The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Societies.

Registered as a Newspaper.

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Notes and Comments.

The Pilgrimage.

Nearly all the societies in the Union are helping in some way to make the Pilgrimage a success. The secretary begs that the few who have not yet volunteered help of any kind will do so at once, as the work of organisation is naturally tremendous. once, as the work of organisation is naturally tremendous. We publish in another tolumn details of all the ways in which help can be given. In a few days now, Pilgrims from the far North will be on the road, and the work of the summer—" to prove throughout the country the extent of the demand for the vote by Constitutional Suffragists, and to raise a very large sum of money"—will have made its dramatic beginning.

The Hyde Park Meetings.

The fourth meeting organised by the N.U. in Hyde Park was as successful as the one before, and it seems now to be an established fact that order has been restored. The audience was not quite so large, the weather being less favourable, but the speakers—Miss Marshall, Miss Sterling, and Mrs. Abbott—had a cordial reception and an interested hearing. Many of those present signed "Friends of Women's Suffrage" cards.

Mrs. Abbott turned the storm of rain to happy account by reminding her hearers that it fell on men and women alike—as legislation does. "only in this case the men have umbrellas and

legislation does, "only in this case the men have umbrellas and the women have not!" The Teachers' Meeting was successful, and a "Votes for Women Fellowship" one, addressed later by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Despard, had a

friendly reception.

The N.U. meeting will be held at 4 p.m. next Sunday, as it is found that there are more people in the Park at that hour.

The Election Fighting Fund in Rotherham.

We regret that by a ludicrous misprint last week, we were made to say that the local press regarded our campaign in Rotherham as an "infamous" one! We apologise to our readers and to Rotherham, whose newspapers have, on the contrary, been notably fair, sympathetic, and ready to give our news fully, with a clear explanation of our non-militant policy. Rotherham is on the Pilgrimage route, and a contingent of Pilgrims will stay the night there, coming from Barnsley.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

Suffragists will be interested in the brief question and answer that appeared in *Hansard* of June 5th:—''Mr. Martin asked the Prime Minister if it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill this Session for the reform of the Law of Divorce. The answer was in the negative.'' A few days before this, the *Westminster Gazette* expressed the hope that some such measure would be introduced, on the grounds that, while the suffrage agitation was in progress, it would not do to allow it to appear that Parliament was not sufficiently careful of women's needs. We thought when we read it that we had seldom read a more naïve admission. Suffragists have always believed that the small amount of success which does sometimes crown the efforts to obtain reforms for the unenfranchised-notably the restoration of Clause I. to the White Slave Traffic Act-was in large measure due to the strength of the demand for Women's Suffrage. They hardly expected so guileless a confession from the Westminster Gazette. At the same time, it must be admitted that the Prime Minister's path was by no means so plain as the Gazette supposes. It is difficult to refuse a reform so generally admitted to be bare justice, as the equalisation of the Divorce Law between the sexes; but to grant it, and still keep up the pretence that women have no concern with politics, is more difficult still—even impossible.

The Bills that Interest Women.

Besides the general interest that women feel, with men, in all questions that concern the State, there are some measures which peculiarly appeal to them. Such are the Pure Milk Bill, the Mental Deficiency Bill, Educational Reform, the Reform of our Marriage Laws, and the Insurance Act Amendment Bill. Of these it will be noticed that the first is being most unfortunately and unaccountably delayed, while great anxiety is being felt about the second. An urgent appeal appeared in the *Times* of to-day, signed by influential names, calling upon the Government to proceed with the Bill without delay. Meanwhile, the Insurance Act Amendment Bill is anxiously looked for, and the Co-operative Guild Congress—representing the best working-class opinion among women-has on its agenda urgent demands that the maternity benefit shall, in future, be paid to the mother herself. Educational Reform is delayed till the last sessions of a tottering Government; and the other reform, as we have already seen, is not to be had at all. Only one cause for congratulation—that the Minister of Education (Mr. J. A. Pease) attended the conference of the Association of Education Committees at Caxton Hall, and there made a statement which gave hope of increased State aid for Education. He promised that mentally deficient children who were "educable" should be the charge of the local Education Committee, and not of the body to be appointed to have charge of the mentally deficient of another type.

Sweated Industries.

We publish in this issue the first of two articles by Miss Clementina Black on the operation of the minimum wage on sweated trades; the second will follow next week. It is with mingled feelings that Suffragists regard the passing

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of this Act—relief that it is now an established fact, and seems

to be bringing such relief to some of the very poorest, and indignation that it had to be waited for so long. The strike now in progress in the Black Country forces upon us the miserable

ittance for which so many are working still. The women are

asking a minimum of 12s. a week; the men, a minimum of 23s.

The women, no doubt, will stand by and suffer with the men, as they are always ready to do; and we realise all the difficulties

f establishing an equal rate of wage, or anything like an equal

te, when the work (though it may be equally arduous) is



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different. Twelve shillings is a great ambition for girls who are at present earning 6s. a week, at work reported to be particularly laborious and dirty." Nevertheless, the difference between the value of a man and of a woman seems rather staggering when assessed at 12s. and 23s. The difficulty casioned by the presence of "the involuntary black-leg of the market " is one which will hamper all economic progress or the workers, until the solidarity of labour-male and female is better realised. The Labour Woman. We hope all Suffragists are reading the Labour Woman.

t should interest every one of us, for it deals with the problems women whose lives are hard ones, and, whether intentionally inintentionally (but we think intentionally!), every line of preaches Women's Suffrage. Those who have been interested the Smoke Abatement Bill will welcome the "Plea for Sunnine and Blue Sky," with its astonishing figures as to cumulating dirt. Mrs. Bruce Glasier writes: "In Coatbridge, here a Private Act of Parliament has excepted (think of it, my patbridge sisters with no votes) all the manufacturers from secution under the law . . . there was a fall of solid articles . . . equal to three tons per acre, or nearly 2,000 ons to the square-mile per year." . . . "What about the st to human happiness of the washing that is only paid for terms of human life?"

Actions Against the W.S.P.U.

JUNE 13, 1913.

Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver, Swan & Edgar, J. T. Harries & Swears & Wells, and the White House Linen Specialities have won their action for damages against the S.P.U. The decision is an exceedingly serious one as it will sumably be a "test" one, and, if upheld on appeal, will an that the funds of the Social & Political Union will be for all the damage which can be brought home to them. reat many of the recent outrages, however, have never been ed to be their work, and we believe that very few arrests been made. Unless actual incitement and "conspiracy be proved, no doubt the W.S.P.U. funds could not be liable. It is matter for wonder that the attack has never delivered in this form before. We venture to suggest that Government had really attacked "poperty and not life" the declared policy of the Militants, they might have found selves in a less intolerable position than at present. Public on will not stand torture: we should have to count oures barbarians still if it did. But few, we believe, would be nd to object to the payment of damages to innocent persons Union which has organised an attack on their property. e cannot be many who share the exquisite lack of humour drew from a Militant sympathiser at a recent meeting uestion "whether Suffragists ought not to boycott those which had had the temerity to bring these actions?" read with some astonishment of the loss, on appeal, he action brought against an Insurance Society who had red plate-glass windows "against damage caused by, or ing from, civil commotion or rioting." sing from, civil commotion or rioting." It appears that anised window-smashing is not "rioting" or even "civil motion." What, then, is it? A joke? And if so, why re the Suffragists punished so severely for it? Truly, the law

The trial of the W.S.P.U. leaders is in progress. Miss Kenney is conducting her own defence.

Taxation of Married Women.

Mr. Lloyd George has this week received a deputation from Women's Tax Resistance League, who protested against narried woman's income being considered part of her hushd's for purposes of taxation. He admitted that the present of the law "rather treated married women as if they had no existence at all "—which was a "legal humiliation" to which they had a right to protest—and promised to consider the points which the deputation had put forth.

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

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

On Pilgrimage.

Before our next number is in the hands of our readers, Pilgrims will be already on the road. From the far north of England some will set forth, on June 18th, on the long tramp to London, and from then onwards the numbers will grow and grow until the bands converge and meet for the great final demonstration at the end of July. We have been urged to "advertise" ourselves, our objects, and our methods. Here is a giant advertisement, which all the country will hear of and will see—an advertisement to the public, and to ourselves so much more than an advertisement.

It would cost hundreds of thousands of pounds adequately to post the hoardings and newspapers of this country with the appeal we want to make and the grounds on which we make it. And, after all, there is no appeal like that of the living voice. Here is a chance to make it heard by those who have never listened before. The cost of the Pilgrimage will be far more in toil and hardship to the Pilgrims than in money, though money counts too. But it is the joy of the Suffrage movement that it has been created by individual sacrifice and voluntary labour from the beginning. So that it is no wonder if the response to this new call has been great.

Those in whose brains the plan of the Pilgrimage occurred, we believe simultaneously-Mrs. Harley and Miss Evelyn Deakin—may well have thought they had hit on a scheme in which every single member of the Union could unite. It has proved so to a very great extent. But a few criticisms have reached us—nearly all based on the ground of expense. It is therefore worth while to remind our readers once more that no one need hesitate to join the march because she has not got a dress of the suggested shades-black, white, or grey, or navy blue. Everyone who comes will be welcome, and everyone who comes even a small part of the way will count. Numbers are essential, and in any case there cannot be thousands all the way along the route; so that everyone who shares the march, either by walking in it herself, or by helping with hospitality, with money, or in other ways, will be giving help where and when it is most needed for the good of the whole Cause.

Against the expense must be set, too, the great meetings we shall hold all along the way. Our Societies would in any case be holding meetings, and these always mean some expense. Here we shall be holding meetings which the mere coming of the Pilgrims will widely advertise. At these meetings, help of all kinds will be wanted, and can be given by all who cannot actually join in the march.

All Suffragists admit that it is more difficult than it was to get a hearing in places where nothing is known of the Suffrage movement but that some of its supporters use bombs and burn down houses. The Pilgrimage gives us our chance. Coming from the ends of the country to its capital, without either bombs or paraffin oil, with no other appeal than that of reason and order, risking whatever there may be of violence used against us, but using none ourselves, we shall have the opportunity of a lifetime of stating our case. To state it is to win it. To believe in justice is to evoke justice—almost to create it. Such belief requires a finer heroism, a higher faith than any other adventure we Suffragists could undertake. To believe in human nature is itself an adventure in which the adventurer is often broken, but the venture always wins. Who will be absent from our Pilgrimage now, or who fail to help? or who, in our great spiritual battle, choose the part of a laggard and say, " Great deeds were done . . . and I was not there "?

Responsibility.

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We record with deep regret the death of Miss Emily Wilding Davieson, who threw herself in front of the horses on Derby Day, and was fatally injured.

It is impossible not to put the question—who is responsible for this piteous waste of courage and devotion? The answer, case of most crimes against society, must implicate All who believe in the enfranchisement of women and do nothing to make their belief a reality, are in some sense responsible for the desperation to which unbalanced enthusiasts have been driven; and all who, from lack of thought or more unworthy motives, refuse to face at all the problem which is crying aloud for solution. Those also who are deaf to the sufferings which have created the Suffrage movement until the militants disturb their rest, and who then seek only to suppress and not to heal, are in their measure responsible for this pitiful sacri-Nor are those free who led the way to it. We do not believe this act of desperation was suggested or approved by the leaders of the W.S.P.U. They have at least been clear that they do not attack life, and it is certain that Miss Davieson's attempt involved the most frightful risk to other lives than her But we do hold that the responsibility for creating the spirit in which that attempt was conceived and carried out must rest with them. At all times there have been men and women willing to face death in the course of their work—doing the work they had in hand and taking the risk, as Mrs. Josephine Butler did, or as any soldier does. This is heroism. But the spirit which goes out to seek death, which demands martyrdom, not as a risk to be faced in the course of one's work, but as an end in itself—this spirit does not deserve so fair a name, and it is one which has been deliberately fostered by the militant leaders. We appeal to them once more to hold their hands, and consider what terrible issues their leadship has already brought to some of those who follow them.

The Trade Boards' Act.

In some respects the agitation for a legal minimum wage has resembled the agitation for Women's Suffrage. The aim of each required the passing of a new law, and neither had the support of either great political party. The course of events, however, has differed widely in the two cases; while the political movement still, after nearly half a century, awaits its inevitable victory, the industrial movement won its cause in the first

It is but seven years ago—in May, 1906—that the Sweated Industries Exhibition, initiated by the proprietors of the Daily News, was opened in the Queen's Hall. Twenty-two stalls were erected, at which genuine workers plied their ill-remunerated trades in public; and around the walls ran counters covered with objects of all kinds. Trimmings, tassels, shirts, dresses, hooks and eyes, nails, brushes, boots, dolls, boxes, flowers, cigars, paper bags, buttons, mouse-traps, belts, badges, safety-pins, boys' knickerbockers, and babies' bibs, were among these Some members of the organising committee—I confess that I was one—feared that the facts of under-payment were already too familiar, and that the exhibition, presenting no novelty, would attract no great attention; but we were wrong. As the heroine of Rostand's Princesse Lointaine says: "All that we are told is nothing—we must go and see." Visitors who saw women actually at work, talked to them, and beheld the very match-boxes, the very umbrella tassels, the trousers in course of "finishing," and the lace, whose "ends" were being clipped, believed in under-payment as they had never believed before. The facts had been familiar indeed, but not living; now they became incarnated in the score of fellow-creatures whose busy fingers, moving so swiftly to and fro, told their own story of the fight with poverty. The members of the organising committee who took turns to attend were overwhelmed by questions, the burden of which was always: "What can we do?" It was noticeable that, in face of the actual workers, none ever said: These things must be.'

At the end of six weeks, when the exhibition closed, the committee remained faced by the need of finding a reply to that

question so often asked: "What can be done?" With but one exception they found themselves agreed that only the establishment by law of a minimum wage could be of any real avail. They formed themselves, therefore, into a league for the promotion of such a law, and called themselves, "The National Anti-Sweating League." Leaflets were prepared, meetings held, including one at the Queen's Hall, with a platform of singularly sive speakers, and a whole day's conference at the Guildhall. A deputation was organised and waited upon Mr. Asquith, and members of Parliament on both sides of the House were approached. A Bill, following, in the main, the lines of the Australian Wage Boards Law, was drawn up, and was introduced by Sir George Toulmin. The plan was to form, in any specified industry, a Board composed of three sections—one representing employers, one representing workers, and one appointed by the Board of Trade, which should, after due consultation, fix either a minimum scale of piecework rates, or a minimum time-wage for any process of that industry. Surprisingly little opposition was made to this proposal, and the Bill passed its second reading without a division

The trades chosen for the first Trade Boards were chainmaking, cardboard box-making, ready-made tailoring (of men's clothes), and the finishing by hand of machine-made lace. Chainmaking was a trade in which earnings were, and had long been, notoriously low, while the work was heavy. Moreover, it was, comparatively speaking, a small trade, and was carried on almost wholly in one district—Cradley Heath. Its appalling conditions may be judged by the fact that the Trade Board, not daring, perhaps, to raise the payments by much more than 100 per cent., fixed as low a minimum for women as 21d. per hour. In some instances the receipts of workers were, at that figure, actually doubled; in others the advance was at the rate of 50 per cent. or more. Yet 21d. per hour makes but 11s. 3d. for a week's work of fifty-four hours. The minima fixed by a Trade Board do not come into immediate operation; there is a fixed interval in which employers can prepare themselves for the change. During that interval a danger arose at Cradley Heath. Certain middlemen, determined to increase their stock to the itmost while the old low wages continued, so that as soon as it became necessary to pay more they could slacken work and sell at leisure goods for the making of which other employers would then be paying more. The result would, of course, have been that a certain amount of unemployment would coincide with the application of the minimum wage-a circumstance most unfortunate in the case of the very first Trade Board's award. The women chainmakers understood the position, and, by refusing work, checkmated the design, to the benefit, not only of themselves, but of the better employers. Much public sympathy was shown for these strikers, and the funds subscribed for their ssistance left a residue, when the strike was ended, sufficient to build a hall for the meetings of the trade union which had been formed. The union continues to flourish, and is on friendly terms with that of the men. Moreover, encouraged by the improvement in their state, and perceiving that the trade, so far from being ruined by higher wages, was prosperous and expanding, the women have boldly asked the Trade Board to give them a minimum of 3d. per hour.

There were some attempts at evasion, and proceedings were taken against one employer at Cradley Heath, who had paid three young workers less than the fixed minimum. The case was a bad one; the fines imposed amounted to £32, and evasions of the law have ceased. The women are poor still, but they are no longer hopeless. They have one another's support; they feel themselves upheld by the law, and they feel that the nation has stood by them. The Trade Board has transformed life for the women chainmakers.

CLEMENTINA BLACK.

IN MEMORIAM.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Wyndham, who was one of the staunchest supporters of Women's Suffrage in Parliament. For some years he was on the Executive Committee of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage; he was also at one time one of the Parliamentary advisers to the National Union.

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In Parliament.

FACTORY INSPECTION.—Mr. Gill put a question about the reorganisation of the factory inspectorate, which drew a long reply from Mr. Ellis Griffiths. From it we learn that two more yomen inspectors are to be appointed, bringing the number up nineteen. It is difficult to feel grateful for so tardy and nadequate a recognition of the fact that seventeen women cannot look after the interests of over a million factory workers, and have been outrageously overworked in the attempt to do so. Still, an addition of two is better than nothing.

Supply.—A very interesting debate took place on the new egulations with regard to serving grog to the Navy. In future, man is assumed not to want it unless he definitely states that he does. Instead, he gets tea and an allowance representing roughly) the saving effected by taking the cheaper drink. A engthy discussion took place as to whether the "temperance" eaman should get (1) the saving effected by the authoritiesthree-sixteenths of a penny; or the market value of the saving (with the duty on it)—nine-sixteenths of a penny; or a whole id. as an encouragement to refrain from grog; or a halfpenny ecause it is easier to calculate than nine-sixteenths! For once we find ourselves in agreement with Sir Frederick Banbury, who refers a halfpenny and says men ought not to be paid to abstain. Later, the debate became a practical illustration of the connecon between votes and wages. Mr. C. F. Duncan observed :-"What is the existence of the Labour Party for, but to raise questions of wages?" Dr. Macnamara said:—"The dockyard en have been very insistent in their request for a great increase. I have paid great care and attention to the request of the The increased wages will amount to something like £104,000 a year."

IRELAND.-Mr. Birrell admitted that cattle had been driven, nd maimed, and shots fired into private houses, in Ireland. to Liberal announced his intention of abandoning the cause of Home Rule until all Irishmen should have learned how to behave.

Supply.—Mr. Hamar Greenwood accused the War Office f being "one of the meanest Departments of the State in dealng with those old soldiers, or widows and children of old oldiers, who, although they have many champions in this House have not themselves that political-pressure which is etimes necessary to make Governments do their duty." Mr. Will Crookes spoke of the low wages paid by the Government, men getting 23s. 6d., and widows with families (those being selected who had "the biggest family") 11s. Unless it supposed that while the husband is alive his wife and (specially arge) family lives on 11s., and he devours the other 12s. 6d. seems as though the widow's case were the harder and therere more urgent of the two. However, nothing more was heard of the widow, and debate raged around her husband.

EXTENSION OF POLLING HOURS BILL.—Frightful pictures vere drawn of the hardships of officials who have to work twelve nours a day (and now fourteen, if the candidate claims the advantage of this Bill) at the polling station. One's mind goes back to the hours Suffragists stood outside the booths in a snowstorm in January, 1910, working for the voters' petition, and refused permission even to stand inside instead of out in the snow. No one objected to this, but no doubt "being the weaker ex we can stand hardship better."

BILL TO ENABLE WOMEN TO SIT ON COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCILS.—Mr. Roberts implored the House not to adjourn before he moved this Bill. He has "waited three years" for the chance; Sir Frederick Banbury is "the only objector"; and it "would not take five minutes." Instantly the House emptied, nd hon. members rushed to the door, to stand just outside while ount was taken, and " forty members not being found present, Mr. Deputy-Speaker suspended the sitting." Suffragists will note the extraordinary eagerness of the House of Commons to promote women's interests, and the earnest desire of Anti-Suffragists to enlarge their sphere of work in local government.

The Women's Movement in Germany. By FRAH ORBANOWSKA.

II.—The Force Within.

The grade of the mental and moral working powers of a nation depends on how far it is capable of turning its knowledge into personal culture. The knowledge of the sciences—the great technical discoveries—the creations of art, must all help to develop the individual, and the worth of these things depends entirely upon the personal life that they produce and communicate. The question is, which of these products of civilisation serves most to increase the strength, the happiness, and the value of each individual, and how are these products of civilisation to be brought to the knowledge of all?

In connection with these products of civilisation, what is the condition of the present education of women? I think we may fairly say that this problem is a far more complicated one than the education of men: the more complicated that the woman's task in civilisation is more varied, while she for the most part belongs to two spheres, the national working community in which the man's life and interest chiefly lies; and the family, her proper sphere, but which a third of all grown-up women in

Germany no longer lay a claim to. It is only within the last few years that these questions have been earnestly considered; and we are only at the very beginning of the solution. Education at home is to lead the way to a natural harmony between the sexes. The boy must learn to look upon the girl as no Inferior, but on an equality with himself. And the Authority of the mother must be considered equal to that of the father. The daughter has the right to expect the same pecuniary expenditure for her personal development and her training for any profession she may choose, as the son.

Much more regard must be paid in educating girls to strengthen them bodily. This is most important. They must learn that their feminine peculiarity is not a weakness, but represents a certain strength and certain qualities which make them fitted for certain tasks and certain duties

The Women's League consider co-education to be the aim that we must have in view for the future, but it must be brought about gradually, as it would also require an entire equality of standing between masters and mistresses, and to get to this point will take time-indeed, will scarcely be got till women have the suffrage. Women's League consider it as a matter of course that there should be no division of the sexes at the University.

To conclude, I should like to draw your attention to two motives which run like a gold thread through the whole work of the great Women's Congress in Berlin of last year

'The greatest happiness for men or women is the development of their individuality.

'The harmonious relationship of one's work to one's capabilities and powers.

And to achieve these results is the aim of all education.



LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES, 58. Victoria Street, S.W.

Public Reception, TO-DAY, JUNE 13th, 3.30 to 6.15, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W. Chair: MRS. STANBURY. Speakers: THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, FRU ANKER (on "Women's Suffrage in Norway"), and DR. FLORENCE WILLEY. Discussion. Tea, 6d.

Next Week (June 20). The Lady Frances Balfour, Miss C. Marshall, Miss Clementina Black, Miss E. Hill, Mr. Cholmeley

Workaday Women.

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In one of Manchester's suburbs is a street (one of many, all planned exactly alike) of very respectable six-roomed houses. The front rooms have smart little bay windows, and a pocket-handkerchief-size garden separates the house from the street. Mr. Barton, the proprietor of our particular house, is an eminently respectable man of the clerk class. His wages are 37s. 6d. per week—a very respectable salary indeed, and he had ospects of its rising as high as £2. In the year 1898 he had been married four years; and his home was a model of what a home should be. Mrs. Barton was very proud of it. Some of the happiest hours of her life had been spent in saving up for, and buying, and arranging, her household goods; and she took great pride in having everything in apple-pie order. She had "had her work cut out" to succeed in this, since the addition to the family had arrived three years ago; and, of course, there were always a few evidences of that beloved small presence lying about. But those dear small things but added to the home-likeness of the room, and were never an offence in Mrs. Barton's eyes.

To-day was Thursday—upstairs day. Monday was washing and ironing day; Tuesday was baking and general cooking day; and the mending needed looking after, too. Wednesday the front room's turn came; and on Thursday upstairs; and on Friday the living-room and scullery, so as to have Saturday as free as possible for a family outing. Every afternoon Mrs. Barton and her daughter took an airing in the park; and this afternoon she was waiting for the three-year-old to awake, in order to follow the usual custom. She looked down fondly on the little bundle on the sofa. How bonnie little Mollie was! The flush of healthy sleep was on the rounded cheek, the brown curls clung fascinatingly round the dear little head; one chubby, fat hand and arm lay outside the cover. The mother's heart swelled with pride, and a recurring wonder overwhelmed herwonder how it ever came to be that that all-perfect, all-beautiful child should be hers. This passed; other thoughts followed, and gradually her eyes became fixed, as though she saw some vision far ahead, and her mouth settled into determined lines. she said, aloud, just as little Mollie awoke with a cry of "Mummy, mummy!" * * * *

That night, after Mollie was abed, Mr. Barton sat in one arm-chair reading a magazine, and while Mrs. Barton sat in another reading the daily paper. Presently she laid it down,

Tom, I want to talk to you."

He laid his magazine on his knee, drew out his tobaccopouch, refilled his pipe, lit a match and applied it; and when the smoke began to emerge satisfactorily, he looked at her with a lazy smile, and said: "That's nothing fresh, is it? I bet I know what about too. What marvels has that precious youngster performed to-day?"

Her face was very serious, however. Joking aside, Tom," she said. "Mollie's no ordinary child." He smiled, but she took no notice. "She's got a sound mind in a sound body, and she's had every care taken of her. But do you ever think ahead, Tom? She's a long way off being

You needn't remind me," he said, sharply. "Look ahead, indeed! I'm haunted with the thought of what'll become of you and her if I peg out, or if I lose my job. But I can't help it, and you might at least not mention it." you might at least not mention it.

She bit her lip, and could not speak for a minute for the

lump in her throat. Presently:

"I know, Tom. I am not mentioning it merely to remind you of what can't be helped, but of what can be helped. Suppose we can add a pound a week to our income! Think what a difference it would make!"

Yes, it would," he said, satirically. "But pounds aren't picked up in the gutter, and the only pounds we can get are what

I sweat for

But you know quite well I could earn money. Tom," she marry you. And the woman who took it after me is leaving. I was in buying some stuff to make Mollie a frock to-day, and difference it would make!"

Yes, it would," he said, sarcastically. "What's to become of your home, and of your husband and child, I'd like With much scorn he described the dreadful daily going forth to to know? I suppose the fact of the matter is, you're about tired of us. eh?

"Don't be silly, Tom. Does the home look as if I were tired of it? Do you and Mollie get neglected? Act reasonably. I'm looking forward to when Mollie will want educating. I'm

sure she's going to be clever, and I can't bear to think of her going into a shop when she's fourteen. But I can't save and keep respectable out of your wages. And I hate to think of you slaving away for Mollie and me all these years, when I could be helping. And I'm jealous of you keeping Mollie all by yourself. I'm a desperately greedy mother. I want to help in keeping her, Tom.

Don't be silly, " he said, shortly. "Your job is to look

'She'd take no harm with your mother," she persisted. Your mother's only three doors away, and she's always enticing Mollie in there. She'd give the world to have her all day. And by-and-bye the child 'll be going to school, and I should be left hours a day without her. And as to the housework, I could get it done easily at 4d. an hour, and I could earn a lot more than that at Shipley's."

Say no more about it," he commanded. "I shall not

He resumed his magazine, and Mrs. Barton hid her face behind the newspaper. There was a distinct coolness between them for some weeks, but time softens all wounds, including * * * * * *

A year or two passed. Mollie began to attend a kinderarten. It was a little more expensive than Mr. Barton's icome justified, but that was Mrs. Barton's business. Later, when the child was too big for the kindergarten, the parents had another conclave. The income would not run to a private school, and Mrs. Barton could not bear the thought of her darling being exposed to the germs of measles, and scarlet fever, and whooping cough, not to speak of the annoyances of the importation of foreign bodies in the way of parasites. The conclave ended inconclusively. Mr. Barton had no settled views. The private school was all right—so was the other. It ended in the private school, however, and he made no comment on the decision.

A month or two later he was staggered to see a young woman in the house at breakfast time performing the household duties usually undertaken by his wife. It was Saturday, and he could not ask questions in the presence of the stranger. At dinner-time she was gone, and he sat-down to dinner with an air of expectancy, though he still forbore to make verbal His wife answered his unspoken question, however,

"I'm beginning at Shipley's on Monday morning. That young woman who was in this morning is going to do the housework every morning. Your mother will have Mollie in there out of school hours. I shall make 18s. a week clear."

Mr. Barton was too much stunned to answer, so he got a paper and read assiduously. He wore an air of injury quite a year; and does so to this day if there is a hitch in the household machinery which causes him any inconvenience.

Mrs. Barton is still at Shipley's. She makes much more profit for Mr. Shipley every week than her own wage amounts to, but she is keenly appreciative of that wage, which is steadily oiling up in anticipation of that day when her precious daughter

That daughter is eighteen now, and has not yet earned a penny. But she has won a scholarship at the University, and there is no prouder mother in England than Mrs. Barton; and she will pour out that money which she has earned, like water, necessary, to keep her child at the University. Mr. Barton is now comparatively reconciled to her work, and one of the pleasantest experiences of his day is to listen to her racy accounts of her daily encounters with the customers in Mr. Shipley's dressmaking establishment. And that clever daughter is no less the apple of her father's eye than of her mother's.

Mrs. Barton and I met at a boarding-house in a North Wales seaside resort, where we were both taking a much-needed said. I was getting 28s. a week in Shipley's when I left to holiday. One night it was very wet, and we ordered a fire and sat round it talking. With us were other boarders, amongst them a prosperous-looking Manchester warehouseman heard it. I am sure I could have my job back, Tom. I'm sure and his wife and child. The conversation had been on women's Shipley hasn't made as much since I left. And think what a work; and the prosperous gentleman told us, with horror, of a neighbour who lived in the next villa, whose wife had actually continued her professional work (teaching) after marriage. work of the wife as well as the husband, and ended with: "No; it's not right. I don't 'old with it. A woman should make 'er 'ome 'er 'obby.''

* * * * * *

Mrs. Barton and I looked at each other, and smiled.

Points about the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

I. THE ROUTES.—The routes to be followed by the pilgrims are indicated on the map published in this week's COMMON CAUSE. We hope to publish a map every week, so that alterations can be duly noted, and those who wish to join the Pilgrimage may know which point will be most convenient for them. Dates on which the Pilgrimage will reach the halting places will also be given each week. Information as to routes into London, and a special map illustrating these will appear in July.

2. How to Join the Pilgrimage.—Pilgrims can go any distance they please, and may join in the route at any point convenient to themselves. They may travel on foot, on horseback, ov carriage, motor, or bicycle. It has been suggested that each ontingent of pilgrims should be accompanied by a cart or wagon decorated with the colours of the Union, and that this should

JUNE 13, 1913.

carry baggage, etc.
3. UNIFORM.—No special uniform has been designed for the Igrims, but in order that the National Union colours may be ectively displayed, pilgrims are asked to wear grey, white, black, or navy blue coats and skirts or dresses. Blouses should er match the skirt or be white. Colours, other than those of he National Union, should also be avoided in hats, and these should be as simple as possible.

4. PILGRIMAGE BADGE.—A special badge for wearing in the hat has been designed for the Pilgrimage, and may be obtained from headquarters, price 3d. As this badge will be the distincive mark of the Pilgrimage, everyone is asked to wear it on the

HAVERSACKS.—Light and serviceable haversacks, each with the name of the route printed on it, have also been specially They are to be worn with the colours of the Union cross the shoulder, and as the effect of a number of these will very striking, it is hoped that each pilgrim will provide herself with one. Price, ready made, 2s. 3d. each, or materials only, cut out (including name of the route), 1s. 6d.

6. Posters.—Posters advertising the Pilgrimage have been

designed that the announcement of a local meeting can be serted. The price is 1d. each. Each poster can be obtained two sizes, double crown or single crown. Every Society is

asked to display posters if possible.
7. HANDBILLS.—Handbills explaining the Pilgrimage may be obtained from headquarters, price 1s. per 100. The Federations and Route Committees are also issuing special leaflets giving details of each route. These should be obtained from the rganiser in charge of the respective Federations.

8. Demonstration.—The final Demonstration will be held on Saturday, July 26th, in Hyde Park, at 5 p.m. The number of latforms will be announced later, but at least one will be allotted each Federation and to the London Society. The Demonstration is being organised from headquarters, and the correspondence with speakers will be conducted by the Pilgrimage Secretary.

9. Pilgrimage Fund.—The Pilgrimage Fund is now open and offerings should be sent to the Treasurer, 14, Great Smith

Donations may be earmarked for Federations, Societies, E.F.F., Propaganda, General Fund, or any other purpose.

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

Pilgrimage News.

Lady Tredegar, President of the Newport and District Suffrage ciety, has kindly given £10 towards the expenses of this branch. The Darlington Branch of the National Union has been fortunate enlisting the sympathy of the Vicar of Darlington in the Pilgrimage," and on June 22nd he has most willingly consented preach a sermon bearing on Women's Suffrage, with special eference to the National Union. Members of the Darlington Branch ill, of course, accompany the "Pilgrims," for whom seats will e reserved. It is quite possible that other towns might be able to ake similar arrangements, and this would be a valuable opportunity

arousing interest in the cause.

Miss A. C. M. Hiller, of the Manchester Society, writes:-"In order to make the singing on the road a success, we have lecided to meet together and practice some of the songs from the song-Book of the Co-operative Holidays Association. We are asking our group of Federations to do the same.

FOR THE PILCRIMAGE

Serviceable Attire at Moderate Prices. HATS TRIMMED WITH RIBBON IN N.U. COLOURS.

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Regent Street and Piccadilly, London, W.

Some Books of To-day.

SOCIALISM AND SYNDICALISM. By Philip Snowden, M.P. (The Nation's Library, 1s. net.)
SANE TRADE UNIONISM. By W. V. Osborne. (The Nation's

Library, is. net.)

The Nation's Library " is published, presumably, for the benefit of that creature so hard to discover, the average man or woman; but however that may be, two of the six volumes published this month certainly have a particular interest for the

ordinary Suffragist. Many people, doubtless, become Suffragists because they have realised through some form of social work the need for the woman's vote. Others, again, may come to realise and to think about many social and economic problems through doing Suffrage work; and thus it happens that to a proportion of Suffragists these problems loom very large, so that any help concerning them is most welcome. In "Socialism and Syndicalism," Mr. Philip Snowden states the case for the Socialistic State. The bitterest of Mr. Snowden's opponents could hardly fail to admit the writer's fine idealism, honesty, and sanity. He is not making out a case; he simply states certain facts—the terrible facts of overcrowding and under-payment, with their attendant ills—and he describes the solution of these problems, which the Socialist believes to be the only Mr. Snowden is, par excellence, an idealist, but he is by no means unpractical; he does not only wish to pull down and destroy, but points the way for reconstruction. He shows, for instance, how competition has itself produced that negation of all competition, the Trust, which, however good it may be in abolishing waste and so producing cheaply, is yet evil, because it establishes a monopoly and so has the worker and the consumer alike in its power. Mr. Snowden looks forward to the time when these organisations, managed now for the benefit of a few private individuals, will be taken over by the State and managed for the benefit of the worker, the consumer, and

the community at large. The Socialistic State, if it is to come, has vet to be established; Trade Unionism and the problems connected with it are actual facts. In "Sane Trade Unionism," Mr. Osborne gives an extremely interesting sketch of the early Trade Union movement, and a very depressing picture of the position to-day of the man who believes in collective bargaining, but is opposed Socialism. Mr. Osborne puts forward the view that Trade Unionism should exist to enable the workers collectively to bargain with the employer, and that it should exist for this alone. Yet before the existence of the Labour Party (so bitterly attacked by Mr. Osborne) "the activities of the Unions reached beyond the questions of hours and wages. Without identifying themselves with party politics, they succeeded in using their influence and power for the purpose of promoting measures of a purely industrial nature ' (p. 47), workmen's compensation being one of these measures. The Unions, in used every means of bettering the conditions of their members, and these being for the most part voters (after 1867), the means of Parliamentary legislation was one of the more obvious ones. At first, they worked "without identifying themselves with party politics," but they found, in 1893, that an attempt to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act then in force was unsuccessful, for "party politics barred its progress" powerful, of course, without Labour members to represent them, because their members were voters, and thus commanded the

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later, that all Bills inconvenient from the capitalist point of view were barred by party politics? Mr. Osborne is exceedingly bitter against the Independent Labour Party, and his account of the spread of Socialistic doctrines among the Unions is marred by a too obvious partisanship. It appears to the ordinary reader that, if Socialistic opinion triumphed in the Unions, it was because the majority of active members were Socialists, and if Trade Unions send Socialist-Labour members to Parliament, it is because they wish to be represented by such men. The question of minorities is always a difficult one, and the difficulties are increased in this case by the tendency in the various trades to coerce all workers to join the Union. The question, again, is complicated by the problem of black-leg labour and the All these problems give much food effectiveness of strikes. for thought to those Suffragists who, perhaps, look forward to the existence of strong Unions among women workers, backed by the Parliamentary vote. Perhaps by the time women have the vote, solutions for some of the difficulties presented by Mr. Osborne will have been found; at all events, his book, (p. 49). How strangely familiar all this sounds to the Suffragist, like Mr. Snowden's, is well worth reading, and their clear and is it not the whole crux of the matter? The Unions were print, convenient size, and low price are additional (if minor) attractions.

respect of Parliament; but had they remained purely industrial Unions, only influencing Parliament without identifying them-Other volumes of this series are Industrial Germany, by selves with a party, would they not have found, sooner or Small Holdings, by James Long.

WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE. SPECIAL OFFERING.

enclose promise a donation of £

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(Mr., Mrs., or other Title.) Address

To the Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

The whole or part of the Special Offering may be earmarked for any local Society or Federation within the National Union, or for the Election Fighting Fund.

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

"Faith and the Future."

nswer it in July. Mazzini's reply was: "We come in the name of God and of Humanity." Can we, too, give this ennobling

Our position to-day forms a parallel with his. Like him, those who will take part in either of these demonstrations will be representative in heart and faith of millions still enslaved, of llions still constrained to silence. Bound upon their shoulders will be invisible burdens; the tears and the sorrows of those still captive, East or West; their martyrdoms of body, mind, and spirit; their crosses of misery and persecution. A great part our world, like his, still lies inert; the masses are still dormant, or only just awakening. The Suffrage creed is met, as his was met, by "theories of mistrust," by opposition which generates nothing, which "seats itself beside the corpse and moves not onward."

How shall we enlarge the horizon of the nations? How liberate their conscience from expediency and materialism, from and from tradition? How can we convince the people hat "Where the people is, there is God"? How can we re-

Mazzini himself supplies the answer to this problem. Our

"Whence come you? In the name of whom do you speak?" times, like his, require "the faith that arouses the multitudes; This question, which the world asked of Mazzini, will be asked again at Buda-Pesth, and in their turn the Pilgrims will have to mission of the epoch; the faith that arouses the multitudes; faith in their own destiny, in their own mission, and in the mission of the epoch; the faith that combats and prays; the faith that enlightens and bids men advance fearlessly in the ways of God and of humanity, with the sword of the people in their hand, the religion of the people in their heart, and the future of the people in their soul." . . . "And when that faith shall be not only upon your lips, but in your hearts; when your acts shall correspond with your words, . . . when, united, . . . rallied round one single banner, you appear before mankind as seekers after good, and they shall say of you among themselves: 'These people are a living religion,'-think you that your appeal to the people will not meet with a ready response? . . Let your life be the living summary of one organic idea." Here are the living sources; here are the pure springs.

These aspirations from the heart of Italy's heroic struggle rebaptise us into the purposes and the ideals of our own. The dynamic power of these burning words is strong enough to reinforce the ideals of the whole Suffrage movement, to re-dedicate both Delegates and Pilgrims to their task of liberating the imprisoned conscience of the world. We, too, can give the answer which will ennoble both ourselves and the nationscome in the name of God and of humanity." "Faith and action !- The future is ours! '



The International Congress at Buda Pesth.

The Men's International League will be sitting in Buda-Pesth multaneously with the Women's. Amongst their speakers ill be Senator Mechelin (Finland), Mr. Kier Hardie (Great Britain), Mr. Beckman (Sweden), M. du Brieni de St. Germain France), Col. Mansfeldt (Holland), Mr. Hermann Bahr Austria), and Dr. Drysdale (Great Britain).

The N.U. delegates are:—Miss Ashton, Mrs. Auerbach, ss Courtney, Miss T. O. Ford, Miss Garrett, Mrs. Harley, iss Leaf, Miss Lees, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Royden,

Alternates are: —Miss Sheepshanks, Mrs. Blackstone, Miss Crompton, Miss E. Ford, Mrs. Illingworth, Mrs. Lees, Miss Lowndes, Miss Melville, Mrs. Metje, Mrs. Seyd, Miss Alice

Fraternal Delegates.

Practically all the Suffrage Societies in London have been approached, but many have not yet replied.

The Women's Freedom League send Mrs. Despard, Miss Nina Boyle, and Miss Eunice Murray.

The Church League are sending Mrs. J. E. Francis as Fraternal Delegate.

The Conservative and Unionist Franchise Association are not sending any delegates. The Men's League for Women's Suffrage are sending Dr.

Drysdale, Mr. Julius Auerbach, and Dr. Clark.

The New Constitutional Suffrage Society send Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Mary Hock, Mrs. Robert Tornow.

The Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Asso-

ciation will be represented by Lady Dockrell, as the fraternal delegate from Ireland.

Correspondence.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE W.S.P.U.

MADAM,—"Frankly," as THE COMMON CAUSE would say, it appears to me that the attitude of the N.U. is that of an extremely clever scholar who, after studying the art of war with many maps and histories in the comfort of his well-appointed library, is suddenly obliged to go forth and fight in earnest. He finds himself serving in one division of an immense army, and during the engagement comes to the conclusion that a wing of the cavalry has, according to his theories, committed a gross error of judgment, and so bungled lamentably. Instead of redoubling his own energies in storming the height which his own division is far from having captured, and leaving the apparent "mistake" to be dealt with by future historians, he sits down in the heat and turmoil of the strife, his eyes full of dust, and his heart full of rage, and proceeds to criticise, condemn, and denounce the cavalry for losing the battle! He fails to perceive that meanwhile he is not doing all that is possible to prove that victory is to be won by the tactics which his ible to prove that victory is to be won by the tactics which his

own division are pursuing.

Of course, personally, I believe in the policy of my own Society—we all do!—but there is ever a corner kept in my mind for the historians of 1967—if only for charity's sake!

[Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck completely misses the point. We do not object to the methods of the W.S.P.U. because they are "gross errors of judgment," but because we believe them to be morally wrong. Mrs. Bentinck does not agree with us, but in spite of this discouraging fact, we continue to hold our opinion.—ED. C.C.]

"THE COMMON CAUSE."

"THE COMMON CAUSE."

Madam,—As the position of a non-party paper dealing with politics is probably the most difficult and delicate conceivable, and the most open to criticism, would you allow me to express my appreciation of the candour and fairness of The Common Cause?

To deal week by week with the actions of four political parties, and with the policy of the various sections of the Suffragist movement, and yet on the whole to merit the approval of members of them all, is surely a feat deserving of praise. The occasional criticism you receive from militants and ultra-constitutionalists, Liberals and Conservatives, is the clearest proof that you are steering a middle course, and one commending itself to the independent memand Conservatives, is the clearest proof that you are steering a middle course, and one commending itself to the independent members of all parties. Under the circumstances it would require more than human skill to avoid, here and there, some slight offence to the various parties, particularly when some of your readers appear to be at once thin-skinned and critical, sensitive and censorious—a most interestable, combination. most intractable combinati

Being an independent Liberal, I am not afflicted with the party outlook, and so, even though now and then I may have thought you a trifle severe on some prominent Liberals, I realised that at other times Conservative readers would possibly think you too flattering; and so in other matters.

and so in other matters.

THE COMMON CAUSE is the best of the Suffragist papers—last week's issue with its world outlook reached a high mark—and it might, I think, be supported even more enthusiastically by N.U. members, who should prefer sense to sensation, dignity to delirium. effectiveness to effervescence.—Yours sincerly,

[We are very grateful to our correspondent for his cordial letter, and also for the subscription enclosed to send The Common Cause to a new subscriber.—ED. C. C.]

SUMMER SCHOOL AT ST. ANDREWS.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT ST. ANDREWS.

We have received the following communication:—

The Scottish Suffrage Summer School, which is to be held from the 11th to 25th of August, will be quartered in University Hall, St. Andrew's, Fife. St. Andrews is one of the most picturesque and healthy towns in Britain, and is the seat of the oldest of the Scottish Universities. Among other attractions may be mentioned fine ruins of the Cathedral and Castle, the Celtic Tower, a picturesque old fishing village and harbour, golf, and good sea bathing. Fees per week, 35s., including board, lodging, and tuition. There will be two sessions, one from Monday, 11th August, to Monday 18th; the other from the 18th to 25th. Students will be welcomed for one or both sessions, but no students will be accepted for less than one session, unless the full fee of 35s. be paid. Single for less than one session, unless the full fee of 35s. be paid. Single classes for non-residents, 1s. 6d.; course of five, 5s. Full particulars of programme can be obtained from the Secretary, Suffrage Summer School, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

HOW TO HELP "THE COMMON CAUSE."

HOW TO HELP "THE COMMON CAUSE."

Send a P.O. for 1s. to 5s., in order that we may send copies of the paper to one or two possible subscribers for eight weeks, and invite them to go on at their own expense. We beg to thank those who have kindly sent donations for this purpose. Next week we publish a special Pilgrimage Number; please tell your friends. Give an hour to selling The Common Cause in the street. Volunteers are urgently needed for this purpose, and are asked to communicate with the London Society, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.

Vol. IV. of The Common Cause is now ready. This is indispensable as a work of reference for Suffragists. Price 8s. 6d.; postage, 8d. Apply, The Manager, C.C., 2, Robert Street.

Haslemere, Hindhead, and District Branch has joined THE COMMON CAUSE competition.

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Frederick Half a Century's Reputation For Value

Price 8s. 6d.; Buckingham Palace Road -LONDON .SW.-

Those delegates to the International Congress who were ortunate enough to be able to travel via Berlin, were given most delightful time last week by the Berlin Suffrage Society. reception, a banquet, and a public meeting gave Suffragists rom other countries an opportunity of acquiring first-hand knowledge of the woman's movement in Germany. The recepon, given by the President, Frau Dzialozyuski, was a most ovable function; many old acquaintances were renewed, and sh ones made. The banquet in the evening opened with a composed song of greeting to the delegates.

Suffrage Conference in Berlin.

On Friday a great public meeting was held, at which Mrs. Auerbach was one of the principal speakers. Mrs. Chapman Catt was unfortunately unable to be present. Each of the peakers gave a sketch of the present position of the woman's vement in her own country, providing students of sociology h material for an interesting comparative study. The last eaker, Dr. Anna Shaw, eloquently described the common aim Suffragists as "the desire for freedom to win the best for selves, in order that we may do the best that may be done our country." At the end of the speeches, Frau Stritt, the airman of the meeting, asked Mrs. Auerbach to convey to Ars. Fawcett and the English Suffragists the hearty greetings f the assembly.

Congress at Buda Pesth.

The Congress begins on Sunday, June 15th, when the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw will preach in a Protestant Church in the rning, and in the afternoon the Congress will be officially ed at the Academy of Music. In the evening the delegates isitors will attend the National Opera.

On Monday, June 16th, the morning will be occupied by reports officers and committees of the various countries represented, and the evening the City of Buda Pesth will give a reception to the ance. Hungarian delegates will pronounce welcome to the deless, and there will be three-minute speeches of response from some the countries, one of which will be Great Britain.

the morning of *Tuesday*, *June* 17th, will be occupied by proposals ew business, details of which are not yet to hand, and in the ing speeches will be given by delegates from Italy, Germany, Britain, United States, and Sweden at a public meeting in the

emy of Music. Yednesday, June 18th, amendments to the Constitution will be idered, and discussion will be invited. During the afternoon the s League will hold a meeting, when men will speak. A public will be held in the evening.

ing will be held in the evening.

In Thursday, June 19th, the morning business will be the election licers, resolutions, &c. In the afternoon the subject for discuswill be the "White Slave Traffic," when speakers from enfrand countries will tell what effect the vote has had upon this
lem. The Men's League will hold a public meeting in the
lemy of Music.

demy of Music.

Friday, June 20th. Business matters will again be discussed, partiss of which have not yet reached us. In the afternoon Mrs. pman Catt, the President of the Alliance, will address a publication on "How to Reach the Indifferent Woman."

following message comes from the Executive Committee uda-Pesth :-

Among the private invitations for the guests of our Congress, is one from the Freemasons, who wish to give hospitality on wening of June 17th to those delegates, alternates, and other bers, who are, or whose families are, in connection with their pers, who are, or whose families are, in connection with their hisation. As Freemasons in Hungary are now chiefly engaged aritable work, and as they intend to establish in memory of our ress a 'Mensa' (free lunch station) for female University nts, we should like those of our co-workers who are not members Board of officers to take part in this evening reception."

Oxford Summer School, August 11th-18th.

Oxford Summer School, August 11th—18th. Import the many interesting lectures arranged for the Oxford mer School will be the "Poor Law," by Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G. gust 11th, 8.30); "The Legal Position of Women," by fessor Geldhart (August 13th, 12 noon); "The Growth and anisation of the National Union," by Miss Courtney (August 19.30 a.m.); "The Historical Side of the Woman's Movement," dr. Lyon Blease (August 19th, 8.30 p.m.). "The Legal Position Women" will be dealt with by Mr. Lyon Blease and Mr. Cecil pman (August 20th and 22nd), and "Women in Industry" by Cameron Grant and Miss Irene Cox (August 22nd and 23rd), akers' classes will be held by Miss A. Maude Royden and Miss a Mason, Sec., Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury. a Mason, Sec., Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury.

District Nursing in London.

A conference will meet on Saturday, June 14th, at the Local vernment Board, to consider the present position of district ring in London, and the possibility of securing further efficiency the co-ordination of existing agencies. Government Departments, ards of Guardians, Nursing Associations, and other bodies erested in district nursing in London, will be represented.

THE TEMPLE OF THE MIND.

Mr. Frank Hartley's generous offer to readers of the "Common Cause." Five hundred copies of his illustrated book and instructions on Menti-Culture, FREE.



Readers of The Common Cause who follow with close interest every discovery and every campaign for the betterment of social conditions, and who themselves take an active interest in bringing their fellow creatures to realise the necessity for Efficiency, will naturally be interested in any system which seadles the interested in any system which enables the individual to succeed.

Success is comparative, and while to some it only spells wealth, to all thoughtful women it conveys a deeper meaning. It means the achievement of one's ambitions, whether social or material.

The guiding principle in the Women's Suffrage campaign is the insistent demand that a woman of great mental capacities shall have the same opportunities for exercising them as men. Only the prejudiced will deny the existence of the campaigners. the existence of thousands of women whose mental attainments entitle them

to the same recognition from the so-called "learned pro fessions" as men have enjoyed for centuries.

It is doubtful if opportunities for easily and speedily improving the mind, by modern scientific methods, have been sufficiently brought to the notice of the women of this country. The latest and most practical system of practical Mind Training is that of Mr. Frank Hartley. By his system of Menti-Culture he has been the means of training many hundreds of men and women to a high level of Brain Power, and, although hitherto his campaign has been carried on principally among men, he has enrolled so many enthusiastic women among his adherents that special arrangements have been made for the benefit of readers of THE COMMON CAUSE.

It is not possible to do justice to the subject of Menti-Culture in the small space of this announcement; it is sufficient to say that this is the name given by the discoverer to his own original system of Mind Training and development. It is fully explained in Mr. Hartley's book, "The Temple of the Mind," 500 copies of which are to be distributed without charge to readers of this report. readers of this paper.

Every worker in the suffrage campaign realises that certain qualities are indispensable to the active worker who wishes to educate and convince others. To mention but a few directions in which the Hartley method can be of immediate gain, it is nteresting to note some outstanding benefits that past pupils have received.

> Increased Will Power. Better Memory. Concentration developed. Nervousness and "stage fright" eradicated. Creative and reasoning power improved, &c., &c.

GUARANTEE OF PROFICIENCY.

In striking contrast to general commercial methods, Mr. Hartley, from the inception of his campaign, inaugurated the apparently hazardous experiment of guaranteeing the return of all fees if the Student reports no benefit. The fact that only one person in one thousand exercised this privilege is the best testimonial to his ability that could be published.

In order to obtain a free copy of the "Temple of the Mind," and the introductory set of Menti-Culture instructions, simply write Mr. Frank Hartley, Room 97, London Institute of Menti-Culture, 9, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; those who wish may enclose 2 penny stamps postage, &c., but in any case a mere request will bring the book and lesson, it application is made at once is made at once.

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

MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS CROOKENDEN.

Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.

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

Help for Our Friends in the Labour Party.

The Parliamentary register which will be made up this summer will in all probability be the register on which the next General Election is fought. Therefore it is extremely important that we should give all the help we can to the work of registration canvassing in the constituencies of those Labour members and candidates whom we intend to support when the election comes. We must not allow any votes to be lost by the omission of Labour voters from the register.

The work of registration canvassing is carried out very thoroughly and systematically by the Liberal and Unionist Parties, who have at their disposal paid agents and the volun-Party is always handicapped in this respect, both by lack of funds to pay for the work and by lack of voluntary workers with leisure to give to it. This is where we could give them considerable help, and we urge all Secretaries of Societies to get into touch with the Labour Agent (if there is one), or the Secretary of the Labour Representation Committee for their constituency, and find out what help is wanted. In the course of house-to-house canvassing much knowledge will be gained which will be useful for purposes of Suffrage organisation. Those who undertake this work should arrange when possible to canvass those districts in which they are likely to be working when the election comes, as local information gained now will be very valuable then.

Some of our younger members with bicycles should be en-

listed to help in the important work of tracing removalsmatter which takes time and has often to be neglected for lack of people who have time to give. The report from one constituency where this work was undertaken last year on behalf of the Labour candidate, was that "dozens of voters were gained by

the tracing of removals."

N.B.—ALL REGISTRATION CLAIMS HAVE TO BE SENT IN TO THE Overseers by August 20th, therefore all Registration WORK MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE THEN.

CATHERINE E. MARSHALL, Hon, Parl, Secretary.

Press Report.

The following papers are making special arrangements for good reports of the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance:—

Christian Science Monitor, Manchester Guardian, Daily Citizen, New Statesman, Queen, and Observer.

Among the many interesting matters to be discussed at the Congress is the scheme for an International Press Bureau for dealing with Women's Suffrage and questions related to it, a suggestion brought forward at the last Congress at Stockholm. The organisation of Press work in countries where it has been undertaken, has brought home the fact of the necessity for further organisation internationally, in order to obtain effective interchange of news, to compare methods for obtaining the franchise, to correct false impressions in the papers, &c.

Literature Department.

The Organisers of the International Congress asked that a large supply of our literature should be sent out for sale in Vienna and Buda-Pesth, as there is a considerable demand for it on the Continent, and English visitors are asked to do all they can to promote its sale. A request was also received from the Municipal Library in Buda-Pesth for a selection of our publica-

A special leaflet written in French has been issued by this Department for distribution at the Congress. In this our constitution and methods are described, the familiar "N.U.W.S.S." appearing with imposing effect as "Fédération Nationale des Associations pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

Ready to Wear Suits in Shantung and Linen

Beautiful Brochure of Summer Attire on request.

Orders by post receive careful attention.

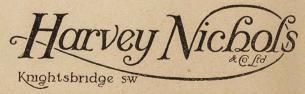


No. 305.

SMART SUIT in self-colour Shan-tung, finished with collar of silk 89/6

No. 306. LINEN SUIT in several shades. trimmed silk cord and buttons, finished at back with small sailor collar, 69/6

Special attention given to individual requirements.



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

Federations are urged to send their orders early for literature to be used on the Pilgrimage. "Why Home-Keeping Women Want the Vote," B. 95, a useful leaflet on the Housing question, and "The Election Policy of the N.U.W.S.S.," B. 96, are the latest publications of the Literature Department.

JUNE 13, 1913.

(Signed) EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON, Hon. Sec. to the Literature Committee.

Mrs. Bewick Colby, of Oregon, is planning to make a stay of me months in England on her return from the International Women's Suffrage Congress in Buda-Pesth, when she will be when is a bridge congress in Budatesti, which give had to take speaking engagements. Her fee is £1 is, and expenses. Mrs. Colby is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of Ph.B. She was President of the Nebraska State Women's Suffrage Association for sixteen ears, and founded the Women's Tribune in 1883. She has aken a prominent part in the Women's Movement in the United States, and is now herself a voter. She has lectured in England efore, and is a very interesting speaker. The Societies of the Vational Union will no doubt welcome her as being able to speak from first-hand experience of lands where women already ave the vote.

The following new Societies have been affiliated to the

Doncaster, Rishton, Sherborne, Eye, Marlborough, Scalby, Harpenden, Saltash.

Special Offerings. Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

Already acknowledged	20	-	u.	300 000 000 000	to	S.	a.
Anready acknowledged		1	- 1	Miss H. N. Wodehouse	5	0	0
	,019	3	3	Mrs. Louise Jopling	I	0	0
Miss Neale	5	0	0	Mrs. Seyd	11	0	0
Miss B. A. Holme Mrs A. Spicer		10	0	Miss E. A. Dangerfield	5	0	0
Mrs A. Spicer	5	0	0	Miss Donisthorpe	T	0	0
Miss Norah L. Fry	I	1	0	Miss Miller	T		
The Misses Lewis Mrs. W. A. Wigram	1	0	0		1	0	0
Mrs. W. A. Wigram	5	0	0	Mrs. A. H. Green Mrs. A. E. Boord		2	6
Mrs J. Aldred	I	1	0	MIS. A. E. Boord	I	I	0
Miss Frida Zimmern	I	I	0	Viscountess Dillon	2	2	0
Miss T. G. Prosser				Mrs. J. Suttill		IO	0
		15	0	Mrs. J. Suttill Miss W. A. Robertson		5	0
Mme. M. de Gersdorff	I	0	0	Miss C. Courtauld	300	0	0
Lady St. Davids Miss O. L. Prescott	. 5	5	0	Miss A. Sterling	1	I	
Miss O. L. Prescott	5	0	0	Min T M Di i			0
Malton W. S. S. (Mrs.				Miss E. C. Allmond	2		0
Raikes)	2	0	0	Miss E. C. Allmond		2	6
Raikes) Miss E. A. Jones		10	6	Miss L. Heath Stubbs		10	0
Mrs Sprigge	2	0	0	Mrs. de Bunsen		10	0
Mrs. Sprigge Mrs. Wild Miss E. A. Henriques	- 2			Miss B. Clarke		10	6
Miss E' A II		2	0	Mrs. Webb	-		0
Miss E. A. Henriques		10	6	Mrs C M C	5	5	
Haslemere W. S. S	3	3	0	Dr. Edith E. Goodrich	1000	5	0
Miss Nancy Fleming	5	0	0	Mice F Down	2	0	0
Mrs. Savery Miss R. G. Falkiner	3	3	0	Miss E. Rowe	I	1	0
Miss R. G. Falkiner	2	2	0	Rochdale W. S. S	I	I	0
	I	1	0	Mrs. C. Cromwell Bush		2	6
Miss C. Churchill Miss Jessie Monk Miss C. Robinson				Mrs. Russell Upcher	1	0	0
Miss Jassia Monk		0	0	Miss S. M. Jebb Miss M. C. Paton	2	2	0
Miss C Debiner		10	6	Miss M C Paton	ī		
Mrs W1-		10	0	Dr. Janet M. Campbell		0	0
		5	0	Mice E E	I	0	0
Mrs. A. B. Wier		2	6	Miss K. F. Jones		5	0
Mrs. A. B. Wier Mrs. S. A. Lees	200	0	0	Miss K. F. Jones Miss Isabel Gwynne		IO	0
Mis. George Webb		0	0	Miss N. Stonex		2	6
Miss E. M. Macnaughten	2	0	0	Miss N. Stonex E. and E. A. P.		7	6
Mrs. J. M. E. Ross	I	I	0	Mrs. Carl Flügel Mrs. Burt Miss G. Bradford Mrs. Binns Smith	5	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. A.	1	1	O	Mrs. Burt	2	I	
Lyttleton				Miss G Bradford			0
Mrs. Det. Mrs. 1	1	0	0	Mrs Dinns C. 11	1	0	0
Mrs. Peter Macdonald	1	0	0	Mis. Billis Smith	2	2	0
Miss Joan Sterling Mrs. Owen Pulley	1	0	0	Lady Scott Moncrieff Mrs. J. E. Hardie	15	0	0
Mrs. Owen Pulley		5	0	Mrs. J. E. Hardie	I	0	0
MISS Jessie T Mitchell		5	0	Miss Walker		2	6
Mrs. Knowlson Mrs. Edith Morgan		2	6	Miss D. M. Revell		2	6
Mrs. Edith Morgan	2		0	Mrs. H. M. Scott			6
Miss Gertrude E. W.	- 2		U			I	
Torry				Mrs Washington E		0	0
Torry		10	0	Mrs. Washington Epps	I	I	0
Miss Fanny Street		5	0	Mrs. Cunningham	I	I	0
Miss D. Orton		5	0	Miss Edith Briant	I	0	0
Miss C. Macmillan	10		0	Mrs. Maltby		5	0
Lady Matthews	2	0	0	Middleton - in - Teesdale		3	REEL
Lady Matthews Mrs. Roth The Lady Robert Cecil Mrs. Missick		1	0	W. S. S		12	0
The Lady Robert Cecil		I	0			5	0
	20.70			Mrs. M. Andrews		5	0
Mrs A M P Tookson		10	0	Mrs. Osmaston	5	0	0
Mrs David I. R. Jackson		10	0	M. A. C. E	1300	5	0
Mrs. A. M. R. Jackson Mrs. David Limond	I	1	0	Miss L. F. Morison	30	0	0
Miss C. Scott Miss M. F. Paton	1	0	0	Miss Ida Freund	I	1	0
MISS M. F. Paton	2	0	0	Mrs. F. M. Bousfield	I	I	0
		2	0	Mrs. Henry Stock			
		0	0	Mrs. Henry Stock Miss M. Wadham	2	0	0
Mrs. L. Gregory	5			Lody Fails W		10	0
A. Sister	1	10	0	Lady Emily Wyndham			
Mrs I Dat:	1		0	Quin	3	0	0
Miss F. Robinson		5	0	Quin	3 2	2	0
Mrs. L. Gregory A. Sister Mrs. J. Robinson Miss E. Palliser Miss P. C. France	I	1	0	Mr. A. Venning	1	ī	0
	13	0	0	0	1	5.1	0
Mrs. Gillett		0	0			180	1
Mrs. Gillett Mrs. Helen F. Boyd	1	0	0	£1,	774	5	3



THE COMMON CAUSE.

f. s. d.

Fête Toilettes

THIS is the time when all Society frequents Peter Robinson's, for the most beautiful Fashions of any Season of the year are being shown in the various Salons-special interest attaching just now to the Sections devoted to Fête Toilettes, Race Gowns and Wraps, Millinery, Evening Frocks and Cloaks, and Sunshades.



THIS exquisitely-cut Suit pictured above is carried out in a lovely shade of dove-grey Moire, with corded waistband of bright cerise, the Coat being perfectly plain and well-tailored. 11½ Gns.

PETER ROBINSON'S

OXFORD STREET.



Correspondents are asked to send in their reports and notices of forthcoming meetings not later than Monday, first post, each week. The work of going to Press is greatly hindered and complicated if these arrive later. Address, The Sub-Editor, COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Pilgrimage news will be welcome.

North-Western.

North-Western.

North-Western Federation held its annual neeting on May 3rd at Croft, Ambleside, Mrs. unlifte presiding. It was an enthusiastic and enouraging meeting, and much business was done. Its Margaret Ashton gave a short address. COCKERMOUTH.—Drawing-room meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Irwin's, Derwent Lodge, Papcastle, June th, at 3pm. Open-air meeting at the Clock in ockermouth, June 5th. Cottage meeting at Mr. itson's June 4th.

seriaries meeting, and much business was done.

West Midlands.

The work in the Federation has chiefly been concentrated in preparation for the great Pilgirmage.

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BEXHILL.—April 30th—Miss Geraldine Cook and Miss May Fielden. KNAPHILL.—May 10th—Miss Philippa Fawcett. MAYFORD GREEN.—May 12th—Miss Philippa

gave a duologue.

OXTED AND LIMPSFIELD.—Resolution deploring militant methods, but supporting Women's Suffrage, passed at a joint meeting with the local Women's Liberal Association. All local Liberal and Conservative Men's Associations were circularised beforehand, emphasis being laid on the constitutional Liberal Associations. At the servative Men's Associations were circularised before-land, emphasis being laid on the constitutional policy of the N.U. LINGFIELD.—A suffrage resolution carried unani-

mark part of their collections for their own use, thich, to those who are struggling to get sufficient and generous giving.

BIRMINGHAM—May Ist—Temperance and Suffrage—Chair, Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Ring, day 5th—Handsworth Co-operative Guild—Speaker, diss Rirby. May 7th—Annual Meeting—Queen's Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. Also two meetings of Priender, Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Big. Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. Also two meetings of Priender, Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. Also two meetings of Priender, Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. Also two meetings of Priender, Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. Also two meetings of Priender, Mrs. Weatherhead—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. Also two meetings of Priender, Mrs. Great of the moman Subsection of the Chair. Miss Noël Wright reported as successful, year's work: 22 new members and 93 "Friender" had been enrolled, also lectures and successful year's work: 22 new members and 93 "Friender" had been enrolled, also lectures and the was then reported that through Mrs. Greenwood's work in the district, there had been established two vigorous subsidiary Branches—Knowle (Hon. Sec., Miss Parr). This was thought advisable owing to the straggling and extensive area of the Society, and it is hoped that the work, thus advisable owing to the straggling and extensive area of the Society, and it is hoped that the work, thus advisable owing to the straggling and extensive area of the Society, and it is hoped that the work, thus advisable owing to the straggling and extensive area of the Society, and it is hoped that the work, thus advisable owing to the straggling and extensive area of the Society, and it is hoped that the work, thus advisable owing to the straggling and extensive area of the Society was held at St. Peter's Institute on May 22nd. Society was held at St. Peter's Institute on May 22nd. Also society was held at St. Peter's Institute on May 22nd. Also society was held at St. Peter's Institute, when Rev. A. H. Lanfear presided, an

Aspinwall gave an encouraging report of increased membership.

GLASGOW.—The Society regrets to announce that their invaluable organiser, Miss Kerr, to whose unremitting zeal—particularly in the districts of Motherwell, Bridgeton, and Govan—they owe so much, is leaving, as the work proves too much for her strength. The foundation laid in these districts a leady started, and of the search of the control of the

DAINTY GOWNS FOR RACE MEETINGS AND HENLEY. FRENCH MILLINERY

AND BLOUSES.

Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices.

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

JUNE 13, 1913.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 13.

OXFORD—Open-air Meeting at Beckley 7.30
LEICESTER—Miss Clephan's Drawing-room decting—Mrs. Cowmeadow 7.30
RYHOPE—Outdoor, "Guide Post" 7.30
MONKSHEATON—Drawing-room Meeting—
MONKSHEATON—Drawing-room Meeting— SAlice Low
ISHOP AUCKLAND—Edgar Hall—Miss Alice
of Miss I. S. A. Beaver
7.30

BACUP—Ramble to Oneta's Wood 2.0
Meeting—Mrs. Chew
RAMSGATE—Garden Party, members and
jeinds—Fru Anker 3.15

JUNE 15.

MANCHESTER—At Willaston, Crewe Boad—
speaker, Miss Pemberton
LEICESTER—West End Men's Adult School—
Mrs. Cowmeadow

JUNE 16. DLTON-Annual Meeting of the Women's rage Association in the Girls' Club, Ken-ton Street-Speaker, Mrs. Russell on "The grimage"
MANCHESTER—At Shavington, Osborne
ove—Speaker, Miss Pemberton
AMTENSTALL—Fair Ground, Bacup Road—
. J. W. Moor, Mr. Clement Brendack, Mrs.

EICESTER-Mrs. Dilke's Parlour Meetingfewfound Poor Women's Adult School— Mrs. Cowmeadow

JUNE 17.

PERSHORE—Invitation Meeting—Hostess,
diss Hemming, Upper Brick House—Speaker,
diss Watson

WIGSTOW—Public Meeting at Girls' School
-Chair, Sir Victor Horsley—Speaker, Mrs.

JUNE 18.
PORTSMOUTH—Garden Fête—The Cottage,
Cosham, Hants—Speaker, The Lady Frances
Baltour—Chair, Miss N. O'Shea.
BRAMSGROVE—Garden Meeting—Hostess,
Mrs. Hugh Dixon, The Elbows, Jardebigge—
Speaker, Miss Watson
ATRINCHAM—Mrs. Sydney O'Hanlon's Garden Fête at Oakdell Hall—Miss Darlington 7.30—9.0

UNB 19.

NORWICH—Garden Meeting for Association Members—Hostess, Miss Edith S. Willis—"A 330 Chat with Mrs. Chicky," &c. TUBRIDGE WELLS—Mrs. William Rogers at Home to Members, Clare Lodge OXFORD—Garden Meeting, St. Hilda's Hall, by kind invitation of Miss Burrows LIVERPOOL—American Tea—Mrs. Hugh Rathbone, Oakwood SOLHULL—Garden Meeting Sale at the Rectory—Speaker, Fru Anker LEICESTER—Summer Fête at Knighton 13.0—9.0

REIGATE—Mrs. Vincent Hooper's Garden leeting at Woodhatch Cottage, South Park—frs. Timpany, B.A.

OXFORD—Open-air Meeting at Wheatley
7.30

COLWALL-Invitation Meeting—Hostess, Miss lolland, Brand Lodge—Speaker, Miss Watson
4.15

London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL - London Society's Reception-Chair, Mrs. Stanbury (Ex. Comm. N.U.W.S.S.) - Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Fru Anker, Dr. Florence ixchange — Speakers, Miss A. Dawson, Miss M. E. Hewitt
RICHMOND — Debate — Central Hall, Parkthot, Richmond—Speakers, Mrs. Abbott and
Miss G. Pott
8.15

WALWORTH-Liverpool Street, Walworth Road-Speakers, Miss W. Elkin, and others 8.0

THE COMMON CAUSE.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

HARROW — Drawing-room Meeting, South
Hill Avenue—Hostess, Mrs. Petit—Speaker,
Mrs. A Savory
W. SOUTHWARK—Open-air Meeting, Lancaster Street, Newington Causeway—Speakers,
Mrs. Watson, Miss A. E. Gloyn
8.0

Scotland.

JUNE 19.

ABERDEEN—At Home—214, Union Street,
Suffrage Offices—Speaker, Miss L. I. Lumsden,
LLD.—Sale of flowers, &c. 3.0—6.0
Tea 3.30

JUNE 14.
WEST STANLEY—Joint Outdoor Meeting with
7.0 I.L.P. 7.0
HYLTON—Co-operative Stores—District Committee of Delegates 3.0
SEAHAM HARBOUR — Outdoors — Miss C. 60rdon, M.A. 7.0

JUNE 15.
BRADFORD—College Chapel, Young Men's Class—Mrs. Pemberton, "Will Votes for Women Benefit the Community?"

JUNE 16.
OAKENSHAWE—Outdoors—Rev. W. E. Mall. OAKENSHAWE—Outdoors—Rev. W. E. Mall, Miss Gordon
WILLINGTON—Bell's Café—Business Meeting 7.0
HOUGHTON—Houghton, Hetton, and Philadelphia Suffrage Societies
SOUTH SALEORD—Oldfield Hall, Gardenwall Street—Mr. F. Stanten Barnes
MANCHESTER—Alexandra Park Gates—Miss E. Wilkinson, Miss Hale, and Miss M. B. Taylor
8.0

HARPENDEN — Garden Meeting, Malden Lodge—Mrs. P. M. Wathen SACRISTAN—Outdoors—Dr. Ethel Williams, Miss Gordon
BRISTOL—5, Berkeley Square—Fru Anker—
Chair, Mrs. Burrow Hill
Same address—Chair, Canon Talbot
ARLISLE—Open-air Evening Meeting—Miss
Liza M. Gordon
RYHOPE—W.S.S.—Miss Sheard
MARYHART—Open-air Evening Meeting—Mrs.
Oldham

JUNE 18.

MUSSELHULKST—Open-air—Hayweights—Miss
dargaret Robertson
WHITEHAVEN—Open-air Evening Meeting—
8.0

WHITEHAVEN—Open-air Evening

WHITEHAVEN—Open-air Evening

Mrs. Oldham

MANCHESTER — Hulme Hall Lane, near
entrance to Philip's Park—Mrs. Narbury, Miss

M. B. Taylor, the Rev. W. Whitaker, and Mr.
McKellan

[A number of notices of meetings having been received later than the appointed time—when the paper was already "made up"—the sub-editor has been obliged to hold some over. Correspondents are again reminded that Monday is the day on which the pages of notices from societies must be completed.]

Miss I. O. Ford, THE COMMON CAUSE correspondent for the London Society, requests that secretaries of societies will not write to her before July 8th, as she will be out of England till then.

Fresh Evidence of Support of Woman's Suffrage.

At a general meeting of the London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage, on Thursday, May 22nd, the following resolution was carried nem.

"That passive resistance to taxes is a right and proper form of individual protest on the part of those who are debarred by sex alone from exercising the Parliamentary franchise."

Cleveland Federation of I.L.P. Branches has passed the following resolutions, at a meeting of delegates held at South Bank, on Saturday, May 31st:—

M. E. Hewith
M. M. H. Hewith
M. M. H. Hewith
M. M. H. Hewith
M. H. Hewin, Miss A. L. Hoth
M. H. Hewith
M. H.

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. June 18th, 3,30 p.m. Club Tea. "The Prospects of Repertory Theatres for London." Mr. Frederick Whelen. Hostess, The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W. Thursday, June 19th, at 8.30 p.m. The New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage. Speaker, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Chair, Mrs. Cecil Chapman. Subject, "Woman—The Machine."

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUF-FRAGE, Paddington Branch. Public Meet-ing, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, Thursday, June 26th, 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman on "The Social Conscience." Tickets 2s. 6d. (reserved and numbered), 1s. (reserved), Miss Bell, 35, Abercorn Place, N.W.

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES, Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement 3d. and 6d.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2. ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

LADY BIRD: White Slave Traffic. 7d. post free. At all Suffrage Shops.

Key Publishing Co., Rist, Vulcan House, Indgace Circus.

John Cameron Grant speaks of "this moving story"

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SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

'DECRUITING."—Two-Act Suffrage Comedy.

1. 6d.—"Hollies," Branstone Road, Burton-

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

TO PILGRIMS.—Refresh yourselves while marching with choice American Cologne Water. Sprinkler bottles, 1s.; straw-covered bottles, 1s. 6d.; finest quality, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Profits to Pilgrimage Funds. Evelyn Atkinson, Portesbery Hill, Camberley.

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

GENERAL.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
114-120. WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
CENERAL PROVISIONS. HICH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Bakers.
Trial earnestly solicited. Motors deliver daily

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

DRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls.

Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

CARDENING FOR HEALTH. Ladies received; charming country residence. Elevated position. Efficient instruction, month or term. Individual, consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

W²ST KIRBY HIGH SCHOOL.—Boardinghouse, under the management of Mrs. Herman, B.A., formerly Second-Mistress of the Liverpool High School, G.P.D.S.T.—Sandiway, Hoscote Park, West Kirby.

POSITIONS VACANT.

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

POSITIONS WANTED.

UFFRAGIST LADY GARDENER seeks post.

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

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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

RISH LINEN FABRIC—"FLAXZELLA."—
Ideal for skirts and blouses. Dainty and durable; fast colours; latest fashionable designs; over 200 new patterns, and catalogue free. Write to-day.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

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

TO LET.

BRIGHTON.—Furnished Maisonette. Two reception, three bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Near sea. 30s. weekly.—Beta, Boughton's, St. George's Road, Brighton.

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

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

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

HOVE, Sackville Road.—Furnished house to let, June and July. 2 sitting, 6 bedrooms, kitchen (no basement), gas cooker, geyser. 5 minutes sea, 7 minutes station. Cheap season Ticket. Family bathing tent and pitch. 2 to 3 guineas.—2 Thickett Road, Anerley, S.E.

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

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.—House to Let, furnished, August and part September; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bath-room, &c. Four guineas weekly. Good sea-bathing and boating. Golf links, moors, bracing air. No children or dogs.—Box 1,773, COMMON CAUSE Office.

To LET, furnished, for August and September, at a moderate rent; House, beautifully situated on Surrey Common; station and shops 2 miles; church near; no gas nor electric light; simple furniture; lovely well-kept garden; two lawns. Coach-house and stabling; 8 bedrooms, 5 sitting-rooms, bathroom. Gardener and boy left.—Write, Mrs. Richmond, 27, Ferneroft Avenue, Hampstead.

FURNISHED HOUSE. Exchange, or let moderately; 8 rooms; garden. Rivers easily accessible.—Box 1,781, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.

LADY, out all day, wants second week in August, bed-sitting-room and use of bath-room. Some attendance. Terms must be very moderate. Chelsea or S. Kensington preferred Apply, C. J., Box 1,772, Common Cause Office.

WANTED, to exchange for August, house with large garden and tennis court, within easy access of London, for cottage by sea, or in Lake District.—Griesbach, Portsdown Lodge, Golders Green.

WILL Member N.U. recommend family in West Hampstead willing to Board lady engaged daily teaching?—September next.—Box 1,778. COMMON CAUSE Office.

WHERE TO LIVE.

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

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

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

WHERE TO LIVE. (Country and Abroad.)

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

DLACKPOOL. Highly recommended. — Mrs. Batey's apartments. Penrith House, 16, Dickson Road.

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

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

H OSTEL for Professional Women.—Miss Broadbetter, M.A., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Man-

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE (300 ft.). Restful holidays; beautiful country; modernised farmhouse; delightful gardens; terms moderate.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye.

PAYING GUESTS received by two ladies. Charming house; every convenience; excellent cooking. Large garden, croquet lawn; lovely moorland country, bracing. Good cycling, sketching centre. Terms 30s.—Leslie Carrington, Verwood, Dorset.

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

THE NATIONAL UNION

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

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district.

I herewith enclose cheque postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription.

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

Address

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

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