

# The Common Cause

## THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF

## UNION OF

Nov. 8th,  
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# Women's Suffrage

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Literary Contributions should be addressed to the Editor, The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.  
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 day possible, not as the one upon which all news should arrive.  
NOTICE.—This paper is 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, The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

**Notes and Comments.**

**"Common Cause" on Fridays.**

On and after the 22nd of this month the COMMON CAUSE will be published on Fridays. The necessity of going to press on Tuesday mornings has hitherto inflicted a great deal of Sunday work upon the editor and upon those officials of the National Union who send in reports every week.

**A Useless Telegram.**  
Somewhere this week a suffragist is no doubt objurgating the unbusinesslike behaviour of all and sundry persons connected with the office of the COMMON CAUSE. Yet these persons are quite guiltless. One day last week a telegram was sent to the acting editor, which was couched in the following terms:—"Please post immediately full text of Snowden's amendment to Irish Bill." A surname followed, and a prepaid reply accompanied; but there was no address, and the address of the sender was unknown. It was therefore impossible to comply with a request which we would have tried to fulfil, although we would point out to the author of the telegram, and to our readers generally, that it is really not the business of the staff of the COMMON CAUSE to supply Parliamentary papers, and that time and trouble would be saved by addressing the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

**Women's Suffrage in Denmark.**  
Fru Johanne Münter, in a letter to Mrs. Fawcett, gives further particulars of the position of the measure proposed in the Danish House of Commons. "I have never," she writes, "heard a discussion made in such an honouring way as the different speakers showed to the Prime Minister" (who, it will be remembered, introduced the Bill). "The party of the Government numbers 55 adherents in the House. The speaker of the Socialist group was authorised to accept the law as it was presented. The Radical Party would (are willing) 'to accept it as it was presented, too, and they all would like to hasten it.' Measures involving a fundamental change in the Constitution must be passed in two successive Parliaments; but as a new Parliament will be elected on the 20th of next May it is hoped that the Bill may fulfil this requirement within a period not of years but of months. As Fru Münter says: 'They think we can finish the thing in the summer.' All English suffragists will be divided between sympathetic hopes that the Danish women may gain their freedom at the earliest possible date and selfish hopes that the English measure may pass first.

**The "Englishwoman" Exhibition.**  
We would remind readers of the COMMON CAUSE that "The Englishwoman" Exhibition will remain open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day until the 16th at the Maddox Street Galleries, and that they will find it full of rare, beautiful, and interesting things.

**The "Autocrat" National Union.**

The "Anti-Suffrage Review" is trying to make its readers suppose that Mrs. Fawcett rules the National Union in the same manner as Mrs. Pankhurst rules the Women's Social and Political Union; and in its leading article it talks of "less autocratic bodies" than the National Union. Here is a conundrum for the editor of the "Anti-Suffrage Review." How can any association be "less autocratic" than one in which every component society has Home Rule, the local officials being elected by the whole membership of each society; in which each such society elects delegates afresh to every General Council; in which all the central officials stand for election annually, and in which no change of policy can be made without reference to a General Council? If any member of the Anti-Suffrage League can contrive to invent a more democratic constitution which can possibly be worked, we shall be greatly obliged to him or her for an outline of it.

**Our Absent Friends.**

At the dinner of the International Franchise Club Mr. Ernst Beckman, the Swedish delegate of the International Men's Alliance, made a touching reference to the memory of those "absent friends" who, though dead, were still working by their influence for the cause of Women's Suffrage. Many of his hearers thought with grateful regret, as they listened, of the long roll of men, from John Stuart Mill to Walter McLaren, who have known that "the women's cause is man's" and whose constant comradeship has helped to save our movement from degenerating into one of sex-antagonism.

**Mental Deficiency Bill.**

A correspondent writes deploring that the COMMON CAUSE should condemn the Mental Deficiency Bill and sets forth eloquently the need that feeble-minded persons should in their own interest and in that of the community be kept under lifelong guardianship. That a properly devised measure for this purpose is to be desired cannot be denied; but the measure now proposed is full of faults which, while rendering it dangerous to ordinary persons, would render it even more dangerous to the interests of the feeble-minded themselves. We hope to deal with the Bill at large very shortly.

**Mr. Laurence Housman.**

In a letter that arrived too late to be placed among ordinary correspondence, Mr. Laurence Housman asks societies in the Union to note that from now until next May he can only undertake speaking engagements in the "Wessex" district, preferably Dorset, and his address will be "Greycott," Swanage.

**"Strictly Non-Political."**

A Suffragist writes to inform us that an application was made by a local society to the council of a certain institute for permission to place a copy of the COMMON CAUSE in the reading room every week. The council, in reply, expressed regret that the offer could not be accepted, because "the institute is strictly non-political, and such being the case, you will readily understand that the council could not do other than decline." Our correspondent, seeing that the *Daily Chronicle*, *The Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily News* and *Leader*, and the *Standard* are always to be found on the reading-room table, does not "readily understand." We should advise her to try and see some member of the council, discover what sort of paper the COMMON CAUSE is supposed to be, and, if possible, induce him to renew the application. If the council refuses to reconsider its decision, the matter should be ventilated in the local press. Perhaps residents would be found who would protest against the appearance of "political" daily papers, and so compel the members of the council to realise the absurdity of their position.

**The "Anti-Suffrage Review."**

The "Anti-Suffrage Review" should really be a little kinder to its friends. On p. 262 it declares that—  
a woman has neither the physical nor mental endowments of a man for public speaking, and if she is wise, she will understand this, and not lose her sure gifts in straining after the things that can never be hers. "Grip" and mastery are not for her.

On p. 263, exactly opposite, are announcements of two public meetings at which Lady Tree, Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun and Miss Gladys Pott are to speak. We hope these ladies are pleased to learn that "Grip and mastery are not for them," and that they will be careful not to exhibit such unwomanly qualities.

# MANHOOD SUFFRAGE



(By kind permission of the Artists' Suffrage League.)

## ELECTION FIGHTING FUND.

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MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Labour will not leave the  
Women Out!

Work goes on apace in the Fighting Fund constituencies. Ground is being broken and friendly relations established with the local Labour organisations, whilst women's suffrage is being popularised and the women organised for election work.

To mention a few of them: In Rotherham (sitting member Right Hon. J. A. Pease) we had a splendid send-off on Thursday, October 24th, with a crowded meeting in the Temperance Hall, addressed by Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Annot Robinson. Here the Fighting Fund policy was put forward and a strong resolution deeply regretting Mr. Pease's attitude, and calling on him at least to abstain from opposing Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the Reform Bill, was passed enthusiastically, with only one dissentient. This meeting had been preceded by several in the open air, addressed by Mrs. Earp and others, and organisation had been done by Mrs. Townley and Miss Allen. Mrs. Townley has remained in Rotherham since, carrying on the work with most hopeful results. She is herself an experienced political worker and a member of the I.L.P., and she has had no difficulty in getting into touch with local trade organisations. She has addressed the I.L.P., the Executive of the Trades Council, the Insurance Agents' Union, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and other bodies, and has got a number of resolutions sent up to Mr. Pease. Very many voters have also signed and sent to him cards calling upon him to abandon his hostility to women's suffrage. To his big meeting on October 28th many electors went prepared and eager to question him on this point. But the meeting was hastily closed after Mr. Ure's speech, and no questions were invited. In this respect anti-suffragist politicians might well take a lesson from women suffragists, who always welcome questions at their meetings. Mrs. Townley is accordingly arranging a "deputation committee" of working men, who will see to it that whenever Mr. Pease visits the constituency a deputation will be ready to wait upon him. She has also done much canvassing, especially of prominent Trade Unionists, and is forming an Election Fighting Fund Committee from the members of the Rotherham Society and others. Add to this that she has collected and tabulated information of all kinds which will be useful to the organiser at an election (this all organisers, at any rate, will appreciate!) and some idea will be gained of the kind of work which is in progress.

The North-Eastern Federation is also well on with its plans. A shop has been taken in a prominent position in Gateshead

(sitting member Sir Harold Elverston), and has been gaily and charmingly decorated with green and white paint and turkey-red curtains. At one end is a platform, and it is furnished with rows of chairs, making an excellent place for small meetings and for a suffrage club. Here Miss Sheard is to be established, and we hope soon to have such a club as now flourishes in Salford, 450 strong. In Gateshead, also, friendly relations are being established with the Labour party, and we are planning a great joint meeting after Christmas. Meanwhile, the essential spade work of canvassing and organisation will proceed.

It has also been decided to set down an organiser between the Bishop Auckland and Barnard Castle constituencies to arrange a campaign of meetings against Sir Henry Havelock Allan, who broke his pledge on the Conciliation Bill, and a campaign in support of Mr. Arthur Henderson, who has proved himself so staunch a friend. Impetus has been given to the work in this Federation by a ten days' visit from Mrs. Chew, whose Labour experience makes her so especially valuable in this work.

Another constituency where work is well in hand is Accrington, in the area of the Manchester and District Federation. Here Mrs. Tozer is organising, and the Trades Council is arranging a great deputation to Mr. Harold Baker (who has refused to discuss the question with women) representing many Trade Unions and Labour organisations. Mrs. Tozer is also holding meetings and arranging for suffrage addresses to branches of the I.L.P., B.S.P., etc.

All those who have worked in elections will realise the immense value of such work as this. As a rule, much time is wasted in breaking down prejudice and feeling one's way before the real business of the campaign can begin. But with our organisation ready made, and in direct touch at every point with the local Labour party, that close co-operation and dovetailing at which hitherto it has taken us a week or so to arrive can be entered upon without loss of time. Moreover, if women's suffrage is already popular, suffragist support will be more immediately valuable than it has been hitherto when the mass of the electorate, and of the women, have been more or less uneducated on the subject. We have proved that we can give effective support in the past. If the Labour party keeps the confidence of constitutional suffragists, we shall be able, through this preliminary work, to give far more effective support in the future.

## Women and Municipal Elections.

In a letter to the municipal electors of Hampstead the Bishop of Willesden expressed an opinion that persons who had votes and did not use them ought to be fined. Surely this is a dangerous—one might almost say an immoral—view of the duties of citizens.

The vote is a means of translating into action an opinion upon public questions of importance, and a man or woman who has not arrived at a reasoned opinion has no right to express one at the ballot box. To vote for the sake of voting is to do not a service but an injury to the community. But, it may be said, it is the duty of citizens to arrive at reasoned opinions upon the questions before the electors, and the proposed fines are in the nature of penalties for not having done so. No doubt it is desirable that electors—municipal and other—should make up their minds about public questions, but, unfortunately, we can none of us have opinions to order. Some of us lack time, some of us lack brains for collecting the necessary information and drawing the proper conclusions, and we are all of us able to observe among our neighbours a number of persons whose opinions are founded upon the slenderest of bases. Can it be seriously maintained that the votes of such people are really worth having? And is it the part of a wise guide to propose fining them if they are modest enough to suspect their incapacity and abstain?

Any form of democratic government depends for its success upon the character and intelligence of its electorate, and throws upon each elector the responsibility of making his voice an instrument in the better development and better management of his country. But if that responsibility is beyond his power of fulfilling, he will do better to avoid making his voice an instrument of hindrance, as, if he gives it without understanding, it may easily become. In short, while it is the duty of all people who have strong convictions to try and give effect to those convictions by voting, it is the duty of all people who have none to abstain from giving effect to convictions which they do not hold, or, in other words, not to vote.

Many of the reproaches addressed to women electors at municipal elections for not voting ought to be praises. Many of the non-voters feel that they are not really qualified to judge, and are good citizens enough to know that it is ill to interfere without knowledge. There is a great field for work in the instruction and enlightenment of such women—but the greater business of securing that larger instrument, the Parliamentary franchise, keeps the natural instructors occupied elsewhere. We should like to see in every borough a non-party association of women electors which should give lectures and hold meetings for study of purely local questions. The milk supply, sanatoria, the workhouse, the schools, lighting, housing, police and public libraries, baths and wash-houses, the conditions of the Council's employees—all these subjects, and others, might be of great interest if they were intelligently explained and followed up. Some members would be deputed to attend the meetings of the Council and of the Guardians; others the police courts. Candidates for election would be invited to address the association, and it would probably sometimes happen that the whole association would choose to support some candidate; but, as a general rule, there would probably be differences of view between the members on many points, which would lead to considerable variations in the casting of votes. Not improbably greater unanimity would appear in the refusal of members of such a body to support certain candidates. All experience shows that women voters will have none of candidates whose personal characters are bad; and it might easily happen that an association of women who kept closely in touch with the work of sub-committees would presently resolve never to support a man whose business interests made a seat on the Council or on the Board of Guardians advantageous to them. But why an association of women? Why not of men and women together? Because women electors are a minority, whose special interests differ a little from those of the male majority; and because women have been so long accustomed to take a second place that they are apt to be swamped when they work with men, and

it is therefore desirable, at the present stage, that women electors should look after their own affairs themselves.

The nucleus of such associations exists already in local branches of the Women's Local Government Society; and the further development of them would be excellent work for those ladies who oppose the extension to women of the Parliamentary franchise, but approve of their possessing the municipal one.

In London three women headed the poll in their respective constituencies: Miss Balkwill, in Hampstead; Miss Beaton, in Paddington; and Miss Ida Samuel, in Stepney. In other London districts the following ladies were elected:—Bermondsey, Mrs. Richmond; Finsbury, Sister Maude; Islington, Mrs. Essex, Dr. Kate Haslam, and Mrs. Marshall; Kensington, Miss Brinton and Miss Hayne (unopposed), Dr. Ethel Bentham, Miss Keeling, and Dr. Marion Phillips; Paddington, Mrs. Mylne (unopposed), Miss Bruce, and Miss M. S. Kilgour; Poplar, Miss K. Medley; Marylebone, Dr. Adeline Roberts; Stepney, Miss Seddon; Westminster, Mrs. Ridley Smith (unopposed); Woolwich, Miss Turnbull and Miss G. E. Walters. Outside London, Dr. Ethel Mordaunt at Bromley, Mrs. Summers at Stalybridge, and Dr. B. McGregor at Wimbledon have been elected.

## In Parliament.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill came under discussion on Friday. Several clauses were introduced, rather, it would appear, by way of demonstration, and then withdrawn. Clause 1, however, was seriously discussed. This is the clause dealing with the power to arrest without warrant. In Committee this power was restricted to sergeants or officers of higher standing "detailed for special duty under this Act," and was to extend to the arrest of "any person whom he shall have good cause to suspect of . . . attempting to commit any offence against Section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885"—a clause that relates to procuration and attempted procuration.

Mr. Handel Booth proposed to omit Clause 1 altogether, partly on the ground that the existing law was adequate and was not enforced, partly on the ground that a constable earning "something like 27s. a week" was not a suitable person to become "a protector of virtue." The connection between a man's rate of payment and his fitness to protect virtue seems mysterious; but, of course, what is required of the constable is not the protection of virtue, but the arrest of a supposed criminal. Mr. Booth's proposal found no seconder.

Mr. Rawlinson moved the omission of the words which confined this power of arrest to the higher officers of the force and to persons specially detailed for this branch of service. He proposed, that is to say, that an ordinary constable should have power to arrest a person whom he had good reason to suspect of having procured or being about to procure a woman for immoral purposes. All persons acquainted with the methods of the persons who live by this abominable traffic know that in scores of cases the only chance of saving the woman—generally a young girl—lies in the power of immediate arrest. Mr. Lee quoted a typical case from his own constituency. A girl was brought on board a few minutes only before the sailing of a ship. "How can you," asked Mr. Lee, "in these circumstances, investigate the case unless you can arrest the man on the spot? The ship has sailed, and the girl has disappeared for ever from the country."

Mr. Atherley-Jones desired to insert a proviso that the officer must be in uniform at the time; but Mr. Lee protested that the presence of a uniformed officer would in most cases prevent the man from showing himself, and enable him to evade arrest. The amendment was not passed, and Clause 1 was returned to its original form, in which arrest without warrant can be made by an ordinary constable. It may be remarked that this power has long existed in respect of the picking of pockets, and that an innocent person may as easily be taken up on suspicion of stealing from the pocket of a bystander as on suspicion of

## LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

58, Victoria Street, S.W.  
PUBLIC RECEPTION on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 3.30 to 6.15.  
WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Chair: MRS. THEODORE WILLIAMS, (Chairman Ex. Com. L.S.W.S.)  
Speakers: The Countess of Selborne (President Conservative and Unionist Franchise Association); Mrs. Auerbach (Treas. N.U.W.S.S.); Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G. (Ex. Com. L.S.W.S.); R. F. Cholmeley, Esq.  
Discussion Invited. Tea.

inveigling a young woman. It would probably be a simpler matter to disprove a charge of the latter than of the former kind. That the likelihood of wrongful arrest is not very great seems to be proved by the table appended to the Report of a Royal Commission which sat in 1906. It appears that in the course of the previous three years 378,000 arrests were made by the Metropolitan Police, and that, although every opportunity was given for any person aggrieved to bring his case before the Commission, only twelve complaints were brought, of which only three "had any vestige of justification."

Clause 2 proposed that "any male person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under Section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, may, at the discretion of the Court, and in addition to any term of imprisonment awarded . . . be sentenced to be once privately whipped, and the number of strokes, and the instrument with which they shall be inflicted, shall be specified by the Court in the sentence."

The clause was carried by a majority of 253, and a subsequent amendment to omit the words "of a second or subsequent offence" was also carried by a majority of 4.

These votes upon Clause 2 involve, to quote the admirable words of Mr. Asquith, cited by Mr. Greenwood, "a retrogression to an obsolete theory of punishment."

Suffragists are so often obliged to complain of Mr. Asquith's attitude that it is a pleasure to copy so admirable a passage as a part of his speech in an earlier discussion:—

You may depend upon it that in most of them there are latent, but still present, sparks of self-respect, and a sense of human dignity, which, if carefully watched and tended might, in course of time, burn into a purifying glow, which would be in great danger of extinction by such measures.

It is perfectly true that the men and women who for profit to themselves traffic in the moral and physical destruction of women are criminals of the worst kind, to whom it is not possible to mete out any punishment commensurate with the appalling misery caused by their practices. The desire of retaliation spoke strongly in the utterances of many members. But retaliation is not the true purpose of civilised punishment. Deterrence is one purpose; but the moral sense of modern times will not allow of deterrents that maim or brutalise, and while there exists grave doubt as to the deterrent influence of flogging, there is none at all as to its brutalising effect. The law ought not to ask of its officers duties that are degrading not only to him who suffers, but to him who inflicts; and not even the just indignation with which all decent people regard the monsters against whom the Bill is directed should lead legislators astray from that main principle.

Mr. Snowden, writing in the *Christian Commonwealth* about the debate, remarks:—

Nothing has taken place in the House of Commons in recent years which shows so clearly the growing influence of women in politics as the debate and votes upon the White Slave Traffic Bill when it came up for the Report Stage last Friday afternoon. The opponents of Woman Suffrage urge that the political enfranchisement of women is not needed because women already exert a great and growing influence upon legislation, and because Parliament is always ready to do as much for women as women could possibly do for themselves. It is no use denying that the House of Commons treats women's questions in a very different spirit from what was the case some years ago; but instead of this being an argument against the enfranchisement of women, it is, when properly understood, one of the most potent in support of the demand that women should have a direct influence in political and social affairs. . . . The bungling way in which Parliament has dealt with the interests of women, while professing sympathy with them, has only served to prove how necessary and urgent it is that women should have a direct influence upon legislation. The White Slave Traffic Bill would never have been introduced into Parliament, it would never have been taken up by the Government if it had not been for the demands of the women who are active suffragists.

The way in which the House of Commons has treated this question in 1912 is very different indeed from the way in which it dealt with the same question in 1885. Those who want to know something of the influence of the work of the women's movement might read the story of Josephine Butler's long crusade for the protection of women, and they will learn how men regarded women's questions in those days, when the women were weak in numbers and in influence. But indirect influence never succeeds in doing all that is necessary. The indirect influence of the women's movement has compelled the House of Commons to amend the Criminal Law Act of 1885—that is, after twenty-seven years of indirect influence; but even now the proposals "are far from being as drastic as the need demands." If it had not been for the agitation in the country and the wholesale fear which has been put into the hearts of members of Parliament, this White Slave Traffic Bill would not have been taken up and given a chance of becoming law this session. When it does become an Act of Parliament there will still remain a great deal to be done by legislation before women and girls are adequately protected against the passions and greed of men.

Coming from a man, and a member of Parliament, these words carry weight which might be wanting if they had been uttered by a woman.

## The Defeat of Mr. Snowden's Amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

When it was decided that the Government Whips should tell against Mr. Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill, its defeat was a foregone conclusion. The Liberals and Nationalists, with a large body of Conservative anti-Suffragists have once more been in alliance to exclude women from a share in representative government; a Liberal Government has once more stood in the way of the passage of a Women's Suffrage measure. It is a matter for the profoundest regret that in spite of the devoted services of women in the cause of Home Rule, in spite of the fact that not even the shadow of an argument can be adduced against the extension of the Franchise to women for local parliaments, the first Home Rule Parliament should have been set up without the inclusion of women in the electorate.

But the defeat is not a defeat for the principle of Women's Suffrage; this was made clear enough by the speeches of the principal opponents, who were ready to say anything except that they were opposed to the enfranchisement of women.

The psychological interest of the debate turned chiefly on the speeches of the Irish members. Two virtually contradictory reasons for rejecting the amendment recurred in each speech, and sometimes followed each other in consecutive sentences in the same speech. On the one hand, all the Irish speakers contended that the question of women's suffrage ought to be reserved for the decision of the Irish Parliament; on the other, they dangled before Liberal members the opportunity which will arise on the Franchise Bill. Why do justice in November when you can put it off till January? None of the speakers attempted to solve the conundrum which all of them raised. How, if the matter ought to be reserved for Irish decision, can Irish members allow the women's amendments to that Bill to be carried over their heads? The logical attack of Mr. Balfour, and the direct and probing questions of Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Alfred Mond and Mr. Roch produced some embarrassed references to the concerted Irish vote on the Conciliation Bill last March. Mr. Willie Redmond declared that even then the party had been free, and that no pressure had been used. After this the House failed to be impressed by the Irish Leader's promise that the vote on the Franchise amendments shall be "free"—as free, he explained, as it would be in the Liberal party. Unluckily, his brother had just explained that it was free last time. The sole concrete fact which emerged was that Mr. Hugh Law, who holds that alone among the women of the United Kingdom Irish women are as yet unfitted for the vote, has promised his vote publicly for the enfranchisement of Englishwomen. Will he be the pathetic exception, or may we reckon on substantial Irish support? Time will show whether the Irish Party has realised the dangers to Home Rule which are involved in the continued denial of the franchise to women.

Amongst the supporters of the amendment, after Mr. Snowden's splendid opening, the most striking contribution to the debate was that of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald—his maiden speech on the Women's Suffrage question in the House of Commons. Following on the speech of Mr. Hugh Law, which was based entirely on an appeal to party expediency, Mr. Macdonald lifted the discussion at once to a higher level, and dealt with the fundamental principles really involved. For the Leader of the Labour Party to speak against the Government, on an occasion of sufficient importance for the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for Ireland to take an active part in the debate, was in itself an event of great significance. The moral was enforced by the vote of the Labour Party in the lobbies afterwards. All except five of the Labour members present went into the lobby against the Government; and when the amendment was defeated, many of them voted against the whole clause as a protest against the exclusion of women. The significance of their action will hardly be lost upon those who have counted on the Labour Party coming to heel at the crack of the coalition whip. The Party has shown that there exists in the House of Commons a body of men to whom, as Mr. Lansbury said in the course of the debate, other causes are as dear as Home Rule is to the Nationalists.

As we go to Press the division lists have not been published, and it is impossible to give the names of the Labour members who voted, or to form an exact estimate of the other forces prevailing for and against the amendment. An analysis will be published next week. It is clear that the majority of Liberals voted with the Government. On the other hand, a number of Conservative anti-suffragists more firmly rooted in hostility to

women's suffrage than in opposition to the Government, voted against the amendment, as did all the Nationalist members. This is very much what was to have been expected; the striking feature of the division was the attitude of the Labour Party, already alluded to, and the vote of the thirty Liberal stalwarts.

The debate in spite of the amendment has well served our turn. It has given our friends of the Labour Party an opportunity for advancing our cause at the cost of detaching themselves from the coalition. It has subjected the Irish Party to an afternoon of heckling which their betrayal of last March richly deserved. It has shown Mr. Redmond that there are Liberals who care enough for women's suffrage to vote against the Government. And finally it has exhibited the Ministry in a frankly anti-suffrage attitude, which justifies to the full our adoption of a Fighting Policy.

## The Albert Hall Meeting.

The Albert Hall was filled on the evening of November 5th with a gathering composed largely, but by no means wholly, of women. On the platform sat many old friends of the movement, among them Mrs. Garrett-Anderson and Miss Emily Davis, who carried to John Stuart Mill in the House of Commons the first petition for women's suffrage.

Mrs. Fawcett, having taken the chair, Miss Frances Sterling read telegrams or letters of sympathy from Sir Edward Grey, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane), Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. G. B. Shaw, Dr. Thekla Hutin, of Finland, the Suffragists of the Cape, and others.

Mrs. Fawcett said that women's suffrage was part of a great world-wide movement, and that its many enemies were enemies of human freedom. Those who opposed were confined to no single class or sex, but were united in one common hatred; while friends of the movement, too, belonged not to any one class only, but to every section of society and to both sexes. Everywhere movements were a-stir seeking freedom; the International Congress of Men, lately held in London, was typical. In Denmark a women's suffrage bill had been introduced by a Liberal Government; in the United States the foremost man had called upon the foremost woman to help him in purifying public life. In England we were faced by the so-called Reform Bill, which would enfranchise the vilest ruffian, if he were a man, and deny enfranchisement to every woman, even although she were a Josephine Butler or a Florence Nightingale. Such a proposal was an unbearable insult, and brought upon Suffragists the greatest struggle they had yet known. Weapons must be provided—and indeed were in hand already. One was the sword of the spirit—the knowledge that we were fighting the battle of the sweated woman and the outraged child—fighting for human betterment. This faith in things beyond the mere material ones was common to all the suffrage societies and was essential to all nations if they were to progress. In addition, the sword of the flesh was needed, and this had been found in the policy, which had always been that of the National Union, of supporting at elections the best friend of women's suffrage. The only change made lay in the application of it to parties instead of individuals. There now existed a party—the Labour party—which some years ago had declared itself in favour of women's suffrage and had voted consistently for every Bill since. The policy of supporting that party would be continued and the National Union did not believe that the weapon would crumble in their hands. Women were bringing into American politics a passion for public service which was—as the *Times* acknowledged—a new element, that was needed not to supersede, but to supplement the elements brought by men. Good men and good women working together were what an Empire needed.

Lord Robert Cecil, after moving the resolution: "That this meeting demands the inclusion of women in the Franchise Bill," remarked that he had come from the House of Commons (whereupon a voice from the end of the hall cried, cryptically, "Shame!"), and that he did not know whether it would be becoming to express his opinion of that assembly—which had just rejected by a large majority Mr. Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill. The excuses made by members who were always favourable in principle and always adverse in practice were "inexpressibly contemptible," and reminded him of the passage in "that classic, *Alice Through the Looking-glass*, wherein jam was promised every other day—to wit, yesterday and to-morrow, but never to-day. Success was certain; but it was when success is near that opposition was aroused. Two enemies Women's Suffrage had, and only two: Ignorance and Prejudice. As to the "arguments" of the Anti-Suffragist, how

easily were they answered! Lord Curzon the other day had said that women would, in the Report of the Divorce Commission, "get more than perhaps women would have granted them." Such a speech meant that Lord Curzon thought men knew better what was good for women than women did—a prehistoric arrogance that at this time of day ought to be relegated to the lumber room. The argument that women should not vote because they could not fight was as reasonable as to say that men, because they could not bear children, should have no voice in the nurture or education of any child. As for the proposal of a referendum, he for his part objected to singling out Women's Suffrage to be dealt with otherwise than other political questions, but, at the same time, he believed that any referendum which fairly set the proposal before the electors would prove favourable to it. It was ridiculous that Lord Curzon, who objected to women sitting in Parliament, should complain that only fifty-one had tried to sit on municipal councils; while to say that they did not want the Parliamentary vote showed ignorance of facts. By every means in their power women had declared their desire for enfranchisement, hardly an organised body of women in the kingdom had failed to declare that desire, and municipal bodies dependent upon women's votes had in large numbers passed resolutions asking that women should be fully enfranchised. The unacknowledged reason of the opposition was the well-known theory that women are congenitally inferior to men, and incapable of political judgment. Yet, in fact, women had never, when entrusted with political power, failed in the use of it. Could anyone maintain that Elizabeth was inferior to James I., or Victoria to George IV.? Moreover, English politics required, as never before, the exercise of the women's votes, by way of moral antiseptic.

Miss Margaret Robertson began by stating that six years ago the National Union included 31 societies, and that now it included 401. Going on to speak of the three cornered contests in which the National Union had helped the Labour candidate, she was rudely interrupted by two or three women on one side of the hall. Indeed, there was an evident desire on the part of these ladies (presumably followers of Mrs. Pankhurst) to prevent the audience from hearing Mrs. Robertson's lucid exposition of the Union policy. The Labour Party, she declared, did not hold the balance in the House of Commons, and the object of the National Union was so to strengthen the Labour Party that the balance should rest in its hands. At neither of the two latest by-elections in which the Union helped did the Labour candidate win a seat, but at each the Government took one, and therefore those elections strengthened the position, numerically, of the Labour Party in the House, and the Union looked to the Party to use that strength on behalf of women's enfranchisement. But there was another aspect of the case. The suffragists who worked in elections by the side of the Labour men and showed how useful their help was, strengthened the hearts of the Labour men in the constituency. Many electors, though they had accepted women's suffrage as part of the platform, had no realising sense of what women's suffrage meant, but as the campaign continued they arrived at a fuller appreciation; and it was, after all, the constituencies—the rank and file—that had, in the last resort, to be won over. There could be no bargaining with the Labour Party; what that party had done in the past had been done of free will; what they might do, in the future, must be done on principle and conviction or not at all; they could not be bargained with, bullied or driven; the party, however, were true to their principles and to the resolution passed at their Birmingham conference that no Franchise Bill would be acceptable which did not include women; and their power was growing greater. But in order to help the Labour Party the Union must have funds, and she appealed to all present to help, strong in the conviction that women's suffrage could not be stopped but only hindered.

Mrs. Auerbach read out a list of donations so long that she was obliged to pause before the end was reached and resign her task to Miss Sterling.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., Secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party, came next, and aroused immense enthusiasm by his straightforward earnestness and the tone of living experience with which he spoke. Yet his warmth was tempered by a Scotch caution; it was evident that he weighed his words, and was careful to say no more than he fully meant. He began by speaking of the devotion and sacrifice that had been demanded by and rendered to the cause, and of the way in which it had advanced. Then with a trifling pause, he said deliberately: "You are at the gates of victory," a statement as deliberately repeated further on. Himself an adult suffragist, he declared his readiness to vote for any measure of enfranchisement, however limited, which would open the door to any women

whatever. The votes of women were wanted to improve the conditions of women workers; at that very time 400 women in Staffordshire, employed in the hollow-ware trade at the making of galvanised vessels were out on strike whose wages were but 7s. or 8s. for a week of 54 hours. For ten hours hard work, these women did not always receive a whole shilling. The questions with which Parliament would become increasingly occupied were social questions—housing, unemployment, underpayment, and all of these touched women as much as men. Workingmen had had grievances; they made a party and exercised political pressure, and were able to get various measures in which they were interested passed. Women were still in thralldom, but the country needed their free voices just because they were not men, but different, and the women's view was needed to supplement the men's and to prevent lop-sided politics. The Labour party had of late had many counsellors—not all of them very wise. Some people would have the party oppose the Government upon every proposal, regardless of merits, without waiting for the Reform Bill to come. They were asked, that is, to turn out one anti-suffrage Government in order to put in another. But the purpose of the party was not to let the session go by without getting women enfranchised, and for that reason they would not by making a premature declaration give the Government

an excuse to withdraw the Bill. "I have absolute faith that the Labour Party will stand loyally by its resolution and use every ounce of its power to get women enfranchised this session." Workers, in the wide sense of the word, with brains or hands, and the women's movement, need to draw closer, then when women are free the two elements together will uplift the nation to real progress. Miss Maude Royden made fun a little of the anti-suffragist terrors, and then grew serious: "To ask for freedom for one's self is self-respect."

The resolution was put and carried by a large majority, but amid the burst of "ayes" a few other sounds were heard, which may have been meant for dissent, and have been uttered by the ladies whom, presumably, a sense of duty impelled to interrupt. The exclamations, often very frequent, did not seriously impair either the coherence of the speaker or the self-possession of the audience, and the London Society's wisdom in instructing stewards not to eject interrupters, nor even try to silence them, justified itself amply.

The money promised or collected amounted to £5,300, approximately—a sum which will go near to making up the £40,000 which the Union set out to collect this year.

As for the arrangements, they were such as suffragists have learned to expect from the London Society; in other words, they were admirably devised and executed.

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

Non-Party.

Non-Militant.

**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.

### Press Department.

The *Manchester Guardian*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Citizen* made special arrangements for full reports of the Albert Hall meeting on Tuesday, and, in addition, the *Daily Citizen* published on Monday Mrs. Henry Fawcett's article, entitled "Who's For Us? For Him Are We," and drew attention in a short article to the importance of recognising the influence of women in the Press. In regard to this, the immediate topic which needs emphasis, if the political demands of women are to be represented, is their inclusion in the Franchise Bill, and women are looking to the Labour press to give due emphasis to the policy which its party adopted at its conferences. We are glad to note the excellent article in the *Daily News* of Monday, November 4th.

The international aspect of the Women's Movement and of the Suffrage question has lately become prominent in the papers, and the foreign press was widely represented at the Albert Hall. It is hoped that the many correspondents present will take this opportunity of impressing upon their readers abroad the significance of the great Constitutional Movement for Women's Suffrage existing in England.

Special attention should be drawn to the excellent articles and letters which appear so often in the *Nation*. Mr. Massingham's contributions are specially valuable, and the article he prints this week on the "Irish Franchise," with its strong plea for Women's Suffrage, will be welcomed by all Suffragists. Another article deals with the new political movement of American women, and their support of a party which, "though a new one, is a fighting force in every State in the Union, stands a possible chance of electing its candidate, and has declared for Women's Suffrage." "For the first time in American history the national parties have turned to the vast reservoir of electioneering strength, which is to be found not merely in the devotion, but the competency that women bring to the support of public causes that enlist their sympathies. Not since the anti-slavery agitation of the fifties have American women taken so considerable a part in the politics of their country. In the past half century they have made themselves a power in many important departments of national life; they have plunged into industrialism on a scale that easily surpasses anything we know in Europe. One by one the barriers interposed by the law and public opinion in the way of their engaging in this occupation and in that have been broken down. From time to time they have co-operated in the periodic house cleanings that characterise American municipal life. The party that has most definitely inscribed the questions of housing, sanitation, living

wage, etc., on its programme is the Progressive party, and the women who are supporting Mr. Roosevelt's candidature do so with an almost religious zeal."

The same number also contains an excellent letter by F. Sheehy Skeffington on "The Home Rule Bill, a Needful Amendment." "Mr. Redmond has declared his readiness to



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offer any safeguard, demanded by even a single Irish Unionist, who honestly thought it necessary. How, then, can he resist the claim of Irish women to the simple constitutional safeguard—the vote."

EMILY M. LEAF.

### Literature Department.

#### THREE NEW PAMPHLETS!

A number of new publications have been issued this week in time for the Albert Hall meeting. We have a pamphlet by each of the three National Union speakers at the meeting.

Mrs. Fawcett has given us her beautiful lecture on Joan of Arc, originally published in her book, "Five Famous Frenchwomen," and now re-issued for us as a separate pamphlet by Messrs. Cassell and Co.

"JOAN OF ARC." By M. G. Fawcett, LL.D. Price 4d.  
Miss Royden has written an appeal to the men of Great Britain and Ireland, showing how the arguments alleged for refusing the suffrage to women now are but a new chameleon form of the old arguments which the various classes of men have had to meet in their demand for political freedom.

THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT: An Appeal to the Men of Great Britain and Ireland. By A. Maude Royden. 1d.  
Miss Margaret Robertson has written the first of a new series of penny pamphlets addressed to different sets of people in the community, and showing why each and all of them should work for Women's Suffrage.

As working men are the majority of the electorate, and are therefore those who can give us votes, if they will, the first of the series is specially addressed to them. Those who know Miss Robertson's delightful style will not need to be told that it contains things which everybody will want to read.

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. By Margaret Robertson, B.A. Price 1d.

#### JUSTICE AT THE DOOR.

Our new picture poster is now ready. It is by Miss Lowndes, and represents a beautiful figure of Justice, blindfolded and bearing sword and scales, standing outside the closed door of the Reform Bill. Underneath are the words: "Surely I Am Not Shut Out."

Those who see it will perhaps be reminded that it is not possible for those in power to exclude all women from the Bill without excluding also the cardinal virtue who, like her sisters, has been symbolised from time immemorial by a woman's form.

The poster is 30 inches by 20—i.e., sandwich-board size—and we hope that it will prove useful for poster parades, and that all Suffrage workers will do their best to show it and make it known.

JUSTICE AT THE DOOR. 6d.

#### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS TO THE REFORM BILL.

Some confusion still exists in the public mind as to the precise form of the Women's Suffrage Amendments which will be moved to the Government Reform Bill, and the women who would be enfranchised by them. All this is very clearly explained in a leaflet which was originally written by Miss Rathbone for the Liverpool Society, and which has now been generously given to the National Union. Miss Rathbone has made a close and detailed study of this subject; the leaflet will be found valuable by all members of the National Union, and is simple enough to be suitable for wide distribution.

[B. 86. Women's Suffrage Amendments to the Reform Bill. 1s. per 100. 7s. 6d. per 1,000.]

I. B. O'MALLEY.

#### Treasurer's Notes.

Our financial year came to an end on October 31st, and closes with the list given below of contributions to our General Fund. The total which we have received during the past twelve months at headquarters in donations, subscriptions, and affiliation fees amounts to £7,874 19s. 2d., and our income from these sources exceeds that of the preceding year by the sum of £2,651 6s. 5d., which is a larger increase than any that has been recorded in any previous year.

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Apart from our general funds, and from the equally large sums of money raised by our local societies for their own activities, it is well to remember that the Election Fighting Fund has also been brought up to its present strength by donations contributed during the last half-year. Only when we bear this in mind can we realise how much gratitude we owe to the members of our Union for establishing this record of sustained effort, of enthusiasm in the face of discouragements, of perseverance against heavy odds, and of difficulties faced with confidence and hope.

HELENA AUERBACH.

Friends of Women's Suffrage.

MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES TO FRIENDS OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In view of the special meeting of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland (N.U.W.W.), to be held in the small hall of the New Central Hall, Westminster (near Westminster Hospital—entrance in Princes Street), on Wednesday, November 20th, 1912, from 10.30 to 1.30, the following answers to questions which are being asked are set forth, particularly in regard to the filling up of vacancies in the representation of societies and the sending in of resolutions for the Special Council.

**BUSINESS TO BE DEALT WITH AT THE SPECIAL MEETING.**  
Resolutions bearing on the Franchise and Registration Bill.

WHO ELECTS DELEGATES?

The societies having the right to appoint representatives to the meeting are of two kinds, namely, local branches and affiliated societies. Each of these types of society decides for itself how it elects its delegates, subject to the following conditions, which are rules of the N.U.W.W. :—

(1) Local branches of the N.U.W.W. shall be represented in the proportion of one for every ten of their members representing local societies, and one for every twenty-five of their corporate members, other than those representing local societies. These representatives shall be elected by the whole branch, and shall serve for at least one year.

(2) Affiliated societies have in most cases one representative; some have more, but the maximum is ten. No condition is laid down as to the method of their election. Each society decides that for itself.

WHO FILLS UP VACANCIES IN THE DELEGATION AND HOW IS THIS DONE?

In the notice summoning the special meeting the N.U.W.W. secretary calls attention to the facts that the cards of admission sent out with the notice are "Not Transferable," but the following are the conditions for the appointment of new representatives in place of those unable to serve.

Each local branch or society makes its own rules on this matter, subject to the following rule of the N.U.W.W. :—

Should any of those appointed by the societies (or local branches) to be their representatives become unable to serve during the year, the societies may appoint others in their place, but they shall immediately notify the fact to the Secretary of the National Council (i.e., Miss Norah Green, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.).

**NOTE.**—This rule so far as it affects local branches was not passed till after the N.U.W.W. Handbook of 1912 was published, so that the present rule in the Handbook is not correct.

The practical application of these conditions to this particular special meeting is that, whether a society or branch was represented at Oxford, or not, it is in a position to send its full number of delegates to the meeting on November 20th. These may be in whole or in part, delegates who attended, or were appointed to attend, the Council at Oxford, and may be in whole or in part delegates taking the place of those previously appointed, and who have resigned.

ARE DELEGATES INSTRUCTED, AND, IF SO, BY WHOM?

The term used in the N.U.W.W. constitution is not "delegate," but "representative." Every society and local branch regulates these questions for itself. Probably some delegates are instructed and some are left free.

WHO MAY SEND IN RESOLUTIONS?

There is no definite rule on this point. It would be well to have resolutions sent in both by societies and by individual representatives and *ex officio* members of the Council.

BY WHAT DATE MUST THEY BE SENT IN?

Send them in, if possible, before November 5th, but do not refrain from sending in resolutions even after this date (to Miss Green).

**FRIENDS OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE** who are members of the National Council of Women should at once send in the appended resolution to Miss Green. The resolution is in slightly different form from that originally recommended by the N.U.W.W.S.S.

They should also use their influence as members of local branches or of affiliated societies (especially if they are on the

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East Cambs. W.S.S. (entrance fee)	3 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,884 19 2</b>

Federation Notes.

Scottish.

October sees the work of the Societies in full swing, and the reports of meetings, etc., to hand are both numerous and good.

The GLASGOW Society is fully occupied with the Autumn Campaign, which Miss Mildred Watson is leading so well. Drawing-room meetings have been the order of the day, and the society had the valuable addition of Lady Frances Balfour as speaker at two of these, Miss Watson addressing eight. Their success speaks well for the remainder of the campaign, which includes a great variety of meetings and entertainments, while the office At Homes promise a number of interesting papers for November.

The ABERDEEN Society since Lady Cowdray's garden party in September has received 25 new members. The office at 214, Union Street is open part of the day, and callers are beginning to frequent it, to buy literature and foreign pottery—the sale of the latter bringing in substantial profit to the funds. A syllabus of meetings to be held fortnightly for five months in the winter has been arranged, the list of speakers including such well-known names as those of Professor and Mrs. J. Arthur Thomson, Miss Lumsden, LL.D., Rev. Professor Cairns, D.D., and Miss M. L. Walker, P.C., of Dundee. Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., who is organising in Aberdeen, is being very capably assisted by Miss St. John and Miss Pressley Smith. Correspondence in the local papers on Suffrage questions is encouraged, and many letters from the Organiser have been given space, drawing attention to the point of view and practical policy of the National Union. There seems no doubt that the vast majority of men and women in the Granite City are in sympathy with our cause, and, though some have been discouraged by militant tactics, they are generally won back to the constitutional ranks by judicious argument.

The EDINBURGH Society has a very large programme of work arranged for the winter, and good commencement has been made during the month. The office at Homes on the 11th, 18th, and 24th gathered interested audiences to addresses from Miss Low, on the Labour Policy of the N.U. and the Midlothian election; Miss Loudon, on "The Glory of the Garden (Kipling), Anti Texts and Suffrage glosses"; and Miss Cotterill on "Women and Public Work." Numerous Committee meetings have been held in connection with the Fancy Fair, and the work of the Society culminated on the 26th in the most successful one day's sale it is possible to imagine. This was opened in St. Cuthbert's Hall, at 11.30 by Mr. Charles Price, M.P. Mr. Laurence Irving, who took the chair, made a most amusing and original speech, the stories of his Suffragist grandmother being full of humour. Mr. C. Price reiterated his faith in our cause, determined, as ever, to do all that is possible to gain Women's Suffrage. Having asked for leave to give a donation instead of purchasing at the stalls, he handed a cheque of £5 to the promoters of the Fair. As a result of the day's work about £150 in sales and £50 in donations was paid to the funds of the Society. The organisers declare it impossible to thank adequately all those who helped to make the sale so successful. On the evening of the 26th Miss Low addressed the Leith Liberal Club, and had an excellent meeting, her speech arousing much discussion, and at Falkirk on the 28th her address to the West Church Literary Association and answers to questions were much appreciated. On the 29th Miss Gordon addressed the Greenock Society on the N.U. Election Policy, and Miss Low spoke to the women students of the Edinburgh University. Friends and members are particularly asked to help the organisers in making the meeting in Springvalley Hall, Moringside, on November 12th—when Miss Royden and Mr. C. Robertson, Innerleithen, will speak—a very great success. Miss Rachel Jeffrey has undertaken the secretaryship of the Edinburgh Branch of the Friends of Women's Suffrage, and is putting the scheme in working order in several Midlothian villages; offers of help and donations will be thankfully received.

The DUNFERMLINE Society held a successful Drawing-room Meeting, by the kindness of Lady Robertson, on October 1st. Mrs. Stopes gave a splendid address to an interested audience of about 60. Several new members joined, and a large sum was collected for the funds. A resolution calling on the Government to grant some measure of enfranchisement to women was carried. On the evening of the 14th a Public Meeting assembled in St. Margaret's Hall. Miss Royden and Dr. Elsie Inglis were the speakers, and Sir W. Robertson was in the chair. A resolution thanking Mr. Ponsonby for his support in the past, and calling on the Government for the enfranchisement of women was carried with no dissentient voice. The able and eloquent addresses of the speakers have made a great impression in Dunfermline, and added largely to the membership of the society.

The KILMARNOCK Society worked up a splendid meeting for the 11th, when an audience of 400 filled the Odd-fellows' Hall to hear Lady Frances Balfour. The Rev. J. Hibbs, in the absence of Lord Rowallen, kindly took the chair, and on the platform several ladies and gentlemen represented the Church, Suffrage, and the Press. The quiet, calm reasoning of the address from Lady Frances made a great impression, and awakened an

interest very gratifying to the Committee who had worked enthusiastically for the meeting. A good collection was taken, and the promise of Miss Royden for a future received with hearty welcome.

The TAYSIDE Branch acknowledges with pleasure the work of Miss Clarkson in Wormit, Newport, and Blyport, which, with the kind help of friends and members, made the two meetings of October so successful. The attitude of Liberals in the constituency (Mr. Asquith's) having always been that Mr. Asquith's policy must be upheld at any cost, makes suffrage work here very difficult, but a distinct advance has been gained, and the audience, over 300, which assembled to hear Miss Royden on the 11th, included some leading Liberal men, when a most beautiful speech met with thorough appreciation. On the 12th a Cake and Candy Sale, with musical and dramatic entertainment was most successfully carried through, the enthusiasm of all the helpers, under many inconveniences of distance, limited time, etc., being especially noticed by Miss Clarkson, and receiving the warmest thanks of the Branch. "The hearty, spontaneous way in which it was worked made a deep impression," remarks "an onlooker," who continues the remarks with a wish that "all the societies in other places should do the same, and make this fight for justice and right soon come to an end." The financial results amounted to £20, and the membership has increased.

The CUTRAE Society held a successful meeting in the Duncan Institute, on the afternoon of the 12th. Provost Stark occupied the chair, and Miss Royden, in an eloquent address, dealt with various aspects of the suffrage movement, explaining that the National Union was opposed to violent methods. Votes of thanks were proposed by Mr. Leitch and Mr. Carr, who both spoke strongly in favour of the enfranchisement of women. A full account of the meeting is given in the local paper, quoting the Chairman's opinion that party feeling in Parliament was all that prevented the simple act of justice of extending the franchise to women.

The LEVEN Society, on the 15th, assembled a good audience in the St. Margaret's Hall, to receive an address from Miss Royden on "Sweated Women and the Vote." Miss Royden dealt also with the terrible white slave traffic, and the religious aspect of the suffrage movement with great eloquence, and her appeals were responded to very heartily by those present, many of whom joined the local society, now numbering upwards of 50 members. A hearty vote of thanks to Miss Royden was proposed by the Rev. R. McGown, M.A. and to Mrs. Macnicol, who presided, by the Rev. Dr. Durward.

The FALKIRK Society was addressed by Mrs. Shaw McLaren on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement" in the Christian Institute, on the 21st, Mr. Geo. Hadie in the chair. Mrs. McLaren in her survey of the world-wide awakening of women, made a most eloquent and passionate appeal to all to join the ranks of the onward-marching army. On the 28th, a meeting under the auspices of the West U. F. Church Debating Society was held, Miss J. Taylor being in the Chair. Miss Low, of Edinburgh, addressed a gathering of between 250 and 300, and accorded a most hearty vote of thanks for it, and the unerring skill with which the many questions had been answered.

The AILDOA Society held a Public Meeting in the Town Hall on the 22nd, when Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Lumsden, LL.D., gave addresses. Owing to the many other meetings in the town that night the audience was

Here give either name of individual or society or branch.

RESOLUTION FOR SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (N.U.W.W.)—NOVEMBER 20TH, 1912.

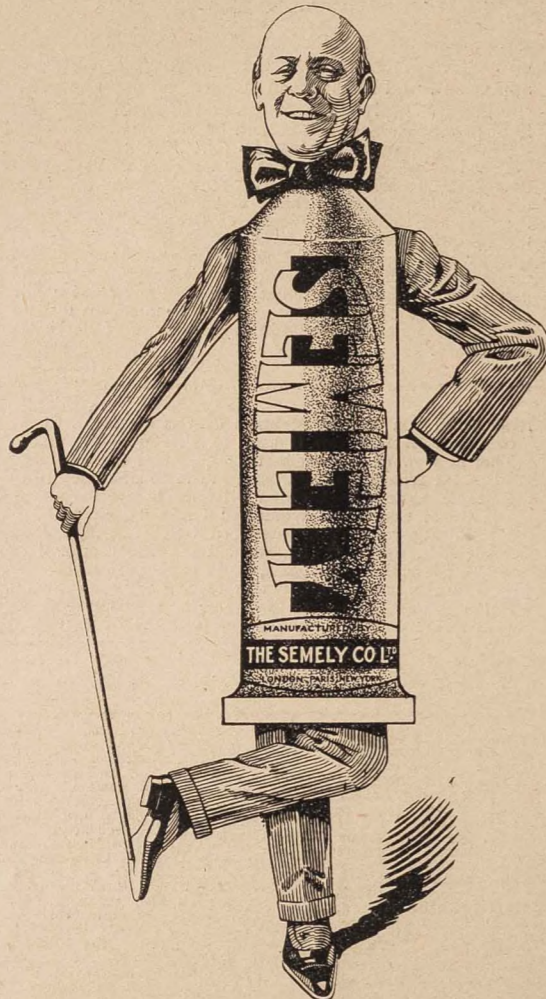
In view of the fact that the questions of Parliamentary and local government franchises for women are to be discussed in connection with the Franchise and Registration Bill now before the House of Commons, the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland reaffirms the following resolution, passed on October 30th, 1902, and again on October 20th, 1909:—"That without the firm foundation of the Parliamentary Franchise for women, there is no permanence for any advance gained by them; and while not expressing any opinion on the Bill, urges all Members of Parliament to vote so as to ensure that no Bill shall be passed which does not include some measure of Parliamentary Suffrage for Women."

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not so large as the Society desired for such distinguished speakers, though it out-numbered the usual political meetings. The Rev. J. Wilson Harper presided, and concluded a most sympathetic suffrage speech by saying he thought it right to offer a statement of conviction on a subject which touched the material and moral welfare of the whole country. A resolution was unanimously passed supporting the suffrage movement, and the insertion of a women's franchise amendment in the Electoral Reform Bill. Regarding the eloquent addresses from the speakers, the following "Editor's Jottings" in the local paper express the feelings which inspired the enthusiastic votes of thanks given by the audience, and justifies the remarks in a report from an organiser in this district, which were adversely criticised lately: "The two gifted and pure-minded ladies produced an excellent impression. . . Their refinement of manner and the cogency of their arguments must have done much to mitigate, if not entirely remove, the prejudice created by the unwomanly and lawless behaviour of the militant suffragettes."

The LEVIN Society, by invitation of Mrs. P. Munro Kerr, held a Drawing-room Meeting on the 23rd, when about 50 ladies, mostly non-members, were addressed by Miss Mildred Watson. Great interest in the points discussed in the address was expressed at the close, several of the hearers declaring that this, their first suffrage meeting, would most certainly not be their last. The society hopes for a resultant increase of members from the opinions thus expressed.

The SEMELY Society assembled a large audience of ladies and gentlemen in the Lesser Albert Hall, Stirling, LL.D., on the 23rd. The Rev. Rob. Primrose, in his introductory speech, as Chairman, alluded to the prejudice against the movement from the extreme measures of another section, and drew considerable applause by saying these seemed to him an indication of the intensity of the conviction on the part of these women, and no cause for prejudice against the constitutional section. Lady Frances Balfour moved "That this meeting thanks Dr. Chaplin and Mr. Ponsonby, M.P.'s for the County and Burgh of Stirling, respectively, for their past services on behalf of women's suffrage, and calls upon the House of Commons to pass an amendment to the Reform Bill including women in that measure," and followed the motion by a convincing speech on the absolute fitness of women citizens for the outward and visible mark of their citizenship. Miss Lumsden, in seconding the motion, gave an eloquent address on "A Few of the Anti-Suffragist Pleas." The resolution, which was received with applause, was unanimously agreed to, and the speakers thanked on the motion of Mrs. Lambert Brown. Several new members, who signed cards at the meeting, have been added to the society.

The ST. ANDREWS Society received a visit from Miss Royden on the 12th, when Mrs. R. Mitchell arranged a Drawing-room meeting at 54 South Street, which was very well attended. Miss Royden spoke in a most interesting and stimulating manner on the necessity of the vote for women that they may make their needs felt by men and the good impression made on the audience was proved by several members joining the society. On the 29th, a meeting at Anstruther was addressed by Miss Lumsden in the larger Erskine Hall, Mr. Anderson, minister of the Baptist Church, presiding—the first time in Anstruther at which he thus appeared—and Mr. Main, minister of the U. F. Church, was also on the platform and made some very appreciative remarks. The meeting was raised to great enthusiasm by Miss Lumsden's method of dealing with the Anti-suffrage arguments, her convincing proofs of the errors in these gaining for the society at the end of the meeting a number of new members and supporters.

A good collection was taken. In Crail, the local secretary, Mrs. Grant, arranged a splendid welcome for Miss Lumsden in the Town Hall on the 30th. The audience filled the hall, and proceedings were opened by music and recitations. Miss Lumsden's address was on the lines of that delivered at Anstruther, and was greatly appreciated, as were also the remarks of Dr. Housley from the Chair, and Mr. Grant at the close. A Cake and Candy Sale held in connection with this meeting was most successful, and the votes of thanks and congratulations to Mrs. Grant and her Committee were heartily given at the close. The petition praying for "This Reasonable Reform," which the society is preparing, is being well signed throughout the constituency.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

An invitation meeting, arranged by Mrs. Epps, was held at the Albany, Ringwood, on Wednesday afternoon, the chair being taken by Miss A. Bateson. The speaker was Mrs. Dempster, the organising secretary for the Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation. There was a fairly good attendance. A resolution was passed calling on the member of the New

Forest Division to support the cause of Women Suffrage in Parliament. New members were made.

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Lecture Hall, Ringwood, Mrs. Rowe, of Bournemouth, taking the chair. The speaker was Mrs. Dempster. The audience listened attentively. A resolution calling upon the member for the New Forest Division to do his utmost to secure some measure of Women Suffrage in the Reform Bill was carried by a large majority. New members were made.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—On September 27th Miss F. de G. Merrifield explained the Franchise of Women's Suffrage scheme at Hendrick House, Preston, urging its adoption throughout the Brighton district. Mrs. Timpany presided, and many people promised to canvass. Next day Miss Cadwallader held a drawing-room meeting, addressed by Miss Gardner, Miss Basden in the chair. Four members joined. Three successful outdoor meetings took place in October at Rottingdean, Shoreham and on Brighton Front, the speakers being Mrs. Toyne, Mrs. Timpany and Mrs. Hettland. Mrs. Timpany presided once, Mr. Brunel twice. On the 8th Mrs. Hettland spoke again in the Blackington Hall, Hove, making a deep impression. Mrs. Dempster made a stirring speech at a social meeting in the Dorking Public Hall on October 2nd; the Misses Drew followed with a dialogue, "Lady, Battered and Mrs. McTrain," and tea was provided. The audience was appreciative and sympathetic.

The HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS AND EAST SUSSEX annual meeting took place at the Suffrage Club, Hastings, on the 15th, Mrs. Strickland, the president, in the chair. Miss Norah O'Shea analysed the political situation, winning much applause.

Mrs. Sabin gave an "At Home" at Clevedon, Exhill, on the 16th, Miss Thorton presiding, while Miss Hettland, of Cambridge, gave a short, spirited address to about 25 people. Tea followed. Miss Aston and Miss Page-Henderson performed a Suffrage dialogue, "A Chat with Mrs. Chivers," in a thoroughly crisp and dramatic manner, at a social gathering at Shanklin on the 16th, and Lady Chance spoke interestingly on the White Slave Traffic and the low scale of women's wages. There was an excellent audience in spite of bad weather.

The first National Union meeting took place at SANDWICH on the 18th in the Town Hall, Mr. Marsh, of the Church League, presiding. Though the audience arrived either very amused or very nervous, the speakers, Miss Aston and Miss Norah O'Shea, aroused much interest and evoked questions. A few members joined, and a resolution was passed approving the M.P.'s promise to support the amendment deleting the word "male" from the Reform Bill and calling on him to vote for one enfranchising women.

WINCHESTER has opened a Suffrage Shop, the expenses being defrayed by the sale of goods inside made by members and sympathisers. Literature and the COMMON CAUSE are sold too, and posters are on view. The Federation banner is in the window, with decorations in our colours. Mrs. Dempster, our Federation organiser, is in charge. The sales have been good, and ten-minute talks on Suffrage have been held for callers three times daily. Good educational work has been done.

Mrs. Swanwick's and Mr. Mirtles' speeches were much appreciated at CAMBERLEY on the 26th, and a resolution supporting Mrs. Snowdon's amendment to the Reform Bill was passed. Miss Sylvia Clark is canvassing there this week. A Suffrage resolution, passed at a members' and friends' meeting at Farnham last month, was sent to the M.P., Mr. Redmond and the Whips.

North Western. A most successful drawing-room meeting was given at Kent's Bank by Miss Young on Thursday of last week, which she invited me to address. The room was well filled, a number of ladies having motored over from the Cartmel Valley, and even farther afield.

The meeting was held especially for anti-suffragists and the unconverted. Very few suffragists were present. The atmosphere at the beginning was a little frigid, but gradually melted and the feeling of the meeting became more harmonious.

Eight new members joined the new Grange society, and that will enable Grange to become an independent Society. I think everyone present at the close of the meeting signed a post-

card asking the local M.P. to support some amendment to the Reform Bill. The new Grange Society must be very grateful to Miss Young for the valuable work she did for the cause in persuading so many of her friends to at least come and listen to a statement of the case for Woman's Suffrage. We all felt the meeting would probably have far-reaching results.

MARGUERITE NORMA-SMITH. CARLISLE.—A successful drawing-room meeting has been held in a neighbouring village, at which Mrs. Peay spoke. She was asked to arrange another meeting shortly. We are asking voters to send post-cards to Mr. Denman and Mr. Redmond requesting them to vote for the Snowdon amendment on November 4th and are organising a large post-card campaign for the Reform Bill in Carlisle and N. Cumberland. A proposal made at our annual meeting to make a Five Pounds collection for W.E. has resulted in gifts amounting to £35, which is to be divided between our own fund, the Federation, and Headquarters.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.—A very successful and well attended public meeting was held in Grange-over-Sands on Tuesday last. It was the first non-party Suffrage meeting that had been held there.

Many of the Grange inhabitants were surprised at the large numbers who attended.

Mrs. Gandy, the president of the Kendal Society, presided, and made a charming and much appreciated speech from the chair. Mrs. Gandy outlined the growth and policy of the National Union, and in her own delightfully witty and persuasive manner appealed to the audience to support a local society of the National Union.

MISS Norma Smith spoke for nearly an hour on some of the reasons why women want votes.

The meeting was open to questions, after which a resolution urging the local M.P. to support one of the amendments to the Government's Reform Bill was passed *nem. con.*

A very good collection was taken, and a satisfactory bundle of post-cards, to be sent to the M.P., signed by men and women in the audience.

As a result of the meeting a number of members have joined, and a president and small committee have been formed, and we hope that shortly the society will be strong enough to stand alone and affiliate independently from the National Union.

KEWBRICK.—Mr. Lawrence Housman was the guest and speaker at an evening party given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall on October 12th. Invitations were especially to men, and a large number came. As the result of a deeply interesting speech on Women's Suffrage from the Men's Point of View, a committee of working men is in course of formation to start the scheme for Friends of Suffrage.

Eastern Counties. STEVENAGE.—A Rummage Sale was held at the Public Hall, Stevenage, on Saturday, October 27th, which realised £10, after expenses had been paid. This sum has been forwarded to headquarters as the society's gift to the E.F.F., to be announced at the Albert Hall meeting on November 5th.

HITCHIN.—On October 18th the first of our winter series of lectures was given in the Workmen's Hall, Hitchin, the subject being the White Slave Traffic and its connection with Women's Suffrage. Mrs. Nott Bower was the speaker, and gave a most convincing speech to a large gathering of women. Mrs. Herbert Jones, who was prevented by illness from taking the chair, wrote a letter in which she expressed her conviction that this evil would never be satisfactorily dealt with until women, as well as men, could by their votes bring pressure to bear on legislation. A resolution urging the Government to restore Clauses 1 and 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to their original form was passed without a dissent. A good collection was taken.

KNEBWORTH.—On Monday, October 28th, a drawing-room meeting was held at Knebworth by the kind invitation of Mrs. Muirhead, which was addressed by Miss Hessel, of Hampstead, the subject again being the White Slave Traffic. Miss Hessel gave a most earnest and interesting speech, and pointed out that the only "white spots" in Europe and the Colonies were those where women were enfranchised. Miss Plowden was in the chair. There was a large and interested audience, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

FRIENDS OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE.—Meetings have been held in Hitchin, Stevenage and Knebworth to inaugurate the F.W.S. scheme, and one is shortly to be held in Welwyn for the same purpose. About 30 "Friends" have been enrolled, and visitors number 19 at present.

An attempt has been made to sell THE COMMON CAUSE in Hitchin on market day.

Table of Forthcoming Meetings. ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION (The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.) NOVEMBER 8. Workington—Lister's Hall, Finkle Street—Miss Norma-Smith, Mrs. F. E. Marshall, of Kewick (chair) 8.0 Stourbridge—Y.M.C.A. Rooms, High Street—Invitation meeting—H.H. The Rane of Sarawak, Miss Cicely Corbett, B.A. Mr. H. Baillie Weaver (chair) 3.0 Stafford—Oddfellows Hall—Public meeting—Miss Cicely Corbett, B.A., Mr. H. Baillie Weaver—H. J. Bostock, Esq. (chair) 8.0 Brighton—The Dome—Mass meeting—Miss Abadam, the Earl of Lytton, Mr. G. Lansbury, M.P., Mr. Harold Stoner, Mr. A. O. Jennings (chair) 8.15 Bristol—Coliseum—Suffrage Stall—Miss Baker, Miss Stock 12-10 Bristol—2, Park Avenue, Victoria Park—Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Miss Chate 3.30 Berkhamsted—Progress Hall—Mrs. Nott Bower on "Women's Work in Local Government" 3.15 Aberystwyth—Miss L. F. Waring. NOVEMBER 9. Bristol—Coliseum—Suffrage Stall—Miss Tanner, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross 12-10 Farmers—Miss L. F. Waring. NOVEMBER 11. Glastonbury—Public meeting—Mr. Laurence Housman.

Table of Forthcoming Meetings. Norwich—Thatched Assembly Rooms—Lantern lecture on G. F. Watts—Miss Helen Colman (for funds of Eastern Counties Federation) 8.0 Bristol—Speakers' Class—111a, White Ladies Road—Leader, Mrs. Randall Vickers 2.30 West Cambs—Willingham Schoolroom—Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Rootham, Mrs. Peck 7.0 Tunbridge Wells—13, Crescent Road—Working party for London Society's bazaar (and every Monday) 3-5 Cheltenham—Town Hall—Miss J. M. Baretta, The Dean of Worcester (chair) 8.0 Hulme—York Street Temperance Hall—Fortnightly meeting of Hulme Suffrage Association—Mrs. Hiller 8.0 Kidwelly—Miss L. F. Waring. Maryport—Co-operative Hall—Miss Norma Smith—F. Marshall, Esq. (chair) 8.0 NOVEMBER 12. Consett—Miss Trotter's Drawing-room meeting—Miss Frances Sterling 3.0 Consett—Co-operative Hall—Miss F. Sterling 7.30 Wilmslow—Drill Hall—Miss Alison Garland, Rev. W. E. Ireland, M.A., Mr. Forest-Hewit (chair) Leeds—Belgrave Central Hall—Councillor Margaret Ashton and others 8.0 Prescott—Assembly Hall—Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Rev. E. Baghley (chair) NOVEMBER 13. Huddersfield—Mayor's Parlour—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A. 3.0 East Bristol—1, Barrow Road—Miss Margaret Roblison 8.0

Table of Forthcoming Meetings. Wokingham—Town Hall—Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Mirtles, B.Sc.—Mrs. Robie Unisacke (chair) 8.0 Sunderland—Drawing-room meeting—Miss Frances Sterling 3.0 Newcastle—3, Osborne Terrace—Dr. Ethel Williams, Miss Frances Sterling 7.30 Poulton-le-Fylde—Sheaf Street School—Miss Eleanor Rathbone Radcliffe—Co-operative Hall—Miss Alison Garland, Councillor Margaret Ashton (chair) Weston-super-Mare—Public Meeting, Town Hall—Miss Helen Fraser 8.0 Kilmaclim—Cake and candy sale, Public Hall—Miss Foggo 3.0 NOVEMBER 14. East Bristol—Thingsley Hall, Old Market Street—Miss M. Robinson 8.0 Tynemouth—Mrs. Ronald Stevenson's Drawing-room meeting—Miss Frances Sterling 3.0 South Shields—Public meeting—Miss Frances Sterling 7.30 Maidenhead—Drill Hall—Lady Frances Balfour, R. F. Cholmely, Esq.—Mrs. Robie Unisacke (chair) 8.0 Weston-super-Mare—Brown's cafe—Members' meeting—Miss Helen Fraser 3.0 Bridgewater—Oddfellows Hall—Miss Helen Fraser 3.0 Marple—Girls' Institute—Miss Alison Garland—Mrs. Arnot Robinson, T. S. Rhodes, Esq. (chair) 8.0 NOVEMBER 15. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Studio, 17, Claremont Buildings, the Misses Davies' drawing-room meeting—Miss Frances Sterling 3.30

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Monkseaton—Mrs. Robinson's drawing-room meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon. Dr. Mabel Campbell (chair)	3.0
Barnham—Life Boat Pavilion—Miss Helen Fraser. Col. Caulfield Stoker (chair)	8.0
NOVEMBER 16.	
Gosforth—Presbyterian Hall—Miss Frances Sterling, Miss Dorothy Giles	7.30
Manchester—Fairhill, Kernal—Miss Woolley's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., G. G. Armstrong, Esq., E. Neville Smith, Esq. (chair)	3.0
Rowland's Gill—Hamsterley Hall—Miss F. Sterling, Viscountess Gort (chair)	7.30
Gosforth—Miss Surtrees' drawing-room meeting—Miss Frances Sterling, Miss D. Giles	7.30
Cambs.—Parish Hall—Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss I. S. A. Beaver	7.30
Cinderford—Wesley Hall—Miss Helen Fraser. S. J. Eiser, Esq., J.P. (chair)	
NOVEMBER 17.	
Manchester—Coal Exchange—L.P.—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Mrs. Anst E. Robinson, L.L.A.	7.15
NOVEMBER 18.	
Street—Crispin Hall—Miss Fraser	8.0
Knebworth—The Mission Room—Miss Bertha Mason, Lord Lytton (chair)	8.0
Manchester—Fortnightly meeting of the South Salford Suffrage Association	8.0
Bristol—111a, White Ladies Road—Speakers' class, Leader, Mrs. Randall Vickers	2.30
NOVEMBER 19.	
Manchester—359, Oxford Road—Dr. Catherine Chisholm's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A. Professor Alexander (chair)	8.0
Fatfield—Public meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon	7.30
East Bristol—1, Barrow Road—Suffrage meeting for women—Tea	3.0
NOVEMBER 20.	
Leeds—8, Park Lane—Mrs. Marvin, M.A.: "Professional Women in Marriage—A Suggestion"	7.30
Lytham—Ansdell Institute—Miss Eleanor Rathbone. Mrs. Whittle (chair)	8.0
Birkenhead—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Public meeting—Mrs. King, Mr. J. Cameron Grant, Mr. Lyon Blease, L.L.B. (chair)	8.0
Walker—Co-operative Hall—Mrs. G. D. Biltcliffe, Dr. Ethel Williams	7.30
Winscombe—Assembly Rooms—Miss Helen Fraser. Mrs. W. C. H. Cross (chair)	7.30
Cheadle—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., C. V. Cox, Esq., B.A. Professor Weiss, D.Sc. (chair)	8.0
NOVEMBER 21.	
Leicester—Mrs. Robert Pochin's drawing-room meeting, Ashleigh Road—Miss K. Bathurst	7.30
Gloucester—Northgate Mansions, Northgate Street—The Lady Frances Balfour—Miss Helen Fraser. The Lady Maud Parry (chair)	8.0
LONDON.	
NOVEMBER 7.	
S. Paddington—75, Hereford Road, W.—Sewing meeting for the London Society's Bazaar—Members and friends from all constituencies welcome	2.30
Kensington, N. and S.—Working party—8, Queen's Gate Terrace	3.0
Hampstead—Working party—Hostess, Mrs. Fortescue Fox, 13, Belsize Gardens	3.6-0
Wimbledon—Sewing meeting—Stamford House, Wimbledon Common	3.6-30
Blackfriars Road—No. 4 Vestry, Surrey Chapel—Speaker, Mrs. Garrett Jones	3.0
Wimbledon—24, Broadway—Hostess, Mrs. Mallett—Speaker, Miss M. E. Hewitt	—
North London Reception—Y.M.C.A., 17, Camden Road—Speaker, Miss W. A. Elkin	3.30
N. Kensington—W.L.A., 92, Ledrook Grove, W.—Address on Women's Suffrage—Miss Helen Ward	8.0
S. Islington—Onward Girls' Club, Britannia Road, Essex Road—Chair, Mrs. Blyth; speaker, Miss Rosamund Smith	8.30
Poplar—Presbyterian Settlement, 56, East India Dook Road—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham	8.30
NOVEMBER 8.	
Islington—Meeting for members—11, Lorraine Road, Holloway—Speakers, Miss Helen Ward, Miss Jessie Clarke, P.L.G., Mrs. Bartram, Miss McGrigor	7.30-10.0
NOVEMBER 11.	
N. Paddington—47a, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, W.—Sewing meeting for the London Society's Bazaar—Members and friends from all constituencies welcome	2.30
Highgate—26, West Hill—Working party for London Society's Bazaar—Members and friends from all neighbouring constituencies welcome	3.0-5.0
O. and S. Hackney—Working party for London Society's Bazaar—Members and friends are invited to attend	3.0-6.0
Hampstead—Working party—Hostess, Mrs. Dryhurst, 6, Keats Grove, Downshire Hill	3.0-6.0
Highgate—The New Hall—Congregational Church Discussion Society, South Grove—Chair, Rev. D. Macfarlyen—Speakers, opener, Lady Frances Balfour; opposer, Rev. B. D. Bouchier	8.0
NOVEMBER 12.	
Fulham—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Henry, B.A. D.S.C., 7, Donerale Street—Speaker, Mrs. Savory	3.30
Northwood—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Miss Ramie Ronceville, Northwood—Speaker, Mrs. H. D. Cooke	3.30
Barnes—Members' meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Fawcett, The Cedars, Barnes Common—Speaker, Mrs. Abbott	8.15

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Greenwich—Public meeting—Greenwich Borough Hall (small hall)—Speaker, Lady Frances Balfour, Dr. Drysdale—Chair, Miss Helen Ward	8.30
West London Reception—Westminster Palace Hotel—Chair, Mrs. Theodore Williams—Speakers, the Countess of Selborne, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G., R. F. Cholmeley, Esq.	3.30-6.15
NOVEMBER 14.	
S. Paddington—75, Hereford Road, W.—Sewing meeting for London Society's Bazaar—members and friends from all constituencies welcome	2.30
Kensington, N. and S.—Working party, 8, Queen's Gate Terrace	3.0
Wimbledon—Sewing meeting—Stamford House, Wimbledon Common	3.6-30
Sutton—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Logan, "Lindene," Grove Road—Speaker, Mrs. Merivale Mayer	3.30
Hackney, O. and S.—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Bugge, 8, Meynell Road—Chair, Mrs. Fisher—Speaker, Miss M. Sheepshanks	Afternoon
North London Reception—17, Camden Road, Y.M.C.A.—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury	3.30
Woolwich—Dockyard Labour Club.	
Hampstead, N. and S.—Working party—Hostess, Mrs. Portescue Fox, 13, Belsize Gardens	3 to 6.0
SCOTLAND.	
NOVEMBER 8.	
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"	4.30
NOVEMBER 11.	
Edinburgh—Miss Sutherland—Drawing-room meeting, 19, Granby Road—Miss A. Maude Royden	8.0
Glasgow—Christian Institute, Bothwell Street—Public meeting—"The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement." Chairman, the Very Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Intercessory Prayer, the Rev. John Hunter, D.D.; Miss Frances Sterling, the Very Rev. Provost Deane, the Rev. R. J. Drummond, D.D., the Rev. Norman McLean, supported by many of the leading clergymen in Glasgow	2.30
NOVEMBER 12.	
Edinburgh—Spring Valley Hall, Morningside—Public meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden—Charles Robertson, Esq. (chair), Councillor J. M. Rusk	8.0
Glasgow—Mrs. McTaggart, 110, Springhill Avenue, Pollokshields—Miss Mildred Watson	3.0
Perth—Lissen City Hall—Dr. Elsie Inglis	8.0
NOVEMBER 13.	
Edinburgh—Auditorium, Bo'ness—Public Meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden	8.0
Glasgow—Miss Mair, 24, Monteith Road, Bridgeton—Miss Mildred Watson	3.30
NOVEMBER 14.	
Edinburgh—Co-operation Hall, Bathgate—Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Alice Lov. Provost Robertson (chair)	8.0
NOVEMBER 15.	
Edinburgh—Town Hall, Musselburgh—Public meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden, Dr. Elsie M. Inglis	8.0
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Miss A. Maude Royden: "The Election Policy of the N.U."	4.30
Glasgow—Young Street United Free Church Literary Society—Miss Stuart Paterson	8.0
NOVEMBER 16.	
Edinburgh—Livingstone—Members' meeting—Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Alice Low	3.0
NOVEMBER 19.	
Glasgow—Mrs. Rankin, The Mause, 8, Craigpark, Denistown, Miss Mildred Watson—Afternoon	
NOVEMBER 20.	
Glasgow—Mrs. Nelson, 26, Huntley Gardens—Miss Mildred Watson	3.30
MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.	
NOVEMBER 11.	
Birmingham—Lodge Road Institute—Mrs. Ring	7.45
NOVEMBER 12.	
Birmingham—Fazeley Street Mission—Mrs. Ring	3.30
NOVEMBER 18.	
Birmingham—Sparkhill Women's Co-operative Guild—Mrs. Ring	2.45
Bristol—Counterslip Chapel Schoolroom, Victoria Street—Liberal women's meeting—Mrs. W. C. H. Cross	8.0

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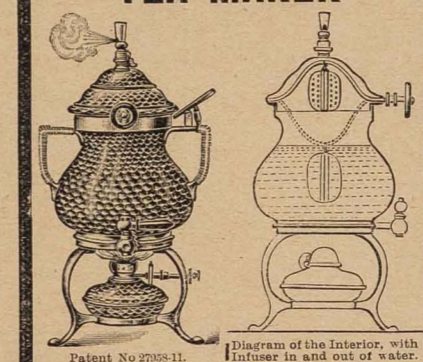
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