

RESIGNATION FROM THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Mrs. Stewart-Brown, President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Women's Liberal Associations, has resigned, with five members of the Executive. She stated at the Annual Council Meeting that she was "as convinced a Liberal as she had ever been," but she wished to have a perfectly free hand in dealing with the question of Women's Suffrage. She subsequently spoke strongly against the contention of Mrs. Russell Rea that it was the duty of Women Liberals to support Liberal Anti-suffragists, pointing out that the Federation had refused to support candidates who had been opposed to the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN LIBERALS.

At the Conference of the Midland Union of Women's Liberal Associations, held in Birmingham, on October 14th and 15th, the following Resolution was passed with fourteen dissentients:—"That this Conference calls upon the Government to bring in a Franchise Bill for women at the earliest possible moment." Lady Yoxall said that had the Women Liberals only refused to work for anti-suffrage candidates the vote would have been gained long ago. In selling COMMON CAUSES to the delegates it was pleasant to be repeatedly met with a bright "No thank you, I always take it."

THE WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY.

The Women's Municipal Party have been busy this week working for their Candidate, Mrs. Cassidy, who is standing for the vacancy on the Battersea Borough Council. Their Chairman, the Duchess of Marlborough, is taking a personal and practical interest in the election, and has paid several long visits to the Committee Room during the week. The Election takes place on November 1st, and though the work is well in hand, more help is still needed. Voluntary workers will be gladly welcomed by the Election Agent, Mrs. Murray, at the Committee Rooms of the Women's Municipal Party, 65, High Street, Battersea, S.W.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AND THE LOOP-HOLE.

With regard to Dr. Lang's speech to the N.U.W.W. at Hull, our reporter writes that his Grace did not claim a share for women in framing legislation "directly and indirectly," but "directly or indirectly." She adds—"I write too badly to feel I have a right to complain of printer's errors, but I think we ought to leave the Archbishop his loop-hole!"

TO CONVERT THE WAVERING.

An article on the Woman's Movement by Miss Ruth Rouse which was published in the *International Review of Missions* can now be had in pamphlet form (price 2d.) from the Student Christian Union, Annandale, Golder's Green, London, N. It has already made a great many Suffragists among people interested primarily in religious work. We believe it will make many more.

THE WALTER McLAREN FUND.

Some of the Societies of the National Union have responded to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal made in THE COMMON CAUSE of September 19th, and have sent donations to the Memorial Fund.

The Executive Committees of all our Societies must now have met for autumn work, and we hope to hear of donations coming in steadily.

May I, as one of the members of the N.U. Executive appointed to serve on the Memorial Fund Committee, venture to refer all officers to Mrs. Fawcett's letter, and to draw particular attention to her suggestion of a special levy which shall appear as a corporate subscription without touching the ordinary funds of each Society. In the stress of our work for the present and future we cannot forget the past, and miss the opportunity now presented of embodying our gratitude to our courageous and faithful friend.

M. P. STANBURY.

STEAD MEMORIAL FUND,

Further sums received:—		Members of the Glasgow Suffrage Society:—	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Miss Embleton	5 0	M. A. Brownlee	2 6
Miss Wray	5 0	W. S. Soddy	2 6
R. Norton Taylor	2 0	S. A. Sage	0 6
The Misses Young	5 0	Miss Buchanan	1 0
A Friend	1 0	Mrs. Rintoul	1 0
Miss M. Basden	2 0	Mrs. Smith	1 0
Miss Kate Sutcliffe	1 0	Mrs. Cerr	3 0
Ada Hale	1 0	Mrs. Ramsey	5 0
Mrs. Tubbs	2 0	Mrs. Steele	1 0
E. M. M. D.	2 6	Miss Morenson	5 0
Miss Pugh	5 5 0	Miss Teacher	10 0
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BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.

INDIA.

From a report dealing with education in the Nizam's Dominions we learn that the education of Mohammedan women is making great strides in the State of Hyderabad, the number of Mohammedan pupils in the girls' schools exceeding the combined number of Hindus, Christians, and Parsees. In the boys' schools, on the other hand, Hindus are in a vast majority. In India, however, as the *Pioneer Mail* points out, "an educated woman has far more power than an educated man to act as a lump of leaven." Thus, though the total number of Mohammedan girl students in any one year of the period reviewed was under 3,000, still each of these girls when she becomes a mother may be counted on to favour the education of her children, boys and girls alike.

NEW ZEALAND.

The keen interest shown by New Zealand women in political and social questions is manifested by the election, by large majorities, of women to the hospital and charitable boards. In Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, women headed the polls, and other women were elected. In Auckland, Miss Melville was elected to the City Council. Next year woman suffrage "comes of age" in New Zealand, and the women intend to celebrate their political majority by trying to get a bill through making women eligible for Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn that a new Suffrage paper, entitled the *S.A. Women in Council*, has been on sale since October 1st, at threepence a copy. "This journal," state its promoters, "represents an effort to unite the women of South Africa with their sisters overseas in a fellowship of mutual service. It will preserve an unbiased attitude towards subjects of religious, political, intellectual and ethical interest, on which contributions are invited, and for which "a fair field, and no favour" will be granted by the Editor, who, for this reason disclaims responsibility for any opinions expressed in its pages.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

UNITED STATES.

In the new Tariff Bill an effort has been made to exclude convict-made goods, and also goods made by children under fourteen in countries having no labour law. The Senate added this amendment to the Bill. Last week, in a conference over points on which the Senate and House differed, the children were sacrificed. It was agreed that all references to goods made by child-labour should be dropped out entirely, and only convict-made goods should be excluded. The proposal to bar out the competition with convict-made goods had behind it the immense voting power of the Trade Unions. The persons most interested in protecting the children were voteless women.

THE SUFFRAGE POSITION.

Suffrage States.

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

States where Suffrage Amendment is now before Voters for a Referendum.

	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

States where Amendment has passed one Legislation and must pass another before being referred to Voters.

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

In some American States a certain number of voters can themselves "initiate" legislation by a petition addressed to the Legislature.

States where Initiative Petitions are under way.

Missouri ... ..	...	...	1914
Nebraska ... ..	...	...	1914
Ohio ... ..	...	...	1914

TURKEY.

Mlle. Selma Riza reported recently that "Turkish women have no voting rights, and that the question has not been discussed in the Ottoman Empire." We now learn, however, that Turkish women are making a tentative beginning by starting an "Association for the Defence of Equal Rights," and they explain its purpose thus:—

"Our country is now passing through a critical period. We, the Turkish women, do not understand as yet the science of Government, and do not therefore propose to interfere in political matters. But as members of a social body, we have the right to unite and enter upon the path of progress. Should we endeavour to attain this legitimate end in accordance with the laws and regulations of our religion, we shall be, in time, an important and useful element in the life of our Fatherland.

The Association will educate women in the duties of motherhood and wifehood, will strive to open fields of employment to needy girls and women, and will endeavour to disseminate correct information as to the ideas and ideals of our women. The Association will proceed in its difficult task along three distinct lines:

(1) It will prepare several costumes in different fashions, free from ornament or any objectionable features, entirely in accordance with the requirements of the Koran and submit them to the Government for its approval. In these proposed costumes, the veil shall be discarded, because the Koran does not require it.

(2) Within the limits of its means it will open workshops for women, found schools wherein to teach useful trades and arts, and secure employment for women in those branches of commerce and industry in which women are employed.

(3) The Association will also establish schools for women, publish newspapers and periodicals, arrange lecture courses, and resort to all other means and agencies to bring about the moral, mental and physical development of the Moslem womanhood.

SERVIA.

We learn with deep regret of the death of Madame Catherine Milovouk, President of the Union Nationale des Femmes Serbes.

SWITZERLAND.

Olga Lenz, Doctor of Law, has been appointed by the City Council of Zurich a member of the City Board of Guardians. This is the first time a woman has been chosen to this office in Switzerland. As the new Swiss Civil Law makes women eligible, it is expected that other cities will follow the example of Zurich.

WOMEN IN ORCHESTRAS.

October 18th was a red letter day for women ambitious of making their way as instrumentalists. The lady harpist is a familiar figure, but on Saturday women were seen for the first time in this century among the violins and violas of one of our principal orchestras; six ladies being engaged to play in the series of Symphony Concerts which Sir Henry Wood is conducting at Queen's Hall. Several women are members of the Colonne and Lamoureux orchestras in Paris, but hitherto there has been a strong prejudice against admitting female performers to membership of our leading English orchestras, though some have done good work in the provinces. The Moody-Manners Orchestra, for instance, has for some time included ladies.

It seems illogical and absurd to treat women as if they were unfit for the orchestra, while welcoming them as soloists and performers of chamber music—in which capacity a number of lady violinists have come to the fore; and no doubt Sir Henry's innovation will do much to vanquish prejudice and win a fair field for women throughout the musical world. His experiment is no hastily conceived idea. For some time past he has intended to give women an opportunity of showing what they can do, and in increasing the number of his Queen's Hall Orchestra this season to 110, for the Symphony Concerts, he persuaded the directors to consent to his recruiting some of the extra string players from among the ranks of lady performers. Some years ago, Ysaye made the suggestion to him, but Sir Henry, though sympathetic, did not consider that the time was then ripe.

Lady Wood and Lady Speyer—a well-known solo violinist—have, however, been pressing the women's claims, and their influence has secured not only an open-door for women but the same rate of pay as for men.

This Sir Henry readily conceded; for he was most favourably impressed with the technique of the ladies who came before him as competitors, and also with the accuracy of their reading and the truth of their rendering. He was, moreover, anxious not to prejudice his innovation by introducing unfair competition. The experiment has the cordial support of many leading professors of the violin, and there is a growing feeling that it is only fair to give a chance to the numerous women students who are being trained in our colleges and schools. Many of these have achieved a really high standard; but after all, it is only a select few who can hope to make a name as soloists. Occasional engagements in our smaller concert halls merely provide a little pocket money, while teaching is arduous work, and requires qualities which many a brilliant player may lack. The large majority of players, both male and female, can only hope to earn a living by performing in an orchestra.

The six ladies selected from among some fifty or sixty candidates are all students of the Royal College of Music, and have had excellent opportunities of perfecting their art in the College Orchestra, under Sir Charles Stanford. Miss Jessie Grimson and Miss Elsie Dudding are first violins, Miss Dora Garland and Miss Jessie Stewart, second violins; Miss Sybil Maturin and Miss Rebecca Clarke, violas. They have all had considerable experience on the concert platform, both in chamber and orchestral music, but they are delighted at the opportunity of performing in one of our leading London orchestras.

Miss Elsie Dudding leads the first violins in the Orchestra of the Royal College of Music. Miss Jessie Grimson is leader of the well-known Grimson Quartet, in which her husband, Mr. Edward Mason—also an old student of the College—plays the 'cello. Miss Jessie Stewart leads the second violins of the College Orchestra. She is a pupil of Mr. Maurice Sons who leads the first violins at

Queen's Hall. Miss Sybil Maturin, whose name is well-known as a concert player, is a pupil of Mr. Inwards and of Señor Arbos. She took an Exhibition at the College and is an A.R.C.M. For several years Miss Maturin has been leader of the violas in the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestra and the Oxford House Orchestra (both mixed orchestras for men and women), and she is also engaged as principal viola for the final rehearsal and concert by various provincial societies. She has played in quartets at London concert halls, with well-known artists, and on one occasion played in Berlin with Hausmann, the late 'cellist of the Joachim quartet. Miss Jessie Stewart is a composer as well as a performer, being a pupil of Sir Charles Stanford for composition.

At first there seems to have been a little heart-burning among male members of the musical profession at the threatened inroad—prompted, perhaps, by the fear that the women would undersell them and bring down the rate of remuneration for orchestra work. But it was soon made clear that women members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra were to be paid at the recognised rate; and no opposition was offered to their admission. Indeed, they all speak highly of the courtesy and consideration which has been shown to them, not only by Sir Henry and the officials, but by the gentlemen of the orchestra, whose kindness in making them welcome they keenly appreciate. Miss Maturin adds that altogether their first experience has been a most enjoyable one.

Sir Henry Wood's experiment is naturally regarded as the thin end of the wedge, and there is considerable speculation as to where it will lead. It seems not unlikely that in the near future women may become permanent members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, as vacancies occur among the strings, and may find an entrance into other leading orchestras; but whether they will ever qualify as first-rate performers of wind instruments seems more doubtful.

So far there has not been much scope for women in this capacity, and not very many girls take up this branch of the musical profession. The writer was told that at one time a woman played the flute in the Orchestra of the Royal College, and another played the oboe; but that at the present time there are no ladies among the performers of wind instruments in that orchestra.

Miss Elsie Wild, one of our most successful lady flautists, considers that it is very bad for the health of a delicate girl to play a wind instrument, but that for anyone with good lungs and a good constitution, it is a splendid thing. Performing on a wind instrument, she says, is generally considered more fatiguing than playing the strings; but not more difficult. The oboe and bassoon are the most tiring, and there are very few women who take them up; consequently these are greatly in demand in the various ladies' bands which have recently been started. Horns and trombones are very difficult instruments, at which not many ladies are capable of becoming expert. The flute is their principal wind instrument for solos, and is also used a good deal for obligato work with the voice.

The large majority of professional lady wind players join ladies' bands, which are not as a rule really first-class or very well paid, while some find employment as soloists, mainly on the Music Halls. In London men only are employed in all the leading orchestras and at the theatres, and Miss Wild does not consider that there is much likelihood of alteration in this direction at present. Several attempts have been made to start a large ladies' orchestra, and some of these have been really good, but the expenses of such undertakings are heavy, and they have always resulted in financial failure. The difficulties in the way of the women player are many; but prejudice is yielding, and Sir Henry Wood's innovation makes the future look more hopeful.



[London News Agency.]

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Washing-up is generally considered the most disagreeable part of housework. It certainly takes up a great deal of time and is by no means pleasant work, therefore, any device that will either reduce the labour or make the work less distasteful is very welcome, and it is surprising that so few manufacturers have given this ever recurring work the attention that it deserves.

The ordinary shallow sink is quite unsuitable and inappropriate, and seems to have been especially designed to splash the water all over the floor without having any compensating advantages. The ideal sink would be of glazed stoneware with rounded corners, fairly deep, divided into two halves, each half having a separate waste and provided with an overflow. The taps would be so arranged that they could be used to fill either half of the sink. The manufacturer who puts a sink of this description on the market will earn the gratitude of every practical woman. In the meantime, we can improve matters by fixing two small butler's sinks side by side, while those who must needs put up with the sink they have, can use two large bowls or two foot-baths.

A plentiful supply of really hot water is the next consideration, but as I intend devoting a subsequent article to the question of hot water heating and hot water supply, I shall assume that this exists. The great secret of the process is to wash every piece in two waters. Greasy plates should first be wiped with a piece of newspaper, a supply of which together with a waste-paper basket should be in every kitchen. The plates should then be placed in a wire basket with a wooden handle, made on the same principle as a toast rack, and of a convenient size for the sink. Another basket might be used for the smaller crockery. Both sides of the sink should be filled with hot water, and if there is an overflow the tap may be left running, so that the water is kept hot and the grease runs away as it rises to the top and before it has time to congeal.

A soap box can be made from an empty tin box, plentifully pierced with holes, into which all the odds and ends of soap are placed. This box, if shaken about in the water, makes it sufficiently soapy, and no soap powder or soda will be required. The china is then washed in one sink and rinsed in the other and put on to the draining board and dried. Glass should be rinsed in cold water.

If the wire baskets are used it will be hardly necessary to put your hands in the water, which can therefore be used much hotter, and the drying consequently facilitated.

Some of the articles do not lend themselves to this method, and each one must be washed separately by hand. The india-rubber gloves that can now be obtained from most of the large stores are invaluable for protecting the hands from very hot water and preventing that disagreeable greasy feeling of the skin that is such an unpleasant result of having "washed-up." It is better to buy a good quality glove, for the less expensive ones sometimes split. The mop on the end of a stick is an old friend, but it is not perhaps generally known that a circular lamp wick frayed out makes the best mop and lasts much longer than those bought in the shops ready made. In a large household a washing-up machine on the same principle as those now used in hotels would prove a useful investment.

If any reader of this article, having personal experience of any useful labour-saving appliance, would be so kind as to write to THE COMMON CAUSE, giving the name of the manufacturer, it would be possible to pass on the information through these columns to other women anxious to improve the conditions and raise the dignity of domestic work.

ELSPETH SPENCER.

Mother's Day Fund.

The Women's League of Service are organising a great scheme to maintain and extend the work for Motherhood which is being carried on by various Societies in London. This work is twofold in character. It aims at teaching the mother simple laws of health, infant care, and housekeeping, by means of visitors and classes; and also at providing well-cooked dinners to expectant and nursing mothers at the cost of 1d. or 2d. per head, or even free, if the mothers are very poor. On Saturday, November 1st, and Sunday, November 2nd—"Mother's Day"—collections will be made throughout London towards a fund to maintain these dining rooms for mothers, and if possible to extend them, and donations may also be sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, or to the office of the Women's League of Service, 31a, Mortimer Street.

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[NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately.]

ABC OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

WOMAN'S SELF-CONTROL IN POLITICS.

WAS MADE BY A MAN.

It is true that in other ways women are sometimes less self-controlled than men. But in both cases the power of self-control is very largely a matter of training. People can do

WHAT THEY ARE TRAINED TO DO.

Anti-suffragists often argue that women feel more strongly about personal matters than men do, and that this makes them unfit for politics. To us it seems that a strong sense of the importance of the individual is very much needed in our political life! Statesmen are too much inclined to think of people

IN THE MASS

and it would often be a very much better thing if they remembered that they were really individuals! If women had had more power in the state, for instance, they would never have thought it a good plan to have thousands of children

BROUGHT UP IN WORKHOUSES.

Mothers know that children want *individual care*, and will never do well if they are considered just as so many thousands, or tens of thousands, of paupers. Women have urged on the plan for boarding-out children in cottage homes, wherever they could, but what a pity that the other plan was ever tried at all!

THE PERSONAL AFFECTION OF WOMEN

is not a bad force but a good one, even in politics. It only needs to be trained and educated—that is, it needs to be controlled by the women themselves—in order to make it just the kind of force that is most needed in the political world. What is true of children is

TRUE OF GROWN-UP PEOPLE, TOO.

It is no use thinking of them always in crowds. They are not "crowds"—they are individuals, and as soon as we forget that, we get "officialism" and "red tape," and all the other foolish things that make good laws useless. Women have got

A LOT TO LEARN

but so have men. Let the men begin by learning that women have got a point of view that is worth considering, and the women will learn by experience that, if they want to co-operate with men, they must remember the men's point of view, too.

One of the favourite arguments brought against women's suffrage is that, with the exception of a very few women of leisure, the women of this country have

NO TIME TO THINK POLITICALLY.

because their work takes up all their time and energy. At a recent Anti-suffragist meeting a speaker put forward this argument, and finished up by announcing, in a tone of great satisfaction, that it might be said that

A WOMAN'S WORK WAS NEVER DONE.

But is this state of things satisfactory from the woman's point of view? No. A woman is quite prepared to admit that "all work and no play made Jack a dull boy," but she also asks that Jill, like Jack, may have some

LEISURE TO THINK OF THE NEEDS OF HER COUNTRY and Empire. She wants, too, to be able to help, like her mate, to obtain laws to meet these needs.

Anti-suffragists are also very fond of saying that women voters would be a political danger because women are more emotional and have less self-control than men. On the contrary,

WOMEN ARE MORE SELF-CONTROLLED THAN MEN.

Their upbringing and mode of life for centuries past has made them so. You have only to compare the behaviour of women at a political meeting with that of the men to see that it is so. At a meeting the other day the writer of this little article watched a large body of women

LISTENING TO A MAN WITH WHOSE OPINIONS AND STATEMENTS THEY UTTERLY DISAGREED.

Their faces showed contempt and sometimes anger; yet, except for a few hisses when the speaker said something particularly offensive, or a laugh when he appeared to them specially foolish,

THEY SAT IN COURTEOUS SILENCE AND STILLNESS.

Can you imagine a large body of men behaving like this at a political meeting? At this very meeting

ONE STRONG AND ANGRY RETORT WAS MADE.

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Book Reviews.

August Strindberg.

AUGUST STRINDBERG: THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT: STUDIES AND IMPRESSIONS. By L. Lind-af-Hageby. (Stanley Paul.) THE RED ROOM. By August Strindberg. Translated by Ellie Schleusser. (Howard Latimer. 6s.)

Miss Lind-af-Hageby has recently written of the great Swedish dramatist and author in a volume entitled *August Strindberg: The Spirit of Revolt: Studies and Impressions*. Strindberg's father married beneath him, and did not therefore share the content of the wife whose social position was bettered by the union. Hence the experience of August's early life developed in him that attitude of mind towards women which caused him to be described later as a woman-hater. He not infrequently sets up a woman of straw in order that he may knock her down, and the most revolting of his types are neither average nor representative specimens. Strindberg's unhappy marriages confirmed his powerful idea of the evil nature of woman; his worship of unimaginable perfection was rapidly succeeded by a hatred of equally improbable turpitude.

Like other geniuses domestically impossible, there is little doubt that the seed of his unhappiness lay in himself, and that no created woman, good or bad, could have permanently satisfied the demands of such a temperament. In *Married*, a collection of twelve stories of conjugal life, he lays perpetual stress on the incompatibility of romance with domestic drudgery, and ignores the possibility of the mutual forbearance and sympathy which alone can make the daily life of husband and wife tolerable. Yet, says Miss Lind-af-Hageby, *Married* is a plea for the super-marriage which is yet to come, and Strindberg's scheme for the future regeneration of woman (as stated in the preface to *Married*, under the title "Woman's Rights") is of the most enlightened. His attitude as regards the ideal relations of men and women would be approved by all Suffragists of to-day. He pleads for equal advantages for boys and girls, and proclaims Votes for Women as the prerogative of the enlightened woman of the future. He goes even further: woman is to be eligible for election to every occupation: she is to retain her own name, be master of her own body and of her choice of motherhood.

Painter, journalist, and critic by turns, Strindberg eventually found himself as a dramatist. His part in the development of the "new theatre," which in the eighties was rapidly superseding the old rhetorical drama, was to raise the cry of naturalism, and his plays, *The Father*, *Lady Julie*, and *Creditors*, were among the first of these performed at M. André Antoine's Théâtre Libre in Paris. This, Miss Lind-af-Hageby points out, was prior to any performance of Ibsen's plays in France, *Ghosts* and *Rosmersholm* being staged there later. The secret of Strindberg's great influence on the theatre at the end of last century, says Miss Lind-af-Hageby, lies in his realisation of the fact that a strong character is one which is not set in a rigid mould, but which is capable of growth.

"His men and women are alive, moving, changing, growing, shrinking in ceaseless response to the pressure of existence. . . . The curtain and the settled problem do not drop together."

Interest in Strindberg will be further stirred by the recent issue of his autobiographical novel, *The Red Room*. This book was published in Sweden in 1879, and dates the beginning of its author's celebrity. In language simple, direct, and telling, he attacks with unsparring fierceness all the lesser and greater cruelties, falsenesses, and meannesses of the social system. The book lacks plot and continuity; being a series of episodes chronicling disillusion after disillusion, almost resembling a group of connected short stories. The characters are no mere labelled abstractions of virtues or vices; they are extremely human, and the fierceness of Strindberg's onslaught is directed against conditions rather than against individuals who are more or less the victims of their environment. Rehnholm, with his idealistic passion for the stage, and his disillusioning experience with the Phoenix Theatrical Company, represents an intimate personal experience of the author. Nicholas Falk is a faithful portrait of the unscrupulous business man, who neither comes to a bad end nor suffers from the torments of conscience! Alle Montanus, the peasant sculptor, with his feeble physique and brave philosophy, is singularly finely drawn. Strindberg has the imagination which realises that his characters will enjoy or suffer according to the measure of their personalities, not necessarily as their creator might enjoy or suffer.

The women in this book are nearly all of peculiarly unpleasant type. We have the sensual Agnes with her revolting pose of innocence; Mrs. Nicholas Falk and Mrs. Hanan—"imps of Satan" . . . "the two pettiest, vainest, and most malicious creatures who ever idled away their days"; Marie, the Magdalen—far less contemptible and unmoral than these others. Yet Arvid Falk and his wife assume their conjugal relation on a basis of mutual happy equality. Dr. Borg, writing to the painter Sellén, says:—

"Falk is going to be married in the autumn. His wife will keep her post at the school. I know next to nothing of the Woman's Question—it doesn't interest me—but I believe that our generation will get rid of the last remnant of the Eastern conception which still clings to marriage. In the days to come, husband and wife will enter into a partnership where both will retain their independence; they will not try to convert each other, but will mutually respect their weaknesses, and live together in a life-long friendship which will never be strained by the demands of one of the partners for amorous demonstrations."

M. V. VERNON.

Correspondence.

THE NEED FOR CLEAR THOUGHT.

MADAM,—Will you allow a brief comment on your clever but insidious editorial of last week? It is to be noted that wherever two or three members of the National Union are gathered together, discussion is apt to fall upon militancy. And judgments differ, *quod femina, tot sententia*, according to type and temperament, from genuine abhorrence, through genteel disdain, to wistful admiration of militant methods. Speaking as an independent (i.e., non-official) National Unionist, I have read with the utmost care weekly for several years past, both *THE COMMON CAUSE*, and *Votes for Women*, and have not yet made up my mind on the subject. The question of right surely depends to a very large extent, upon what is effective and what is expedient. One must regret that so much strenuous effort should be misdirected, if it be misdirection. On the other hand, we must not forget that an adherent, like Miss Jane Harrison, to mention only one eminent example, has been won to the cause, (if I rightly read "Homo Sum") by militancy, and I could quote against themselves remarks that have dropped from time to time from the genuine abhorers of these methods, proving that, in fact, their judgment, as I have suggested, of actions, rather by their effectiveness than by a preconceived moral standard. In the ultimate judgment, I believe it will be found that the militant suffragists have added something highly valuable to the moral precedents of humanity. They err, equally with the non-militant, when they lose themselves in gush about "Revered Leaders," and "Beloved Unions," and forget that neither the N.U. nor the W.S.P.U. is anything but a useful and temporary organisation for the achievement of a certain object. That object is the development of individual human souls, male or female, not the inviting them again to enter within the narrow shell of some outwardly-imposed code. Let us think, each for ourselves—think hard—and having thought, let us not be afraid to confess, even to the enemy, our individual opinion about militancy. This we may do, I hold, while working loyally with the congenial comrades that we find in the National Union, and without transgressing against so-called "discipline," or deserving excommunication.

FANNY JOHNSON.

Cambridge.

[It is, as Mrs. Johnson suggests, necessary to "think hard" about methods of work. May we suggest to her that it does not help our thinking to assume that those who have thought, and have arrived at a conclusion, are "insidious"? The writer of the article in question (not the Editor, though the Editor, of course, takes full responsibility for unsigned articles) believes that militancy is wrong in principle, and her thought is in line with that of the N.U. We will not retort upon Mrs. Johnson her own charge of "insidiousness," but we ask her, without prejudice, whether the position of one who belongs to a Union which has repeatedly declared that militant tactics are "wrong in themselves," and objects to the expression of this view in the N.U.'s official organ, is not rather difficult to defend or explain?—Ed., C.C.]

THE "CAT AND MOUSE" ACT.

MADAM,—In "Notes and Comments" of the October 10th issue of *THE COMMON CAUSE*, the "Cat and Mouse" Bill seems to be referred to, as having re-introduced torture into our penal code. Being a very new member of the N.U.W.S.S. I have not had the opportunity of hearing what is generally thought by the Union on this point, or what it would suggest as a better plan (if it has any corporate opinion on the subject; for I see it is said in *THE COMMON CAUSE* that the Union holds no official view on any topic but the enfranchisement of women, though a newspaper cutting recently sent me—I think a letter by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in the *Daily Chronicle*—stated that all Suffragists disapproved of forcible feeding and the "Cat and Mouse" Act as torture. Unfortunately I have to quote from memory). Is it suggested that the "hunger-striker" should be released unconditionally, and so be free to pursue their militancy practically with impunity? (objecting to all punishment of a person seems equivalent to approving his deed); or that they should be allowed to die? Suicide is in England, at least, usually considered a crime, and if a prisoner attempted to drown himself, would not the general opinion be in favour of artificial resuscitation—surely an extremely painful process? The "Cat and Mouse" Bill, I should have thought, was an alternative to forcible feeding which would have been considered humane. It is not the law which inflicts the torture of enduring hunger, but it is the self-infliction of the prisoner. I do not quite see how self-inflicted torture can be prevented.

I should be very glad to have the position explained to me, for at present the view expressed in "Notes and Comments" seems to me to savour of the sentiment and confused thinking condemned in the leader (p. 463) of the same issue (October 10th); but probably I have misunderstood it.

KATHERINE C. BOSWELL.

[We do not object to "all punishment" but only to punishment which amounts to torture. We should object to the torture of any criminals however strongly we disapprove of their crimes. With regard to the Militants, if the Government really regards them as deserving of death, it should allow them to die, without torture. The reason why it does not do so is that it has an uneasy conscience.—Ed., C.C.]

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MRS. BUTLER'S CRUSADE.

MADAM,—In your "Notes and Comments" in your issue of October 17th, you refer to Mrs. Josephine Butler as commencing "her great campaign against the C.D. Acts of 1883." In the life of Mrs. Butler it is stated that a temporary C.D. Act was passed in 1864, which was renewed in 1866, and was further extended in 1869. It was in 1869 that Mrs. Butler entered upon her work against these Acts which were repealed in 1883.

F. T. SWANWICK.

MARCHERS' "QUI VIVE" CORPS.

MADAM,—In justice to the Marchers' "Qui Vive" Corps will you allow me to remove the wrong impression your note to my letter conveys, and permit me to point out that the Marchers' "Qui Vive" Corps is strictly constitutional and does declare itself as such; its aim being to impress on the country the justice and expediency of giving votes to women, and it does not aim at criticising the methods of other Suffragists.

FLORENCE DE FONBLANQUE.

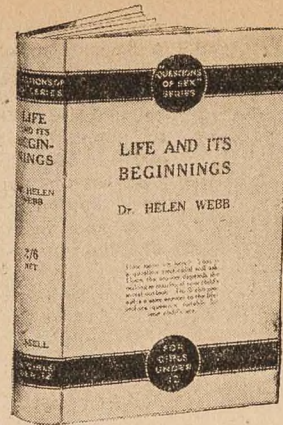
[If the "Qui Vive" Corps members are all constitutional Suffragists we do not see how their work can be to "cement good fellowship and esprit de corps" among ALL Suffragists" (vide Mrs. de Fonblanque's previous letter): if they are not, then they do not in any way meet the suggestion made by Mrs. Harley.—Ed., C.C.]

SELLING THE COMMON CAUSE.

MADAM,—Probably some of your readers who sell the COMMON CAUSE in the streets have found how almost impossible it is to make strangers understand that it is not a militant paper. If so they will find the device which we have recently adopted useful: across the middle of the copy which is to be held up by the seller we fasten, with wire paper-fasteners, a strip of white cardboard $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches deep and just as long as the page is wide on which is printed, in black letters $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, "Non-Militant," between a red and a green border. A further improvement is to place two copies of the COMMON CAUSE back to back with one card on each face so that persons passing behind the seller, as well as those in front, can read both title and card. The cards should not be too thick or there will be difficulty in keeping them in place, and the fasteners used should be good ones. Also the corners of the papers should be clipped together so that the wind cannot blow them about.

EMILY RIGBY.

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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.

Why Are We Not Militant?

II.—Because We Think Militancy Wrong.

"If men give the vote for any other reason than because they believe that justice demands it, the whole meaning of this great reform will be lost."

"Unless the vote is won by force—that is by militancy—the women will feel that the victory is worthless."

It is often said by those outside the Suffrage movement—or in it but not at the heart of it—"Why cannot constitutional and militant Suffragists work together without criticism? They are, after all, parts of the same army, fighting the same battle, doing the same work, although in different ways. If one does not approve the methods of the other, let her keep to her own. The infantry and the cavalry should not quarrel with each other."

Perhaps the quotations at the head of our article will help to make clear why working together is impossible. The first was written by a constitutional Suffragist; the second, though not written by a militant, has constantly been quoted to us by militants with approval, and sums up the argument of many militant speeches. But if these sayings mean anything, they mean a parting of the ways. We are not "fighting the same battle," and what would be victory to one section would be defeat to the other. The vote to each is only a symbol of something far greater; but to the constitutionalist this something is the victory of justice in the hearts of men; to the militant, it is the victory of force applied by women.

This is why we think militancy wrong: because it is an appeal to the baser instincts of human nature—to its fear, its selfishness, its love of ease. What is the defence offered? "We have tried the other way," say the militants, "we have appealed to reason and to justice. For over forty years this appeal has been made, and without result. Men would not hear. They were deaf to reason. They would not do justice. Now we will compel them to listen, and we will force them to do justice."

This policy is wrong; we hold, because it is based on a wrong view of human nature; because it assumes that men will not respond to an appeal to justice, but only to selfishness and fear. We do not now discuss whether militancy really can put into action such motives. Their power to hold up the community does not touch the principle at issue, and we believe, as to the principle itself, that no human beings have a right to say to the mass of their fellow-men—"You are too brutal to care to be just, and therefore we must use violence."

In every country where the vote has been won, it has been won without violence. In some countries the struggle is still going on. In America it has lasted as long as—perhaps a few years longer than—here. Yet all Suffragists—except in Great Britain—repudiate the idea that militancy is necessary for them. Americans have spoken to us in praise of militancy. "Why, then, are you not militant?" "Oh, for us it is not necessary. Our men are open to reason." "In Norway the women easily won the vote," said a Norwegian admirer of militancy the other day. "How was that? They were not militant?" "Oh no—it is only your countrymen who are brutal enough to need that!"

Does anyone really believe it? Does anyone, however

impatient with the slowness and indifference of men, honestly suppose that the men of Great Britain, alone in all the world, are too brutal to care for justice at all? That the women of Great Britain, alone in the world, have done and said everything that is righteous, just, and fair, so that they—once more alone—have now no weapon left but violence?

Not only do we not believe that, but we think its acceptance by others has been a tragedy for them. Every reform has its difficulties, and every reformer his hours of despair. But despair achieves nothing. The power of the reformer to help us is bound up utterly in his power to believe in us. If he can do that, he can lift us up, even while we defy and crucify him; if he cannot, he labours in vain. That it is hard to believe need not be said. Of all hard things in life, it is the hardest. Every prophet and reformer has every excuse given him for despair. The Suffragists have every excuse. They, like others who work for progress, have known evasion, deceit, brutality, utter blank stone-wall misunderstanding. History will not lack excuses for those who were driven at last to despair of the appeal of justice, falling, it seemed, for ever on deaf ears. "They have had such provocation," it is pleaded. True—most true, and most tragic. But the tragedy does not touch the unalterable fact that if you cannot believe in human nature, neither can you help it.

All of us are, to an unrealizable extent, influenced by what is expected of us. If we are expected to be noble, we shall at least begin to try to act up to the hope; and this is why no prophet can do a greater service to humanity than to think nobly of it. Mrs. Pankhurst herself is a proof of this. She has expected much of women, and for this reason all women should think gently of her. But it is not of a sex, but of humanity that we Suffragists are bound to think greatly; and the dark side of the truth we are now dwelling on must not be forgotten. If we expect little, and think contemptuously of others, we help them to be contemptible. Militancy has come to the conclusion that people as a whole are not good enough to be moved except by base motives. The result of this attitude is an almost incredible brutalising of public opinion. Many of those who are earnestly opposed to militant methods, must have been horrified at the brutalities of forcible feeding and of the "Cat and Mouse" Act. The general public has been unmoved. Scenes that make one sick to think of are enacted, and only a few care to protest. The assumption of militancy is made, its appeal is based on the ground that men will not listen to reason. To this argument they have responded in kind. Yet the C. D. Acts were repealed, even while men believed in their efficacy for health, and in the teeth of "vested interests," because the community as a whole was moved by a righteous appeal. We are what we are expected to be; and therefore those who expect us to be noble help us to be noble, and those who assume that we are base teach us to be base. This is why we think militancy wrong.

It is nothing that there are men who approve and endorse it. Men are as willing to think ignobly of men as women are. God forbid that the Suffrage movement should help them to this unfaith!

One more consideration remains. It is claimed by some that militancy is not a policy of violence, but a policy against violence. It does not so much seek to prove that force can win, as that it cannot. It is a paradox, say these, but so are many truths; militancy has shown that violence cannot prevail against women.

This is, no doubt, what is implied in the quotation at the head of our article, and this is why women desire to win by force—to show, in doing so, that they themselves cannot be conquered by any force that may be brought against them.

Once more we reply that such a reasoner has not realised the greatness of this movement. What! are we to prove that women cannot be moved by fear, while proving that men can be moved by nothing else? Can we exalt ourselves as lovers of truth and justice while at the same time we think that all we win will be nothing worth unless it is won in such a way as to prove that men could not be made to do justice at all, except for the basest of reasons? Has any sex-contempt on the part of men gone deeper than this which assumes that women can only be moved by spiritual force, and men only by violence? We will not so narrow down our quarrel. It is not the battle, and it should not be the victory, of a sex.

Humanity is good and evil both, the good being the stronger, the evil more on the surface. Every true reformer appeals past the evil, to the good, and the greatest of all have refused, even in the face of failure and death, to appeal to anything else. They see the evil—any fool can see it; they see that the good beyond is stronger; only the pure in heart can always see that.

The ordinary, ambitious man sees good and evil also. He appeals to one or other, or with more skill to both at once, as best suits his own ambition. It is all one to him.

But it is only the idealist in despair who dares, with deliberate purpose, to appeal only to the worst instincts of men. In the militant movement are many idealists, and much idealism. Many have wondered why it is that some of the most devoted and noblest spirits have adopted such methods. They should not have wondered. Despair is not the temptation of the indifferent or the selfish, but of the heroic sort. It takes some idealism to make a man capable of despair. It was the same Hamlet who spoke of humanity as "God-like in apprehension, angelic in action," who added—"What is to me this quintessence of dust?" There is no pessimist like the optimist disappointed.

To believe in humanity—not in a sex, or a class, or a race, but in humanity—is the hardest of all heroisms, and the only one that moves the world. Militancy has lost this faith. That is why we think militancy wrong.

Mother Protection.

By ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSER, M.B.

[In this and following weeks, articles on the better care and protection of child-life will appear in THE COMMON CAUSE. We leave the writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but IN NO CASE does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.]

Many women in different parts of the world are beginning to feel that the social evolution of mankind will be hastened if we concentrate on the mother at the present time. Such social questions as the prevention of infant mortality, of crime, of prostitution, and of disease, must be affected by a comprehensive scheme for the uplifting and protection of motherhood. In America, and in Germany, Austria, Sweden, &c., Leagues for Mother Protection have been formed with the aim of securing legislation for the alteration of laws which are at present unfair to the mother, and of bringing about the better protection of necessitous mothers. It is proposed that an English Committee should co-operate with existing Leagues and with other societies working in the interests of motherhood.

The aims and purposes of the National League in England would be:—

1. To rouse the community to a sense of its responsibility and duty to necessitous mothers, deserted wives, unmarried mothers.
2. To bring the needs and rights of motherhood before the municipalities and Parliament.

It was suggested at an informal meeting held a short time ago at Lady Aberconway's house, that effort might be concentrated upon the following reforms:—

1. The improvement of the legal status of the mother. To confer upon her the rights of equal guardianship of her children with the father, and to alter the laws of inheritance and intestacy in so far as they are unfair to mothers.
2. The passing of a Widows' Pension Act, to enable respectable efficient mothers to bring up their fatherless children in the home; such assistance of motherhood not to be regarded as charity, but as money expended by the State in the interests of its future citizens. The provision of adequate relief for necessitous deserted wives.
3. The improvement of the position of the unmarried mother and the illegitimate child. To amend the Bastardy Laws, and to bring in a law to legitimatise illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents. To provide that the unmarried mother and her child are put under the care of a local authority or guardian whose duty it would be to procure alimony allowed to the mother; to assist her and protect her interests and those of the child.
4. The establishment of a State Bureau for Mother Welfare for statistical and educational purposes. The institution of State or municipal assistance for already established schemes for assisting mothers of young infants. To bring pressure to bear upon municipalities to promote the municipalisation of Schools for Mothers and similar institutions. To bring within the reach of poor mothers and children an adequate supply of pure milk.
5. The establishment of an extended scheme of universal contributory insurance for motherhood, and the better care of the expectant mother. The provision of better accommodation for mothers in child-birth, either in the form of Municipal Mothers' Hospitals or maternity wards in connection with general infirmaries.
6. The promotion of a scheme of education for motherhood in girls' schools.

The promoters of the League for Mother Protection are anxious to obtain the co-operation of representative women and all who are interested in mother and child welfare. A provisional

committee of an English branch of the proposed International League for Mother Protection has been formed. Lady Aberconway, Lady Maud Parry, Mrs. Havelock Ellis, Mrs. Leo Strachey, Mrs. Pember Reeves, Dr. Constance Long, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, have consented to serve on this Committee, and amongst other supporters, some of whom have agreed to serve as Vice-Presidents, are the Maharanee of Sarawak, Lady Selborne, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Wedderburn, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Lady Guise, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Lady Johnston, Dr. Margaret Alden, Lady Meyer, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Lady Apperly.

It is felt that the formation of this League for Mother Protection in England will help to interest men and women, and especially mothers, in all that concerns childhood in home, school, Church, State, or legislation.

To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens and best promote national and international welfare and prosperity.

To secure such legislation as will establish Domestic Courts in association with juvenile courts and special officers, whose business it shall be to provide that care which will rescue, instead of confirm, the child in evil ways.

To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than institutions.

To bring mother love and mother interest more closely into touch with the various social problems in our midst; recognising that the mother, as the source and guardian of life, has a special point of view which should be better represented, and a special aptitude which should be more utilised in the public service.

[Next week:—Mrs. Alys Russell on "Schools for Mothers and Fathers."]

"Suffrage and Light."

How to be Active though Penniless.

The N.U.W.S.S., in conducting an educational alongside of its political campaign, does so in the belief that *an enlightened public opinion is always a Suffrage opinion*. This has been proved over and over again on a large scale, but it is as true in the small town as the large, and in the country as in the town.

High Wycombe is not an enormous city, and its industries are in some instances terribly under-paid. The N.U. Society has, in the course of the last two or three years, established itself in the eyes even of non-suffragists, as a centre of light and leading on all public questions. It was not a strong Society to begin with. It is now strong in numbers and stronger in influence. Its great object has been to show that "Suffrage and Light" go together. In this, it is like other Suffrage Societies. But at this time, when many Societies that are not very rich or very strong, are wondering how to "work" the great Education Campaign, we believe that the experiences of High Wycombe may be of service.

Mrs. Berney writes:—

"In May, June, and July, 1912, fortnightly meetings were held here on the lines of Study Circles. One of our members, the Rev. Canon Rushby-Smith, gave invaluable help by choosing the subjects for discussion from "The Subjection of Women"—four short papers being prepared and read at each meeting. (The Summer work was varied by a Tennis Tournament which, if it did not do much to strengthen our finances, helped to bring members together in a happy informal way.)

"Autumn 1912, and Spring 1913, witnessed a series of weekly meetings. These were held either in the Guildhall—which holds 200 people, or the locale of the W.E.A., where twenty-five could with difficulty find seats—and very often over thirty members or 'Friends' came. The speakers did not merely deal with the Enfranchisement of Women in a general way, but special subjects were chosen with the idea of demonstrating that to be a Suffragist—especially to be a member of the N.U.W.S.S.—is to have an enlightened mind. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was dealt with by Miss Abadam at a crowded meeting. Miss Irene Cox came down twice to address us, once on 'Industrial Law as it Effects Women and Children,' and another time on the 'Truck Acts.' These two addresses were of especial interest to our 'Friends,' many of whom are engaged in chair-caning, lace-making, and bead-work in their own homes. I am sorry to say it must be admitted that these are all sweated industries. Our Rescue Worker gave an interesting description of her work at one meeting. We had two much appreciated Lantern Lectures—'Women's Work' and 'Women's Work in the Empire'—very kindly supplied by the C. & U. W. F. A. The typed lecture sent with the slides is very interesting and can easily be given by anyone ready to undertake it.

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

"A very satisfactory debate formed part of our programme—the Suffrage Resolution being carried by a large majority.

"Perhaps our greatest effort was the Sweated Industries Exhibition—supplied by the Anti-Sweating League—combined with an Exhibition of Posters, &c., from the Suffrage Atelier. We dared to take the Town Hall, a truly alarming venture—it holds 1,500 people—but we hardly proposed to fill it. Tables were arranged down the sides for the use of the poor sweated workers—at one end there were the stalls of the Suffrage Atelier and our own Literature Stall, in the centre and towards the platform was the auditorium. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck with her unflinching kindness and energy opened the Exhibition. Miss Susan Lawrence, although in the throes of her successful London County Council Election, come down to speak. The Hall was decorated with beautiful banners lent by the N.U.W.S.S. Tea was supplied by members at 6d. a head, and there was an exquisite half-hour's concert during the afternoon.

"In the evening, Mrs. Chew gave an Address, her eloquence stirring her hearers in a wonderful way and rounding off the abject lesson of the sweated workers themselves. Most pathetic it was to see how those poor women sat down before empty tables at one o'clock to make boxes, match-boxes, artificial flowers, uppers of babies' shoes, to put bristles in brushes, and so on, and in an incredibly short time those tables were covered with the result of their labour. The Show was undoubtedly a success. A member of our Committee had an apologetic letter next day from an Anti-Suffragist regretting that she had not come to the Exhibition, she thought 'it was merely a Suffragist blind.'

"The last meeting we had, late in March, 1913, concerned itself with the Housing Problem, which is in an acute stage in High Wycombe. The Secretary of the Housing and Town Planning Association gave an excellent address illustrated by lantern slides. Those who consider the home women's exclusive sphere will hardly be prepared to deny her interest in the house. Anyone who has gone through the agonies of watching their house being built while their ideals were shattered ruthlessly, will realise the difficulty of persuading even the most enlightened architect that labour saving is as essential to one's peace of mind as beauty is to the satisfaction of one's senses.

"How did we pay for it? Well, before Christmas we had a Sale where most of our friends bought their Christmas presents, we provided an opportunity not otherwise to be had of getting beautiful Russian work, leadless glaze china, and Buckinghamshire lace. This year the Artificer's Guild will supply us with specimens of their work. We sold sweets and Christmas cakes very firmly iced, these in red, white, and green. We should be glad of orders this year! There was a Christmas tree too, a variety entertainment and play, as well as a fortune-teller and a French auction, an excellent way of disposing of remains.

"At our meetings we always have some reserved seats for sale, and make a collection for expenses. During the year we raised and spent rather more than £70. We are making arrangements to carry out the plans of the Autumn Campaign and have already engaged speakers for meetings till the end of March, 1914. Our present penniless condition merely stirs us to greater exertion.

A Free Toilet Outfit.

For a limited period The Oatine Company will send, absolutely free, to any reader of this paper sending name and address and 3d. in stamps (3d. stamps preferred), to cover cost of postage and packing, a dainty Sample Outfit containing a trial size of eight delightful Oatine Preparations, including a full-size 2d. Shampoo Powder.

Oatine Cream is invaluable for the complexion. It gets down into the pores and removes the dirt which soap and other face creams quite fail to remove. Remember that it is the dirt that is IN, not the dirt that is ON, that injures the complexion. Oatine does not grow hair.

To take advantage of this offer, applications should be sent to The Oatine Company, 282A, Oatine Buildings, Boro', London, S.E.—(Advt.)

Special Autumn Campaign Fund.

I enclose £ : s. d. as a Donation to the E. F. F. Special Autumn Campaigns in the Constituencies of Anti-Suffrage Ministers.

Name _____
(Mr., Mrs., or other title)

Address _____

To the HON. TREASURER, N.U.W.S.S.,
14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

TO DEFEAT MR. McKENNA.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH MONMOUTH.

A country of mountains and valleys, of little towns and villages. A wonderful, enchanted, beauty land, must this have been—till the black wealth was discovered, which was hidden in its bowels.

Everywhere is evidence of what lies beneath. The pit-shafts disfiguring the hillsides, the "tips" of coal-slag in the near vicinity of every pit; the desecration of (often) newly-built houses which are the epitome of ugliness; the coaly dust and dirt which squalidly covers the towns with its grimy mantle; the coaly men leaving the pits and taking dust and dirt into the houses for the women to get out of the houses again. The frequent public-house, where the dust-choked man is so tempted to slake his burning thirst and to relieve the smarting of his dry throat; the home-bound, home-absorbed women at their round of daily jobs—fighting an unequal fight with industrial dirt, and rising prices, and inadequate income—and with a haunting terror ever tugging at their heart-strings. For that pit-shaft which daily swallows their beloved—husband and bread-winner, sons whom they have tended from baby-hood to manhood—may never give them back!

A WICKED WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE.

To-day (Sunday) I saw the pit at Senghenydd, where nearly five hundred men lie entombed. Scarcely a house without a

right royal progress up the hill. On turning a sharp corner we discovered the hall, round which was gathered all the adult population which could not force its way inside. The only drawback to this meeting was the restless crowd at the back and outside, whom the hall would not hold.

INTEREST OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

On Thursday, Mrs. Swanwick left us, but we were reinforced by Mr. Fenner Brockway, of the *Labour Leader*, who spoke splendidly in the Pontypool Town Hall. At Abergavenny, on the same evening, Mrs. Cooper (who had worked up the meeting in her capable way), Miss Pressley Smith, and Mr. Wallhead scored a great success. Abergavenny is entirely agricultural, and the people were said to be too slow and dead-alive to come to Suffrage meetings, and it was predicted that not a soul would be there! Instead of that, there were close on a thousand people, and the sale of THE COMMON CAUSE and the collection were both records. I should have mentioned—to give a consecutive account—that on this day two dinner-hour open-air meetings were held at railway works at Griffithstown. Mrs. Aldersley and Mr. Wallhead held forth at one, and Mr. Wake and I at the other.

On Friday another packed indoor meeting was held at Varteg, where Mr. Fenner Brockway, Miss Pressley Smith, and

Mrs. Townley were the speakers; and yet another successful meeting was addressed at Abersychan on the same evening by Mr. R. C. Wallhead and Mrs. Cooper, whilst Mr. Wake and I held forth in the open air at Forge Side. On Saturday, most of our speakers and workers left us, and those of us who remained behind paused to take breath—the while we billed Llandifath, in readiness for Monday's meeting there. Last Sunday Mrs. Aldersley addressed an I.L.P. meeting at Griffithstown, and to-day, Councillor Ayles, of Bristol, and I have addressed a meeting of railwaymen in the same place. Evidence was given at this meeting that Mr. McKenna is going to be put through his paces about his and his Government's position on Suffrage.

How You can help Immediately!

By sending a Donation to Headquarters for any of the following objects:

1. The four important **By-elections** now taking place at Llanthegwy, Wick Burghs, Reading, and Keighley.
2. The **Education Campaign**, already inaugurated, which will be carried on throughout the coming winter.
3. The **Furnishing and Equipment** of a much-needed room at Headquarters where Suffragists can meet for inquiry and information concerning the progress of our movement.
4. The **Free Distribution** of Literature and of copies of "The Common Cause," and for advertising "The Common Cause" in the Press and at Railway bookstalls.
5. The **Special Campaigns** and continuation work in the Constituencies of Anti-suffrage Ministers.

If you have lately sent a Donation to our Funds, kindly overlook this appeal. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, and crossed "London County and Westminster Bank. Not Negotiable."

AN OPENING SKIRMISH.

Such, in brief, is N. Monmouth, one of the E.F.F. battle-grounds. This week's campaign has been an opening skirmish, to introduce the determined opposition to an Anti-suffragist member which Mr. McKenna is going to have to face from now onwards.

The time of year, and the straggling nature of the constituency make open-air meetings impracticable. There is nowhere to hold them, except in dark corners on the roadsides. So indoor meetings have been the order of the day—or night—beginning on Monday last, the 13th, at Griffithstown. Mrs. Swanwick and Councillor Egerton Wake made a great impression. The hall was packed, and the resolution, demanding a Government measure to enfranchise women and welcoming the determination of the Labour Party to secure this, was carried unanimously (as also at the succeeding meetings). On Tuesday two meetings were held, one at Pontnewydd, addressed by Mr. Wake, Miss Pressley Smith, and Mrs. Townley; at Pontnewydd by Mrs. Swanwick and Mr. Wake. The whole village came out to meet the arrival of the speakers, and the hall would not hold all the people who wanted to come. A crowd stood outside the door, and when Mrs. Swanwick was speaking, the crowded-ones shouted "Speak up! we want to hear you!"

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Swanwick and Mr. Wake had another great meeting at Six Bells, Abertillery—packed to the doors—and on the same evening Mr. R. C. Wallhead and I were at Gardiffaith. I shall never forget that meeting. The place is at the top of a steep hill. At the bottom of the hill we were met by all the young fry in the town, in the midst of whom we made

LABOUR FORCES RALLY ROUND.

The local labour forces have rallied round us gallantly. Mr. Winstone was prevented by the colliery disaster from taking part in the campaign, but Messrs. W. L. Cook, T. Langley, Isaac Carter, Palmer, G. Barker (miners' agent), Arthur Jenkins, and Councillor B. Williams have all rendered yeoman service.

The Press has given voluminous reports, and the whole division is alive with Suffrage and Labour. Such a successful campaign, in such a district, against odds which are not touched on here, has not been achieved without somebody having put in some living, telling spadework beforehand. To Miss Hilston and Mrs. Aldersley must the credit be placed—honour to whom honour is due!

The last lap comes to-morrow and on Tuesday, when Mrs. Swanwick returns and Mr. Dennis Hird comes. It but needs to follow in last week's footsteps to make a record campaign. Mr. McKenna may well be coming to N. Monmouth—as he is next week. Does he expect to cover up the tracks, I wonder? Too late, Mr. McKenna!

ADA NIELD CHEW.

[A coupon for donations to the Special Autumn Campaign Fund will be seen at the bottom of the opposite page, and a list of donations already received appears on page 508.]

"HIAWATHA"

(Dramatised by Mrs. K. Harvey.)

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION
of Longfellow's famous Poem "HIAWATHA,"

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On **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1913, at 3 and 8 p.m.**

The principal parts, including songs and North American Indian Dances, will be taken by friends who helped with the Dramatic Entertainments and Dances at the International Suffrage Fair in November, 1912.

TICKETS 4s., 2s., and 1s., all Reserved and Numbered, to be had at W. F. L., 1, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.; or Bracken Hill, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent.

Nearest station to Institute, Aldersgate on Metropolitan.

The Proceeds will be given in aid of THE VOTE, the organ of the Women's Freedom League.

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SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.**"COMMON CAUSE" CAMPAIGN.****Help to Sell Our Own Paper.**

Several Societies have already responded to our appeal with promises to push the sale of THE COMMON CAUSE, especially by selling in the streets. We thank them warmly, and hope that every Society in the Union will take the matter up. Some, of course, have a splendid sale already, and all report that street-selling secures a steady demand.

Will volunteers send in their names to sell at the "Ideal Home" Exhibition during the last few days (it closes on October 25th)?

Also outside the Caxton Hall on October 30th at a meeting of the Penal Reform League (3.30 p.m.)?

A good sale can generally be had at theatre queues in London and elsewhere. Will sellers volunteer for this?

TO ADVERTISE THE PAPER.

We wish to advertise as widely as possible the first instalment of Miss Cicely Hamilton's powerful serial story, "Phyl," which will appear in our issue of November 14th. We are having advertisement slips (with subscription form appended) printed, and all THE COMMON CAUSE readers can help us to distribute these as widely as possible by giving them away, enclosing in their letters, &c. WILL THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO HELP IN THIS WAY KINDLY APPLY FOR ADVERTISEMENT SLIPS TO THIS OFFICE (2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.).

POSTER PARADE.

Mrs. Ronald Garrett is organizing a Poster Parade on October 25th, to start from Roslyn Hill, at 2.45 p.m. Friends please attend to help and sell. (Mrs. Garrett, 21, Clevedon Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.)

BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections are shortly to take place at Reading, Keighley, West Lothian, and Wick Burghs; and the National Union is already busy with propaganda work in these constituencies.

Reading.

Reading, vacated on the promotion of Sir Rufus Isaacs to the Lord Chancellorship, is held by the slender majority of 99. It has been consistently Liberal since 1898. Captain Leslie Wilson, the Unionist candidate, is in favour of the Conciliation Bill of 1910, or a Bill on "the same terms." Mr. G. P. Gooch, the Liberal candidate, voted for Mr. Stanger's Bill in 1908 and Mr. Howard's Bill in 1909. Mr. J. G. Butler will stand as a Socialist candidate.

The Reading Society makes an urgent appeal for help, and offers hospitality for organisers. Contributions towards expenses, and names of helpers for propaganda work, should be sent to Miss Hilda Jones, Hon. Sec., Town Hall Chambers, Reading. A Committee Room has been opened at 154, King's Road, at which Miss Dora Mason is in charge.

Keighley.

Keighley, which is regarded as one of the most democratic divisions in the West Riding, has returned a Liberal ever since it became a separate constituency. The seat is vacant owing to Mr. Buckmaster's appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship. Lord Lascelles, the prospective Unionist candidate, has "not made up his mind" on the subject of Women's Suffrage. Mr. S. O. Buckmaster is a Suffragist. The Labour Party are calling a conference of trade unionist delegates to consider what action they shall take. The organiser in charge, Mrs. Renton (of Park Lane, Leeds) will be glad to receive offers of help.

West Lothian (Linlithgowshire.)

The seat of West Lothian is vacated by the Right Hon. Alexander Ure, on his appointment as Lord President of the Court of Session. The Liberal majority at the last election was 2,070.

There have been rumours and counter rumours with regard to the possibility of a three-cornered contest, but at the present moment there are only two candidates in the field, Mr. Kidd (Unionist), and Baillie Pratt (Liberal), and it is unlikely that there will be a third. Mr. Pratt is a Suffragist. West Lothian is a county constituency and many of the villages are very difficult of access. The two principal towns are Bathgate and Bo'ness. The N.U. will have Committee Rooms in Bathgate, where they have secured the only shop that is to be had, and the following organisers and speakers will assist in the campaign:—Miss Emily Foggo, Miss Craigie, Miss Pressley-Smith, Miss Westwood, Miss Rachel Jeffrey, Miss Lisa Gordon, and Dr. Elsie Inglis, while Miss Muriel Matters will give us a few meetings in the first week of November. Organiser in charge, Miss Alice Low.

Wick Burghs.

No fresh news of this contest has arrived at the time of going to press; but we hope to give particulars of Suffrage work in this constituency shortly.

A by-election is also about to take place in North Cork.

Notes from Headquarters.**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

President: MRS. HENRY FAUCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. COURTNEY.
Miss C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
Miss EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
Miss EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS CROOKENDEN.Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.**Sunday in Hyde Park.**

The audience last Sunday was an exceptionally enthusiastic one, and every point made by the speakers was greeted with loud applause. A large number of Friends of Woman Suffrage cards were signed, and several new members were gained.

Next week the speakers will be Miss Helen Ward, Miss Fielden, and Mrs. Richardson. The meeting will begin at 3 o'clock, as usual.

Literature Department.

Many inquiries have been received within the last few weeks about Suffrage plays, and as want of space prevents these being stocked at the office, it has been decided to prepare a special list of the most useful Suffrage plays, with information as to number of characters, publishers, &c. Copies of this list will be forwarded on application.

Societies performing the amusing dialogue, "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky," and other plays published by the Actresses' Franchise League, are reminded that permission to perform these must, in all cases, be obtained from the Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and that fees, ranging from 2s. 6d. to £1 1s., have to be paid for each performance.

As some Suffrage leaflets of a party character are now out of date, these are now selling off at half-price, and "To Men and Women of the Liberal Party" and "To Men and Women of the Conservative Party" can be obtained at 8d. per 100.

Reception Room.

The need for a Reception Room at Headquarters, in order that there may be opportunity for more personal intercourse between members of the National Union Societies and Headquarters, has long been felt, and it is now possible to set aside a room in the offices for the use of visitors. Miss Mackenzie, the Secretary of the Parliamentary Department, is in charge, and members of the Executive Committee and other helpers have been asked to help us by giving some time in this room, which we hope will be largely used by our members and friends.

We shall be very grateful for any donations towards the expense incurred in furnishing this Reception Room.

Press Report.Books on journalism in practice appear to be scarce, and the "Press and its Story," by D. J. Simon, M.A., formerly assistant editor of the *Illustrated London News*, will be welcome to all who are connected, even in a small way, with the newspaper world.

On its historical side, the history of the Press is carried back to the remote days of Queen Esther, when Persia had her system of posts by relays of runners throughout the Empire. The author vividly describes the "Recorders" of Julius Caesar, the first foreshadowing of a Government organ in the Venetian Gazette of 1556, the development in our own country of journalistic enterprise in the days of Queen Elizabeth, the first daily newspaper of the modern type in the eighteenth century, and the latest developments of scientific journalistic enterprise in the "tele-photographs," the French invention for reproduction of pictures by wire. On its modern side, we see the working of "the daily miracle" of the Press in the production of the morning and evening newspaper from start to finish: we are taken into the editor's sanctum, acquainted with the daily meetings of the heads of Departments, the rapid work of the news editor in the compositors' room, and the marvellous machinery for the collection and distribution of news throughout the world. Particularly interesting are the chapters dealing with the House of Commons Press Gallery, the Press telegram system, the work of the reporter, the tendency to supersede the articles of the staff literary writer by the signed articles of the non-journalistic but expert writer, and the influence of American journalism in the emphasis given to the interview.

In the opinion of the writer, the political power of the Press is declining, and the impersonal note of the modern writer is the result of the determination to follow instead of to lead public opinion. "Give us your news, and not your opinions," he

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describes as being the motto of the modern public demand. On the other hand, there is ample recognition of such independent organs as the Manchester Guardian, the pioneer in the establishment of the private telegraph wire.

The series of articles in the New Statesman on the Woman's Movement has been mentioned already.

Election Fighting Fund.

Special Autumn Campaigns.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Miss A. H. Worswick, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Lockhart, etc.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Mrs. J. Marshall, Miss Davenport Hill, Mrs. Lilienfeld, etc.

News from the Societies and Federations.

Oxford, Berks, and Bucks. Federation Report.

ASCOB—A successful Rummage Sale was got up by two members of the Society, who transformed a large stable into a fair, with loose-boxes decorated and turned into shops for various kinds of articles...

HERTS. (WEST)—A lending-library of books on Women's Suffrage has been started. At Watford, a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was passed...

OXFORD—Miss Gill, the Society's organiser, has done splendid work among the local Trade Unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers voted unanimously in favour of Women's Suffrage.

WAKEFIELD—Meeting of Women's Co-operative Guild, addressed three meetings of operative girls, amongst whom the National Federation of Women Workers is trying to form a Union.

READING—Mrs. Cowmeadow's campaign has been very useful, her speaking being invariably much appreciated. At a branch meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen which was called, specially to hear her, a Women's Suffrage resolution was unanimously carried.

WOKINGHAM—Prizes have been offered for the best essay on Mrs. Fawcett's 'History of Women's Suffrage,' and for the best answers to a set of questions issued by the Society, open to competitors in the Wokingham area.

ASCOB—October 1st—At Sunninghill. Meeting in Reading-room—Mrs. Robie Unacke, Miss W. Hamilton, Miss Violet Eustace (Chair). Eight 'Friends' met.

BEKHAMSTEAD—October 6th—At Progress Hall—Mr. G. Startup (Men's League for Women's Suffrage).

BERKS. (N.)—September 18th—Newington House, Wallingford—Miss Sand's Garden Party—Speakers, Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Mrs. Master Smith, Entertainment—Mrs. Master Smith, Mr. W. Duke.

GERARDS CROSS—October 7th—Public Meeting in Assembly Hall—Mrs. Dixon Davies (Chair), Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. Startup. Resolution carried unanimously.

PANGBOURNE—Friends' Meeting House—September 30th—Miss Louise Turquand (Chair), Mrs. Cowmeadow, One 'Friend' Parlour Meeting—September 30th, at Upper Basildon—Mrs. Livingstone (Hostess)—Speakers, Mrs. Cowmeadow, October 1st—At Theale, Primitive Methodist address by Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss H. C. Jones (Chair). Six 'Friends'.

READING—September 11th to October 7th—Eight Open-air Meetings at St. Mary's Butts, Caversham Bridge, and Whitley Pump—Speakers, Miss L. Turquand, Miss E. M. Sutton, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Hilda Jones, Miss Violet Eustace, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Mr. A. Broadley. Four Parlour Meetings, given by Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. Corry, and Mrs. Evesness—Speakers, Miss H. Jones and Mrs. Cowmeadow. The Women's Co-operative Guild was addressed by Miss Evans, and the following were all addressed by Mrs. Cowmeadow:—Six Women's Clubs and Sewing Meetings, seven Adult Schools (three men's, two mixed, two women's), the Trade and Labour Council, the L.L.P., and National Union of Railwaymen. Also a Drawing-room Meeting at Caversham, given by Mrs. Evans, and an Invitation Meeting for Council Teachers, at which Miss H. Jones took the chair, and the other speakers were Miss Ashcroft and Miss L. Turquand. About ninety 'Friends' cards were signed during the month.

WOKINGHAM—September 11th and 18th—Shinfield Women's Adult School, addressed by Miss V. Eustace, September 27th—Suffrage Tea at Montague House—Mrs. Robie Unacke, one new member, nine Common Cause's sold, October 3rd—At Crick Cottage, Binfield (by kind permission of Miss Shaen)—Mrs. Robie Unacke, one new member; ten 'Friends'.

RECONSFIELD—A debate took place on October 1st between Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Greatbatch (N.L.O.W.S.). There was a very good attendance. The voting was: for Women's Suffrage, 64, against, 78. A collection of 24 1/2s. was made, which, after defraying expenses, will be divided between the two Societies organising the debate.

West Riding of Yorkshire.

SHEFFIELD—Miss Wilme Melkie held a fortnight's campaign of meetings, chiefly out-door, at the beginning of October. The meetings, especially those held outside the big works, were well attended, and the campaign aroused much interest.

LEEDS—An excellent audience listened with much interest to the speeches of Lord Robert Cecil and Miss Maude Royden at a meeting held in the Philosophical Hall on the 10th inst. The Rev. H. H. Maleson (Vicar of Manston) presided. In addition to literature, five dozen Common Causes were sold, and a splendid collection taken. A resolution urging the introduction of a Government Bill for Women's Suffrage was carried almost unanimously.

BRADFORD—The winter work was commenced in an encouraging manner, with a very well-attended meeting, presided over by the Vicar of Bradford, Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters. Ten new members were obtained, four and a-half dozen Common Causes were sold, and nine N.U. badges also were sold. The first 'At Home' at the office was very well attended, and made interesting by the 'Pilgrims'. On September 21st Miss Pattinson had a good meeting in connection with the L.L.P. in the Gillingham District.

The Study Circle and Speakers' Class will be commenced after Christmas. Will all intending members please send in their names? We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Grattan Newbould, who is speaking at a number of meetings in connection with religious bodies, and Women's Liberal Associations on subjects relating to the Suffrage and women's questions. A full list of her engagements may be obtained from the office.

There is still much work being done regarding the appointment of women School Attendance Officers, and next month we hope to be able to report more fully.

ILKLEY—The Ilkley Society held its first public meeting on Thursday, October 16th, in the King's Hall. There was a very large attendance, and the meeting was presided over by Ernest H. Foster, J.P., C.C. Speakers, the Lady Betty Balfour and Miss I. O. Ford, whose speeches were very well received. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Lomax, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Rabagliati, and seconded by Mrs. Renton. The meeting was a financial success, thirty new members joined the Society, and four dozen Common Causes were sold.

[We regret that, owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over the remaining reports till next Friday, on which date—being a fifth Friday in the month—no fresh reports are due.]

Forthcoming Meetings.

- London. Westminister Palace Hotel—London Society's Reception—Chair, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L.L.D., Miss M. Lowndes. 3.30-6.15. N. Hackney—Annual Meeting—Northfield, Stamford Hill—Dramatic Sketch—Speaker, Mrs. Oliver Strachey. 8.0. Highgate—Social Evening for 'Friends of Women's Suffrage,' Spencer Hall, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.—Duologue, 'A Chat with Mrs. Chicky,' Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. Bouman—Music, Mrs. Hadrill and friends—Speaker, Mrs. H. J. Baker. 8.0. Mile End—21b, Mile End Road, E.—London Jumble Sale. 2.0. Hammersmith—Meeting and Entertainment at the L.O.C. School, Addison Gardens—Speaker, Miss Ruth Young—Lantern Lecture, Mr. McGregor, on 'Women's Life in Japan.' 8.0. Hampstead—Poster Parade—Starting Rosslyn Hill. 2.45.

Whitestone Pond, Hampstead Heath—Speakers, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Mrs. Garrett Jones, Mrs. S. T. Clothier, Miss Margaret Jones, Mrs. Ronald Garrett. 3.0.

Ealing—Meeting at Buol's Restaurant—Chair, Mrs. Vane Turner—Speaker, Miss Rinder, 'How to Stimulate the Women's Movement in Ealing.' 3.0.

New Barnet—Literary and Debating Society, Assembly Rooms, Lytton Road—Speakers, Pro. Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Anti, Mrs. Humphry Ward. 8.0.

S. London—At Home—Trade Union Hall, 30, Brixton Road—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury, 'The Present Position of the Women's Suffrage Movement.' 8.0-10.0.

Stepney—Broad Street Club—Women's Meeting and Entertainment—Solo, Miss Adela Vernon—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G. 3.0.

E. St. Pancras—Drawing-room Meeting, 23, Camden Road—Hostess, Mrs. Penton—Speaker, Mrs. Rawlings. 3.0.

Wanstead—The Grove Hall—Meeting of the Young Men's Society—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. 8.0.

Sutton, Surrey—Debate arranged by the Belmont Social and Literary Society—Speakers, Pro, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Anti, Mrs. Gladstone Solomon. 8.0.

Willesden—Social Evening at Furness Road Schools, Harlesden. 8.0.

Southwark—24, Newington Causeway—Members Meeting. 7.30.

Kenley—Corner of Lansdown Road and South Lambeth Road—Open-air Meeting. 8.0.

Balham—Social Meeting, Bell Hotel, 126, Upper Tooting Road, Speaker, Miss Anna Martin, B.A. 3.0.

S. Hackney—New Chesterton Girls' Club, 24, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.—Speaker, Mrs. Gingham, M.A. 3.30.

Poplar—Women's Meeting at the Presbyterian Settlement—Speaker, Miss H. Ward. 8.30.

Chiswick—Public Meeting—Hogarth Hall of Chiswick Town Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Swanwick, M.A.—Two duologues and music. 8.30.

Newington—Corner of South Place and Kennington Park Road—Open-air Meeting. 8.0.

Lewisham—Public Meeting of the Independent Labour Party—Co-operative Hall, Catford—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. 8.0.

Westminster Palace Hotel—London Society's Reception—Chair, Miss Rosamond Smith—Speakers, Mrs. Heitland, Dr. Florence Willey, R. F. Cholmeley, Esq. 3.30-6.15.

Islington—Suffrage Club—Meeting at Barnsbury Street, Upper Street to inaugurate the Club—Chair, The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves—Speakers, R. F. Cholmeley, Esq., and others—Music and recitation. Mrs. Hadrill. 8.0.

S. W. Ham—Women's Total Abstinence Meeting—Given Wilson Institute, Plaistow. 8.30.

Resolution—Parliamentary Debating Society—Resolution: 'That Womanhood is no qualification for Citizenship'—Proposed by Miss E. Blackstone. 8.0.

Warrington—Entertainment—Co-operative Hall—Mrs. A. H. Crossfield, Mrs. Arthur Booth, Miss Corney, Mrs. Havour, Mr. C. H. Ford, and Mr. H. M. Ashton. 8.0.

Wrexham—Public Meeting—Central Hall—Miss Maud Royden. 8.0.

Croydon—At Home—3a, The Arcade, High Street—Mrs. Duncan Harris. 3.30.

Birkenhead—Suffrage Fund Tea—Hostess, Mrs. Ziegler—Speaker, Lady Rochdale. 3.0-6.0.

Brighton—Y.M.C.A., 55, Old Steine—'The Child and the State'—(1) Need for more Women Inspectors and Managers, Miss A. S. Verral—(2) Care Committees, Mrs. Ashton. 8.0.

Bristol—Stall at Coliseum, managed by St. Paul's Branch. 2.0-10.0.

Birmingham—Bearwood, St. Mary's Hall—Chair, Mrs. Ring—Speaker, Miss Abadam. 8.0.

Carlisle—Annual Meeting—Chair, Miss Bardsley—Speakers, Miss Marshall, Rev. Eastwood. 8.0.

Truro—Annual General Meeting—'Bogvig's,' by kind permission of the Misses Rashleigh—After the business meeting, Dr. Mabel Ramsay will speak on 'Why Women should know the truth about Contagious Diseases' (the proposed Government Inquiry). 8.0.

Bristol—Stall at Coliseum—Miss Lyle Brown and others. 2.10.

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. PUBLIC RECEPTION, WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W. Discussion Invited. TO-DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 3.30 to 6.15 p.m. Tea, 6d. Chair: The Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES (Treasurer, London Society). Speakers: Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL. D., Miss MARY LOWNDES on 'Banners,' Miss HAY-COOPER.

Next Week, Oct. 31st: Miss ROSAMOND SMITH (Chair), Mrs. HEITLAND, Dr. FLORENCE WILLEY, R. F. CHOLMELEY, Esq. SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

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OCTOBER 27.

Watford—Drawing-room Meeting at Hunton Bridge—Hostess, Mrs. Beardor—Chair, Mrs. William Archer—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters. Open-air Meeting—Market Place—Miss Muriel Matters. Manchester—"At Home" at Parker's Restaurant, St. Ann's Square—Speaker, Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, B.A. Hulme Suffrage Club—Temperance Hall, York Street—Speaker, Mr. E. C. Williams. Didbury—Suffrage Club—Room above Co-operative Hall, Wilmslow Road—Mrs. Annat Robinson. New Barnet—Literary and Debating Society—Lytton Hall—Mrs. Rackham v. Mrs. Humphry Ward. Norwich—Exhibition of Sweated Work and notes of meetings from October 27th to November 2nd, at the Suffrage Shop, 7, Exchange Street. Bristol—Stall at Coliseum—Miss Campbell and Miss Smith. 2.0-10.0

OCTOBER 28.

Lynemouth—Drawing-room Meeting at 5 North Road Square, North Shields—Chair, Miss Bally—Speaker, Dr. Ethel Williams. Cardiff—Church Institute, Linndaff Road—Engineers and Firemen's Union—Speaker, Miss Bessie Davies. Hastings—The Suffrage Club—Speaker, Miss Hillier. Belmont—Literary and Debating Society—Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. Gladstone Salomon. Bristol—At Home at 40 Park Street. 2.0-10.0. Worthing—Discussion Meeting at 1 Warwick Street—Mrs. Tupman on "Registration of Births Act"—Hostesses, the Misses Thorpe. Ascot—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, H.H. the Rance of Sarawak, at Greyfriars—Chair, Mrs. Robie Unacke—Speaker, Mrs. Auerbach, on "Women's Sphere in the World we Live In". Chilton—Miss St. John. Bramhall—Public Meeting at Council Schools—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke. 7.45. Cardiff—Penarth, Public Meeting, Paget Rooms—Speaker, Mr. Laurence Housman. Sittingbourne—Annual Meeting, N.Y. Society, Tonbridge—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones. Gatshead—Cafe and Apron Sale—Assembly Rooms, Low Fell—Music, Competitions, Refreshments. Birkenhead—Joint Meeting of Co-operative Guilds and Women's Suffrage Societies—Co-operative Hall—Chair, J. Maddocks, Esq.—Speaker, Miss L. O. Foggs. Letchworth—Weston, Public Meeting—Chair, Barry Parker, Esq., J.P.—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. A. Villiers. Manchester—Friends of Women's Suffrage Meeting, Unitarian School-room, Wilbraham Road, Charlton-cum-Hardy—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke, Councillor Jane Redford, and Mrs. Hillier. Bristol—Meeting at Bedminster—Speaker, Miss Clough. Meeting of St. Paul's Branch—Speaker, Miss Clough. 2.0-10.0. Oxford—Public Meeting in the Town Hall—Chair, Professor Geldart—Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D., and Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C. Darlington—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Robinson—Speaker, Mrs. Lennox. Wallasey and Wirral—Drawing-room Meeting, Warrendene, New Brighton—Hostess, Mrs. Ward Platt—Speaker, Miss Jessie Bevan. Spennymoor—Templars' Hall—Miss St. John on "Borstal System". 2.0-10.0. Farnworth—Francis Street School—Chair, Rev. E. J. Price, M.A., B.D.—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke. Gatshead—Christian Mission Hall, 535, High Street—Mrs. J. Watson; "Catherine Booth: A Suffragist's Saint". 2.30. Manchester—Ancients Suffrage Club, Co-operative Hall, 398, Oldham Road—Speaker, Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, B.A. Bristol—Stall at Coliseum, East Bristol Society, and Mrs. Hallie. Wallasey and Wirral—Drawing-room Meeting, New Brighton—Hostess, Mrs. Nicklinson—Speaker, Miss Jessie Bevan. Bishop Auckland—Women's Labour League—Miss St. John. Aspatria—Market Hall—Chair, Principal Smith Hill—Speakers, Mr. F. E. Marshall, Mrs. Whalley. 7.30.

OCTOBER 29.

Altrincham—Annual Meeting—British Schools, Oxford Road—Chair, Sir Arthur Haworth, Bart.—Speakers, G. Armstrong, Esq., Editor of the "Daily News," and Miss Geraldine Cooke. Cardiff—Park Hall—Reception—Speakers, Mrs. Carbett Ashby, Mr. Laurence Housman. Brighton—Y.M.C.A., 55, Old Steine—"81,000 Poor Law Children: What Shall we do with Them?"—Miss F. O. Pitt. Coventry—Public Meeting—Corn Exchange, Smithford Street—Chair, D. M. Mason, Esq., M.P.—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L.L.D., and Miss Helen Fraser, on "The Social Problem and Women". Manchester—Old Trafford and Stretford Committee—Whist Drive at Trafford Old Hall, by kind permission of Mrs. Ransome. Reading—Town Hall Chambers—First Fortnightly Meeting of Educational Campaign—Dr. Sidney Gifford on "Our Debt to the Unborn". Sarisotn—Professor, and Mrs. Jevons "At Home" at the National Schools—Chair, Rev. E. Frost—Speakers, Professor Jevons and Miss Beaver. Bristol—Stall at Coliseum, Totterdown Branch. 2.0-10.0. Hunwick—Ward Committee—Strunwick Infants' School—Miss St. John.

NOVEMBER 1.

Bournemouth—Annual Meeting—Freedom Hall, West Cliff Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Hume)—Mrs. Warren is retiring, after eight years' service as Hon. Sec., and Mr. Lyon, "Shalimar," Branksome Park, will take her place. 4.0.

Scotland.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Speaker, Miss Jane Hay—Subject, "Children under the Poor Law". 4.30. Glasgow—Debate—Young Scots' Society (Glasgow South Suburban)—Glossyloof Hall—Pro-Suffrage, Dr. Elsie Inglis. 8.0.

OCTOBER 26.

Edinburgh—St. Cuthbert's Hall—"Home Sale" (Annual)—Opener, The Lady Margaret Sackville—Chair, Professor Sampson. 11.30.

OCTOBER 27.

Kirkcaldy—(By-election Meeting)—Speakers, Miss Lisa M. Gordon and Miss Pressley-Smith. Edinburgh—Church League Meeting—Cafe Hall—Princes' Street—Speakers, Miss Alice Low and Rev. L. Donaldson—Chair, Canon Hernelea. 8.0.

OCTOBER 28.

Edinburgh—Masonic Hall—Easter Road—(Railway-Women's Guild)—Speaker, Miss Alice Low. 8.0.

OCTOBER 29.

Fauldhouse—Public Hall—(By-election Meeting)—Speaker, Miss Low—Chair, Miss E. Foggs. 6.0-7.15.

OCTOBER 30.

Whitburn—(By-election Meeting)—Speaker, Miss Pressley-Smith—Chair, Miss Foggs. 7.30.

OCTOBER 31.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Speaker, Miss Matters—Subject, "Delinquent Children". 4.30. Winchburgh—Open-air Meeting—Evening—(By-election). [Other By-election Meetings will be held during the week—times and places not yet decided upon].

OCTOBER 31.

Glasgow—Annual Meeting—Charing Cross Hall. Pollokshaws—Co-operative Women's Guild—Co-operative Hall—Main Street, Pollokshaws—Speaker, Miss Lucy Shakespeare. 7.30. [Correspondents are asked to send in not later than Monday, and to write clearly. Postcards are sometimes illegible, and particulars such as place and date frequently omitted.]

Items of Interest.

The "Englishwoman" Exhibition. From November 5th to 15th, an interesting exhibition of handicrafts, organised by the Englishwoman, will be held at the Maddox Street Galleries. Here may be seen beautiful hand-woven fabrics made by the Somerset weavers from Clevedon, who have been taught by their able Secretary, Miss Grayson, not only to produce tweeds and fine linen fabrics, but also the art of tapestry weaving. Hand-made woollen and silk goods of various kinds will be shown by the Calompton weavers, under Mrs. Gidley, and there will be beautiful exhibits of Honiton, Bucks, and Irish lace.

Foreign, as well as British, handicrafts will be represented; one end of the smaller gallery being devoted to a fine exhibition of Florentine work, including some of the productions of the Society of the Arte Femille, which are rarely seen in London. This exhibition will include specimens of ancient handicrafts done by Italian women, as well as very beautiful modern work, and should be of exceptional interest.

The Children's Theatre.

The Children's Theatre will, during the Christmas holidays, present plays for children, played by children. In order to inaugurate this new movement the promoters have arranged a series of Children's Theatre Tea Parties, which will be open to the public. The first of these was held on October 25th, from three o'clock to six, at Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, South Kensington. Two children's ballets were performed, one designed and taught by a little girl; these were followed by wordless plays, whistling solos, and solo dances by children. There was also a selection of Greek dances. Tickets for the tea parties, and all information concerning the Children's Theatre, can be obtained from Mrs. Percy Deamer, 7, Elsworthly Road, N.W.

The Pioneer Players.

Under the direction of Miss Edith Craig, the Pioneer Players will open their autumn season early in November with a new play, "The Road," by Mr. Norreys Connell, entitled, "Rope Enough." This piece treats of capital punishment from a point of view that for novelty and ingenuity is bound to attract sympathy and provoke discussion. The cast includes Miss Mary Jerrold; Mr. Ben Webster, who plays the Home Secretary of a Conservative Reform Government; Mr. Harcourt Williams, who takes the part of his father; and Mr. Rudge Harding. Messrs. Stanley Turnbull, Hubert Harber, and Moffat Johnston; Mesdames Rosemary Craig and Mildred Surrey make up the rest of the cast as at present arranged. Although the membership for the coming season is considerable, there are still vacancies. All information can be had on application to the Secretary, 139, Long Acre, W.C.

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Coming Events.

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

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.—Oct. 29th, 3.30 p.m., Club Tea. "Co-operative Farming for Women," Miss Emerson (Women's Co-operative Farm, Heathfield). Hostess: Miss

JEWISH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C., November 3rd, 8.30 p.m., Lecturer, Mr. Lyon Bleas, on "The History of the Woman's Movement." Chair, Mr. Herbert Jacobs.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.—Public Meeting, Caxton Hall, Wednesday, October 29th, 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Nevinson, L.L.A., on "Recent Legislation for Women," Mrs. Despard. Chair, Mrs. Hyde.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEMBER of N.U.W.S.S. offers to sell for the benefit of the campaign against Anti-Suffrage Ministers, a minute book, three-quarters of an inch, being Schlosser's English Biju Almanack for 1841; portraits of Hon. Mr. Norton, &c. A similar gem sold recently for nearly £5. What offers?—Reply, Manager of C.C.

Continued on Page 512.

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Continued from Page 511.

LOST, at the Hyde Park Demonstration on July 26th, the Liverpool Banner. May have been sent to another Society's office by mistake. Finder please return it to 18, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Production and Conductor of Speakers' Classes at the Summer Suffrage Schools, Malvern, 1912, St. Andrews, 1913, gives lessons in all branches of elocution. Classes arranged. Societies visited.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

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