreign Office."

Mr. Ponsonby's suggestion was a permanent committee—
"A Peace Department, for the consideration of constructive schemes for the consolidation of peace by international discussion, the study of international law, analysis of
the economic effects of war, and practical encouragement of all
kinds of conferences between nations." We regret that no
speaker took any notice of this most valuable proposal, though
several demanded better control of foreign policy by the House
of Commons, and Mr. Swift MacNeill loudly announced, what
many of us believe, that "war is the result of secret diplomacy."

It seems clear that the Congo atrocities are now a thing of the past. This is news that will bring unspeakable relief to us all. We congratulate the people of Belgium and their king.

May 20th

GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND BILL.—The debate on Scottish Home-Rule was remarkable for what was not said. No allusion whatever was made to the fact that this new body, set up admittedly to deal with local and not with Imperial affairs, would exclude women from its electoral franchise. If anyone really thought that Anti-Suffragists believed their own arguments, they might be surprised at the absence of any protest from Anti-Suffragists, however, have a right to be surprised at the absence of protest from their friends, and will be interested to hear that Mr. Adamson (Labour Party) had been deputed by his colleagues to explain their views, and was all ready primed with his speech and notice of an amendment to be moved including women. He was unable to catch the Speaker's eye, hence his silence. His opportunity will come again in the committee stage of the Bill.

SWEATED INDUSTRIES.—Under the Trade Boards Act, only four sweated industries were scheduled for a minimum wage, but the number could be added to by a Provisional Order, if it were accepted by Parliament. A bill is now before the House confirming certain Provisional Orders which extend the operation of the Act to other industries.

# The Women's Movement all over the World.

JUNE 6, 1913.

Since the last International Suffrage Congress was held, the cause of the enfranchisement of women has made steady progress all over the world. There have, it is true, been many disappointments; but everywhere a hopeful spirit prevails, and in several places notable victories have been won.

#### Norway.

In Norway—the first European country to enfranchise its women—the limited suffrage granted experimentally has worked so well that all parties in the State are prepared to extend it, so as to place men and women on an equal footing politically, as they already are with regard to the municipal franchise. Victory is regarded as certain, as the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution has unanimously recommended equal voting rights.

The following extracts from the Committee's Report appeared in Jus Suffragii, May 15th:—

"Lately during all discussions on the matter, it has been nearly unanimously admitted on all sides that the question has not been if equal suffrage should be granted, but when the universal suffrage should be given to women. Experience was wanted. It has come. For twelve years women have voted in public affairs in Norway. We believe that it has been for the public benefit. . In this country we have reached a stage in which all political parties agree in their programmes with the view that women should have the same right to vote as men."

The Universal Suffrage Bill will probably be passed this month.

#### Sweden.

In Sweden the Liberal Government's Suffrage Bill passed the Lower House by 14 votes last summer, but was defeated by the Opposition in the Upper House; even there, however, the Suffragists have gained 35 votes more than they received when the question was last discussed. The National Association, meanwhile, is constantly adding to the number of its local Societies, which indicates that Woman Suffrage is becoming increasingly popular in the country. Next year a large demonstration is to be held, for which preparations are being already made with great energy. The demonstration is being regarded with sympathy by the Liberals and Social Democrats, the Liberals, at their annual meeting, having made a declaration that the Liberal organisations, as well as the Liberal Press and the private members of the party, ought to help the women in their demonstration for political enfranchisement, by taking up the question at their meetings, by working for it in their Press, and in every way they could.

#### The Netherlands.

The announcement of the Government of its intention to lay before the nation a proposal for revision of the State Constitution, by which the male franchise is to be extended, while the women's claims are ignored, was received with intense indignation by a large section of the public. A strong but dignified protest was made by the National Woman Suffrage Association, and a big demonstration took place at the Hague on May 5th, the Concert Hall at the Zoological Garden being packed from floor to ceiling, parties of Suffragists from all over the country having travelled to the seat of Government to take part in this indignation meeting. The following resolution was passed nem. con., amid great applause:—

passed nem. con., amid great applause:—

"That this meeting, called by the N.W.S.A. on May 4th, 1913, at The Hague, having heard the motives of the Executive and several speakers, declares its indignant disappointment at the Government's proposal concerning electoral reform in the approaching revision of the Constitution, which by declaring momen—men's equals socially and economically—their political inferiors, ignores the movement, living and growing among Dutch women, that makes them claim their enfranchisement. This meeting is of opinion that the economical evolution in modern society brings the enfranchisement of women as a natural sequel, and that the Government, in proposing that women shall remain deprived of the vote, deliberately refuses to see the existing economic facts. Protesting indignantly against the reactionary Government proposals which will exclude women from citizenship for years to come, this meeting calls upon the Dutch nation and especially upon Dutch women of all opinions and classes to join in a protest against this arbitrary and injutious action of the Government, that stamps the whole female sex with inferiority, and requests the Executive of the W.S.A. to communicate this resolution to the Government."

Many of the leading daily papers championed the women's cause, publishing leading articles, and even cartoons, to show their disapproval of this fatal ignoring, on the part of the Government, of a movement which has been going on for 20 years. If the United Liberals are given a majority in the June elections, there seems a good chance that the women may be enfranchised under an Adult Suffrage Bill. If, on the other hand, the Clericals return to power, the constitution is likely to be amended without giving votes to women.

#### Belgium

Belgium, where the men have been striking for an effective vote and manhood suffrage, is too much concerned with the

uselessness of the labour vote under the present conditions of plural voting to trouble much about its voteless women. The Clerical majority is nominally in favour of womanhood suffrage, as a counterbalance to manhood suffrage, but its academic championship of the women is in reality more in the nature of a checkmate to the claims of the men than of genuine support of women's enfranchisement.

#### Denmark

In Denmark the Woman Suffrage question is going through an extremely critical stage. A short time ago, Woman Suffrage was included in a Liberal Government Reform Bill, which practically aimed at abolishing the House of Peers. This Bill passed the Lower House by a large majority, but was thrown out by the Upper House, not from any objection to Women's Suffrage, but as a matter of self-preservation. At the recent General Election the Democrats have obtained a victory, in consequence of which the Government have resigned. Should the Conservative majority in the Upper House now regard the result of the recent election as a mandate from the nation for the Reform Bill, Danish women will shortly be enfranchised. If, on the other hand, the Bill is again thrown out, owing to the peers' objection to reform of the Upper House, their chance will be postponed indefinitely; for the Socialists refuse to accept a Women's Suffrage Bill, except as part of a general Reform

#### Iceland

Iceland seemed, a little time ago, on the verge of enfranchising its women. So confident, indeed, were the suffragists of their success, that they did not even trouble to organise an agitation, all parties being favourable to the proposal. Unfortunately, however, the Bill was dropped, for fear that certain clauses (unconnected with woman suffrage) might lead to complications with Denmark, under whose suzerainty the Icelanders live; but it is expected that a separate Women's Franchise Bill will shortly be introduced.

#### France

France, though one of the most democratic countries in the world in many respects, is very backward as regards the political status of women, who have not yet won even the municipal franchise. This they are working hard to obtain, and the various societies for the parliamentary franchise are also active. The report read at the National Congress of the French W. S. A. on May 12th, breathed a hopeful spirit, and showed that the Association is rapidly growing.

#### Italy.

When the question of electoral reform was lately being discussed in Parliament, efforts were made to obtain the inclusion of women, deputations being sent to various Parliamentary groups. Many speakers in the Chamber advocated the women's cause, and declared themselves ready to vote for an amendment enfranchising women; but, as the result of the attitude of the President of the Cabinet, who declared that he would take the Bill back if woman suffrage was passed, the amendment was defeated

#### Spain.

Spain shows very little evidence of practical sympathy with Women's Suffrage, and the movement has an uphill task before it.

#### Portugal.

Portugal shows a more progressive spirit. It has passed several excellent laws favourable to women since the establishment of the Republic, and has a Reform Bill under consideration which would confer the franchise on women of twenty-five, on an educational basis; it passed the Senate last summer, but still has to go through the Lower House.

#### Finland

Opponents of Women's Suffrage are fond of pointing out the smallness of the results achieved in Finland by the women's vote. But it must be remembered that Finland is not free. The Russian Throne can override all the decisions of its Diet, and most of the excellent legislation passed by that Assembly since women have been enfranchised has been rendered ineffective.

#### Russia.

In Russia itself, liberty is yet to come, and men must win their own freedom before they are likely to trouble much about the enfranchisement of women. In Russian Poland the women's claims receive respectful attention from the Polish deputies to the Duma; but the country's present relationship with Russia precludes any chance of Women's Suffrage for some time to come.

Austria is one of the most backward of all European countries with regard to the Women's Movement, as there women are not even allowed to enter political associations; but there are hopes that this disability may soon be removed, a Bill for this purpose having already passed the Lower House.

#### Bohemia.

Bohemia, however, which stands to Austria in a somewhat similar relationship to that of Poland and Finland to Russia, is at least able to express its progressive views, since it has Diet of its own. Women have never been disfranchised in Bohemia, and they are eligible for Parliament, a right they seek to maintain by continually putting women up for election. Last summer they actually carried an election, but the successful candidate, Madame Nikava Kuneticka, a famous writer, was not allowed by the Governor of her constituency to take her place in the Diet—action which called forth strong protests in Prague.

#### Galicia.

In Galicia, Polish and Ruthenian women with a certain tax qualification may vote for members of the Diet through a male proxy. The Commission on Electoral Reform has, however, advised the abolition of this absurd restriction, and it seems almost certain that the Diet will give women the direct franchise. There seems a good prospect, too, that women will soon be eligible for Municipal Councils.

#### Germany.

Germany, where men complain of a fettered Parliament and an inadequate franchise, has done nothing in the direction of enfranchising women, though several Woman Suffrage petitions have been laid before Parliament and keenly discussed. More interest has been shown during 1912 than ever before, and more consideration to women's claims has been given by the Reichstag during the present Parliament than in former years.

Hungary.

The bad example of the "Mother of Parliaments" has, unfortunately, been followed by the Hungarian Assembly. In spite of the sympathy with which Women's Suffrage is regarded by Parliament and by the nation, the women's claims have quite recently been shelved, and a Reform Bill passed which leaves the women out, the Prime Minister, after a speech in favour of Woman Suffrage, requesting Parliament to put

the question on one side:—
"There is no shame in postponing W.S." he said, "as England, our most admired example for parliamentarism, shows that postponing the women's claims does not disagree with parliamentary principles." And the Committee, with much sympathy for the noble cause, put the question aside.

The position is thus described by Miss Rosika Schwimmer in Ius Suffragii:-

The position is thus described by Miss Kosika Schwimmer in Jus Suffragü:—

"Those of our friends all over the world who know already that the Parliamentary Reform Bill has become law without granting suffrage to women, surely expect us now to be violently angry, passion itely furious and entirely down-hearted. To be sure, we are angry and sad, but our spirits are not broken and we are not so desperate as you would expect us to be, without knowing the circumstances of our defeat. You remember, in August and September we were in the position of ladies invited to a dinner and waiting to see the gentlemen take our arm and politely escort us to our seats at the table. The Premier, several leaders of the Opposition parties and of the Press, offered us their arm, and we took it and were cheerfully moving towards the courteous bow, saying: 'And now ladies, sit down here before the door of the dining-room, but at the door the gentlemen are served. We are awfully sorry, because we know women have also stomachs to feel hungry; they even have to pay the bills for maintaining the dining-room and the food we are eating, but we cannot avoid helping ourselves before trying to keep you and your children from starvation. You may be sure, when we shall be completely satiated we shall be anxious to come and fetch you into the din ng-room. Please ladies don't hold our arms so tight, we really cannot conduct you now into the room, and besides, it is unwomanly to be so greedy. Be content, that your fathers, sons, husbands, brothers and sweethearts will be able to enter the dining-room. You, being the weaker sex, can endure hunger longer than we, who, as the stronger sex, cannot face longer the hardships of hunger.'

"Another bow and they slipped away into the dining-room, where there was plenty of room and of food for women as well as for men. In their greediness they unfortunately slammed the door not only before us women, but also before some hungry creatures of their own sex too. This makes us sure that they will have to open the

#### The Balkan States.

In the Balkans, as in all other countries where no action has yet been taken in Parliament, the agitation for women's enfranchisement has nevertheless made great progress, the women of Bulgaria and Servia having been particularly active, and their Suffrage Associations most energetic. During the war, however, this activity was temporarily transferred to more pressing objects. Mrs. Ella Sossanvitch gives the following account of Servian women's work for their country :-

Servian women's work for their country:—

"All the ladies on the committee (of the Suffrage Society) are so much taken up by the hospital work, or by the care for poor families, that one has absolutely no time for anything else.

Our President is chiefly occupied at present by a Home for poor fatherless children, who have been left without parents during the war. One of our Vice-Presidents is at Durazzo working as nurse in a hospital, she has left Belgrade after having organised the hospital of the Servian Sisterhood, a hospital which is considered as the best one in Belgrade, and which is run only by ladies. The other Vice-President is at Monastir helping the poor families by distributing money, garments, and so forth; many of the ladies on the Committee are gone as volunteer nurses all over the conquered regions, some to Bulgaria, and just now you can imagine how busy the nurses are receiving every day sanitary trains full of Servian wounded from Adrianople, and in a few days we may also expect them from Scutari."

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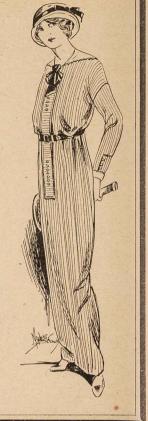
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#### British Dominions Overseas.

JUNE 6, 1913.

#### New Zealand.

Advance in New Zealand has been very rapid, and perhaps more striking than in any other country; but Suffrage papers have kept their readers specially well up-to-date on this subject, and as no new developments have occurred quite recently, we are devoting our space this week to news from countries where the progress of the movement has received less attention.

#### Australia.

Australia is an "all-Suffrage" country now, the Federal Government and every State having given the full political franchise to women. The battle was, in most of the States, an asy one, and perhaps for that reason, the women were some time before realising to the full the value of their new responsibilities and powers. It is interesting, however, to notice, from the following figures, that the interest of the men in politics has increased side by side with that of the women. The same tendency was very strongly marked in New Zealand also :-

PERCI	ENTAGE	OF	Voters for Men.	FED	ERAL	Senate. Women.
1903			35.96			14.86
1906			40.67			28.74
1910			66.30			55.92

#### FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

		Men.		Women.
1903	 	40.24	 	15.57
1906	 	40.44	 	29.15
1910	 	66.30	 	55.92

There have also been three women candidates for the Legisare, among whom the names of Mrs. Martell and Miss Vida oldstein are familiar to British Suffragists. No woman has et been elected, but Miss Goldstein, whose second candidature ust over, polled 10,000 votes, to her opponent's 16,000. Like ny women standing for Local Government bodies over here, had to face the difficulties of an independent candidature, and we gather from her election address that her sympathy with militancy also created some hostility. Miss Goldstein stuck to ner guns, however, and we can only wish that in this instance they had been of a different make! Women have iven their attention chiefly to educational and social The Australian system of primary education is lieved to be one of the best, if not the best in the world. Kindergartens have been established, and an Act provides that noney which used to be spent on supporting children in State titutions is paid to the mother instead, that she may look fter them herself. Sex-physiology is taught in schools, and lasses in agriculture and horticulture are open to girls as well s boys. Women sit on the governing bodies of universities. Vomen-doctors are appointed to the Government schools, they it on hospital boards, and have secured great improvements by eir political power, in the way of penal reforms. The C. D. lets have been kept out of all the States, except Queensland and Victoria, and of these two States they are a dead letter in Vicoria, and have been suspended in Queensland.

According to Mr. Peake, Premier of S. Australia, who is at present in England, Women's Suffrage "has operated to event men of a certain-or rather uncertain-character getting nto politics, and has quickened the action of the Legislature in nany matters of social and industrial legislation.

#### South Africa.

Although the Women's Suffrage Movement in South Africa was only begun in 1895, it has made wonderful progress, specially when it is remembered that the nature of the country ikes co-operation very difficult. It is not easy for any new idea to spread in South Africa. The European population is ery scattered, and one part of the country differs so widely

In South Africa, states Mrs. Mackintosh, President of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of that country, the Woman Suffrage question has been complicated by the colour problem. In Cape Colony the vote has been granted to coloured men who have attained a certain standard of education, and are either owners of property or are earning a certain minimum wage. In Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, no coloured man can vote, but a strong agitation is in progress for enfranchising the black population. On the one hand, the women of Cape Colony feel that they suffer under a gross indignity in being debarred from political rights that have been granted to coloured men. On the other hand, certain influential

# Fête **Toilettes**

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members of the Women's Suffrage Society in Cape Town have failed to throw themselves into the suffrage movement wholeheartedly, for fear it should endanger what they hold even dearer, the enfranchisement of the native population of the Northern States. When, in 1911, an Association was formed of Women's Suffrage Societies throughout South Africa, the Cape Town League, under the influence of these champions of the blacks, held back, and has not officially joined the Association, to the formation of which its leaders were opposed. This policy is extremely unfortunate, as it means that the Cape Town Branch, which is large, acts practically as a brake upon the movement. There are, however, many promising signs, and Mrs. Mackintosh states that the Suffrage Movement has already achieved one excellent result—the work for a common cause has brought English women and Boer women together as nothing else could. If a good feeling is established between the women of the two nations, racial differences should tend to disappear.

The note of the whole South African Suffrage Movement was struck at a great public meeting held in Cape Town a year ago, on the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the causes of, and the remedies for, the "Black The resolution passed at the meeting demanded (1) that an equal penalty should be enforced against "all offenders against women, irrespective of race, class, or colour; (2) that protection equal to that afforded to white women should be extended to all native and coloured women."

In Canada the demand for Women's Suffrage is steadily growing, and is favourably received by a considerable section of the Press and by a number of Members of Parliament; but organisation is difficult on account of the population being so

#### The United States.

FREE STATES.

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska.

STATES WHERE AMENDMENT IS NOW BEFORE VOTERS.

		House.	Senate.	Goes to Voters.
Montana	 	75-2	15-2	1914
Nevada	 	49-3	19-3	1914
North Dakota	 			1914
South Dakota	 	70-30	41-2	1914
Wisconsin	 	47-26	17-15	1914

STATES WHERE AMENDMENT HAS PASSED ONE LEGISLATURE AND MUST PASS ANOTHER.

Iowa	 	81-26	31-15	1916
New Jersey	 	46-5	14-5	1914
New York	 	125-5	40-2	1915
Pennsylvania	 	131-70	26-22	1915

The Legislatures of three other States-Maine, Michigan, and West Virginia—gave majority votes of both Houses for the submission of equal suffrage, but in Maine and West Virginia the legislative majority fell short of the needed twothirds, and in Michigan the amendment failed to carry the popular vote.

Illinois has passed a Suffrage Bill through its Senate (29 votes to 15). It has still to pass the House of Representatives and receive the assent of the Governor, and then becomes law without a referendum. The Governor is a keen Suffragist.

It is interesting to know that one strong Anti-Suffragist—Senator Juul—announced his conversion to the suffrage, owing to the revelations of the White Slave Enquiry.

#### RECENT REFORMS.

The Boston Women's Journal gives the following measures won in the Suffrage States :-

Washington has passed the Mothers' Pension Bill, the Minimum Wage Bill, the Red-Light Bill, an anti-tuberculosis measure for which the club women had worked, a Teachers' Retirement Bill, sought by the school teachers, a law making conviction easier in cases of criminal assault upon women and girls, an appropriation of \$100,000 for a woman's building at the State University, and a Delinquent Fathers' Bill, whereby fathers deserting their wives and children can be put to work, and their earnings applied to the support of their families.

Some of these measures had been repeatedly defeated in former to keep on legislating? "She was asked. "For instance, did years, but now, with the women enfranchised, there was "a

Wage Bill, and a Teachers' Civil Service Bill,

Kansas has passed a White Slave Law.

California has passed the Red-Light Bill, though tremendous pressure was brought to bear against it; has given mothers equal guardianship of their children with the fathers—a measure defeated over and over again before women got the vote-and has restored the right of suffrage to American women who had lost it by marrying foreigners. The age of consent has been raised to 18.

The "red-light" law is interesting for many reasons. It is the result of the educational work plus the voting power of several great women's organisations (the Women's Trade Union League, Federation of Women's Clubs, and California Civic League), bitterly opposed by "the subterranean action of liquor and certain real estate interests." The women won, "not by lobbying, but by systematic education in the constituencies." On the other hand, the said "real estates interests" asked the Governor for a private hearing, and when he offered them a public one, failed to appear! The Bill, which abolishes segregated vice districts, was finally opposed only by 28 votes (out of 120). The majority of the opposing votes came from San Francisco, which also polled a majority of votes against Women's Suffrage when it went to a referendum in 1911. The age of consent for girls has been raised to eighteen; the eight-hour law for women extended to more industries; and a Mothers' Pension Bill

The older suffrage States have been adopting some good legislation too. Colorado has passed an eight-hour law for women, a Mothers' Pension Bill, a Minimum Wage Bill, and has also fixed \$50 per month as the lowest salary permissible

Utah passed a Minimum Wage Bill, an Equal Guardianship Bill, a bill providing for the appointment of a woman labour commissioner, and eight liquor measures for the better prevention of the sale of intoxicants in "dry" territory. A bill forbidding horse-race gambling went through unanimously in one house, and with only a single dissentient in the other.

Idaho passed a Mothers' Pension Bill, a Medical Inspection

Bill, and a Nine-hour Law for Women. Be it noted that Idaho's Nine-hour Law was passed while there was yet hardly any need of it, the factories of the State being still in their infancy; whereas Massachusetts did not pass it till women had suffered for lack of it for more than forty years.

This is only a partial list of what has been done in the Suffrage States during the past few months; but can any equal ber of unenfranchised States show as good a record?

On one point alone-six of the nine Suffrage States have pensions to widowed mothers. Of the thirty-nine non-Suffrage States, only eight have this law.

#### A WOMAN SENATOR.

The Suffrage States have had several women elected to their Houses of Representatives, but Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson is the first to be elected Senator. She is in the Colorado Senate, and has been given the "most coveted position" in that body, being unanimously elected chairman of its most important committee This committee is the only one which continues to exist when the Legislation is adjourned, and it is responsible for all State,

penal, educational, and philanthropic institutions.

Mrs. Robinson has been asked whether there is any truth in the statement that the franchise is to be taken away from the women. "Just as much truth as that they are trying to take it away from the men, because they are bald-headed or wear side-whiskers," she replied. "Of course, you'll find plenty of defeated candidates who will say Women's Suffrage isn't a success! "

Mrs. Robinson says she "represents the industries of the wife and mother," and adds: "This is the first time that the home-maker has been represented in the Government."

Some of the most important Bills of the session are credited to the woman Senator, especially the Minimum Wage Bill, which is considered a great advance.

"I mean when I go back to the Senate to finish my term," she says, "to devote myself to economic legislation. We have done much for the women, the children, and the schools, and I believe that, by going into State housekeeping and observing where the taxpayers' money can be saved, we can indirectly help them even more.'

But didn't you find that you had to neglect your home you get breakfast before-"

"I did not," said Senator Robinson emphatically. "My Oregon has passed a Mothers' Pension Bill, a Minimum business was to serve the people of Colorado to the best of my ability, and not to get breakfasts. My family will testify

hat it was not neglected, and I gave all my strength and energy to the work I had undertaken; I assure you that it was no sinecure. I feel satisfied that I contributed something of value to the Nineteenth General Assembly, but I had to work hard

"I have become convinced, too, of the need of raising lawmaking to the dignity of a science. At the very least, the legislator should know the laws of his own State. I spent half my time this last winter informing some of my colleagues that Bills they were proposing were already on the books. Before the next session comes around I shall know the laws of Colorado so well that they will be second nature to me.'

#### Women's Movement in the Orient.

Most of us are now more or less aware that in China women have actually voted, and have now lost that right. So astonishing a development of Asiatic history deserves further attention, and we publish for our readers extracts from the etters of Mrs. Chapman Catt, written when "hunting for Suffragists " in China :-

"About fifteen years ago," she writes, "Dr. Sun Yat Sen organised the Tung Ming Hui (the United Sworn Society), a secret society, whose primary object was to overthrow the Manchus. It spread rapidly, and became specially popular among the young men, the students in foreign lands becoming ardently enthusiastic in its support. Dr. Sun is a real radical, and introduced the idea of equality of the sexes into the society. Women became members." Mrs. Catt, on arriving in China, began to look for the women who, in pursuance of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's idea of equality, had voted and sat in the Provincial Assembly of Canton:-

"One by one we made our calls, presented our letters, and asked questions. We knew that each province in China had been granted a provisional Assembly, with the expectation that it would later become a permanent Provincial Legislature. No one could tell us where or when the Assembly for the Province of Canton might neet, nor of whom it was composed. Upon one point they were greed, and that was that no woman had ever voted for its members, or been elected a member. At last a letter from the Dutch Consul-General gave us a clue, which, traced to its source, seated us in a gallery from which we looked down upon the Assembly of Canton Province in session. Lo! there below us sat the women members, whom some of the most intelligent men and women in China ad never heard! How we did gloat our wondering eyes upon hem. The mercury was soaring somewhere near the top of the hermometer, the humidity was well-nigh unendurable, and we had been drenched twice by tropical showers, but we forgot all the liscomfort and fatigue, and gazed spellbound at this manifestation of the New China."

This "manifestation," alas, has already passed.

"Certain it is that the Women Suffrage movement has a firm oundation, able leaders, and earnest, not easily discouraged blowers. It is also certain that in China, history is repeating itself, and that the men who gladly accepted the help of the women before and during the war are now wriggling out of their promises, with the plausible excuse that Women Suffrage is a disturbing element in this period of difficulty. No vote was given to the women of China except in the Province of Canton, and there it was given for one election only. The matter is not settled, however. The Tung Ming Hui had advocated equality of rights for men and women but there are other revolutionary societies as the like of the control nd women, but there are other revolutionary societies not so liberal. These have been working at cross purposes, and endangering the new Republic by their suspicions of each other. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has just united five of these parties into one, and since the others did not want Women Suffrage he cheerfully threw it overboard." 'Nevertheless," writes Mrs. Catt, "whether victorious or defeated in their first campaign, the International Alliance will welcome this band of brave Chinese women as members of the

world's Suffrage army."

The women's movement is attracting great attention in Japan, arousing enthusiastic support and bitter opposition. Although there is as yet practically no demand for the votewhich, indeed, is the prerogative of only a few Japanese menwomen are asking for a wider sphere and greater influence. A ading Japanese feminist puts forward the following views in the Japan Chronicle:-

"Our purpose contains nothing destructive of the old order. It is only the pen recognition on the part of men and public of the place we hold in the ocial organisation. Ours is a fight against the traditional and hypocritical appression and disavowal of female influence and importance. We want our acrits properly and openly recognised." Nothing very novel about this! History," she goes on, "as well as the experience of every right-minded susband fully attest the power and influence of the wife and mother, and it

is the recognition of this fact in an open manner that we are trying to introduce. That is all we want. In other words, our movement is an attempt to do away with the hypocritical superiority man assumes over us. However, Western folks should listen to this—we do not want our men to imitate in toto the men of Europe and America in their attitude toward women, but it is our solicitude to see our sisters allowed to appear in public more than used

The feminist movement is now being met with organised opposition from women of the old-fashioned type, a society known as the "Fujin-Michi no Kwai"—" Society at the Way of Woman "—having been started to counteract the influence of the New Woman. "The women of to-day," says Mrs. Kaetsu, its founder, "should possess a calm and resigned spirit, and learn the virtues of economy." Their whole duty, she declares, is to love their home, bring their children up well, and help their husbands. It is "unnecessary for women to insist on going their own way.'

Count Okuma-veteran democrat-has also been giving his views on the question. Beginning with the confession that he did not know much about women, he contrived to say a good deal concerning them, and spoke with the utmost confidence. "Celibacy shortens life," he declared; "but, of course, if the new woman prefers it, she had better die early.

The movement in India takes a different form from the movement here, as representative government, in our sense of the word, hardly exists. Women, however, already have and exercise a right in the village-communities, which roughly corresponds to our municipal vote. Women have, moreover, from time immemorial, exercised rulership as Begums, and nothing would really surprise or outrage Indian opinion less than that women should share in government here.

### Ex-President Roosevelt on Women's Suffrage.

In America, the Suffrage record is one long history of successes. Perhaps the most striking recent event has been Ex-President Roosevelt's speech in New York. He spoke primarily, he said, "not to women, but to men," and asked every decent citizen who has the right to vote to join the movement " for Women's Suffrage. He said further:

"Sixty-five years ago such a meeting as this would have been impossible. You could have found plenty of good, worthy people, including the majority of orthodox people, who thought that the family would be ruined if it did not rest on the masterful headship of the man. Insensibly that idea has changed to a much nobler idea of the man. Insensibly that idea has changed to a much nobler idea of marriage as an equal partnership of rights and duties. I don't say we live up to it—mighty few ideals get lived up to—but it is recognised, and some live up to it. And this change has not meant any loss. Not only the happiest, but the loftiest types of family life which I have known are where the idea of equality is accepted, and man and woman strive on, shoulder to shoulder.

Remember, you people of the East, we are not asking you to try an experiment that is new. The Pacific Coast States and the Rocky intain States have tried it, and it works well. It will not cure all our evils, but I give it as my deliberate and careful judgment that in every State where suffrage has been tried, there has been, as far

as I know, no single instance where it has produced damage.
"We are told that the woman's duty is in the home. Certainly. So is the man's. Any man who thinks that the woman does not do rather more than her share in the joint work of carrying on the home needs education.. If he has more leisure than she, it is a frightful

"I am interested in the practical workings of this measure. Everywhere that woman suffrage has been granted it has meant just so much less power to the underworld. Just by so much has there been a loss of influence to the powers that prey. The underworld is predominantly a world of men. Vice and crime in a great city control ten men to one woman, and every man who has a pecuniary interest in maintaining infamous conditions is against suffrage"

It will be remembered that Miss Addams officially supported Colonel Roosevelt's candidature for the Presidency. She was said to have brought him 1,000,000 votes. "Rather hard to be held responsible for a million votes, and not be allowed to cast one! " said Miss Addams.

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

Mr. Watt is Prime Minister of the last State in Australia to grant votes to women. But he is a convinced believer in the reform, and he has had opportunity for watching it for ten years as regards the Federal franchise, and for five in his own State

Do the women use their votes? " was the first question put to him. "In some places they poll more heavily than the men," was the reply; "but taking an average all over the country, both in Federal and State elections, they work out just about equal." "No"—in answer to a further question— I don't think it depends on the special issue at each election. Women are just as much interested in every question that comes up as men are, and since the vote was granted in the first Australian State, eighteen years ago, there has been no falling-off in their interest. It is only that in some places the women are better organised. We haven't organised our parties as thoroughly as you have in Great Britain, but the women often organise more easily than the men. When an election comes along, I know I can always find three or four women who will take the lead and organise a band of workers for the fight. And they do work," said Mr. Watt. He considered for a moment, and then added: "I always have a Women's Committee at my elections—always. And " (with a twinkle in his eye) "I never heard that anyone's digestion suffered for it! The cooking at home seems to go on all right, in spite of the election work." Mr. Watt added, more gravely, "The sacrifice that is made is made by the women. They don't let other people suffer for it.'

The Premier of Victoria did not think that "women's questions" were better attended to now than before they had With natural pride in his progressive country, he maintained that they had never been neglected! "There were no crying abuses," he said; "our marriage laws, and laws

about property are more liberal than yours, I think."

"But what about wages?" I asked. "Has the Suffrage affected them?" Mr. Watt thought not, except in the Federal Civil Service, where the standard of equal pay for equal work "In other things, it is a nice point what 'equal work' really means," he said. "And besides, living is less expensive for women than it is for men." I expressed astonishment. In England a woman has to pay as much for what she eats as a man. "Oh, not with us," said Mr. Watt. With us there is a very considerable difference, for instance, in what a man and a woman would be charged at a boarding-It used to be £1 and 10s., and there is still a considerable difference Then a girl pays less in railway-fares than a boy. Girl apprentices and students get 'concessions' at a Of course, all this reflects again on the wages, and probably helps to keep them down." "It is rather a vicious circle?" I suggested, and the Prime Minister agreed. But he was sure that economic questions were more carefully studied now than they used to be, and this he attributed largely to the women voters. "There is no sweating known to the public or to the Government that isn't stopped as soon as it is known. The Wages Boards, which began with four trades, have now been set up for between 110 and 120, and they have killed sweating. During the whole period of their working " (since 1895) there have only been two strikes in any of the industries under Wages Boards, and one of those occurred in a trade in which the Board had not yet made a decision or taken action.

Economics led naturally to another question. "Sir John Cockburn told me," I said, "that there is nothing in Australia to compare with the great organised commercial business of the White Slave Traffic here. Is that your opinion too?" "Certainly," said Mr. Watt. "Of course there are immoral people everywhere. But as an organised business, it simply doesn't exist. I have seen sights in the great European capitals to which there is no parallel with us." And he went on to a deeply-interesting point. "You see," he said, "girls are paid a decent wage out there. I always think that poverty makes crime. If a girl can never afford anything bright and pleasant—any recreation or any little luxury, and she knows there is a way by which she could-well, it puts temptation in her way. But if she is decently paid, and her people too, the attraction is in the home. She is

happy there, and the temptation doesn't touch her."

"I'd like you to put last what I think," concluded Mr. Watt, " of the effect of Women's Suffrage on the whole. Some of our problems aren't the same as yours, and I quite think in this country women should be enfranchised step by step as the men tory workers the most heavily burdened creatures that civilisawere. But what I want to say now would be true here just as tion has known. much as in Australia '

"All right," said I, getting my pen ready, and then came this rather surprising statement—in the teeth of the average Anti-Suffragist's fears: "Women's Suffrage steadies political feeling. In democratic countries, turbulence is always a danger. Well, in a time of political excitement, men will let themselves Women won't. They don't want hysterics. They don't want earthquakes. They are the domestic economists, and they have to calculate the needs of their households pretty closely every week. This is why economic questions are so closely studied now, and why you get a steadier, more sober, more wholesome opinion on all questions connected with the home.'

"I could give you a dozen examples illustrating that," said Mr. Watt, rising. "Oh!" said I. "Then at least give me One was given me; but as the giver made me promise to leave out all the names of the parties, and commit no indiscretions of any kind, I can't give it! I will only give that part which will most interest readers of The Common Cause. It concerned the conviction of a certain candidate that he would get a more reasoned public opinion on certain questions if he deliberately laid them before the women. He, therefore, organised special meetings, to which only women were admitted—besides the usual public ones to which men and women came together and spoke to them on these domestic and economic questions. The result surpassed his expectations. The plan will commend itself to Suffragists who have prophesied that in this country, also, candidates will find it worth while to lay their views before women when women have votes—and not before.

## The Woman's Movement in Germany.

By FRAU ORBANOWSKA

(Member of the Women's Liberal Party, Berlin.)

There are two forces in the Woman's Movement, the economic and materialistic force, which Socialists are inclined to think accounts entirely for the movement—the force outside us and the mental and intellectual-side of the question-the force

#### I.—The Force Without.

Practically, the modern woman's movement began from the time that spinning and weaving ceased to be an obligatory part of women's work, and schools were founded which took a good part of the cares of education out of the house

The wonderful technical development of the last century has certainly done far more than even capitalism in making the family, economically spoken of, unproductive, and a woman, from an economic point of view, an object of luxury.

It is not our purpose here to follow up this gradual change. Suffice it to say that the crisis broke out with the enormous development of industry, together with the great technical discoveries. For their further outgrowth they wanted the help of women, or say, cheap labour. Unprotected, inexperienced, and with no talent for organisation (the only means to cope against capitalism), they were an easy prey for the capitalists, who took advantage of the situation, in the fullest sense of the word, to make capital out of the women. And here we have the cause of the woman's question in the working classes, the disastrous effects of which can scarcely be overestimated: on the wages of the man, upon the family, on the health of the woman and the children before and after birth, to the general degeneration of the race. To sum this question up, we stand in Germany in 1912 before the fact that nearly ten millions of women have to

In 1900, please to note, there were six and a half million women earning their own living. The development of Germany in the last thirty years, from an agrarian country to an industrial country, the so-called financial reforms, taxing objects of necessity, the artificial increase in the price of land, and as naturally in the price of rents, the dearness of food, especially meat, by the closing up of the frontiers for the benefit of the great landowners-the Agrarian Lords-have tended, in the short period of only twelve years, to send three million more women into the army of workers, and hand in hand with them an enormous increase of Socialism in all large towns.

These numbers of women employed show us, through statistics, that considerably more than one-third of the women in Germany are leading dual lives, as housewives and also as bread-earners, out of the house, and less than two-thirds of all the women are able to devote themselves to the family.

We may without exaggeration call the present married fac-

(To be continued.)

## The Women of Galicia.

JUNE 6, 1913.

In her delightful book of travel, "Spain Revisited," Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan has dedicated one chapter to an interesting study of the women of Galicia. These women, she says, have a definite character of remarkable strength." In ancient times they played their part in driving back the Roman legions and fought side by side with men. Their fortitude became proverbial. In the Middle Ages Queen Dôna Urrica led her army in person through several campaigns, and was accomanied by her sister, Dôna Teresa, of Portugal.

In the Galicia of to-day, owing to the widespread emigration of the men, the farms are worked and managed by women. Women drive the ox-carts. The seed is sown and reaped by women. Naturally, this and other outdoor occupations which ney carry on make them full of energy and vigour. "I have seen women in Galicia," says Mrs. Gallichan, "bearing mmense burdens, unloading boats, acting as porters and as fremen and removing household furniture. I saw one woman with a chest of drawers easily poised upon her head; another woman bore a coffin; while a third, who was old, carried a small bedstead. A beautiful woman-porter in one village carried our heavy luggage, running with bare feet without sign of effort. . . . When a fire breaks out in a small town or village it is the women water-carriers who act as firemen.

Spanish women have always held their own in other ways besides those of physical prowess. In Galicia particularly they have preserved in certain directions a freedom and privilege which Englishwomen have only of late begun to claim. Many primitive customs still survive, and one of them is that in atters of inheritance the eldest daughter takes precedence of the sons. As far back as the fourth century Galician vomen insisted on retaining their own names after marriage. The practice is still common for sons to use their mother's oupled with their father's, or even the mother's alone.

It is the working-class woman of Galicia who is so robust and intelligent. The women of the upper classes are for the most part "like delightful children"; irresponsible and not Their womanhood, however, has its own graciousness, and they find their happiness in marriage and in their Yet the number of educated Spanish women who have made a name in the world is not few. Among them three Galicians may be mentioned-Dôna Emilia Pardo Bazan, Concepcion Arenal and Rosalia de Castro; and these three it is well to remember, for as each of them was a good wife and mother they give the lie to the idea that the possession of intellect by women is abnormal, and injures their essential womanhood. Dôna Emilia Pardo Bazan was of aristocratic origin, and became famous as a reformer and artist. Concepcion Arenal was the most distinguished Spanish woman of the nineteenth century. She was a poet, novelist, etc., and a leader of social and moral reforms. She adopted men's garments to gain entrance to the universities; and was pointed Inspector of Prisons by Queen Isabella, but had to ign on account of her sex. Rosalia de Castro revived the great tradition of Gallegan poetry. She expressed in one of her volumes of poems "the confused joys and obscure sorrows of the Gallegan workers"; and the pity of her womanhood for the sadness of the emigrants, and the poverty and hardships of the people steals its way through all the sweetness of her rses with an insistent appeal.

#### Reports of N.U. Work.

We have circularised Secretaries of Societies, asking them help us by reporting meetings in tabulated form. Will all tho are interested in this change kindly read our reasons for laking this change? The N.U. has grown too large for its But until the circulation goes up, we cannot increase its , and consequently it becomes increasingly difficult to give ything like sufficient space for reports of work done. ports, in fact, have to be cut down until they are almost readable, and the space given to them is not "interesting tter" to the general public. Yet it is most important that here should be some record of the enormous amount of work hat is being done.

We therefore ask COMMON CAUSE correspondents to send their reports to their Federation Secretaries, or to us, in accordance with their usual custom, but tabulated thus:-

Date, Place of Meeting, Speaker, Number of Members (or Friends) enrolled, Collection taken, Common Causes sold.

We hope that the space thus saved will be used by Societies and Federations for reports of any specially interesting or aluable work done by them.

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Strand, London, W.C.

Election Fighting Fund. Accrington.-Mr. Harold Baker (Lib.).

Work has been carried on in this constituency since October, and there is every indication of a steadily advancing public opinion. Mrs. Tozer has been in charge of the organisation, and has arranged successful public meetings in Accrington, Oswaldtwistle, and Rishton, and open-air meetings in Oswaldtwistle, Church, Accrington, and Clayton-le-Moors. speakers have also addressed meetings of the Women's Cooperative Guild in all these places, and have spoken, by invitation, to branches of the I.L.P. and B.S.P., to the Adult Schools, and to the great Men's Discussion Class.

The Trades and Labour Council in Accrington is very large and representative (the manufacture of cotton goods and of textile machinery, and calico printing are the staple trades), and this Council has passed resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage, and has, further, sent delegates on a deputation to Mr. Harold Baker, M.P., at the House of Commons.

A memorial to Mr. Baker, asking him to abstain from voting

for the Reform Bill, unless some women were included, was got up, and signed by every Nonconformist minister in Accrington save one; by all the clergy of the Established Church, save two, and by many councillors and representative people.

In Accrington a very large proportion of the women, including many married women, work in the mills. These women are practically all trade unionists, and should, therefore, be Suffragists; but the experience of our organisers has been that they are more difficult to reach than the men. Mrs. Tozer has, however, hit on a brilliant expedient. First at Rishton and then at Accrington, in the Town Hall, she has arranged "Suffrage Socials," with music, dancing, and refreshments, at a moderate cost. In the middle of the evening a Suffrage speech is delivered, and in this way hundreds are reached, who would never have been touched in any other way, The social held in Accrington on May 21st, inspired by the success of Rishton's experience, was immensely encouraging. The Suffrage speech was listened to with enthusiastic attention and sympathy, and when the speaker, who had made it deliberately very brief, stopped, the applause continued for some minutes, with repeated cries of "encore"! In all, fifty-three new full members joined that night, and 100 copies of The Common Cause were sold.

At the last public meeting held in Accrington, the Mayor took the chair, wearing his golden chain of office, and Mrs. Swanwick and Councillor Egerton Wake, of Barrow, addressed a large and keenly interested audience. It is hoped to hold ablic meetings in the district next autumn and winter, with Suffrage and Labour speakers; also to get a sympathetic canvass undertaken. To organise such work a local E.F.F. Committee has been formed, with representatives of the several societies in the division, and men and women members of different Labour organisations-the I.L.P., the Weavers' Union, the Women's Labour League, &c. Mrs. Tozer is Secretary of the Committee, and the rapid progress made this year leads us to anticipate great things for the future.

ELECTION FIGHTING FUND

Already acki	owil	ada ad									£	S.	d.	
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#### Altrincham By-Election.

The Altrincham by-election is now an event of the past. During the last week we realised the great gain for suffrage our meetings had won. Men came in numbers to sign the postcards for residents and Women's Suffrage cards.

Many women came for literature, and asked all kinds of questions, showing how greatly they were interested in the movement. Eight school-girls came in one day, to ask for the leaflet, "Fourteen Reasons Why Women Want the Vote." They said they were going to debate in school on Women's Suffrage. On mentioning this to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had helped us in many ways, his delight was unbounded, for it proved that he was one of the school managers, and he assured us he would be present at that debate when it came off. Very successful meetings were held in the villages of Partington and Lymm. The former place was quite unbroken ground. We had a grand reception, and were asked to go again. Altogether the results of this by-election have been encouraging. Twenty-six new members joined.

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## MEN AND WOMEN

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#### How to Help the "Common Cause."

Come to the rally on Thursday afternoon (2.30, at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.), and take papers to sell in the street. Give an hour or two to selling THE COMMON CAUSE in the street any time you can manage.

Send a P.O. for 2s. 6d. or 5s., in order that we may send copies of the paper to one or two possible subscribers for eight weeks, and invite them to continue the subscription themselves. Buy from our advertisers, and mention THE COMMON CAUSE in doing so. It will be observed that, according to the wish of the delegates to the Provincial Council, some of the advertisements Gorringe, Swan & Edgar, and others—are quite moderate in

Our grateful thanks to Mrs. Stanton Coit, who has sent 30s. (twelve two-and-sixes!) for twelve possible subscribers. Will anyone else do the same?

#### Hyde Park Meeting.

The N.U. meeting in Hyde Park last Sunday was the best ret held. It lasted over two hours, and the audience numbered between 4,000 and 5,000. It was not only attentive, but sympathetic, and applause was frequent. A feature of the neeting was the large number of well-dressed men among the From working-men we are accustomed to get sympathy nd respect, but in the presence of those who have more than ice organised hooliganism against us-now acting on the side law and order-was a triumph of reason over rioting.

Other meetings were held, without danger or interruption, the Men's League, the Teachers' Association, and others. The Church League held an orderly and successful demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Saturday. It seems that reason has triumphed over all.

#### Property in Wives.

Some people have professed themselves amused at the resentment Some people have professed themselves amused at the resentment felt by women at the tone of moral feeling in the Anglican marriage-services. The manifesto drawn up by the Spiritual Militancy League calling attention to its worst features, was held by these critics to make a great deal of very little. We reprint the following from the Manchester Guardian, with no further comment than to ask whether may reform which tends to destroy in men's minds the idea that their wives are their property is not worth agitating for, both on the wife's executed and on account of the degradian region for participal forms which count and on account of the degrading notion of marriage which

WIFE SOLD FOR £,1.

WOMAN'S EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS IN A WIGAN CASE.

During the hearing of a case at the Wigan County Police
Court yesterday in which a young married woman summoned a
man with whom she had been living for maintenance of a child

man with whom she had been living for maintenance of a child the following dialogue took place:—

The Magistrates' Clerk: Why did you leave your husband?
The Woman: He sold me to this man for a sovereign.
The Clerk: You were sold for a sovereign?—Yes.
The Clerk: Did you agree?—Yes.
The Clerk: Where were you living then?—In Yorkshire. We lived in the next street to my husband. This man got work at the same pit as my husband.
The Clerk: And this man kept you all the time?—Yes, up to six weeks after the child was born.
The woman added that the defendant was a married man.
The Clerk: Did he sell his wife to someone else?—I don't know.

The case was adjourned for further evidence.

#### Anti-Suffragist Methods.

A correspondent who was working in the Altrincham by-election

eel that it would only be fair if some sort of a protest was made against over-honourable tactics of the Anti-Suffrage Society, a few doors away s. They were asking passers-by "If they are against Militancy to come sign." This is a deliberate confusion of issues. We hear that many of the tack signed under the impression that it is against militancy, not women's Suffrage.

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#### Suffrage Self-Denial Week.

"Hurry, hurry, dearest friend, Money, money, you must spend! See the notice-board! What can you afford? 'Tis the Suffragists' Week! Speak! See, see, see, see every day, Tea, tea, tea, tea (if you pay!), Coffee after lunch, Toffee you can scrunch, Essays written-(what cheek!).

Chorus—Everybody's doing it, doing it, doing it."

Chorus—Everybody's doing it, doing it, 'o' Suffrage Week' is always one of the features of the summer term at Somerville College. The notice-board suddenly blossoms out in posters of a most striking character. Offers are made to do all sorts of things for the most moderate charges. It is "the thing" for everybody in the College to do "something for Suffrage," and people are most unmerciful in bullying their friends for a good cause. The situation was summed up in a parody of a too popular song at the variety entertainment which closed the week's procedings.

One enterprising couple set up a milliner's shop, where for the sum of 3d. you could get the scarf on your summer hat washed, ironed, and put on again. They also shampooed hair, and gave lessons in coiffure. One impertinent young person wrote "ude personal verses, and invented nicknames. Another wrote "home letters"—a duty too often neglected! You could get your skirt brushed for 2d., your stockings mended, your collars washed, your

brushed for 2d., your stockings mended, your collars washed, your cycle cleaned for 6d. If you doubted what your fate might be, you

the not over-honourable tactics of the Anti-Suffrag Society, a few doors away from us. They were asking passers by "If they are against Mültancy to come in and sign." This is a deliberate confusion of issues. We hear that many of the illiterate signed under the impression that it is against militancy, not against Women's Suffrage.

The following is contributed by another L.P. correspondent:—
He was a sturdy son of toil, and, seeing our Suffrage Shop with its brilliant coat of many coloured motioes, he walked in—his genial face beaming with manly sympathy for the "Women." In a voice conveying worlds of encourage ment, he told our Lady-in-charge he had been working hard to help us get the out bills and pamphlets the last fortnit fur the Anti-Suffrage Shop." "Oh!" she said, "and what have you been doing?" "Why! giving out bills and pamphlets the last fortnit fur the Anti-Suffrage Shop." "Oh!" she asked, "will you sign our petition card?" "Oh! Aye, I'll come in and sign for you."

Mme. Ela Negrugi has been granted the right to practice as advocate in Roumania.

Thou women have been put on to the police force in Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.

proceeds—£7 15s.

THE PILGRIMAGE FUND.

THE PILGRIMAGE FUND.

MADAM,—May I say that I think it would help in the rapid growth of the Pilgrimage Fund if it were made perfectly clear in all printed appeals that members can earmark their contributions for the work of their own Society or Federation? This is, I know, understood by those who are organising the Pilgrimage, but it is not actually expressed in all the appeals, and some who are hoping to contribute may not clearly realise it. Many Suffragists feel that direct proparative sheet the agree in which they live has the first theorem. may not clearly realise it. Many Sulfragists feel that direct propaganda work in the area in which they live has the first, though not the only, claim on them. A large proportion of the Central Fund now goes to helping Federations to do missionary work in places where there are no societies, or where the societies are very weak; but if every Society and Federation were self-supporting better local work could be done, and the Central Fund would be set free for those particular branches of our work which can be most efficiently and economically administered from headquarters.

onomically administered from headquarters.

In order to attain this ideal it is surely desirable that every member ould give something to her own Society or Federation, and should feel responsible for, seeing that its work in the coming year is well provided for. Many members will doubtless also wish to make a gift to the Central Fund. I understand that all contributions sent to headquarters and not earmarked will go to this. I hope it will be made perfectly clear that everyone is encouraged to earmark someing for work in the area of her own Society or Federation.

Dress for the Pilgrims.—We have received a large number of letters on this subject, but all may be answered together: (1) Grey is one of the shades recommended by the Committee; (2) the object of the recommendations was to obtain some degree of uniform not to put Suffragists to unnecessary expense; (3) therefore, all Pilgrims will be welcome whatever they wear.—Ed., C.C.

#### " LAW-ABIDING."

MADAM, -As a member of the N.U.W.S.S. who has been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and expects to go through the same process again in future years, I should be glad to known whether I am thereby excluded from participation in the proposed "Pilgrimage." What is the exact force of the term "law-abiding"? ELIZABETH STURGE.

[We refer Miss Sturge to our note to Miss Merrifield's letter in last week's issue. "Constitutional" is, of course, the word that really describes the attitude of the N.U., and in our country the law sometimes violates the constitution. Unfortunately, party use has so made the word its own that many people would think "Constitutional Suffragists" were simply "Conservative Suffragists," and for this reason it was decided not to use it on our Pilgrimage flags. But it certainly describes our attitude better than the more ambiguous "law-abiding."—Ed. C.C.]

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE W.S.P.U.

Dear Madam,—As a Constitutional Suffragist I always take in The Common Cause, and I confess I was more than sorry to see in this week's issue one of the hardest, narrowest, most pointless, if, indeed, not most spiteful, of paragraphs under the heading "Rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst." It gave me great pain to see that a suffrage paper could be so uncomprehending, so small-minded, and so utterly mistaken as not to see that that paragraph is the strongest possible incitement to militancy! Contrast that paragraph is the strongest possible incitement to militancy! Contrast that paragraph in a suffrage paper with the articles that have appeared in the Referee and the Daily Sketch, and it is really very disheartening to see that papers of that nature often get nearer the truth and are more capable of feeling all that lies behind the mistakes that may be made during a great agitation, than The Common Cause, which is the property of a woman's organisation!

RUTH C. BENTINCK. [The paragrahp referred to chronicled the re-arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, and stated that she must be held morally responsible for the acts of her followers, since she does not protest against them, and her paper tacitly approves them. We believe that Mrs. Pankhurst would agree with us; but there has been a tendency on the part of other militants to evade responsibility and even to make the detestable suggestion that the police are placing bombs as agents-provocateurs. It was this

tendency which called forth the paragraph objected to. Frankly, we understand Mrs. Pankhurst's attitude, though we detest it. We understand the attitude of the N.U. It is not even difficult to understand the attitude of ordinary newspapers, standing outside the move-ment, neither deeply moved by, nor very clearly perceiving, the ment, neither deeply moved by, nor very clearly perceiving, the tremendous issues at stake, and adopting an easy good-nature towards things for which they do not greatly care. But we cannot understand the attitude of our correspondent. That an earnest Suffragist, such as Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, realising, as she must surely do, the significance of the battle we are waging, should be able in one sentence to speak of herself as a Constitutional Suffragist, and in the next to speak so lightly of the use of bombs as "mistakes that may have been made," leaves us uncomprehending.—Ed. C.C.]

#### PRESENTATION TO MISS FORD.

MADAM,—We understand that owing to the pressure on your space only a short account of the presentation to Miss I. O. Ford could be inserted in The Common Cause. May I explain that the money—£75—was collected from the Societies in the Federation, and given to —was collected from the Societies in the Federation, and given to Miss Ford on her birthday, to be used for Federation work. This is not very clearly stated in your account. May I also say that the money was raised in answer to an eloquent appeal by Miss Ford to the societies (at the Federation annual meeting in April) for funds to carry on the work? The Federation is deeply indebted to Miss B. B. Rogers, who planned the whole thing, and personally undertook all the secretarial duties connected therewith. She wishes to thank all the Societies who so cordially joined in the presentation. We felt it was due to them that the object of the Fund, and also the reason of it having been raised, should be explained.

F. M. BEAUMONT (Hon. Treas., W.R. Federation).

#### THE PRESS AND THE HYDE PARK MEETINGS.

Madam,—On studying the list of papers recommended to Suffragists I am struck by this fact: that there were tens of thousands of men and women looking eagerly on Monday morning (May 19th) for news of the way in which the first Sunday meeting in Hyde Park for news of the way in which the first Sunday meeting in Hyde Park by the London Society had prospered, and most of them could find no word in their paper. To take the three papers which I see daily: the Daily Chronicle entirely ignored the event; I could find nothing in the Daily Citizen, nor could see anything of last Sunday's meeting in Monday's issue of that paper; in the Daily Telegraph I found on the important Monday, and have since found, good reports of peaceful meetings and events both in England and abroad. It is an undoubted fact that the newspapers, with few exceptions, are responsible for militancy. In their columns the strongest actions by peaceful Suffragists are ignored, while the most insignificant attempt for notoriety by a militant is given the importance of a

attempt for notoriety by a militant is given the importance of a national event. Thus the press, on the whole, has proved that only the sensational can hope to be reported; and women, recognising this years ago, began to commit sensational deeds. The newspaper managements thereupon assumed a virtue they had long lost, and in the end fiercely let loose the passions of the ignorant upon the women. Daily do the newspapers discountenance the law-abiding and invite the criminal, and daily do they utter sententious and preposterous condemnations of those who respond to their invitations.

Why do Suffragists take papers which forget that they should be

# 'news "-papers-of sense, as well as sensation? CLARE JERROLD.

ABOLITION OF SEX-DISOUALIFICATION. MADAM.—It may be true, as you state, "that the male franchise is so unsatisfactory that no politician would care to reduplicate its absurdities in the case of women," but surely it would be far easier

simply to abolish the disability of sex, and to grant the vote to women on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men; then later the anomalies of the franchise for men and women could be dealt with by one Bill.

S. M. FOLEY.

[It would be quite "easy" to do as Miss Foley suggests, but as there is no party in the House of Commons, and very few individuals, to whom the result would be satisfactory, it is, perhaps, reasonable to consider why it is not done. The procedure suggested commends itself very strongly indeed to women, because it contains the principle for which they are fighting; but not at all to politicians, because whatever their party, such a measure would emphasise some principles

# WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE.

## SPECIAL OFFERING.

I enclose a donation of £

(Signed) Name\_ (Mr., Mrs., or other Title.)

Address

To the Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S.,

# Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS I. B. O'MALLEF (Literature).

MISS CROOKENDEN.

offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

#### Liberal Press and the Women's Movement.

The Liberal Press has taken the opportunity of the bylection at Altrincham for a prolonged attack on revolutionary opaganda, and has done its utmost to drive home the analogy tween the methods of Sir E. Carson and Mrs. Pankhurst. o escape from the predicament involved in male militancy, the ionist Press retaliates by concentrating its condemnation on female militancy, and on the powerlessness of the Government to keep order. In the confusion ensuing midst the general recrimination as to methods omoting or delaying reform, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, a speech admirably reported in the Leicester Mercury, puts in the much-needed plea that Parliament should attend to its business of dealing seriously with "the organic and social problems" confronting it, and that the House of mons should cease to be regarded as the place for "nagging nd ragging opponents."

was curious how respectable organs of the Press were howling about is and adopting quite a different attitude in regard to other persons. Ut the Times, for instance, say 'well done' to Mr. McKenna for locking printer who told the women to burn property, when it said to Sir Carson, 'go and blaze up Ulster.' What was sauce for the goose was or the gander. He thought the women were wrong, but the Governatheir powers in force as regarded women, but were afraid to do so do to the Tory Party."

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on Mr. Hamilton's turn at Altrincham, blames the Unionists for concentrating on tacks on the Government, rather than forming an "alternapolicy." At the same time, on the point of constructive from its own Party, where women's interests are coned, the note of the Westminster is distinctly dubious, though odifield by the recognition that Suffragists are supplying much e motive force behind the pressure for reform. In its issue May 29th, speaking of the Majority and Minority Reports the Divorce Commission, and its prospective legislative ults, the Westminster says:

It would be a grave scandal if the difference between the two Reports remade the excuse for neglecting to effect reforms recommended by both. Government is under special obligations in the matter, because in these sof Woman Suffrage agitations it is of the first importance that Parliant should not show itself indifferent on questions vitally affecting women. Prime Minister, in his speech three weeks ago, gave it as his concret opinion that the non-enfranchisement of women had not led to their rerests being overlooked or neglected. It will hardly be possible to maintain the proposition if nothing is done by Parliament in this matter of Divorce form."

The signing of the Peace of London has brought a fine oute to Sir Edward Grey from the Daily Chronicle, not only account of his foreign policy, but for his championship of omen's Suffrage :-

#### The Friends of Women's Suffrage.

The Friends of Women's Suffrage Sub-Committee have been sidering the quarterly reports sent in by the societies working Many of these are so encouraging that the Comttee earnestly hope that those Societies which have not yet aken up this particular piece of work will hasten to do so. The ports show that, though not by any means all the Societies are rking it, and many of those who are have only just taken it there are already about 20,000 Friends in Great Britain. As nbers of National Union Societies are not eligible for enrolent, this is an important additional piece of evidence of the pport our work is receiving outside our Societies.

In rather less than a year's work, the London Society has rolled over 8,000 Friends. It has over 1,200 in the contituency of Whitechapel alone, and over 1,200 also in Canning Town, where 283 were recently enrolled at a single meeting. These "Friends," many of whom are very poor, are not only ager to come to meetings, but are full of active sympathy with work of the Society. Some of them gave active help during the Whitechapel by-election, coming in after their working hours were over to offer help, and themselves assisting in the enrolment of new "Friends." A similar report of the helpfulness of



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"Friends" is given by the Birmingham Society. Very encouraging reports have been received from some of the smaller town Societies, such as Cambridge, and from country Societies, such as those in East Berkshire, and in the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation. The Committee hope that by the time the next set of quarterly reports is due, we may have enrolled and organised Friends of Women's Suffrage in every constituency in I. B. O'MALLEY. the kingdom.

(Hon. Secretary to F.W.S. Committee.)

#### Treasurer's Notes.

In reviewing the work of the last financial half-year, which ended on April 30th, we find that the total receipts at head-quarters, including the Election Fighting Fund, come to more than £12,300 for the half-year. We are not able to make half-yearly returns of the money raised by the Societies in the Union, but we may remind our readers that altogether something like £35,000 was handled by the Union during the past year, and we have no reason to believe that the results of the current twelve months will fall short of that total. The constantly increasing sums of money which are given for Women's Suffrage are a source of wonder to those who have not yet grasped the full force of our movement, and I am often asked how I can account for the fact that women give us so much money and are ready to make such sacrifices to do so.

I account for it in the following ways:

Firstly.—Because ours is a winning cause which is always advancing, and therefore embraces an ever larger public, and every year more men and women give us their support.

Secondly.—Because every individual member of our Union realises that as our movement grows, so our work increases, and therefore the need for more money increases also.

Thirdly.—Because every Federation and every Society in our Union is working with us and for us continuously, and assisting to raise money for the organisation of the whole

Fourthly.-Because of the many splendid examples that we daily see before us; we all know how great is the force of example. There are now quite a number of women who promise us sums ranging from £500 to £25 per annum, and women of large and slender means vie with one another in making sacrifices in order to swell our funds. The magnificent anonymous gift of £1,000 which was given to our President for the Albert Hall collection in November must, I feel sure, have had a powerfully stimulating effect on others, and so also have the long lists of small individual contributions that are sent by men and women of all classes and testify to their devotion and enthusiasm.

But, lastly, and above all, the fertilising stream of money which flows into our collections and makes our work possible comes there because we believe that the Cause for which we STAND IS OF WORLD-WIDE SIGNIFICANCE, AND THAT OUR VICTORY WILL BE OF WORLD-WIDE BENEFIT.

In addition to the long list of special offerings printed below, a certain number of promises have been received. We hope those who are kind enough to send special offerings understand that they may earmark their gifts or promises for the work of any local Society or Federation. Such sums will be paid over as earmarked as soon as possible after July 26th.

#### Contributions to the General Fund.

	Already acknowledged	sinc	e No	vembe	er 1st	. 191	2		-	2.099	8.	6	
F	eceived May 27th to Jun	e 2n	d:-							1300			
			Sub	scrip	tions								
	Miss Florence Frith					***				1	1	0	
	Miss Jessie T. Mitche	11							***	0	5	0	
	Mrs. A. S. Watt		E							1	1	0	
	Miss Marjorie Holt	***		***	110					0	1	0	
	Miss C. E. Hedges									0	2 2	0	
	Mrs. B. E. Skinner			***	***		***			0	2	6	
	Miss Ethel Hensman			**1				***		0	5	0	
	Miss P. G. Fawcett (6	th in	nstalm	ient)				***		34	0	0	
	Miss M. A. Marshall			***		***				0	10	0	
			D	onati	ons.								
	Tel Til Tildle									- 1	4	0	1
	Miss Florence Frith North and East Riding	o To	donoti	an 14	owond.	. 0.	annie	02'0	dolom	v) 2	15	0	
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										10	2	6	
	Mrs. S. A. Lees		1)	,			***	•••	***	10	2	6	
	South-Western Federat	ion (	towar	de Or	ganie	or'c		neae)		15	0	0	
	Miss B. C. Staley	1011 (	towar	us OI	Samo	CIS	CAPC.			1	0	0	
	MISS B. C. Blatey			***					***	-	U	U	
			Affilia	ation	Fee	s.							
	Stockton-on-Tees W.S.S	4							***	0	16	0	
1	Scalby W.S.S									0	5	0	
	Marlborough W.S.S.	1							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	5	Ö	
	Harpenden W.S.S.							15.44		Ö	5	0	
	Saltash W.S.S						200	175	12.45	0	5	0	
	Paid over from Public				(Alb	ert 1	Hall.	Nov.	5th)	2.800	0	0	
			0				-		-	_,500		-	

[Owing to lack of space the list of special offerings for the Pilgrimage Fund is omitted.]

REGENT ST. & PICCADILLY, W. Post Orders promptly executed This excellent Brassier is designed with removable Bones, and is made in Cambric with Embroidery insertions to accommodate wide Satin Ribbons.

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John Cameron Grant speaks of "This Moving Story."

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The New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage.

A SUMMER SALE Will be opened by MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT At 8, PARK MANSIONS ARCADE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE,

On TUESDAY, JUNE 10th, 3 to 7 p.m. STRAWBERRY & CREAM TEA 1/. Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables, and all kinds COME AND BUY. of Country Produce for sale.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

A Public Meeting at Portman Rooms,

Wednesday, June 11th, at 3.30 p.m.

Speakers: MRS. DE FONBLANQUE (on "The Revelations of Woman Suffrage" and others. ADMISSION FREE.

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Volume IV.

## THE COMMON CAUSE

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## News from the Societies and Federations.

#### NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUNE 6, 1913.

spondents are asked to send in their reports notices of forthcoming meetings not later than day, first post, each week. The work of g to Press is greatly hindered and complidif these arrive later. Address, The Subort, COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, (See also page 139.)

#### Manchester and District.

thing, however little, to heal the woe of woman-LEWE.—Mrs. Swamwick addressed a meeting at gar, Crewe, in the course of her tour of the F. constituencies in the Manchester and District rration. Mr. A. H. Fenner Brockway, the Editor to Labour Leader, also very kindly spoke on the evening, and Mr. Kelsall was in the chair. EADLE.—On Wednesday, May 7th, the Cheadle ety for Women's Suffrage held their annual ing. Hitherto, this Society had worked in con-tion with the Women's Professional and Indus-Society. Now, however, the Cheadle Committee that it might be advisable to affiliate to the onal Union, and an invitation was sent asking one of the members of the Federation might define meeting and explain about affiliating to N.U., and so forming one of the Societies in the chester and District Federation area. The reation Office Secretary attended, and the meet-decided to apply to the National Union to be ated. The Cheadle Society is in the Altrincham stilly CDF.—On May, 8th a meeting was held

omen's Suffrage in the division. Councillor also and Mr. Cooper, of the Lancashire and ire Miners' Federation, have both promised in a series of open-air meetings.

TH SALFORD AND HULME—The Working and Women's Suffrage Association held a very skill White Sale last month in the Lower Hall, Deansgate, to raise funds for the ing expenses of these two organisations. The in the afternoon was kindly arranged by Mr. oppenheimer, and the evening programme by efficies. Dramatic performances of "Sunset" Women's One Weakness" were given. After xpenses were pald, about £40 was handed to the Manchester Society's funds. The fortnightly meetings have been held at Salford and Hulme, the speakers being Mrs. and Miss Norbury.

SBURY.—Last month the Suffrage Club held anthly meeting, at which Mr. F. Stanton Barnes y spoke, and Mrs. Hiller took the chair.

DLETON.—Mrs. Swanwick's closely reasoned hwas mainly confined to an explanation of the y of the N.U. Suffragists now perceived that had no chance until the Cabinet were united, twas on the task of uniting the Cabinet that LU. was engaged. Councillor For set forth in terms the inter-relationship of the N.U. and Labour Party. He believed that me would be successful in obtaining economic justice hemselves until they had the support of m's votes; but even if he believed that the nchisement of women would lose every Labour in the House of Commons he would still be in rof it. Mr. Lealand, Chairman of the Middle-Trades and Labour Councill, urged voters to to their member to tell him that they would vote for him unless he promised to vote in rof women's Suffrage. The resolution urging lexessity for a Government measure, as being mly. way in which Mr. Asguith can now redeem bledges, was then carried unanimously. Mr. seconded the vote of thanks.

OLDHAM.—A meeting of members was held on April 29th, in the Music Room, Werneth Park. There was a good attendance, the President (Miss Lees) gave an excellent address on the political situation. Miss Cox, of Manchester, spoke on the election policy of the N.U., and a very good discussion followed.

OSWALDTWISTLE.—At a public meeting in the Weavers' Institute, Oswaldtwistle, Mrs. Annot Robinson and Mr. Richardson, M.P., were the speakers, the chair being taken by the local I.L.P. secretary, Mr. Hartley. The audience was very sympathetic. A resolution calling upon the Government "to bring in a Government measure for Women's Suffrage without further delay" was passed.

RAWTENSTALL—A well-attended meeting has been held in the Co-operative Hall, Rawtenstall. Mr. George Whittam, President of the Rossendale Labour Council, being in the chair and giving an account of his interview with Mr. Lewis Harcourt, as a member of a deputation from the Labour Council. Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, M.A., and Mr. J. H. Hudson, MA. (Labour candidate for Eccles), were the speakers. Mr. J. H. Standring, Divisional Organiser for the I.L.P., also said a few words, announcing the formation of a Rossendale I.L.P. branch Mr. J. H. Thomas, a prominent Liberal who has withdrawn his support from Mr. Harcourt on account of the attitude of the latter towards Woman's Suffrage, made a telling speech in moving the vote of thanks, which was seconded by Alderman Farron. All the available copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and ten new members joined the local branch.

RISHTON.—Last month the first meeting of the newly formed Rishton Suffrage Society was held, and went off most successfully. Mrs. Aldersley, of Nelson, was the speaker, and Mr. Fish took the chair. Nineteen new members were enrolled. On Saturday, May 17th, a Suffrage Society and held in the Spiritualists' Hall, Rishton. Miss Pemberton was the speaker; Mrs. Tozer took the chair. There was a very good muster. Seven new members were enrolled.

ROCHDALE.—On May 7th the annual meeting of the Rochd

existing criminal law for the more complete protection of women and children and the restriction, if not absolute prohibition, of the White Slave Traffic."

PLYMOUTH.—A meeting was held on May 10th at Saltash, in the Star Hall, when Dr. Mabel Ramsay took the chair and Mr. Baillie Weaver gave an excellent address. Before the meeting seventeen new members had been secured, and six more joined at the meeting. It was decided to form an independent society. Thanks are due to Miss Hassell for working up the meeting.

SIDMOUTH.—The Executive Committee were "At Home" to members and friends at the Manor Hall, on Friday evening, May 16th, to meet Fru Anker, who gave an address on the Women's Suffrage movement in Norway, explaining how women got the vote in that country, and its influence on the life of the nation. Miss Leigh Browne presided.

TIVERTON.—A meeting was held on May 9th at the St. Andrew Street Schoolroom, the bulk of the audience being drawn from the working classes. Mr. H. Acland Troyte, President of the branch, was in the chair, and the speakers were Miss Helen Fraser and Mr. W. J. Mirrlees, of Cambridge. Mr. Mirrlees proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting, believing the granting of Parliamentary votes to women to be just and expedient, records its satisfaction in the Hon. L. Walrond's support of the Bill," and gave an interesting address in support of the resolution. Miss Fraser seconded, speaking of the special duties of women in political work. The resolution was carried unanimously. TRURO.—On Thursday, May 8th, a meeting was held at the Concert Hall, when Miss Helen Fraser gave an address on "Votes and Industrial Problems." Mr. W. J. Mirrlees and the Hon. H. R. McClaren, M.P., also spoke. A resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was carried unanimously, and thirteen new members joined.

bers took part in the discussion which closed the meeting.

GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.—The first Suffrage meeting that has ever been held in Gainsborough took place last month, and was a wonderful success. After a fortnight's work the Town Hall was crowded and some hundreds could not get in. The audience, which must have numbered about 800, were perfectly orderly and listened with great attention. Mrs. Giles, of Lincoln, most kindly came over, and took the chair at very short notice, and her opening remarks immediately lifted the whole question on to a very high level. After Miss Norma-Smith, Organiser of the district, had spoken for fifty minutes, several questions were seked and a short discussion followed. A good many copies of The COMMON CAUSE were sold, and an excellent collection was taken. More than enough members were enrolled to start a society. The meeting roused great interest in town, and was the one topic of conversation for days before and after the event. Early in May Miss Norma-Smith returned to Gainsborough and was able to organise the members and definitely to form a society. A committee was formed, and hon, secretary and treasurer were elected. The membership was increased to nearly forty, and the committee and members are now working enthusiastically for a "white elephant" Suffrage Tea, to take place early in June, by which they hope to raise funds for further propaganda.

LEICESTER.—A public meeting was held at the Corn Exchance on April 28th, arranged by the

the Rochdale Branch was held in St. Chad's Fold.

Miss Lydia Kemp was in the chair and Miss I. O.
Ford was the speaker. There was a good attendance.
Earlier in the evening a presentation of a sliver.

Starkie, the Scoretary, on her approaching marriage.

Will Miss Lydia Kemp was made to Miss of Starkie, the Scoretary, on her approaching marriage.

Watelffoot—On May Ish a meeting was held in the Woodlea Mission Room, at which Mr. W. Mudd was chairman. The Scoret held was chairman was chairman. The Scoret has been doubted was chairman to the Woodlea Mission Room, at which Mr. W. Mudd was chairman. The Scoret has been doubted was chairman. The Scoret has been doubted was chairman to the work in the near future.

WILMSLOW AND STYAL—The Society held its annual meeting in the British Workman Hall, on Tuesday, May 6th. Mr. G. G. Armstroog made an admirable and convincing speech to the members present. Mr. Forrest Hewit was in the chair.

South-Western.

BIDLEIGH SALTEHTON—A most successful meeting was held at the Public Rooms on Saturday, to all they said.

J. W. Mirrlees, Esq.—Both were enthanser and J. W. Mirrlees, L. W. Mirrlees, J. W. Mirrlees, J. C. Langeron L. W. Mirrlees,

#### Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Burton W.S.S. continues to run the popular weekly At Homes in Friars Walk Schools with increasing success. This venture has

Dowson, Hon. Secretary, read the annual report, which was of a distinctly encouraging nature. Steady progress has been made during the year, the membership having increased 50 per cent. Within the last six months. The 'Friends of Women's Suffrage' scheme has been started and has gained the Society a number of adherents. The Press work is rapidly developing. All the local papers are very fair to the Cause. One is decidedly friendly, and the others are becoming more so. Great satisfaction was felt that the National Union had made a grant of £25 to the Southampton branch in aid of special work to be done during the Church Congress week in the Autumn. After the adoption of the report, Mrs. Dempster gave some interesting details of the forthcoming Women's Pilgrimage. The evening concluded with refreshments and a very inspiring speech by Dr. Stancourt, full of hope and confidence in the certain triumph of the women's movement. It was certain because it was necessary and inevitable. Women were just beginning to realise the joy of a larger life, and nothing on earth could keep them back, any more than the flowing tide could be kept back.

### South Wales and Monmouthshire,

NewPort.—On May 5th there was a very successful reception of Newport School-teachers, excellent addresses being delivered by Professor Millicent Mackenzie and Mr. W. Harvey. A recitation from Diive Schreiner's "Dreams" was given by Mrs.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.—Lord Ninian Stuart, CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.—Lord Nining Studie, M.P., received a deputation on the subject of Women's Suffrage Amendments to the Reform Bill, and replied he would vote for the Grey Amendment and the Conciliation Amendment. A letter was sent to M. Bruce, M.P., asking his support for the amendments to the Reform Bill, and an entirely satisfactory answer was received. PONTYPRIDD.—On April 25th, at a meeting of the Suffrage Society, Mrs. Lewis gave an account of her stift to Hungary.

CAMBITY AND DEFIRITATIONS (Name Steam)

CAMBIT

Memorial to the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith. K.C., M.P.

SIR.—We desire to express to you our conviction that the best interests of the community would be rethered by increasing the number of women in the Departments of the Civil Service outside the set Office, and by improving the conditions of eir employment, in which we would include inging these conditions into closer conformity the those of similar work of a good standard outside the service.

with those of similar work of a good standard outside the service.

The very great and continued extension of the authority of the State in matters closely touching the life of the people has, in our view, led to a pressing need for women's services in administration

tion.

We would urge, in respect of clerical employment:—

That women candidates should be required to attain such an educational qualification as should

That women candidates should be required to attain such an educational qualification as should fit them for varied clerical work, and that women should be eligible for promotion in the same manner as men clerks;

That women clerks should rank in the divisions recognised throughout the Service according to the nature of their work;

That provision should be made for the admission of some women to clerkships of the First Division, especially in Departments which, like the Education Office, the Home Office, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Insurance Commission, are concerned with women and children, with many of the conditions of home life, and with the domestic management of institutions.

Oxford.

A. F. Peterson, K.C.
Edward B. Poulton, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., P.L.S., Hope
Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford,
and Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

The Right Hon. Sir John Rhys, M.A., D.Litt., Prin-The Right Hon, Sir John Rhys, M.A., D.Litt, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford.

C. Grant Robertson, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

M. E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. Lond., Consulting Gynmeologist at the Royal Free Hospital.

C. P. Scott, Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

The Rev. W. B. Selble, D.D., Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford.

Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, President of the Council of Newnham College, and Treasurer.

Arthur Sidgwick, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christic College, Oxford.

The Very Rev. George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Aberdeen.

Litt.D., Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Aberdeen.

J. A. Spender, Editor of The Westminster Gazette.

Miss Katharine Stephen, Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Mrs. H. J. Tennant.

Miss Margaret J. Tuke, M.A., Principal of Bedford College for Women, London.

A. W. Ward, Litt.D., P.B.A., Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

James Ward, Sc.D., LL.D., &c., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Cambridge.

Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Criminal Law Amendment Committee.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 6, 1913.

JUNE 6.
BIRMINGHAM—Grand Fête—Birmingham and Vest Midland Federation—Edgbaston Botanical Jardens—Opener, Lady Rochdale—Chair, John er, Esq. OMILY—Open-air Meeting in Woodley— okers, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Miss C. peakers, and refine Bookway, also cheatley Brown NEWBURY—The Lecture Hall—Speakers, The ady Betty Balfour, Miss Dora Mason, M.A.—thair, Mrs. F. J. K. Cross Lecture Hall—Speakers, The Lady Betty Balour, Miss Geraldine Cooke, Miss Dalton (P.S.G.) Chair, Mr. E. Slarwood Smith EDINBURGH—40, Shandwick Place, "At FDINBURGH—40, Shandwick Place, "At Jann—Oddfellows' Hall, Meeting for Women Chair, Mr. W. J. Mackenzle—Miss Bung on The Cause for Purity and Woman Suffrage" (ATESHEAD — Open-air Meeting — Railway works—Miss St. John 12.30 RYHOPE—Outdoor, "Guide Post"—Miss Sheard Siksworth, J.L.P. WOODLEY—Open-air—Mr. Fennet Brackway and Miss C. Leadley Brown. 4.30

ACTESHEAD—Garden Party—The Red House, rham Road (by kind permission of Mr. and s. Fred Emley)—Address by Mrs. Biltcliffe, siste. Conjuring. &c. de, Conjuring, &c. 3.0

AISTOL—Pilgrimage Committee, 111A, White les' Road

ANCHESTER—Open-air Meeting—Victoria & Gates, Oxford Road, Manchester—Speakers, & Margaret Ashton, Miss Hatton, Mr. Fenner & Margaret Ashton, Miss Hatton, Mr. Fenner & Windon AND NORTH WILTS.—Visit to hworth—Train leaves Weeting in Market Place—Chair Mr. W. 1.30 WINDON AND NORTH WILTS.—Visit to ginvorth—Train leaves Meeting in Market Place—Chair, Mr. W. Roberts—Speakers, Miss J. Brown, Mr. W. J. Ainsworth DURHAM—Organisation Conference, LL.P. SEAHAM—W.S.S. Outdoor—Miss C. M. Gordon,

JUNE 8. SPEATON S. LUCE—Sanghton Park, I.L.P. Meeting Speaker, Miss Alice Low GRAVESEND AND NORTHFLEET—Meeting of a local branch of the Independent Labour try at the Labour Hall, London Road, Rosher-lle—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury (Member of the secutive Committee, N.U.W.S.S.) SEATON SLUICE—Joint I.L.P. and Suffrage Miss I. S. A. Beaver

JUNE 9. OL—Co-op. Guild, East Street—Speaker, C. H. Cross BURN HILL—I.L.P.—Miss Dring STER—Mrs. Price's Drawing-room Meet-

EICESTER—Mrs. Price's Drawing-room Meet—Mrs. Cowmeadow.
REAT MERLING—Women's Social
AATESHEAD—Cottage Meeting—Mrs Macrdie's, Garden Street—Miss Sheard
AASINGTON COLLIERY—In the Quarry—
ss St. John, Mr. Lawson
AASINGTON—Open-air—The Market Lamps
tev. F. M. Tozer and Mrs. Chew
ANCHESTER—Open-air—Albert Croft,
een's Road—Mrs. Annot Robinson and
uncillor Johnston
ANCHESTER—Hulme Suffrage Club—York
eet Temperance Hall—Mrs. Hiller
ORPETH—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss
ce Low, Mrs. Arnsby
ROYDON—Meeting at the Office, 34, The
cade, High Street—Speaker, Mrs. Edith Mary
ore—Come and bring friends—Tea 3d.
WATFORD—Drawing-room Meeting for memstand friends—"Northfield," Langley Road
lostess, Miss James—Speaker, Frn Anker
VOKINGHAM—Girls' Club Room—Speaker
s. Robin Miaden
HILDON—Dean Street School—Speakers, Miss
ce Low, Miss I. S. A. Bearer—Chair, R.

TUNE 10

JUNE 10 AIN-Mason Hall, Public Meeting-Chair, ilie Robertson-Miss Bury, "Why Women RODERTSON—MISS BUTY, "WHY WOMEN the Vote," Evans's Drawing-room g.Mrs. Cowmeadow. 3.0 m. T. END—Adult School (Women's) 8.0 CASTLE-ON-TYNE—Federation Annual g. 27, Ridley Place 10.30 Home—Tilley's New Rooms—The Vis. ASTLE-ON-TYNE—Federation 10.30 (ASTLE-ON-TYNE—Federation 5, 27, Ridley Place 5, 27, Ridley Place 10me—Tilley's New Rooms—The Visses Howick, Miss Alice Low, Miss C. M. 4—6.0 7.30 VALLSEND—The Café—Miss Alice Low

JUNE 11.

\*\*ORK—Garden Party at Huntington Lodge Volkind permission of Mrs. Meyer) 5.30—6.0

\*\*WALLASEY AND WIRRAL—Members Meeting Miss Eskrigge on "The Pilgrimage"—Chair, uncillor A. A. Roden 8.0

\*\*WEST BROMWICH—Garden Meeting at Mooronse—Address, Miss Watson—Songs by dame Slack—Planoforte, Miss Thorrington WINDON AND NORTH WILTS.—Rally at m Exchange—Chair, Mr. Page—Speakers, S. Arman, Mr. Wallis, Miss Brown 7.30

\*\*B.W.T.A.—Mrs. Cowmeadow 7.30

\*\*B.W.T.A.—Mrs. Cowmeadow 4.30 7.30 3.0 4.30 Grewcock's Drawing-room meeting UP—Open-air, Marian Square—Councillor rty and others CHESTER—Open-air, Grapes Hotel, Wind-8.0

JUNE 12.

OXFORD—Garden Meeting (by kind invitation of Mrs. Margollouth), 88, Woodstock Road.
LEICESTER—B.W.T.A.—Mrs. Cowmeadow 5.0
GATESHEAD—Open-air Meeting—Clark, Chapman's Works Gates—Miss Sheard
HYLTON—Outdoor, "Old Post," High Street—
Miss St. John, Mr. Dale
STOCKTON—Cafe Chantant—Miss Alice Low 5.0
WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Town Hall—Public Meeting—Miss Helen Fraser 8.0 JUNE 13. LEICESTER—Miss Clephan's Drawing-room feeting—Mrs. Cowmeadow 3.0

RYHOPE—Outdoor, "Guide Post" 7.30

MONKSHEATON — Drawing-room Meeting—
3.0 Miss Alice Low 5.0
BISHOP AUCKLAND—Edgar Hall, Miss Alice Low, Miss I. S. A. Beaver 7.30 London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.
FINCHLEY—Meeting of the Finchley Branch and the Local Women's Liberal Association, at Fenstanton Avenue, Woodhouse Road, N. finchley—Hostess, Mrs. Macfarlane—Speaker, Miss Anna Martin, B.A., on "The Mother and the Vote."

STRAND-Meeting of the Women Sanitary Inspectors Suffrage Society at the Emerson Club, Buckingham Street, Strand-Speaker, Miss W. E. Elkin

N. LAMBETH-Open-air meeting at corner of Sandcroft Street and Kennington Road-Speakers, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Mrs. Richardson MONDAY, JUNE 9.
WEST SOUTHWARK-Open-air Meeting, St.
George's Circus-Speakers, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs.
Savory RISTOL—Federation Committee for Pilgrimat 111a, White Ladies Road

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

HAMMERSMITH—Open-air Meeting in the Grove—Speakers, Miss Fawcett, Miss Goddard 8.0

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

EAST ST. PANCRAS—Meeting at Y.M.C.A.,
17, Camden Road—Tea—Speaker, Mrs. Savory 3—5.0
HIGHGATE—Drawing-room Meeting. 15,
Brookfield Road, Highgate Road, N.W.—Hostess,
Mrs. Stevens—Chair, Mrs. Seekings—Speaker,
Miss J. H. Thomson on "Elizabeth Fry" 3.30
WHITECHAPEL—Public Meeting, L.C.C.
Schools, Commercial Street, E.—Speakers, Miss
Helen Ward, and others 8.30

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

ISLINGTON—Open-air Meeting at Packington Street, Essex Road—Chair, Miss McGrigor—Speaker, Miss Rinder
HOLBORN—Meeting for Working Women, 13,
Bedford Square, W.C.—Speaker, Miss Palliser 8.30

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL—London Society's Reception—Chair, Mrs. Stanbury (Executive Committee, N.U.W.S.S.)—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Fru Anker, Dr. Florence Willey WALWORTH—Open-air Meeting at corner of corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road 8.0

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

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

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

N. LAMBETH—Meeting at the Webber Street
Mission

Mi

Mission
BOW—Girls' Club Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Goddard
WEST NEWINGTON—Open-air Meeting at
corner of Penton Place and Newington Butts—
Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Miss P. Fawcett
8.0

#### Irish Notes.

Members of the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation are looking forward to a month's visit from Miss Geraldine Cooke. Her first meeting will be on June 9th at Kilkenny, the home of the Countess of Desart, President of the Irish Branch of the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage. It is hoped that that invasion of the enemy's county will be productive of good results! Miss Cooke will then make a fairly extensive tour in other parts of the South, after which she will hold open-air meetings in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in Silgo, and in one or two centres in North-East Ulster.

The Sligo Branch of the Federation, which was formed during Miss Helen Fraser's recent visit, gives promise of being most flourishing and progressive. The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Crichton, and two or three of her friends have long been active sellers of the Irish Citizen in the streets of Sligo, so the way was well prepared for the definite formation of a society, and there seems every reason to believe that this step will give a strong impetus to propaganda work both in Sligo itself and in the surrounding county.

As Bridge
SALFORD—Mrs. Norbury and Rev. W. biltaker
UURHAM—Annual Meeting—Miss Alice Low, iss I. S. A. Beaver

ARROW—Mechanics' Institute—Miss Alice wand Miss I. S. A. Beaver

S.0

Miss Gertrude Eliot is opening the summer sale organised by the New Constitutional Society, which is to take place at 8, Park Mansions, Arcade, on Tuesday, June 10th, 3 to 7 p.m. A special feature of the sale will be a supply of fresh country produce of all kinds at reasonable prices.

## 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 Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

ACTRESSES FRANCHISE LEAGUE. Meeting for women only, Grand Hall, Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, Friday, June 6th, 3 p.m. Miss Abadam, on "White Slaves—Supply and Demand." Chair, Miss Lena Ashwell. Tickets 1s. and 6d., from A.F.L., 2, Robert Street, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, June 11th, 3.30 p.m. Club Tea. "Woman and the Fall of Man." Mr. Keighley Snowden. Hostess, Lady Meyer.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W. Tuesday, June 10th, at 3.30 p.m. CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, Speaker, Mrs. Smyth-Piggott. Chair, Mrs. Walter Roek. Subject, "Why the Church should support the Woman's Movement." Wednesday, June 11th, at 3.30 p.m. THE LEAGUE OF JUSTICE. Speakers, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Ennes Richmond. Subject, "The Policy of the League."

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Public meeting at Portman Rooms, Baker Street, Wednesday, June 11th, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers, Mrs. De Fonblanque on "The Revelations of Woman Suffrage," and others. Admission

### 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.

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Great Sale

FRENCH MILLINERY AND BLOUSES.

Paris Model Gowns.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD, Close to Tube and Metropolitan Rly. BAYSWATER, W.

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES, Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE,

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#### SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

WANTED.—Volunteers to canvass and speak during Haslemere Campaign, June 15th to July 16th. See letter to COMMON CAUSE, May 30th. Hospitality offered.—Please apply Miss Stoehr, Down End, Hindhead, Haslemere.

TWO SUFFRAGE DIALOGUES, 3d. each. Comedy, 6d.—"S.," Fordel, Glenfarg.

WILL ANY FRIENDS INTERESTED in the economic position of women in India visit an Exhibition and Sale of skilled handicrafts (Lace, Embroideries, Trinkets, &c.) being held at 29. Maddox Street, Regent Street, W., till June 14? It is quite free. Secretary, Mrs. Rogers, 4, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, N.

#### GENERAL.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
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CENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-GLASS CONFECTIONERY.
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Bakers.
Trial earnestly solicited. Motors deliver daily.

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

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DRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls.
Modern Education. Extensive Grounds.
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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
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GARDENING FOR HEALTH. Ladies received; charming country residence. Elevated position. Efficient instruction, month or term. In-U charming country residence. Elevated p tion. Efficient instruction, month or term. dividual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

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#### WEST KIRBY HIGH SCHOOL.

BOARDING-HOUSE, under the management of Mrs. Herman, B.A., formerly Second-Mistress of the Liverpool High School, G.P.D.S.T.—Sandiway, Hoscote Park, West Kirby.

#### POSITIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Bright helpful companion for invalid (English lady) on Continent; vegetarian diet.—Apply Mrs. Hecht, Marley Heights, Haslemere.

#### POSITIONS WANTED.

OUFFRAGIST LADY GARDENER seeks post.

Strong. All-round gardener; bee-keeper.—
Apply Miss Batchelor, Elmwood School of
Gardening, Cosham, Hants.

#### FOR SALE AND WANTED.

CORSETS to measure from 12s. 6d.—Emilie, 16, Burlington Arcade, 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 and writer. Apply, The Manager, "Com Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. V IV. READY SHORTLY; ORDER NOW.

FREE! FREE!!—Over 200 Patterns, genuine Irish Linen Fabric—"Flaxzella." Ideal for skirts and blouses. Smart, washable, durable. Beautiful shades; new designs; fast colours. Write to-day.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

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

ADY HAS DRESSES, &c., to dispose of. No dealers. List sent.—Box 1,763, COMMON

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

#### FRENCH POLISHING, Etc.

FRENCH POLISHING, Marquetry and Antique a speciality.—Batchin, Upperbow, Edinburgh.

#### TO LET.

Q GUINEAS A WEEK.—Furnished Flat to Let for July, Ladbroke Grove, W. Close to tube, 'bus, underground; 4 bed, 2 sitting-rooms, bathroom; garden; competent maid left if desired.—References, Box 1,761, COMMON CAUSE..

TURNISHED COTTAGE, 2 sitting 4 bedrooms, kitchen; coal house, &c., outside; near shore; good bathing: pretty country.—Apply Miss Henderson, Bryn y don, Benllech, Ty'nygougl,

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE.—Well-furnished Cottage to let, August. Two sitting-rooms, three bedrooms. Good garden.—Miss Lowe, St. Edmund's Cottage.

ADY (single) having large upper part in Square, near Kensington Gardens, tube, omnibuses, has Two Furnished Rooms to Let, with attendance. Tenant would have complete independence. Professional (literary or other) preferred.—Apply by letter, "Pax," Farrington's ferred.—Apply by letter, Library, Notting Hill Gate.

CEASIDE.—Furnished Cottage, one month, July or August. One sitting, two bedrooms, bath, piano, gas-cooker, gardens.—Kelmscott, Colwyn, North Wales.

#### WANTED.

ADY, often absent, wants, end September, two unfurnished rooms near Westminster or Victoria. Some attendance.—W. 14, Nottingham Place, W.

#### WHERE TO LIVE. (Town.)

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

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

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

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

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

DOARD and Residence.—Garden City. Mrs. A. H. Green will be glad to receive a paying guest (or two who would share room); bracing climate; an hour from King's Cross; house near station; terms on application.—198, Icknield Way, Letchworth.

DUNBAR.—Dry, bracing. Good golf, tennis.— Misses Dunlop, Hillside, Pension.

FELIXSTOWE.—A few paying guests received in lady's pleasantly situated house, near sea, church, and post.—Kerrera, Princes Road.

#### WHERE TO LIVE. (Abroad.)

NORMANDY.—Pension de Famille, Madame Le Métayer, Villerville, Calvados, Garden, piano; safe bathing, good cycling, charming walks; pure drinking water; motor 'bus from Trouville and Honfleur. Francs 6 to 7.50 daily. No English understood.

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 £

d., the amount of my annual subscription.

Name\_ Address

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

(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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