

# The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

# Women's Suffrage

Societies.

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ONE PENNY.



“THE BREADWINNERS.”



## Notes and Comments.

**The Autumn Session.**

Once more women have the mortifying experience of the meeting of a Parliament elected by men only, to consider questions vitally affecting women. In his speech at Ladybank last Saturday, Mr. Asquith mentioned three Bills as being the main work of the autumn session: the Insurance Bill, which taxes women, and affects women even more (we have it on the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) than men; the Shop Hours Bill—are there no shop-girls?—and the Mines Bill, which proposes to prohibit women in future from entering upon a healthy trade in which they have shorter hours and better pay than in many “womanly” employments.

**Pit-brow Women's Protest.**

Londoners should on no account miss the opportunity of hearing the case of the Lancashire Pit-Brow women put by themselves and those who know most about them. The meeting is on Tuesday, October 31st, at 8 p.m., in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, and is organised by the Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society.

**The Insurance Bill.**

We prefer to say nothing at present about the position of the Insurance Bill. We have recently had a long article showing how it stands now, and time will show how it will be further amended in committee. Mr. Lloyd George is said to have come to an agreement with the Friendly Societies, though the abrupt way in which the announcement was made at the Albert Hall on the 19th made it impossible to judge what were the considered views of the delegates.

The Government Whip says that the Bill is to be passed this year, and the second part dealing with unemployment is to go to Grand Committee.

**The Case of Miss Malecka.**

We are glad to hear that, owing to the exertions of Mr. Sanger and English friends, Miss Kate Malecka has been liberated on bail for £2,000.

**Articles in the Press.**

Of special interest is the article in the *Standard* of October 20 by Miss Kilgour and Mr. Herbert Jacobs on “Women in Local Government.” In last week's number of *Votes for Women* there is an article on “The Latch-key Vote,” pointing out that the recent decision will have very little effect on the number of women on the municipal register, and need have still less permanent effect.

**Muddled Criticism.**

The *Anti-Suffrage Review* falls foul of the article on “Feminine Instinct,” which appeared in our issue of September 7, and in so doing reveals an ignorance of nomenclature which one would have thought impossible in a review edited by a University man. The paragraph runs, “Of course civilised women do not perform unwitting natural actions under the impulse of uncontrollable instinct, but they do something much better; they obey in considered action implanted maternal promptings. To ignore this is very unflattering to women.” This reveals a very gross confusion between the emotion of maternal love and the instinctive action which is, in animals, associated with maternal love. Our article did nothing so idiotic as to “ignore maternal promptings”; it was directed to showing that in human beings in our complicated civilisation “maternal promptings” alone did not check the infant death rate, and that “considered action” required to be regulated by knowledge and training. Our critic says the article “flashes light” on our failure to touch hearts. One wonders if he has ever seen men as well as women weep at Anti-Suffrage meetings, as we have seen them, more than once, weep at the heart-wrung eloquence of suffrage speakers. Perhaps now he will tell us “women are so emotional”! We maintain they ought to be. Right emotions are good; we have not too much of them.

**The White Peril.**

A most disgraceful case has occurred at Farnborough. A Winchester correspondent has sent us a cutting relating how, at Quarter Sessions, a soldier, aged 25, pleaded guilty to assaulting the wife of the colour-sergeant of his regiment. It was stated that the assault was “a very bad one,” but he was actually let off and only bound over in £10 to be of good behaviour for twelve months. It was pleaded in his defence that he was drunk, but he was not so drunk but that he could climb into quarters which required some athletic skill. It is well-known that drink increases all bad passions and lessens the power of self-control, and there is a most harmful and unjust laxity in administering the law, so that women are practically defenceless against a man who, having degraded his manhood in one direction, gives way to the temptation to degrade it in a worse way. As we have often said, it is not punishment we crave, but prevention and the protection of women. Did any of these men who felt so much sympathy for the dastardly drunkard give a thought to the woman he had defiled? Did they reflect upon the effect their decision would have on the mind of every young soldier who heard of it? We do not hold the barbarous and disgusting old notion of a woman's “honour”; we hold that no other person can take from her what her inviolate soul keeps; but we do regard the sacredness of a woman's body as one of those things which a nation treats lightly at the peril of its very existence. Personally, the deed is an outrage, socially a crime. We want a purified bench and a purified public opinion in such matters.

**A Vile Submission.**

In his great speech last week at the United Kingdom Alliance, Mr. Philip Snowden said: “I can imagine no more dangerous doctrine than to tell working men that they are the victims of bad conditions and of personal appetites over which as individuals they have no control whatever. . . . Indulgence in intoxicating liquor is far too often merely submission to individual weakness—to a selfish desire to satisfy a brutal passion. In a country like our own, which for weal or woe has placed its destinies in the hands of the people, if the people are oppressed they are their own oppressors, and no man has a right to claim to be a leader of the people who has not the courage to tell them that they are responsible for their own conditions, and who has not the courage to tell them that of all evils the one most easily removed to-day by individual effort is indulgence in alcoholic liquor.”

We wish with all our hearts that more men had in them the stern prophetic spirit of Mr. Snowden. Men take into their mouths, wilfully, a poison which steals away their better will, and judges and juries and magistrates find this an excuse.

**Women Candidates.**

For the Birmingham Town Council, Mrs. Pinsent, whose name is well known in connection with the Commission for the Care of the Feeble-minded, is standing as a candidate. Miss Earl, President of the Sutton Coldfield Society within the National Union, is standing for the Sutton Coldfield Town Council. We are informed that quite 90 per cent. of her workers are members of the local Suffrage society.

**Our Cartoon.**

Our readers will see in Mr. Mallon's article in this issue that, by the recently established Trade Boards, the minimum rate in the Card Box Trade has been fixed at 13s. a week; formerly some 10,000 women received less than 10s. a week. For them a rise of 30 per cent. is no small matter, although a woman with a sick husband could hardly find housekeeping easy, even on this magnificent sum. The passing of the Trade Boards Act is an example of the way in which politics may interfere, even directly, in raising wages—a possibility Anti-Suffragists always deny in the face of evidence.

**The A.B.C. of Women's Suffrage.****VOTES FOR WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS.****THE BILL.**

1.—Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1884) shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.

2.—For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary Borough or County Division.

**THAT IS TO SAY:**

If this Bill becomes law, the Parliamentary Vote will be granted to any woman who owns or rents **and lives in** a house or dwelling place of any value, however small (*a woman paying 2s. 6d. or less a week for a single, unfurnished room, separately occupied as a dwelling, could qualify*).

Of the women who are enfranchised under this Bill (about one million, whilst there are 7½ millions of men voters), the greater number will be widows. In Bangor, for example, where there are 404 women who would get the vote, 288 of them are widows, and 116 are spinsters.

Also, of those 404 women, 368 either work for wages or do all their own housework. Only 36 have independent means.

Altogether, it is calculated that of every 100 women who get the vote, 82 will be **working women.**

**THE POLITICAL SITUATION.**

On May 5, 1911, this Bill was introduced by SIR GEORGE KEMP and passed its Second Reading by a majority of 167. This was *an increase of 57 on the majority on the Second Reading of the similar Bill introduced by Mr. Shackleton in 1910.*

**Whereas in 1910 there were 189 men voting against the measure, in 1911 THERE WERE ONLY 88.**

The Conciliation Committee then asked for FACILITIES THIS SESSION for the Bill. This Mr. Asquith refused, but on May 29th he offered (through Mr. Lloyd George)

**A WEEK OF GOVERNMENT TIME NEXT SESSION**

for the further stages of the Bill. He further promised (in a letter to Lord Lytton on June 15th) that—

“The week offered will be interpreted with reasonable elasticity, that the Government will oppose no obstacle to a proper use of the closure, and that if, as you suggest, the Bill gets through Committee in the time proposed, the extra days required for Report and Third Reading would not be refused.”

WOMEN must then be enfranchised NEXT YEAR, if their majority in the House of Commons stands firm. Electors! press your representative to vote in favour of the Bill and to vote **AGAINST WRECKING AMENDMENTS.** If he is an opponent, urge him to abstain from voting at all.

Men and women, do all you can to make the Bill **UNDERSTOOD** by Members of Parliament and by the public. Almost every criticism directed against it is due to **MISUNDERSTANDING.** Could this be removed there would be no obstacle between us and

**VICTORY!**



ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday.

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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

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

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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### Representation and Influence.

We have heard Mrs. Humphry Ward described as "a social reformer who had accidentally wandered into the wrong camp" and now didn't know how to get out of it. There is some truth in this, and no broad-minded Suffragist will wish to deny that Mrs. Ward is a woman informed with the true reformer's spirit—the spirit which does not merely aspire vaguely, but bends the will to constant practical effort. But we do not agree that Mrs. Ward's opposition to the political enfranchisement of women is accidental; it is deeply rooted, and, we should imagine, ineradicable. She presents the spectacle of a genuine Anti-Suffragist; she does not believe in votes for men; why, then, should she believe in votes for women? She believes the "influence" of picked men and women to be far more efficacious than the direct representation of the masses, and it is one of the drawbacks of newspaper or platform controversy that, owing to the necessity of being brief, and of making hits which cursory readers, or momentary audiences, can appreciate, Suffragists appear sometimes to deny the value of picked intellects, or the hundred and one "influences" which affect, and are affected by, the vote. No one would deny that a man or woman with fine brains, the best education, strong will and character, or even none of these goods, but only social position, will accomplish more without a vote than a man or woman of little intellect and less education, poor vitality, or low extraction, with a vote. Because Suffragists at a Suffrage meeting talk Suffrage, it does not follow that they have lost all sense of proportion, and think the vote will bring a new world at once; they talk Suffrage because they are out to talk Suffrage, and, being mostly women who know how to stick to the point, they do so, and do not lecture on Tariff Reform, as we have heard an official Anti-Suffrage speaker do. Mrs. Ward has written two articles in the *Standard*, and promises more; one appeared on October 17th, and the other on October 21st. In these articles she touched cursorily upon a large number of topics, and we will only

deal this week with a few of her theoretical points, hoping to return to others.

Having begun by stating that the vote is "far less important than Mill imagined it to be as an instrument of social change," she says, "it is, perhaps, now infinitely more important than the politicians of 1860 perceived as an instrument of political government." We join issue with Mrs. Ward at the very outset. Whatever may happen in the far-off future, one would have thought it really impossible for anyone who was not desperately seeking for a weapon to advance such a thesis as this. If there is anything which has been more and more apparent in the trend of affairs, it has been the increasing interference of Government in social and economic affairs, and the increasing withdrawal of all knowledge of diplomacy and foreign affairs, and even of really usable information concerning national defence from the voter. It is not held good for the ordinary man in the street that he should know what really happens in the "Cabinets of the Nations"; it is not considered politic that the truth should be known about all sorts of secret estimates and funds; the average voter feeds on rumour, and votes on no knowledge that could give any adequate motive for anything so tremendous as a world-policy. Vague swayings, animated largely by the great principle of the pendulum, towards and away from pugnacity, are really all one can find in the average voter's views about war, and a skilful politician will decide what to do, on information he alone has and is very careful not to impart, and then, by a rhetorical phrase or two, he will lead the people to think they are leading. In social reform, on the other hand, the average voter has before him, to a considerable extent, the material upon which to form judgments, and one of the prime causes of failure in forming good judgments is, we believe, the circumstance that the voters are all men.

This brings us to Mrs. Ward's second main contention, to be found in the second article—namely, that whereas women cannot understand men's affairs, they being highly technical, men can understand women's affairs, they being broadly human, and equally interesting to men, and that women have always the power to inform and influence men. Now there would be more in this contention if human psychology had only to do with pure intellect, and there were no such complications as emotions and will. It is conceivable that men could "understand" all that relates to women's lives, but can they ever "feel" the experiences peculiar to women, as women? Will their actions ever be directed as they would be could they feel like women as well as like men?

Men know that women bear children, and suffer for them, and feel them flesh of their flesh; but if they felt as women do, could they ever have made the laws of parentage as they have, not in England alone, but the world over? Men know that sex-relations are to women a more complex and penetrating experience, but if they felt as women do, could they ever have made the marriage laws as they have? To take a slight illustration only, could we ever have got a collection of women novelists, playwrights, essayists, to write, as men have for generations, as if the physical circumstances of motherhood were exquisitely funny? Matters are improving, we know. A modern Dickens would not do this. But the fact remains that no eminent woman could ever have written so, because no woman could feel so.

It is human nature to feel most what affects ourselves most. Men who talk about the "right to work," and carry the principle to the extreme of demanding that the State should find work for men, are quite ready to deprive women of work by laws which women have no voice in. Men who insist upon the father's right to decide what religion his child shall be taught, set aside without a thought the mother's desires, although it is universally acknowledged that women care more about religion than men. The great majority of men would say that motherhood

was the chief vocation of woman, and her children's welfare her prime care, yet the condition of widows has been, down all the ages, a standing monument of how men protect women in that vocation and care.

Mrs. Ward asks us to "imagine the bitterness of men defeated on a national or imperial matter, where only men have the materials for judgment," by the women's ignorant vote. We women have known such bitterness in the refusal of men in the past to allow women the education and liberty wherewith alone they can deal with their special work of education, health, race culture. They are getting the education, and another generation or two will show them using it. The liberty, too, is coming, but it will not be complete until political liberty has followed other.

Mrs. Ward imagines that there is now a "natural selection" among women, and that those women do political work who are endowed with exceptional political intelligence. We are under no such delusion. We believe that a large number of women "work" politically for no better or more patriotic reason than to push their husbands, brothers and fathers, and these ladies often show even less solicitude for the welfare of women than do the men. Mrs. Ward found little interest in the Parliament Bill among women. For ourselves, we were amazed at the amount of interest that women did take in a measure affecting a House, which is, as far as women are concerned, as truly a House of Lords as that usually known by that name. The quarrel was not at all a complicated one. If women are really so intelligent that they can teach men to understand matters feminine, surely men are intelligent enough, if they have the goodwill, to teach women as much as they themselves know of Lords and Commons.

In conclusion we note that Mrs. Ward, like all Anti-Suffragists, is delighted with Mr. Lloyd-George's pronouncement on the Conciliation Bill; but when she says "Mr. Lloyd George has killed the Conciliation Bill," we think she attributes too much power to one man's desire to kill.

### Work and Misery.

By J. J. MALLON, Secretary National Anti-Sweating League.

A few weeks ago I talked to an old lady in Hackney who at trousers-finishing managed to earn a weekly 3s. 6d. or 4s. "How much," I asked, "do you pay for rent?" The old lady looked round her small and neat apartment with a certain complacency. "Two and sixpence," she said. As rents go in Hackney the sum did not seem unreasonable, but out of 3s. 6d. or 4s.—!

"You are left," I said, "with 1s. or 1s. 6d. to live upon?" The old lady agreed.

"How," I said incredulously, "do you do it?"

The explanation was an exceedingly simple one.

"The fact is," said the old lady, shaking her head, "I haven't got a very good appetite, and some days . . . I goes without."

She sat there smiling at my shocked face, unconscious apparently that "going without" was an unusual condition. Afterwards I found her case had been understated. Not only for one day, but very often for two, did the old lady keep her fast. "She 'aves tea," said her landlady, as a sufficient explanation of these foodless periods. Herself accustomed to dearth, she added: "Lucky to get that."

Perhaps she was. These homeworkers have much slack time, and when there's no money to draw, even unaccompanied tea must have a pleasant savour.

In the case adduced the woman, of course, was old, and, though her fingers were nimble enough, they were once, doubtless, much nimbler. On such work as engaged her, however, no tolerable wage is possible. Back in her prime she would earn on it, maybe, 6s. or 7s., instead of 3s. 6d. or 4s. The insufficiency of the wage only differs in degree.

Not only are trousers-finishers in this plight. Here, for instance, is the case of a boot worker. Each morning from the factory she takes a bundle of materials to be put together as boot "uppers." She pastes in the linings and sews them. She fixes in the top-bands. She double-seams the back of the upper, double-seams the toe-cap, the edges, does interminable seaming. Then to each upper she affixes a dozen buttons, and in the tough leather makes the corresponding holes. When she has made a dozen large-sized pairs—that is 24 uppers—for all her seaming and stitching and pasting and buttonholing (288 buttons and 288 holes) she is 2s. 6d. richer. Not so rich either. Her necessary outlay (excluding machine) on the dozen pairs is not less than 7d. It is 1s. 11d. that is left to her. Her net weekly wage will be a little more or less than 6s.

Such cases are innumerable, and they occur in every large town. The rural districts get them, too. Within recent years the factories avail themselves increasingly of the docile labour that is near at hand, and a conveyance deposits and collects bundles of work in the households of adjacent villages. It is not all sweated work, because many employers do not take advantage of the helplessness of the women. But, unhappily, many do.

From these home workers turn for a moment to the woman factory operative, about whom we have irrefutable figures gathered by the Board of Trade. The 280,000 female workers in the clothing group are too well off to be representative, but let us take them nevertheless. Of these workers practically all who are under 18, and no fewer than 21.6 per cent. who are above 18, receive wages of less than 10s. a week. This, on the face of it, is under-payment. Immeasurably worse is the condition of the women in a low-grade factory district like Bermondsey, where, two months ago, some 15,000 of them, in sudden desperation, quitted work. One of these Bermondsey women wanting to join the Union, tendered 2½d. to an official—1d. for a membership card and 1½d. for her first subscription. The subscription, however, was not wanted then, and the woman was told that it might be withheld for a week until the first meeting of her branch should take place. She was pleased momentarily to regain her three-halfpence, but at the door stopped hesitantly, and at length returned.

"Yer'd better take it," she said, with a sigh, tendering the coins once more; "it's risky carrying money abaht." And, of course, it was. One might, for instance, buy bread with it.

Of the degradation of the worst paid of the factory women, it is impossible to speak too strongly. Of all that is wrong in our unsatisfactory civilisation, this is most wrong and most abominable. At tales the girls tell of their privations, their accidents, of what they endure in insults and rough treatment and want, even insensitive blood will boil. How may all such ills be remedied?

The great hope is in a broadening of the woman's outlook and a heightening of her intelligence, so that she will take seriously the problems of her industrial life and organise to defend herself. When even a small Union is formed, out go at least the grosser tyrannies. When the Union grows, some of the others make haste to follow. The Union educates, and will turn the girls to consider the issues of economics and of citizenship. It will turn them towards the vote. Conversely the vote (I trust) will turn them towards Trade Unionism.

These are solutions not to be reached quickly. To be going on with, we have the Trade Boards Act, which, as the result of three years of propaganda carried on by the National Anti-Sweating League, was passed in 1909. Under this Act, Boards consisting of employers, workers, and Board of Trade representatives have almost doubled the wages paid to women in Cradley Heath, added from 32 per cent. to 50 per cent. to the rates of Nottingham lace homeworkers, and fixed a minimum rate of 13s. for workers in the Card Box Trade, in which, on the figures of the employers in the trade, some 10,000 women were paid less than 10s. In the



ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade, affecting hundreds of thousand of workers, a higher rate is to be proposed than in any of the other trades, but I am not, until the official documents are issued, allowed to state what it is.

May I end with a few words of appeal for the Nottingham lace homeworkers? As in Cradley Heath, the poor women, some of the poorest in England, are not to have the minimum without a struggle. The less reputable employers and the middlewomen they employ have refused to pay the new rates immediately, as their more enlightened colleagues are doing. They are instead coercing their workers to sign away their right to the higher rates, as under the Act they may do, for six months. The shillings extra mean to these badly paid women more than I can tell. It is not wonderful that, seeing their fellow workers getting the higher rates, they have refused to take less. For their temerity many of them are denied work, and are now bitterly suffering.

The issue is larger than a mere one of money. These poor lace finishers have been beaten by their hard lives into quiescence and despair. After two years of effort among them we have roused them at last to struggle. If they are defeated, they will not struggle any more. The minimum rates will seem to them a mirage, as, in the phrase of one of them who heard the new price read out at a meeting some time ago, "Too good to be true." The middlewomen—even though the rates become obligatory, as in a few months they should—will do with the women what they will.

It is vital, therefore, that this oppression should be broken, and if we can get money enough to pay a few hundreds of women to hold out for maybe a month or two we shall break it to their enduring gain.

A special fund has been opened for the "locked-out" women, who on Monday last paraded through the streets of Nottingham. The Honorary Treasurers are Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Richardson, to whom donations may be sent at the women's headquarters, 13, George Street, Nottingham. I hope many will send them, for seldom has money been needed more.

### The National Union and the Organisation of the Country.

#### An Appeal.

Week by week there appear in the pages of COMMON CAUSE brief accounts of work done in different parts of the country, from John o' Groats to Land's End, signed by one or other of the National Union organisers. Meetings—indoor and outdoor—deputations to members of Parliament, the forming of new societies, the passing of Town Council resolutions are all mentioned from time to time; but, perhaps, only those who have actually worked with an organiser can realise the immense scope of her activities, and the stimulus she brings to the societies she visits. Our work is increasing every week; it is growing beyond the power of those devoted volun-

tary workers who already give all their time, and every day we get new requests for the help of trained organisers. How are we to meet them?

For some time past it has been the object of the National Union to arrange that there shall be at least one organiser at work in every Federation, leaving one free for by-elections and other emergency work. But the Federations have increased very rapidly; by-elections and special pieces of work are always with us; our expenses have grown with the work, with the result that our staff of organisers, although larger than it has ever been before, is not as large as it ought to be, to cope with the work of the next few months.

Briefly, the position is as follows:—The Union now includes, besides the London Society, 17 Federations, which between them cover practically the whole of England and Scotland. Of these the London Society and four of the Federations—the Scottish, the Manchester and District, the West Lancashire, and the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federations—employ their own organisers. There remain 13 Federations to be provided for (apart from by-elections and the special calls which are always being made upon us), and to bring our staff up to anything like an adequate number we ought to appoint three more organisers. The Federations are doing their part: nearly all of them pay the expenses of their organiser, and several of them guarantee at least a portion of the salary. But the poorer ones, and those which include large unworked districts, must obviously be assisted from headquarters, and it is for these we appeal. The work is a great national work of education and propaganda; the Union has set before it the object of reaching every constituency in Great Britain—not only the large towns, but the rural districts and villages, more difficult to work, but not less important to win. The work can be done; ask any of our workers, and they will tell you that the harvest truly is plenteous. The country is ripe for Women's Suffrage; everywhere we hear of enthusiastic meetings and a splendid reception for our workers; it remains for us to gather up all this support, and to concentrate it on the Conciliation Bill.

In each Federation there is a splendid band of voluntary workers, who give all the time and all the money they can spare; but to make the work as effective and consecutive as it ought to be, we need to appoint a few more regular organisers. We estimate that the National Union—with its elaborate organisation, its 260 societies, its endless succession of demonstrations and meetings—does not employ in the whole of Great Britain more than between 40 and 50 paid workers, including junior clerks. Nearly the whole of this great work is carried on by voluntary effort. Will not someone come forward and give us £500 to carry on a special campaign during the next six months? We need an organiser in Devon and Cornwall, we need one in Herefordshire, we need one specially for by-elections. The demand is practically unlimited. No better opportunity ever presented itself for spending money to advantage in the Women's Suffrage cause. Who will take it?  
K. D. COURTNEY.

### NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

**OBJECT:** To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.  
**METHODS:** (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

**Hon. Secretaries:** Miss K. D. COURTNEY. **President:** Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.  
**Secretary:** Miss GERALDINE COOKE. **Hon. Treasurer:** Mrs. HELENA AUERBACH.  
**Hon. Secretary to Press Committee:** Miss EMILY M. LEAF.  
**Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee:** Miss I. B. O'MALLEY. **Telephone:** 1960 Victoria.  
**Offices:** Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### From Headquarters.

#### ALBERT HALL MEETING.

The National Union has decided to hold a great meeting in the Albert Hall in support of the Conciliation Bill, for which a week has been promised next session, and the date has been fixed for Friday evening, February 23, 1912.

Mrs. Snowden will be one of the speakers, and it is hoped also Lord Lytton. Other announcements will be made later. In the meantime, we urge all our members to keep the date free and to help in every way to make the meeting a success. It should further be remembered that the annual Council meeting will probably be held at a date which will coincide with the Albert Hall meeting. Parliament will open some time in February, and this

great demonstration in the Albert Hall will give us the opportunity of reminding the country and the House of Commons that we are determined to see the Conciliation Bill carried into law in the session of 1912.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee the resignation of Mrs. Allan Bright was received with much regret. Mrs. Allan Bright having been elected President of the National Union of Women Workers, her time will be very fully occupied. While regretting her loss, we feel that N.U.W.W. is to be congratulated on the election of so good a suffragist to the presidentialship.

### NEW SOCIETIES.

The following new Societies have lately been affiliated to the Union:—Ulverston and Appleby in the North-Western Federation; Biggleswade, East Hertfordshire and Huntingdon in the Eastern Counties Federation; and Bridgend in the South Wales Federation.

### NOTICES TO SOCIETIES.

Secretaries of Societies are particularly requested to send any change of address *direct to the N.U. office*. The list which appears from time to time in the COMMON CAUSE is sent from headquarters. Any corrections must therefore be sent to 14, Great Smith Street, not to the COMMON CAUSE office.

At the time of Convention last May, many Federations and Societies expressed a wish to have a copy of the Resolution with the lithographed list of signatures. A few of these may now be obtained, price 2s. 6d. each, and orders should be sent to the office at once.

K. D. COURTNEY.

### Treasurer's Notes

I hope our readers have noticed the reports of the wonderful propaganda work which we are doing at Keighley while the by-election is in progress. It is costing a good deal of money, and we shall be glad of any sums, however small, which sympathisers will send us.

We continue to receive assurances from Suffragists throughout the country of their determination to carry the present campaign in favour of the Conciliation Bill to a successful issue at whatever cost, and, as an example of this spirit, Miss Philippa Fawcett, in sending us a substantial donation this week, writes to say that she is prepared to pay £240 to our funds during the coming year, in eight instalments of £30 each. Every member of the Union will, I know, join in the pleasure and gratitude with which we have received the news of this generous offer.

Miss Fawcett realises better than anyone that, although the coming year will be critical, victory will be within our reach, provided that we can perform the work that now lies before us. Our readers will remember that Miss Fawcett spent her entire vacation this summer in organising on behalf of the National Union in the Louth Division of Lincolnshire, and it is doubtless from personal experience that she has come to know the immense value of this branch of our work.

We are spending large sums every month on our organising department; in fact, we are spending twice as much under this heading and our staff is twice as large as a year ago, but, still, we are obliged to refuse applications that continually come to us, and are unable to inaugurate as many new developments as would be possible with larger funds. What an abundant harvest we should reap if only we could send more workers out into the field!

Do Suffragists realise all that we are doing? Do they bear in mind what large tracts of country have yet to be covered, and the vast numbers of people whom

we are seeking to reach, and do they remember that no effective work must be delayed, and that all that is possible must be carried out within the next few months?

HELENA AUERBACH.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL FUND.

October 12th to October 19th, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1911	1,823	8	1½
Subscriptions—			
Miss Claydon	0	2	0
Mrs. Margaret Steen	0	10	0
Mrs. Skirrow	0	2	6
Mrs. Lewis Lloyd	1	0	0
Mrs. Albert Howard	0	5	0
Miss Davies Colley	1	0	0
Miss Laura Z. Morgan	0	1	0
Miss J. M. Morgan	0	2	6
Miss E. G. Meade	0	2	6
Miss Lorna A. Johnson	0	2	0
Donations—			
Mrs. Edwin Gray, for work in support of the Conciliation Bill	2	0	0
Miss Silvia Cowles	0	10	0
Miss Philippa G. Fawcett	75	0	0
Mrs. Albert Howard	1	0	0
Miss Bertha Lowe, for By-Election work	1	1	0
A Manchester Suffragist for Keighley By-Election	0	1	0
Anonymous for Keighley By-Election	0	1	6
Lymington and District W.S.S., for work in support of the Conciliation Bill	0	5	0
North and East Essex W.S.S.	3	0	0
Durham W.S.S.	2	2	0
West Bromwich W.S.S., per Mrs. Langley Browne	2	2	0
New Forest W.S.S.	2	0	0
Brockenhurst W.S.S.	0	5	0
Affiliation Fees—			
Hunts W.S.S.	0	5	0
Biggleswade W.S.S.	0	5	9
York W.S.S., second and last instalment	1	0	3
	£1,917	13	7½

### Press Department.

"Woman's Platform" in now prominently advertised on the poster of the *Standard of Empire*, and selections are given in the paper from articles which have appeared therein. This week, among the articles quoted, appears an extract from Miss Palliser's historical survey of the work and aims of the National Union.

After reading the depressing views held by some people of women's limited capacities, our much maligned sex will turn with relief to the appreciation of the work of the "thinking women" of Great Britain expressed by "Traveller" in the same paper.

It is good news that *The World*, a weekly paper, has opened its columns to discussions on the Women's Movement. Several interesting Suffrage letters have already appeared, but so far nothing is forthcoming from the other side, though the Secretary of the N.L.O.W.S. promises a contribution this week from a member of the League.

English Suffragists will be glad to hear of the hearty support which Californian women received from the Press during their recent campaign, which has resulted in such a splendid victory for the Women's Suffrage Cause.

M. L. MACKENZIE.

### The Common Cause.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Fawcett has joined the Board of Directors of the COMMON CAUSE Publishing Company, and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Hon. Sec. of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, has also signified his willingness to join the Board.

#### COMMON CAUSE WEEK IN SHREWSBURY.

The COMMON CAUSE week, which was announced in last week's issue to come off in Shrewsbury, has been unavoidably postponed until November 30 to December 8. The Shropshire Society has already begun to organise for it, and is in great hopes that the historic



old town of Shrewsbury will, during that week—coinciding as it does with Lord Lytton's visit—be so stirred up to enthusiasm for Women's Suffrage that the COMMON CAUSE will increase its readers and subscribers tenfold, and that the local advertisements will be numerous.

#### COMMON CAUSE WEEK IN GLASGOW.

In Glasgow, Miss Crompton, Miss Sheard, and Mrs. Darlington held outdoor meetings, and were instrumental in introducing the paper to a wider public. The National Union had an advertisement trolly parading the streets on the 12th and 13th, and put the contents bills and the paper on the stalls at the exhibition. Members of the Society are placing the paper in public institutions, and the municipal authorities are considering taking the paper in the Free Libraries. The paper was well advertised at the meeting in St. Andrews Hall, and 18 dozen copies were sold. The sales at the N.U.W.W. were not so good as they should have been, owing to the lack of sellers.

#### COMMON CAUSE WEEK IN ECCLES.

The Eccles Committee did their best for the paper, and this was all the more, because Mrs. Norbury had already worked very hard for the Manchester week. She provided hospitality for workers, and Miss Ashton lent her motor-car, which enabled the organisers to cover this straggling division. The Eccles Society paid for posting four of the large strip posters and 50 smaller ones; Mrs. Johnson ("Common Cause" Secretary) undertook to call on every member of the Society with a view to getting regular subscribers, and a house-to-house canvass was also made and the paper widely distributed.

### By-Election.

#### Keighley.

Candidates (Mr. W. M. Acworth (U.)  
Mr. S. Buckmaster, K.C. (L.)  
Mr. W. C. Anderson (Lab.)

Liberal unopposed at last election.  
COMMITTEE ROOM:—35, Cavendish Street, Keighley.  
POLLING DAY:—October 27th.

The election work is still in full swing and interest increases daily. We get a full audience at both outdoor and indoor meetings, altogether sympathetic, and the only difficulty seems to be arranging meetings in all the places which would like to have them. In Keighley itself the open-air meetings in Town Hall Square have been most successful, and we are hoping for a good time at our principal indoor meeting on the 24th. We have had the help of Mrs. Aldersley, of Nelson, and Mrs. Earp, of Rotherham, for speaking, and Mrs. Beel for general help during the week, and all have had a good reception. Literature is eagerly received and read, and a most uncommon sight being a group of men leaning within hearing of some male political speaker, but reading Suffrage leaflets.

We have had excellent references to our work in the Yorkshire Press, as well as in the "Keighley News." Mrs. Cooper visited Cowling on Saturday, and had a most interesting experience. A parcel of literature had been directed to her at the Post Office; she found it had been delivered to a namesake in the village, who had been so interested that she had sent her children to distribute the leaflets. One old lady commented, "Fourteen Reasons? I think there are a lot more reasons than fourteen!" Mrs. Cooper called her a keen Suffragist in obscurity. One of our most successful meetings was at Wilsden on Saturday evening. It was packed, many having to go away. The election day is on Friday, so a full report will be possible next week.

#### C. E. COWMEADOW.

Rev. R. Roberts (of Bradford), who had been asked by the Keighley Liberal Party to speak for Mr. Buckmaster, came to our Committee Room before replying to ascertain the views of Mr. Buckmaster on W.S. He also said that whenever he spoke from the candidate's platform he should refer to the subject.

#### Miss Robertson in London.

We should like to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., will be in London for four months in the spring, and willing to accept speaking engagements. Miss Robertson is Organising Secretary of the Manchester and District Federation. Those who have heard her will not need to be told of her eloquence; those who have not had better take the earliest opportunity they can get of hearing her. For terms see the advertisement on p. 511.

### Organisation.

#### West of England Federation.

##### WORK IN THE TEWKESBURY DIVISION.

A most successful meeting was held in Berkeley Town Hall on Thursday, October 12. The audience (numbering upwards of 200) listened with great good humour and interest to a fine speech by Mrs. Harold Hicks, who came over from Bristol to help me with the meeting. Our resolution was carried unanimously and a good collection was taken. That night we sold out our stock of COMMON CAUSES, and nine new members were enrolled after the meeting.

The next evening Miss Williams and I held forth in the Watson Memorial Hall, Tewkesbury. Mr. Godfrey, the deputy-mayor, though he is not himself a confirmed Suffragist, kindly took the chair for us. The audience was very poor; only about 50 people were present. We all listened with delight to Miss Williams's speech. The resolution was carried and a fair amount of literature was distributed.

Tewkesbury wants prodding!

#### GLOUCESTER.

On Monday, October 16, I took part in a debate on Women's Suffrage, arranged by Mr. Birchall at the Institute, Upton-St-Leonards. I proposed the motion for Women's Suffrage and Mr. Lloyd (Gloucester) opposed. An interesting discussion followed the opening speeches, and when the motion—"That this house approves the extension of the franchise to women householders"—was put to the vote, 38 members voted for and only 6 against.

After the meeting was over I distributed the Conciliation Bill leaflets. Without exception, everybody whom I spoke to was in favour of the measures proposed in the Conciliation Bill. I hope to go back to Upton-St-Leonards, when I next visit Gloucester; that should be some time after Christmas. Miss Walrond, Cathedral House, will be glad to receive any offers of help for the Gloucester campaign.

K. M. S. ROBERTSON.

#### West Riding Federation.

The result of seven outdoor meetings, one indoor meeting and a large amount of personal canvassing was as follows:—

Mr. J. H. Duncan, M.P. for the Otley Division of Yorks, received a deputation on Tuesday, October 17, at the Otley Liberal Club. Mr. Weigmann, President of the Otley Liberal Federation introduced the deputation composed of representatives of the Liberal Association, the Independent Labour Party, the Trade Unions, and a number of electors. Miss I. O. Ford submitted the official questions to Mr. Duncan:—

- (1) Are you in favour of the principle of Women's Suffrage?
- (2) If so, will you support the Conciliation Bill?
- (3) Will you vote against any measure of electoral reform which does not include women?

To all the above questions Mr. Duncan replied in the negative, qualifying his answer by stating that he believed in "manhood suffrage," and not until opinion was much more responsive to our demands would he reconsider the question.

When a member of Parliament gives the impression in his constituency that he believes in universal suffrage, it is much easier from his point of view not to disturb that opinion. Therefore, the work that has been done in the division has accomplished one important thing, namely, that it has forced the member for Otley to make a public pronouncement, and to explain what he means by "universal" suffrage.

The result emphasises one of the recognised principles of our propaganda work, namely, that if you want to know the attitude of a member of Parliament, ask through his electors.

SELINA COOPER.

#### Maidenhead.

Miss Helga Gill is working at Maidenhead, where it is hoped that a committee may be formed. Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Woodleigh, Sunninghill, Berks., would be very glad if sympathisers would communicate with her.

#### Work at Diss (Norfolk).

Diss has heard about Women's Suffrage. It seemed at first as if it would not be allowed to discuss the question, since the owner of the Public Hall will not allow a "Woman's Platform" there; it may not be let to either suffragists or anti-suffragists.

Mrs. Hazard, of Harleston, assisted by Miss Edith Willis, worked up an audience for a lecture which I gave in the United Methodists' Hall on the evening of the 19th. The local anti-suffragists tried to get a speaker to open the discussion following the lecture, but they failed in this. Subsequently we found that if the scope of the Conciliation Bill had been understood there would have been no attempt to organise opposition.

The lecture unfortunately took place on a wet evening, but there was a widely representative and attentive audience, and we were fortunate in having Mr. Robert Bryant, J.P., in the chair.

South Norfolk and Diss especially have been supposed black spots on the suffrage map, but we were cheered by considerable local support and sympathy. The general impression of Mr. Soames' position seemed to be that he might favour enfranchisement of women, and that he had not declared his opinion on the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Soames has consented to receive a deputa-

tion on the matter when he visits Diss in November, and Mrs. Hazard is obtaining the promises of voters to accompany the deputation.

EVA WARD.

### Federation Notes.

#### Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

Mrs. Cunliffe points out that the Heathfield Society has affiliated to the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation. In the published list of societies it was given as an independent society. This week Mrs. Fawcett is speaking in the Federation at Eastbourne and Portsmouth, and Lady Frances Balfour at Shanklin, Newport, and Fareham. Mr. Douglas Hall, M.P., will preside at the meeting at Newport.

#### North-Western.

##### FORMATION OF TWO NEW SOCIETIES.

During the last fortnight I have been breaking new ground at Alston, Brampton, Longtown, Wigton, and Silloth.

A public meeting was held at Longtown at which Miss Sophia Graham took the chair, and the audience listened very attentively to the first suffrage speech they had ever heard. A few people joined, and a good collection was taken. At Wigton we had a splendid meeting. The room was full to overflowing, and the Vicar, the Rev. N. Salisbury, presided in the most delightful manner. The audience was most sympathetic and responsive. I talked for almost an hour, and as the local anti's had come in full force to question, a most exciting debate followed the speech. We were delighted with the result of the debate. Many people who before had not been sure that their sympathies were truly suffrage definitely came over to us after the anti-suffragists had put forward their point of view.

The Vicar, who opened the meeting by saying he was taking the chair on neutral ground, at the close of the meeting regretted he had said he was neutral, as he did not feel so any longer. We sold all our COMMON CAUSES, and an excellent collection was taken. Since the meeting a local society has been formed, with Miss Crookes as hon. secretary.

On Friday evening a large audience came to our meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Silloth. The Vicar of Silloth, the Rev. R. A. Humble, presided. The audience listened most attentively for 50 minutes, but the most exciting part of the meeting was a question time, as the local anti-suffragists had imported a gentleman from Keswick to question me, and we had quite a debate, the audience expressing strong suffrage sympathy all the way through. As a result of that meeting I have been able to form a society at Silloth, with Miss T. Jackson, The Camp, Silloth, as hon. secretary. Mrs. Sharp and Miss Willis gave valuable assistance in selling literature and acting as stewards. I was very grateful to Miss Fell and to Miss Brown for the loan of motor-cars to enable me to get back after the last trains had left, and I am more than grateful to Mrs. Buchanan for her charming hospitality, and for having made my stay in Carlisle so pleasant in many ways.

MARGUERITE NORMA SMITH.

#### Wakefield Women's Suffrage Society.

Chairman of Committee.—Mrs. Atcherley, Haddon Leys, Sandal.  
Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. Hindmarsh, 27, Westfield Grove, Wakefield.  
Hon. Secretary.—Miss Beaumont, Hatfield Hall, Wakefield.  
"Common Cause" Secretary.—Miss M. Spencer, 92, York Street, Wakefield.

Assistant Clerical Secretaries.—Miss Lily Lee, Miss A. McArthur, Miss M. Preston.

Committee.—Miss Carr, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. T. Craven, Miss Eaton, Miss Alice Eaton, Miss Gill, Mrs. Garrett, Miss Hick, Mrs. Hirst, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. J. Livesey Lee, Mrs. Reader, Miss K. Spencer, Mrs. Southey, Miss N. Walley, Mrs. Watnough, Mrs. McLean Wilson.

This Society now has 156 members, and is affiliated to the National Union and the West Riding Federation. It was formed at a drawing-room meeting at Hatfield Hall, Wakefield, on March 10, 1910, when Miss Mary Fielden, Yorkshire organiser, was the speaker. A committee was formed with Mrs. J. Livesey Lee, as President, and Miss Florence M. Beaumont, as Secretary, and the Society held its first public meeting on April 8, 1910, when Miss A. Maude Royden was the principal speaker. Since then many meetings have been held, at one of which we had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Fawcett. A garden fête in the summer of 1910 filled the Society's coffers, and a very successful "At Home" was held last March, the speaker being Mrs. Edwin Gray. The Society last spring held a fortnight's campaign, during which Mrs. Cowmeadow did splendid work. It has canvassed the women ratepayers in several wards, finding a great majority in favour of Women's Suffrage, and a small contingent of members carried a Wakefield banner in the great procession of June 17.

Our late member, Mr. E. A. Brotherton, voted for the Conciliation Bill of 1910, and also for its going to Grand Committee, and our present member, Mr. A. H. Marshall, voted for Sir George Kemp's Bill last May.

#### Sweated Industries Exhibition at Guildford.

The Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere and Farnham branches of the N.U. are arranging a Sweated Industries Exhibition, which is to be held in Guildford on November 1. It has long been felt that in the Southern Counties much of the opposition to Women's Suffrage arose from complete ignorance of the conditions under which thousands of women are working to-day, and a fatal misunderstanding of women's present position in the industrial world. It is with a hope that some light may be thrown on this side of the suffrage question, and some ancient prejudices cleared away, that the Sweated Industries Exhibition has been organised. It will be opened at 3 p.m. by Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., and a short speech will be given by Rev. C. Hinscliff, secretary of the Church League. Six sweated workers will be at work in the hall, and about 200 exhibits will be shown. At 8 p.m. Mr. J. J. Mallon, secretary of the National Anti-Sweating League, will give a lantern lecture, and this will be followed by speeches from Miss Reddish and Mrs. Pember Reeves. The Committee appeals to all Surrey suffragists to make this exhibition as widely known as possible.

### Paper Selling.

I have always admired our devoted paper-sellers standing on the kerb in bright or dull weather, hour in and hour out, regardless of the gibes and jeers of the crowd, with their steadily reiterated cry "THE COMMON CAUSE, ONE PENNY!" In my admiration from afar and my sympathy which often prompted me to buy a copy of the current number, although my own weekly copy was safely reposing in the paper rack at home, I somehow never realised that some day I might be called upon to take my share of the burden of paper-selling. But my turn came, and thankful I am for the experience; and it came about in this wise.

I happened to be spending my holidays in a large provincial centre, and having some spare time on my hands I applied one morning at the local Suffrage headquarters for useful occupation, expecting secretarial work or that I should be put in charge of the office.

"Will you do some paper-selling?" The acting secretary spoke quite simply, as if paper-selling were an everyday avocation of my own. My heart fell, but my face did not disclose the state of my feelings and I looked her straight in the face, without flinching I trust, and said, "Certainly, where shall I take up my stand?" "Oh! you'd better go to ——" mentioning one of the chief fashionable thoroughfares of the city, a position where I should be most likely to meet horrified relations and amused, supercilious acquaintances, many of whom had no knowledge of my fairly recent conversion to the cause of Women's Enfranchisement.

"If you are not successful there," she continued, "go on further into the business part of the town."

I started forth timidly with a bundle of two dozen papers under my arm, and wended my way to the station, to which I had been directed, bracing myself to my task. For two hours I would do my duty, no matter what it cost me. When I thought of what other women had done for the Cause, this trifling service of mine seemed very diminutive and yet to me at that moment it loomed large.

The useful habit of reasoning on any given subject came to my aid.—I was about to do what countless women, my equals, doubtless my superiors in birth and education had done before me. Where was my devotion to this great and worldwide Cause if I could not bear the sneers and contempt of an ignorant passing street crowd for two hours? If I could not I was the slave of human respect. What matter if relations and acquaintances passed one by contemptuously? Friends would not do so, friends who were worthy of that sacred name.

I took up my stand, I metaphorically seized my courage in both hands, I strengthened my will, I called out in a pleasant business-like voice (not so low as not to be heard easily and not so high as to be described as a shriek) "THE COMMON CAUSE, ONE PENNY."

The victory won! Henceforward my task grew easier every moment, and in twenty minutes' time I might have been a paper-seller all my life.

Nearly all turned to stare as they passed, some few expressed contempt on their visages, some almost drew aside their skirts as they passed, but none were openly rude. Many men who passed gave a stare and looked as if they half expected some response, but receiving none they passed on, looking back perhaps once or twice to be quite sure they had not imagined my silent but effectual rebuff. Twenty minutes passed and so far no paper purchasers. At last a beautiful girl came forward, "How much?" she asked.

"One penny," I replied.

"I haven't a penny, I have only a threepenny-bit on me," was the response, "keep the change and give it to the Cause."

I thanked her gratefully.

My next visitor was an elderly-bearded man who gave me the impression of being a retired grocer; he told me he had passed me once, but felt constrained to return and give me a piece of his mind.

"What do you young ladies mean by selling papers in the street? 'Tis a menial occupation for such as you. Surely you can find something better to do than that. Leave paper-



selling to the street urchins, say I. I 'ave two nieces what are dead nuts on having votes for women, but they've never yet, I am glad to say, descended to 'awking newspapers in the streets. You leave it alone, Miss, and go 'ome and play the piano, that's what I say." I smilingly reasoned with the old man and tried to make my arguments appropriate to his extremely "genteel" type of mind, and so induce him to buy a paper.

This he would not do, but I think I sent him away a little happier on the subject of the company his nieces frequented. A worthy old woman came up next. "I 'old with women 'aving votes and I'll 'ave a paper, thank you!"

A few more papers sold, and an unwashed, unshorn man of the people approached to discuss the affairs of the nation and their bearing on Women's Suffrage. After a quarter of an hour's talk he left, refusing to buy a paper as he saw it every week in the Free Library, and inviting me to a Sunday afternoon debating club, of which he, I imagine, was a leading light.

A few more papers gone and a pleasant surprise awaited me. The local organiser, a woman of world-wide renown, suddenly came forward to greet me in passing and to thank me for my help. This made a pleasant termination to my morning's work, and I returned to the office to give up my money and the few unsold papers remaining, only too pleased to think that on a future occasion I might be appointed to the task of paper-selling, which is not a quarter so bad as it looks.

I would like to mention that at mid-day a group of little girls came out from a neighbouring school, and they exhibited the greatest interest in me, my papers and the cartoons on them.

Our hope is in the younger generation knocking at the door!

### Women's Suffrage and the Home Rule Bill.

Early in October the Irish Women's Franchise League unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

"The Irish Women's Franchise League, believing that in the interests of the country as a whole women ought to be admitted to a share in the government of Ireland, demands that the proposed Home Rule Bill shall provide for the election of an Irish Parliament upon the local government register, which includes women as well as men, and bases this demand upon the following amongst other considerations:—

"1. That should self-government be granted to the Irish people, the Imperial Government are not entitled to discriminate between the men and women of Ireland to the disadvantage of the women by leaving them politically helpless.

"2. That since the claim for Home Rule is supported by the argument that the mass of the Irish people have shown through the system of local government their ability efficiently and economically to manage their own affairs, it is unjust and inexpedient to deprive the women of the people of that share in national government which they are admitted to have taken so well in local government.

"3. That any postponement of the enfranchisement of Irish women until after an Irish Parliament is constituted, besides being insulting to women and a denial that their claim is as urgent as that of their countrymen, involves a needless and inevitable reopening in the future of a constitutional issue which can most conveniently and honourably be dealt with as part of a Home Rule Bill.

"For these and other reasons the Irish Women's Franchise League declares its determination to seek by every means in its power to secure the election of the first Irish Parliament upon the truly national basis afforded by the local government register, and calls upon the Liberal Government to include a provision to this effect in the promised Home Rule Bill, and on the members of the Irish party to use their influence to this end."

### Liberals and the Conciliation Bill.

The East Somerset Liberal Association, at its annual meeting (held at Castle Carey on October 9), passed a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill.

Mrs. Clark (of Street) proposed the motion, and Mr. George Ward (Street) seconded.

### The Workers' Educational Association in Manchester.

The eighth annual meeting registers another step forward in the movement which has already done so much for women by emphasising the paramount importance of a wider and fuller education for wives and mothers. The Master of Repton, who is President of the Association, spoke with sympathetic understanding of the great unrest at the bottom of the Suffrage movement to which he referred as "the froth on the top of a great turbulent sea." Women are thinking out what is to be their place in the great social changes which are everywhere taking place, a problem which is one of the profoundest in Europe. Mr. Temple believes that the sympathy and alert intelligence of women will be of the utmost value in the following out by men and women together of a common ideal. A

practical outcome of the emotional energy, which is engendered by that ideal, is the starting of the Workers' College at Chorley. Here men and women are to work side by side on a right basis. "If we are to have an educated manhood," said Mr. Temple, "we must have educated mothers."

The demonstration of the previous evening in the Free Trade Hall was remarkable for the courage and wisdom of the speeches, and for the very eloquent appeal made by Miss Margaret McMillan on behalf of the betterment of child life. The working-class child is almost always reared below the level of its real powers, whilst the surplus power, which is the base of genius, can rarely find fruition in the slums. It is not change of place so much as the transformation of the actual environment which Miss McMillan believes to be the need of the future, and in this, as in all other forward movements for the children, the need of women's activity is essential. Much interesting matter was under discussion at the meeting at the University on Saturday, when one woman delegate spoke as to the obvious vulgarity of the type of melodramatic posters with which our city hoardings are profusely pasted, and their undesirable influence on the minds of children, susceptible as they are to pictorial impressions. It is a matter the W.E.A. will take in hand as well as the increasing sale of vulgar post-cards.

AGNES EVANS.

### THE LAW SOCIETY AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

At the annual meeting of the Law Society, held at Nottingham on September 27th, a paper was contributed by Mr. J. F. Jacques on women and the unfair position which they occupy at the present time from a legal point of view.

He pointed out the inequalities which women suffered with regard to children, and suggested that the mother should have the same right of custody, guardianship, and religious upbringing of children as the father possessed. He would also increase the amount of weekly payments for the maintenance of illegitimate children, reduce the rate of duty payable by illegitimate children in respect of bequests, legitimise such children by the subsequent marriage of the father, and alter the rule excluding illegitimate children from sharing the parent's estate in case of intestacy. He would alter the law of inheritance to place the wife in an equal position to her husband. He would also place the wife in a position of equality with the husband as regards the facilities for divorce, and the grounds of obtaining a decree. The fact that there might be at first a large number of divorces, was no reason for continuing a gross injustice to women. In his opinion the effect would be that the moral code of men would vastly improve, and that the number of unfortunate women would, as a consequence, appreciably decrease. While the law, as it stood, discouraged immorality on the part of the wife by the heavy penalty it imposed on her, it actually encouraged immorality in the husband by treating his lapse as quite innocent and undeserving of any punishment whatever, beyond the possible penalty of payment of a few shillings a week to the wretched woman whom he had ruined, and who was left to face the burden and shame of it all. Woman, equally with man, should be given the right to divorce on the ground of adultery, without the necessity of proving desertion and cruelty.

With regard to the Parliamentary franchise, he said he did not think the Conciliation Bill went far enough, as no woman who was an owner of property, unless she occupied it, would be included in its terms, and it excluded women graduates of a university. It was said that the granting of the suffrage to women would probably be followed by a demand for seats in Parliament, and for the appointment of women as ministers. Why should not such a demand be granted? He maintained that the suffrage ought no longer to be withheld. Women are expected to obey the laws of the land, and surely they ought, within certain limits, to have a voice in framing those laws; or, at all events, in electing those who were going to frame them.

### Reviews.

THE COMING ORDER. By Lucy Re-Bartlett. (Longmans, 2s. 6d. net, pp. 117.)

This a very noble book. It is highly controversial in substance, but so must every book of "coming" things be. The chapters on "Sincerity in Social Life" and "Dreams as a Social Factor," are probably the least controversial, at least from the woman's point of view, but not the least valuable. The radical unfairness of the usual belief that a young woman may be induced to marry in ignorance of what marriage means to the man; and that while it is becoming and even essential that she should have "dreams" of a purity equal to hers, it is equally absurd of her to suffer greatly when the dreams are destroyed; these subjects have never been treated more clearly or with less bitterness.

The chapters on "Marriage (1)," "Integrity," and "Our Law of Being," will not be so generally accepted; but every man and woman to whom "the woman's movement" means something real and great in the progress of the world should read and consider them.

It is not in a carping spirit but rather out of respect that we urge readers of "The Coming Order" not to be deterred by its slightly dogmatic tone and sometimes careless English. The book is worth some patience. On the other hand, if a reprint should be called for we hope Mrs. Re-Bartlett will bear in mind the fact that there is no word in our language to which more various and distinct meanings can be attached than the word "passion"; and though they may all, with perfect logic, be confounded in one fundamental meaning, this ought not to be done without some explanation to the reader.

A. M. R.

MAN AND WOMAN, by Mrs. James Ward. (Mrs. J. Ward, 6, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge; pp. 51, price 6d. net, plus 1½d. postage.)

This little propaganda play, which has been acted a good many times, has now been nearly doubled by the addition of another act. The original play remains, nearly unchanged, as the second act, the first taking us into the mansion of Sir Reginald Bounder and showing the "political lady," helping her husband very entertainingly by her "feminine influence." Mrs. Ward evidently believes in people converting themselves—

"Men must be taught as though you taught them not,  
And things unknown proposed as things forgot."

The text is issued below cost price, and the royalties are only 10s. for one and 15s. for two consecutive performances.

### Women's Salaries.

A correspondent writes:—"Medical inspection of schools has opened a new field of work to women—work of a valuable nature—but apparently not very highly valued by the community in some places. Birmingham has been advertising for trained nurse attendants to assist the medical officer in the schools; and, in the absence of school clinics, a great deal of work needing knowledge and skill falls on these nurses, who should also be qualified to give practical talks to the children on personal hygiene. For all this important and responsible work a salary of £60 to £70 a year is offered. The Education Committee paid them £50 at first, but, as one nurse had to draw on her savings to pay the cost of travelling to and from her work—an expense which averages about £8 a year, and for which no allowance is made—they raised the remuneration to £60. One would like to know how this compares with the wages of male porters and attendants employed in the buildings of the Education Department in the same city."

### The Unwilling Witness.

Some Adullists have strange notions of propaganda. Here is Lady Byles, who wants to enfranchise all women at one sweep, talking in Salford about the Anti-Suffragist canvasses as if they were worth anything, and as if they showed that women municipal voters do not want the parliamentary vote. The experience of most canvassers is that people—men as well as women—are very amiable and accommodating, and will generally say what the canvasser wishes if the canvass is personal; they are also profoundly indifferent to canvasses, and will in large numbers leave a postal canvass unanswered; herein they have all our sympathy.

### Letters to the Editor

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

Correspondents are requested to write ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

### DOMESTIC SERVICE.

I think your correspondent ("A domestic servant") is likely to alienate the sympathy of those who take a deep interest in the subject when she substitutes half facts for facts. Take the statement about hours. She speaks of "putting in 16 hours a day" as though she worked all those hours. While people must

eat, meals must be got at stated hours, but what about the time between? For in most houses the other work of the house is finished in the morning. In a home like my own (and there must be many thousands of similar ones) my one good, dependable maid has about two hours to herself between mid-day dinner and tea. Then, after clearing the tea away, she has all the time between tea and a simple supper at 9.30.

Three Sundays out of four she is out from two till ten o'clock, and generally two nights in the week as well, always one. Where more servants are kept it is easier to arrange for one or other to be out, and so far as I have observed girls are well looked after in this matter.

As to "decent wages." It seems quite forgotten that the

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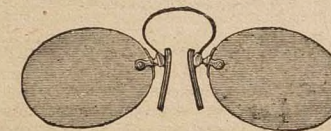
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money is only a part of the payment. What of board and lodging? The mill girl has to find these; her clothes have more wear and tear, and all the mill girls I have known (and they are not a few) have often to come home tired (after the domestic servant has had her afternoon walk or "sit-down") to do a good deal of "tidying up."

Really good, dependable maids are not so plentiful but that they can be always sure of obtaining a considerate home and good wages, and, best of all, appreciation and affection.

We are all anxious to make our girls comfortable and happy.

A LOVER OF FAIRNESS.

[We think our correspondent makes a mistake frequent among really kind and considerate people. She can't believe that others are not equally kind and considerate. If by "we all" she means "all employers," we are afraid this is very far from true.—Ed. "C.C."]

I have been interested in reading the correspondence about domestic and factory employment for women. While quite sympathising with the view that domestic service is very monotonous, and that the hours are excessively long as a rule, leaving very little independence, there are, on the other hand, certain advantages in domestic service (that is, in the average "good place"), which do somewhat balance the obvious disadvantages: sufficient and good food and accommodation, refined household surroundings, decent beds. Now I am afraid that many girls and women who work in factories have uncomfortable and cheerless—often, indeed, squalid—homes to return to after their day's work, and, even if they do have more time "off," is it a great advantage if the home means discomfort, and the only other alternative presenting itself is the street? And, surely, the daily round of factory employment could not be described as "varied," rather I should be inclined to call it "monotonous." And yet I can sympathise with those who do feel that they are more "independent" working as factory hands rather than as domestic servants. Only I wished to point out that there are certain advantages in domestic service when one comes to consider. If only mistresses could arrange for each domestic servant in their employ to have one hour every day during which it was understood that he or she were not disturbed—one personal hour, in fact, to be used exactly as the domestic servant chose, as long as the compact should be loyally kept on both sides—I think that it would go a long way towards mitigating the obvious disadvantages of domestic service.

LESLEY ROSE-INNES.

Highcliffe Farm, Eyam, Derbyshire.

In answer to the letter published in the COMMON CAUSE of October 12, and written by a "Domestic Servant," I write to say that she cannot have thought out the advantages of domestic service, as against the disadvantages of a factory girl's life. My experience is that the regular life, called by her "monotonous," of a domestic servant is her saving grace; because, unless a factory girl employs her spare time in improving herself, both morally and spiritually, she often ends in disaster.

I know there are employers who are not worthy of good servants—and *vice versa*—but if you have the desire to improve yourself there is more opportunity to do so as a domestic servant than as a factory girl. I also know that in some cases servants are badly paid, but you must consider that we are paid according to our abilities. She does not mention the wages she is taking. As a rule they are ample. I am a servant in a "good" place, and get £40 a year, £5 for my laundry, my doctor's bills paid, dresses given to me, my board and lodging, and far more change than can ever fall to the lot of a factory girl; more change, indeed, than is enjoyed by three-fourths of the lower middle class. To say nothing of that love which even in our day still exists in many households between mistress and maid, a love as real, tender, and enduring as that of relatives; nor will I speak of the numerous cases I know where a maid is treated as "of the family," and her future provided for by will. "Factories" are not human enough for such details as these, nevertheless details of affection are the very salt of life.

I know of domestic servants who are getting £80 and £100 a year, with all the above advantages. Whereas a factory girl only gets from 15s. to 25s. per week, out of which she has to find board and lodging, clothe herself; she receives no help in illness, and no safety as to her situation being kept open. And then she starves. I will conclude by saying that if "Domestic Servant" is young (as I presume she is), her later experiences will teach her how domestic-service life is far above a factory girl's life, and, when she has attained to and deserves the above advantages, I am sure she will agree that what I have said is correct.

ANOTHER DOMESTIC SERVANT.

October 18, 1911.

Don't you think the various "Domestic Servants" who write to your columns make a mistake in writing of "domestic service" as if the same conditions prevailed throughout this

employment? There are numerous households known to one personally where servants are well paid, well fed, treated with consideration, and where they get much spare time owing to frequent absences of the family.

The sweeping statements made by your correspondents not only savour of inaccuracy, but they are also calculated to raise amongst conscientious and just mistresses a feeling of resentment, and a feeling that whatever is done for the domestic servant she is neither grateful nor satisfied. I am far from thinking that this is really so, and I should be sorry to think that the sentiments expressed by your correspondents are a fair criterion of those entertained by the domestic women servants of this country.

JANE UNLACKE.

Sunninghill, October 22, 1911.

[We agree with our correspondent. Neither all employers nor all servants are entirely good or entirely bad. The profitable thing to do is to find the causes of the present discontents on both sides and remedy them. Laws and organisations are unnecessary for good and wise people; but we are not all good and wise.—Ed. "C.C."]

#### LACE HOME WORKERS IN NOTTINGHAM: AN APPEAL.

Will you allow us, as representing different parties and creeds, to appeal to your readers for help which, rendered promptly, may avert much suffering and upset?

As you will be aware, the Trade Board established for lace finishing has fixed minimum rates of wages, which have been accepted by representatives of both employers and employed. These rates were to operate as from October 1 last. But, as was the case at Cradley Heath, an attempt is being made by some of the middlewomen, possibly as an alternative to demanding an advance of payment for themselves, to enforce, under threat of dismissing their workers, a provision of the Act which permits the employes to sign an agreement to "contract out" of the new rates for six months. As the new rates are only calculated to yield 2½d. an hour, the cruelty of forcing the poor women to take less is sufficiently apparent.

The bulk of the best employers do not countenance the coercion that is being attempted. On the other hand, they are doing as much as they can to prevent it. All that is needed, therefore, to secure a breakdown of the intimidation is sufficient money to help the victims of it. These already number some few hundreds, but if help is given at once they are not likely to be added to. Should the first women affected be abandoned, however, resistance to the pressure of the middlewomen may be weakened, and the exercise of compulsion become general.

What is of even more importance is that the failure of these poor women to get now what they consider to be their due may be a permanent discouragement to them, and later on induce them in despair to yield to pressure to evade the Act which the unscrupulous among the middlewomen may put upon them.

All classes and parties in Nottingham are united in blessing the efforts of the Trade Board to protect women workers from hardship, and the best employers from being undercut by unworthy rivals. It is, therefore, with confidence that we appeal to the public to see that this new good work is not at the beginning imperilled and embittered by the conduct of a few.

Donations to help the women may be sent to Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., or Mr. Arthur Richardson, who have kindly consented to act as honorary treasurers of the fund, at the offices of the Women's Union, 13, George Street, Nottingham, or to Mrs. Dowson, Notts, W.S.S., 54, Long Row, Nottingham.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. HAMILTON BAYNES,  
W. J. BAIGENT,  
D. L. RITCHIE,  
HENRY BENTINCK,  
JAMES YOXALL,  
ARTHUR RICHARDSON.

We are asked to add that Captain Morrison, M.P., who is in Canada, has rendered invaluable help to the Women's Union, and there is every reason to think that were he at home his signature would be associated with those given here.

The following donations have been already received:—

Sir Jesse Boot	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0
Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P.	...	...	...	...	10	0	0

#### SAVE US FROM OUR "FRIENDS."

I send you herewith a report from the *Aberdeen Free Press* of a speech by Mr. W. H. Cowan, M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, to the Women's Liberal Association in his constituency. I desire specially to draw your attention to the passages I have marked showing the contrast between Mr. Cowan's attitude on such a question as the Scottish Land Bill, and on Women's

Suffrage. On the former he speaks of the folly of opposing the Bill "because it did not give him everything he wanted," and says that "when it becomes law he will then discuss what more is wanted." But in the case of Women's Suffrage, such counsels of political prudence and common-sense are jettisoned. The line of least resistance is abandoned, and he declares for adult suffrage as the only way to do justice to women. He is a "whole-hogger" (delightful addition to our political vocabulary)—not only votes for all women, but seats for women as well.

The inconsistency of argument within the four corners of a single speech is remarkable and interesting. The key to the puzzle is not far to seek. It is party interest. Mr. Cowan says that the Conciliation Bill would give the vote to "women who from their (i.e., the speaker's) point of view would abuse the vote. In other words, they would, he fears, vote against the Liberal Party. If he were a Tory, he would support the Conciliation Bill, but while he remained a Liberal he dared not support it." And in the same strain Mrs. Cowan, expressly placing her liberalism before her suffragism, says that she cannot support the Conciliation Bill "because the Liberal Party would suffer." Principle, in other words, is to be made subservient to party interest.

H. C. B.

Inverness, October 2, 1911.

[We regret that publication of this letter has been delayed. The speech was indeed a remarkable example of two measures—one for men and one for women.—Ed. C.C.]

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONCILIATION BILL.

It is becoming clear that, in spite of the protests of the suffrage societies, there is a section of suffragists in the House of Commons who will insist on trying the fortunes of a widening amendment; and that not out of any treacherous desire to wreck the Bill, but because they honestly (though as many of us think wrongly) believe that the Bill so widened will not only be a better Bill, but will have a chance of passing its third reading. In face of the practical certainty that such an attempt will be made, I would make one suggestion, which is this:—

That suffrage societies should concentrate on endeavouring to get M.P.s to pledge themselves—

(a) To vote for the third reading if the widening amendment is lost.

(b) To withdraw the amendment on the Report Stage if it is carried on the Committee Stage by the votes of anti-suffragists.

I believe that such a pledge could be obtained from the majority of Liberal and Labour M.P.s who refuse the pledge at present required—namely, not to vote on Committee Stage for a widening amendment.

I know many suffragists will at first sight object to this suggestion as hazardous. It is, of course, of the nature of a compromise; but that is the whole nature of the Bill itself. And the present policy of the great suffrage societies which seems to them so safe is really fraught with danger. It is producing, among Liberal ranks, a spirit of hostility, due to resentment at what they consider an attempt to stifle debate.

ELEANOR AGLAND.

5, Cheyne Place, October 20, 1911.

#### THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE OF MARRIED PERSONS.

I have read with great interest the able article by Miss Chrystal Macmillan on this subject in your issue of October 19. As the article is likely to prove of great utility to many, and will probably be reprinted, I venture to offer the following suggestions in reference to it. I think it would be well to explain on page 477, column 1, under 1 (a) that, as regards English law (I regret I am ignorant as to Scots' law), landed property includes houses and other buildings on land, but does not include either land or buildings where the deceased owner held them on a lease, even though the term be a very long one, as for example for 999 years. Such a leasehold interest in landed property is not landed property, but personal property.

In Schedule A, column 2, number (1) delete the words, "if she has inherited that land and," and also delete the corresponding words in column 4 of the same schedule. These words are intended to indicate that the wife must have had an estate in possession in the landed property to enable the husband to get the income, but they do not seem to me to be likely to convey this meaning to the reader.

In Schedule B, under the column "English Law," would it not be better to substitute in the second compartment, "eldest brother," for "one brother"? Having regard to the fact that the opening words of the article state that the article is setting forth only the general law of inheritance, this would seem to me to be an improvement.

In the second case in the third compartment of Schedule B, there is, by hypothesis, no surviving mother, and, therefore, it reads oddly to be told in the opposite columns that "mother gets nothing," although it is, of course, obvious that this really refers to the first case only.

CHAS. W. PIDDUCK.

Glebelands, Bowdon,  
October 23, 1911.

#### MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

### A PUBLIC MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCILIATION BILL

WILL BE HELD IN THE  
TOWN HALL, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA,  
ON

Thursday Evening, November 2nd,  
AT 8 P.M.

#### Speakers:

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

The EARL RUSSELL.

The Hon. Sir JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.

LAURENCE HOUSMAN, Esq.

#### Chairman:

HERBERT JACOBS, Esq.

ADMISSION FREE. A few reserved seats in the front rows, 2/6 & 1/- Tickets to be obtained from the Head Office, 159, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. 2524, Wall. And also at the offices of the various Suffrage Societies.

### TWO DEBATES ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

In aid of the funds of the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, will be held at the Small Queen's Hall, on Friday, Oct. 27th and Monday, Nov. 6th, at 5 p.m.

SPEAKERS, OCT. 27TH.

Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., versus Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton

SPEAKERS, NOV. 6TH.

Miss Cicely Hamilton versus Miss Gladys Pott.

Tickets—Prices 5/-, 4/- (reserved), 2/6, and 1/-: or for two debates, 8/6, 7/-, 4/-, and 2/-, may be had from the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, 118, Great Titchfield Street, W.

#### INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP. FIVE SUNDAY EVENING AT HOMES,



NOV. 5th. "Woman's Place in Socialism." By MISS MURIEL MATTERS. Chair: Rev. C. Hinscliffe, at 8.30. Course Ticket, 2/6.

#### ON TUESDAY EVENINGS.

SIX LECTURES on "The Policy of My Suffrage Society." OCT. 31st: "The Policy of the Woman's Social and Political Union." By MRS. DRUMMOND. Chair: Rev. Dr. Cobb. NOV. 28th. MRS. SWANWICK. "The Policy of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies." Chair: Miss Muriel Matters, at 8.30. Course Ticket, 3/- STRAND LECTURE ROOM, 15, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

### AN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

WILL BE HELD BY

"THE ENGLISHWOMAN,"

AT THE

MADDOX STREET GALLERIES,  
23a, MADDOX STREET,

From WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,  
To TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th,

11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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The Lady Frances Balfour The Lady Betty Balfour  
Winifred, Countess of Arran The Countess Brassey  
Muriel, Countess De la Warr The Lady Cowdray  
The Lady Robert Cecil The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton  
Lady Arnott.  
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**THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION.**  
May I point out that your paper once more confuses the identity of two excellent but separate organisations—the Women's Liberal Federation and the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation in last week's number, p. 481.

It was, as was natural on their own territory, the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, not the Women's Liberal Federation, which asked that a deputation from their number should be received by the Scottish Liberal Association at their annual autumn conference held in Dunoon, on October 7, in support of the Conciliation Bill, when Mrs. Crosthwaite, Glasgow, and Mrs. Boog Watson, Edinburgh, were the speakers, and the interesting division and good support for the Conciliation Bill reported last week was the reward.

If this were not a non-party paper, I should be tempted to point out the political effect of this special form of error on the Scottish Home Rule movement, when Scottish women would have a recognised share in the affairs of their own country, and full enfranchisement, let us hope.

**A SCOTTISH LIBERAL WOMAN.**  
[The report was sent us by a Scottish correspondent, and as it referred to the meeting of the General Council of the Scottish Liberal Association, we presume our correspondent took it for granted people would understand it was the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation which sent a deputation.—Ed. "C.C."]

Miss Marion Chadwick writes, with reference to our leader last week, to say that Norwegian wives of existing voters have the vote on the same terms as their husbands. We believe the situation is this: that all adult men have the vote, and women who pay taxes on property of between £20 and £30, while wives of men paying taxes also have the vote. This is not "on the same terms as men," and it has resulted in enfranchising three-fifths of all the women, married and unmarried.

Mr. Ashcroft asks if anything is being done in Glasgow and the West of Scotland to form a Domestic Servants' Reform League.

#### Our Advertisers.

Mr. Philip A. Preston asks us to draw special attention to his Bi-focal Lenses for those suffering from long sight. The top part of the glass is for distances, and the lower part for reading; but unlike the clumsy old-fashioned glasses which were in two pieces, these special glasses are not different in appearance from any other spectacles, while they save constant changing and the worry of carrying two pairs of spectacles. Mr. Preston will be glad to answer any inquiries at 130, High Holborn, London.

#### Glasgow Newsagents who supply the Paper.

As a result of Mrs. Darlington's recent visit to Glasgow the following newsagents in that city will supply the paper:—

Messrs. A. F. Sharp, 14, Royal Exchange Square.  
Mr. McLaren, 204, Hope Street.  
Mr. Smith, 238, Hope Street.  
Mr. Smith, 259, Hope Street.  
Mr. Crawford, 298, Sauchiehall Street.  
Mr. Crawford, 331, Sauchiehall Street.  
Messrs. R. Moore, 505, Sauchiehall Street, Charing Cross, and Six Branches  
Miss Neilson, 910, Sauchiehall Street.  
Messrs. Love, 219, Argyll Street.  
Misses McDowall and Duncan, 1373, Argyll Street, Overnewton.  
Mr. Gavin Ingles, 46, Cambridge Street.  
Miss Stewart, 86, Cambridge Street.  
Miss Sturdy, 95, Cambridge Street.  
Mr. McCullagh, 200, Cambridge Street.  
Mr. G. B. Waterson, 229, Cambridge Street.  
Mrs. McLines, 68, Great Western Road.  
Mr. W. Cooper, 265, Great Western Road.  
Mr. J. E. Smith, 375, Great Western Road.  
Miss Miller, 216, Great Western Road.  
Mr. McCallum, 234, Great Western Road.  
Mrs. Barry Paterson, 695, Great Western Road, and Two Branches.  
Mr. J. Bryson, 178, Byers Road.  
Miss Arthur, 285, Byers Road.  
Miss C. Bell, 320, Byers Road.  
Miss Henderson, 7, Old Dumbarton Road, Overnewton.  
Mrs. Gaillie, 33, Old Dumbarton Road, Overnewton.  
Mr. J. Y. Craig, 55, Old Dumbarton Road, Overnewton.  
Mr. A. Temperton, 84, Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
Mrs. Geary, 109, Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
Mr. Crawford, 304, Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
Mr. D. Craig, 357, Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
Miss Anderson, 367, Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
Mrs. Lindsay, 9, Peel Street, Partick.  
Mr. A. McArthur, 415, Dumbarton Road, Partick.  
Mr. G. Anderson, 13, New City Road.  
Mr. Beaver, 264, New City Road.  
Mr. W. W. Smith, 295, New City Road.  
Miss J. White, 313, New City Road.  
Mr. G. Miller, 346, New City Road.  
Mr. F. Anderson, 369, New City Road.  
Mr. D. Kirk, 406, New City Road.  
Mr. Lauder, 438, New City Road.  
Miss Brydon, 485, New City Road.  
Messrs. Duncan, 615, New City Road.  
Miss L. Higgins, 182, New City Road.  
Messrs. Logan and Box, 47, St. George's Road.  
Mr. W. W. Dickson, 282, St. George's Road.  
We will publish next week a list of agents in the Eccles Division.

## Work of the Societies in the Union.

### WEST OF ENGLAND FEDERATION.

**BATH.**—The Bath Society has lately made a new departure and opened an office at Post Office Chambers, New Bond Street. The officers of the Society most cordially invite all Suffragists, and they are numerous, who visit Bath to call at the office and become acquainted with local Suffrage activities. It is open daily from 11 to 1, on Wednesdays from 3 to 6, with tea at 4 p.m., and a meeting afterwards, and on Thursdays and Fridays from 6.30 to 8.30. Chairs, crockery and books for the library will be gratefully accepted.

The opening was an historic occasion, and though the absence of Miss Severs, founder of the Society, was much regretted, the presence of Lady Stout, in Bath for a visit, who gave an interesting speech on New Zealand affairs, added greatly to the success of the afternoon.

Miss Tanner, of Bristol, spoke of the long connection between the sister societies of Bath and Bristol, and referred to the debt the present generation of West of England Suffragists owes to the pioneer women generally, and Mrs. Ashworth Hallett in particular. Miss Wheelwright presided, and in the course of a witty speech expressed her regret at having to resign the local secretaryship. She knew, however, that the work had passed into capable hands. It is largely owing to Miss Wheelwright's energy, initiative and devotion that the Federation has been able to make such strides forward and her associates deeply regret that her strength and home ties will not allow her to give so much of her time in the future to the cause. They rejoice to know that her connection is by no means severed from the work and hope that circumstances will soon again allow of full activity.

Miss Johnston, the new Secretary, gave a resumé of the autumn programme, and appealed for special help to get the office into efficient working order.

**BRISTOL.**—During the month our chief work has been the attempt to get Suffrage resolutions passed by the various local Liberal Associations. Owing also to the influence of staunch Liberal friends debates with "antis" are being arranged in every ward of the West Bristol constituency. Six working parties have been held and two lectures given. One by Miss Tanner, on "Superstitions," brought in 8s., and the second, by Mrs. Hicks, on "Women and the Insurance Bill," 7s. for Federation funds.

A Cake and Jam sale, held by kind permission of Mrs. Talbot, at 5, Berkeley Square, realised £3, which will swell the amount necessary to stock the Forest of Christmas Trees in November.

Bristol has also supplied speakers for various meetings in the Federation, i.e., Mrs. Hicks at Bath and Berkeley, and Miss Williams at Tewkesbury. **CHILTERNHAM.**—Two meetings were held for the Tax Resistance League last week. There was a public meeting on Oct. 18 and a drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Swiney's on the 19th. Mrs. Kingston Parkes and Mrs. L. Pagan being the speakers. The audience, though not very large, was much interested. COMMON CAUSES and literature were sold.

**WINSOBBE.**—A sale of Cakes, Sweets, Soap and Garden Produce, held in Mrs. Lean's drawing-room on Wednesday, September 20th, proved successful beyond all hopes. Delicious little teas were served in separate rooms, the girls from the Sidcot school, brilliantly decorated with N.U. colours, acting as most efficient waitresses. Some Clevedon members came over to patronise the sale, the boys and girls from the school made a clean sweep of everything perishable, and also bought six shillings worth of literature. In all £14 14s. was taken, and of this it has been decided to give £1 to the Central Society, £2 10s. to the Federation, 10s. to the Birmingham Hostel for Women, and £1 towards the Forest of Trees at Bristol. A substantial balance will be left over for propaganda purposes. The officers of the Federation gratefully acknowledge a donation of £2 for organising work, from Miss Walrod, Secretary of the Gloucester Society.

### NORTH-EASTERN FEDERATION.

The autumn campaign is in full swing, and activities of every kind are reported from all parts of the Federation. Plans of work are being formed under the invaluable guidance which Miss Gordon gives so wholeheartedly, and if two anti Members still remain invulnerable at least every undecided member in our care is receiving a sound education on the Conciliation Bill. From Mr. Atherton Jones, M.P. for N.W. Durham, who has been approached through the local W.L.A., the satisfactory reply has just come that he will not vote for any wrecking amendment. The list of meetings is long. Drawing-room meetings have been given at Darlington, Jarrow, Hartlepool, Hexham, and Newcastle, at four of which Miss Gordon has been the speaker, and from the first three of which twenty-three new members were gained.

**SUNDERLAND** has had its annual meeting, and the report shows a fine record of work, ending with the highly successful procession and demonstration.

A Dickens evening, given by Mrs. Hutchinson for the GATESHEAD Society, proved a very successful and remunerative entertainment. A charge of one shilling was made and with 19s. 3d., the proceeds of a sweet stall, the sum of £3 10s. 3d. went to the funds of the society. Most of the guests represented characters from Dickens, and readings from Dickens and musical items made up an attractive programme, which, incidentally, won four new members. A presentation of a silver cake-basket was made to the Hon. Sec., now Mrs. Biltcliffe, to express the Committee's appreciation of her hard work for the cause, work which she is continuing as actively as before her marriage.

Public meetings have been held in **NEWCASTLE** and **SHILDON**. At the former, Miss A. Maude Royden, J. H. Edgar (Barrister-at-law), and Miss Mein spoke, and seventeen members were enrolled. There was a good attendance and an excellent collection, which, owing to Mr. Ericsson's kindness in paying the expenses of the hall, went entire to the society.

At Shildon, where Miss Robson always continues to have splendid meetings, Miss I. O. Ford impressed and delighted an audience of about five hundred people.

Members' meetings have been held at **TYNEMOUTH** and **CHESTER-LE-STREET** when the claims of Federation work have been particularly urged. The forthcoming meeting at Newcastle, on November 4th, offers a definite way in which support can be given. This meeting at which Mrs. Philip Snowden and Lord Robert Cecil are to be the speakers, with Edward Shortt, Esq., K.C., M.P., in the Chair, demands a very great amount of work and volunteers are wanted to join the Poster Parade, to distribute handbills, to sell tickets, and to assist at some of the twenty-four open-air meetings which are to be held during the preceding week. The proceeds of this meeting are to be divided between the Newcastle Society and the Federation. If any members of the outlying societies can give their services for a day or any part of a day they will be very welcome at the Newcastle Office, 27, Ridley Place.

### EASTERN COUNTIES FEDERATION.

**N. AND E. ESSEX.**—The annual meeting was held at Eve Gate, Bocking, by kind invitation of Miss M. R. Courtauld, on October 11th. The chair was taken by Mrs. Marriott, P.L.G. The Secretary's report showed that the society now numbers 80, as against 68 last year. This increase is greater than it appears, as many of the old members have left the neighbourhood. During the past year the society has joined the Eastern Counties Federation, and sent a donation of £15 10s. to it last spring. The Treasurer's report was most satisfactory, and showed a balance in hand of £7 10s. 6d. It was decided that £3 of this balance should be sent to the treasurer of the N.U., and £3 to the treasurer of the Eastern Counties. The report showed an interesting record of work done—numerous meetings held and resolutions passed. The committee and officers were re-elected.

**HITCHIN AND DISTRICT.**—A very successful drawing-room meeting was held at 42, Tilehouse Street, Hitchin, on Friday, October 13th, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smithson. The chair was taken by Mr. Smithson, who, in a short speech, introduced the speaker, Miss K. D. Courtney, Hon. Sec. of the N.U.W.S.S. Miss Courtney gave a most lucid explanation of the Conciliation Bill, and of the present condition of affairs in regard to it, both in the House of Commons and in the country. Two new members joined the society, and those who were already convinced must have gone away determined to do their utmost to ensure that the Bill should not be lost through any apathy on their part. Our sincere thanks are due to our kind host and hostess for enabling us to meet under such pleasant conditions. Some literature was sold. A Rummage Sale was held in the Small Public Hall, Stevenage, on Saturday, October 14th, which realised more than £10. This very satisfactory result was largely due to the help of our associates and (in one or two cases) of their husbands, who cheerfully gave up their Saturday afternoon in order to make the sale a success.—Our Village Campaign has not been so successful as we could have wished, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a room, or even an outdoor pitch for speaking; but we had one good open-air meeting at Weston in September at which Mrs. Wathen and Miss Annie Villiers spoke. The audience listened most respectfully to the speeches, and evinced great interest in our cause in talking to the speakers after the meeting, and gladly accepting literature.

**LEITCHWORTH.**—A very successful joint demonstration was held at the Pixmore Institute on September 30th. The National Union, the W.S.P.U., and the Conservative and Unionist W.P.A. were represented. Mr. Joseph Clayton took the chair, and a series of stirring speeches was made by Miss Abadam, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Marris, Mrs. Wathen, and Mrs. Mansel. The audience numbered over 200, and a resolution calling upon Dr. Hillier to give his wholehearted support to the Conciliation Bill was passed without dissent.

**NORWICH.**—On October 16th, by kind invitation of the Misses Finch, Miss Abadam was enabled to speak to a select audience composed chiefly of anti-suffragists. The meeting was an impressive one and several new members were enrolled. On the evening of the same day Miss Abadam spoke to a meeting for women municipal voters. For many weeks beforehand hundreds of the women had been called on and given literature and urged to attend the meeting. All those who came listened with enthusiasm for more than an hour to an address which was never for one moment dull, and which was full of new ideas to many present. A resolution urging the Town Council to pass a resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill was passed unanimously.

### WEST RIDING FEDERATION (YORKSHIRE).

**BRADFORD.**—An organiser, Miss Bilston, has been appointed by the society, and a splendid campaign has been arranged for the autumn. **GOOLE.**—A meeting held here on September 26th was addressed by Miss I. O. Ford and Mrs. Renton.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—Miss Mackenzie, of London, addressed a meeting in the reception-room at the Town Hall (by kind permission of the Mayor) on October 17th. The chair was taken by Miss Siddon. Miss Mackenzie spoke on "Social Purity and the Contagious Diseases Act." She mentioned all the measures dealing with social purity that had recently come before Parliament. In speaking of the white slave traffic, she utterly condemned State regulation of vice, as regulation meant recognition and would set up a different standard of morality for men and women. Everything which women did to raise their own standard would help men to raise theirs, and it was there that the suffrage question came in, for once they found men and women meeting equally in public life it would be very difficult for men to bolster up the false ideas prevalent to-day. She hoped all would work for the purification of the national life at its source. Miss Kilham moved, and Mrs. Josiah Lockwood seconded, a resolution urging the Government to give time for the discussion of the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill. The resolution was unanimously carried. Mrs. Jagger moved a vote of thanks to Miss Mackenzie, and said the questions they had been considering would never be properly dealt with until women had the vote. Mrs. Studdard seconded the vote, which was carried.

**KEIGHLEY.**—Election work is in full swing here. Indoor and open-air meetings are held daily both in the town and in the various outlying Moorland villages. Mrs. Alfred Illingworth has given the Federation generous help in many ways which has added greatly to the comfort of the workers. Both Leeds and Bradford have given assistance.

**LEEDS.**—Mrs. Renton was here the last week in September, and meetings were held in different constituencies and resolutions in support of the Conciliation Bill passed. The representatives of the different societies in the Federation met on October 12th at the Ladies' Club and schemes for future work were discussed. Miss Margaret Ashton attended on behalf of the National Union. Miss Ellen Terry lectured in the Coliseum on October 18th on the pathetic women of Shakespeare, on behalf of the Railway Servants' Benevolent Fund. A bouquet of flowers in the National Union colours was presented to Miss Perry in her room by the Hon. Secretaries of the Leeds Society in the name of the West Riding Federation.

**OTLEY.**—Mrs. Cooper has been organising here, and as a result of her work a good meeting was held at the Recreation Hall on October 10th, which was addressed by Mrs. Cooper and Miss I. O. Ford. A deputation of Liberals and others has since been received by the M.P. for the constituency, Mr. Hastings Duncan, who stated that he was opposed to the enfranchisement of women.

**SHEFFIELD.**—A public meeting was held on Monday, October 2nd, at the Montgomery Hall, at which Mrs. Philip Snowden was the chief speaker, Dr. Helen Wilson (President) being in the chair. Mrs. Snowden, whose eloquent address was listened to with rapt attention, was followed by local speakers of all political parties, and a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill was carried with only one dissentient. A small meeting of elementary school teachers was held on September 29th, and addressed by

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Mrs. Beeny, Mrs. Pryce-Jones, and Mrs. Sinclair. The society is now arranging an autumn programme. The Federation gladly welcomes the action of the Standard in providing a "Women's Platform" and hopes to co-operate by making known this fact amongst members and by furnishing reports, etc., from time to time.

KENTISH FEDERATION.

SEVENOAKS.—On Wednesday, October 4th, we began the first of a series of monthly meetings. Mrs. Auerbach was to have been our speaker, but a cold prevented her at the last minute. Instead, Miss Cockle, of the London Committee, came to us and gave a most carefully thought-out address based on some remarks of Lord Cromer's, which were reported in the Standard. There was a most encouraging and appreciative audience. At our next meeting we expect Miss Dutton, who is coming to do pioneer work in Kent.

BOURNEMOUTH SOCIETY.

On Monday, October 2nd, the Bournemouth Branch had the pleasure of a visit from the Lady Frances Balfour, local president. A large audience gathered in the Princess' Hall to welcome her and to hear her speech, which was racy and up-to-date. The hall was closely packed many standing through the whole meeting. Several new members were added to the ranks and a capital collection taken. This meeting began the winter session.

Meetings Addressed by Members of the Union.

NORWICH.—A Debate organised for the members of the W.L.A. took place on October 9th. Mrs. Rackham spoke in her usual clear and conclusive way, showing that as far as the Conciliation Bill went the Liberals had had full justice given them. The main line of argument, however, was not the Conciliation Bill, but Women's Suffrage in general. The Anti-Suffrage League having failed to produce a speaker for the occasion, Mr. Keeffe was kind enough to lead the opposition. The chief objections, Mr. Keeffe was kind enough to lead the opposition. The chief objections, Mr. Keeffe was kind enough to lead the opposition. The chief objections, Mr. Keeffe was kind enough to lead the opposition.

CASTLEFORD.—Mrs. Parrish, of Leeds, addressed the Women's Co-operative Guild on October 12th. A resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill was passed unanimously, and was sent to Sir J. Compton Rickett and to Mr. Asquith.

LEEDS.—Miss I. O. Ford addressed the Central Ward Liberal Club on Sunday night, October 8th.

WORKINGTON.—At a conference of Liberal women, held in Sir Wilfrid Lawson's constituency, at Workington, on the 12th, Miss Knight (Hon. Sec. of the Keswick Suffrage Society) gave an address on the "Insurance Bill as its Affects Women," showing the increased need for Women's Suffrage, and at the close of her address moved the following resolution: "This conference of women Liberals, believing that it is in the interests of the women and children of our country that women should through the vote be directly represented in the National Parliament, earnestly pleads with the Government, and with all members who have expressed approval of the measure, commonly known as the Conciliation Bill, to do all in their power to pass the Bill during the coming session." Miss Newling (Keswick) seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Other Societies.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Committee met in the annexe at 35, Molesworth Street, on Thursday, the 19th inst., Mrs. N. Keatinge presiding. There was a large attendance. Miss Duggan, LL.B., reported that a Committee of University women who are in favour of women's suffrage is in process of formation. It will be affiliated to the Irish Women's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Sanderson gave a graphic account of the proceedings of the National Union of Women Workers at Glasgow, and Mrs. Haslam supplemented it with some experiences of her own at the Women's Lodging House, and Day Industrial School, in that city. The Committee arranged to hold an evening meeting on Friday, the 27th inst., to consider the provisions of the National Insurance Bill, as far as they affect the interests of women, the discussion to be opened by Lady Dockrell, U.D.C., Miss Duggan, LL.B., &c. They also again considered the proposed federation of all the existing Irish Women's Suffrage Societies, and once more decided that it is at present impracticable.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Members please note the public meeting to be held at the Small Queen's Hall, Langham Place, on Thursday, 26th, at 8. Miss Abadam and Joseph Clayton, Esq., will speak, and Mrs. Walter Roch will take the chair. Admission free; some reserved seats 1s. Apply, the Ticket Secretary, 5, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, 8, PARK MANSIONS ARCADE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

The campaign in Dorset has now been definitely fixed to take place in November, and will culminate in a meeting at Sherborne on November 29th, when Miss Abadam will speak. Offers of help, drawing-room or village meetings, &c., should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary at the office. Miss K. Hessel will speak at the office "At Home" on Tuesday, October 31st, on "The First Universal Race Congress, Its Relation to the Women's Movement."

On October 30th Mrs. O'Mara is kindly giving a drawing-room meeting at Sydenham Hill. The speakers will be Mrs. Cecil Chapman and Mrs. Pertwee, and Miss Winifred Mayo has promised to recite.

On November 1st there will be an evening meeting at the Institute, Hythe. Lady Brassey will preside, and the speakers will be Mrs. Cecil Chapman and Mr. Baillie Weaver.

WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

On Thursday, November 2nd, at 3 o'clock, there will be a public meeting in the Grand Hall of the Criterion. Mrs. Baillie Reynolds will be in the Chair, the Rev. C. Hinscliff, Miss Lena Ashwell, and Mr. E. Fordham Spence will speak. Miss Auriole Lea will recite "Woman's Plea," by Mrs. Lihan Sauter (a sister of John Galsworthy).

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Honorary Secretaries (pro tem.), Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, 4, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, N., have kindly consented to continue to act, till a permanent Secretary is appointed. They will be glad of applications for speakers from Secretaries of Women's meetings, Brotherhoods, Men's meetings, Debating and Literary Societies, etc., and will arrange public meetings.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President: The Bishop of Lincoln. Offices: 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W. A service of Intercession will be held on Thursday, November 2nd, at St. Matthew's, Red Hill, at 5.15 p.m., with an address by the Ven. Archdeacon Daniell. All Suffragists are cordially invited. Oct. 26.—Mid-Bucks Campaign begins. Sec., Mrs. Sichel, Lindholme, Wendover.

27.—Paddington Green: St. Mary's Infant School, 3 p.m., for women only. Rev. A. L. Lilley, Hon. Mrs. Havenfield, Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

Nov. 2.—Kensington: Queen's Gate Concert Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Percy Deamer's. Reading of "The Soul of the World." Music by Mr. Martin Shaw. Tickets 2s. and 1s. from the offices.

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

159, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. An important meeting in support of the Conciliation Bill will be held in the Town Hall, King's Road, Chelsea, on Thursday evening, November 2nd, at 8 o'clock. Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., the Earl Russell, the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., Laurence Housman Esq., Chairman, Herbert Jacobs, Esq. Admission free. A few reserved seats in the front rows, 2s. 6d. and 1s. Tickets to be obtained from the Head Office of the Suffrage Societies. All members and friends are urged to co-operate in making this meeting a success. Similar meetings have also been arranged to take place in Paddington Town Hall, on November 28th, and in Battersea Town Hall on December 6th. Please persuade all your men friends to come.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The cast of Mr. Laurence Housman's Play "Alice in Ganderland," to be given at 2.30, at the Lyceum Theatre, on October 27th, is as follows:—Alice, Miss Eva Moore; The Mad Hatter, Mr. Laurence Grossmith; The March Hare, Mr. T. N. Weguelin; The Dormouse, Mr. Lytton Grey; Bill, the Lizard, Mr. W. G. Fay. A delightful addition to the programme on the same occasion will be a turn at the Piano by Mr. Tom Clare.

A most entertaining afternoon was spent at the members' "At Home" last Friday, when Miss Inez Bensusan and Miss Bertha Graham delighted their audience by recounting the manner in which they were first drawn into the Suffrage Movement. Mrs. Saba Raleigh was the hostess.

The next "At Home" will be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant on Friday, November 3rd, at 3 p.m., when the speakers will be Lady Isabel Margesson, Mrs. Stanbury, and Earl Russell. Miss Irene Vanbrugh will be the hostess and the Chair will be taken by Madame Alice Esty.

Forthcoming Meetings.

(The meetings are only given a fortnight in advance.) ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION.

Table listing meetings for October 26, 27, and 28. Includes locations like Haltwhistle, Dinas Powis, Fareham, Crowthorne, Cleator Moor, Eastbourne, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Baldock, and Newport.

Table listing meetings for October 26. Includes locations like Barry, Seascale, Jarrow-on-Tyne, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Table listing meetings for October 28. Includes locations like St. Bees, Weston-super-Mare, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Table listing meetings for October 30. Includes locations like Oldham, Hull, Brandon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, West Bromwich, S. Salford, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Table listing meetings for October 31. Includes locations like Birmingham, Cardiff, Llanishen, Hull, Filey, Tuddington, Colchester, Oundle, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Table listing meetings for November 1. Includes locations like Guildford, Wakefield, York, Knutsford, Southport, Nottingham, Bristol, Manchester Society, Gateshead, and Gosforth.

Table listing meetings for November 2. Includes locations like Stocksfield-on-Tyne, Penarth, Birmingham, Bromsgrove, Marple, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Table listing meetings for November 3. Includes locations like Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Cardiff.

Table listing meetings for Manchester Society. Includes location: Manchester Society—Ramsbottom—Open-air Meeting—Miss C. Corbett, B.A.

Table listing meetings for November 4. Includes locations like Penarth, Gloucester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Table listing meetings for November 5. Includes locations like Accrington and Ancoats.

Table listing meetings for November 6. Includes locations like Oldham, Uxbridge, Bromsgrove, Wiltshire, Heywood, and St. Budeaux.

Table listing meetings for November 7. Includes locations like Hull, Leamington, and Todmorden.

Table listing meetings for November 8. Includes locations like Bridgend, Bournemouth, Birkenhead, Burton-on-Trent, and Manchester.

LONDON.

Table listing meetings for London. Includes dates from October 26 to November 7 and locations like Small Queen's Hall, Norwood, Camberwell, N. Paddington, Ealing, Kensington, Holborn, and W. St. Pancras.

SCOTLAND.

Table listing meetings for Scotland. Includes dates from October 27 to November 9 and locations like Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dunbar.

IRELAND.

Table listing meetings for Ireland. Includes date: October 27 and location: Dublin, Annexe, 35, Molesworth Street.

ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

Table listing meetings addressed by members of the Union. Includes date: October 26 and locations like Cambridge, Wigan, and Bristol.



October 29: Rugby, New Bilton Adult Schools, Men's Meeting. Morning. Rugby, New Bilton Adult Schools, Women's Meeting. Afternoon

October 30: Portsmouth, I.L.P., Mrs. Cooper. 8.0  
 Cardiff, Women's Labour League, Miss Helen Fraser. 8.0  
 Gosport, Adult School, Mrs. Cooper.  
 Norwich, St. Mary's Women's Adult School, Miss E. Brodric. 2.45  
 Plymouth, Ebrington Street Methodist Chapel Young People's Guild—"Women and the Insurance Bill"—Dr. Mabel Ramsay. 8.0  
 Birkenhead, Parliamentary Debating Society, Miss Wyse. 7.30  
 November 1: Romilly, I.L.P., Mrs. H. S. Hope. 8.0  
 November 3: Birkenhead, Trinity Presbyterian Church Debating Society, Miss Wyse. 8.0  
 November 6: Oxted and Limpsfield Literary and Debating Society, "The Conciliation Bill"—Debate—R. F. Cholmeley, Esq., A. Maconachie, Esq. 8.0

LONDON.

October 26: Sutton, Women's Co-operative Guild. 8.0  
 Mile End, League of Young Liberals. "Stanley Atkinson" Branch, 67, St. Paul's Road, Mile End, Miss Rinder. 8.0  
 Haggerston, Liberal and Radical Association, L.C.C. School, Shap Street, Kingsland Road, Miss Helen Ward. 8.30  
 Purley, W.L.A. Women's Suffrage Meeting. Hostess: Mrs. Durants, The Lodge, Plough Lane, Purley. Mrs. Corbett Ashby. 3.0  
 Mile End, Meeting for Shop Assistants, 33, Canal Road, Mrs. Foulkes. 3.30

Waltham Cross, Co-operative, Cross Hotel, Waltham Cross, Miss Cockle. 3.0  
 Stepney, W.L.A., Stepney Meeting House, Upper Garden Street, E., Miss Rinder. 3.0  
 Stepney, B.W.T.A., Latimer Hall, Bridge Street, Miss Rosamont Smith. 8.30

October 27: Epsom, Public Hall—Debate (arranged by A.S. League)—Miss R. D. Courtney v. Miss Gladys Pott, A. F. Wooten, Esq. (chair). 8.0

October 30: Hammersmith, Liberal and Radical Association, 117, Goldhawk Road, Mrs. C. Merivale Mayer, Mr. W. T. Coombe (chair). 8.30  
 Kentish Town, Hawley Road Adult School, Miss Rinder. 3.30  
 Wimbledon, Wimbledon Debating Society, The Lecture Hall, Lingsfield Road—"That this Meeting Approves of the Conciliation Bill." Proposer—Mrs. Swanwick, M.A. Opposer: Mr. A. M. Bullock. 8.30

October 31: S. Paddington, Debating Society, 38, Gloucester Square. Hostess: Mrs. Spielmann. 4.30  
 Lambeth, Women's Industrial Council, The Daisy Club, 69, High Street, Lambeth, W.S. Meeting. 8.30  
 Walworth, St. Alban's Mission Room, Girl's Club, Miss Ingle, B.A. 8.30

November 1: Enfield, Women's Co-operative Guild. 3.0

November 3: Wood Green, W.L.A. Women's Suffrage Meeting, Avenue Lodge, Bounds Green Road, Miss Mildred Ransom. 7.45  
 Ealing, W.L.A., Netherleigh Hall, 210, Uxbridge Road, W. Ealing, Mrs. Gingham. 2.45

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