

The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-PARTY.

Number of Societies in the Union
455.

LAW-ABIDING.

VOL. V., No. 238.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

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The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining Votes for Women. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 45,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 455 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They use neither violence nor intimidation, but rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on page 533.)

Notes and Comments.

An Appeal to Reason.

In the *Times* of October 28th appears a letter from the Bishop of Winchester appealing to all parties for a reasonable attempt to settle—at least courageously to face—the vexed question of Women's Suffrage. Dr. Talbot found, contrary to the expectations of many gloomier prophets, that this burning question could be discussed with gentleness and moderation on both sides at the Church Congress. He hopes that what has proved possible there may prove possible also on a wider field; and appeals to all of us alike to face the question with an earnest desire to see it settled in a way that will allay “the fever in our body politic.”

Mrs. Fawcett's Reply.

A reply, instantly endorsing “the powerful and statesmanlike appeal” of the Bishop of Winchester, has been sent to the Press by the President of the N.U.W.S.S. The letter emphasises the fact that the “first-class measure of Women's Suffrage” asked for by Dr. Talbot must be a Government measure, for no private member's Bill has any chance of success. It also quotes the words of Mr. Winston Churchill about violence and Liberalism: “There is rarely violence without some cause. Liberalism is successful because it does not treat the symptom but always seeks the cause. When the cause is abated the violence and other ugly symptoms disappear.” “Liberalism *always* seeks the cause,” goes on Mrs. Fawcett, “then let this sound and statesmanlike doctrine be applied to the Women's Movement and peace would instantly be in sight.”

Mr. Lloyd George at Swindon.

With regard to the answer given by Mr. George to the N.U. deputation which waited on him at Swindon last week, there is very little to be said. Much that the Chancellor of the

Exchequer said, both about the effect of the Pilgrimage to the good, and the effect of militancy to the bad, was perfectly true. It remains astonishing that Mr. George should think it was an answer. He believes that Women's Suffrage is not popular in the country. Well, he is a Suffragist; what has he done to make it popular? He urges us to “go on” doing what we are doing. This is superfluous. We are doing—and Mr. George knows it—all that we can do to our last penny and the last ounce of our strength. The question is not what we are going to do, but what he is. He says the present Parliament is “poisoned” against Women's Suffrage: what did he do to secure the passage of a Bill *before* it was poisoned? We do not desire to be contentious or unreasonable, but we would like Mr. George to tell us *what he is going to do*.

Sir Edward Grey at Berwick.

The Federation of Northern Men sent a deputation to Sir Edward Grey which bore a message to the effect that electors belonging to that Federation would not feel able to vote for a candidate who supported a Government which was not in favour of Women's Suffrage. Sir Edward Grey's reply indicated that he regarded the next General Election as “the critical time” for Women's Suffrage, and that he “intended to go on doing the work of the Foreign Office until that time” (subject, of course, to other considerations). We do not gather what Sir Edward Grey's position will be when the time for a General Election arrives, and it is upon this point that we are anxious to know how he stands. Will he take office again in a Liberal Government—supposing the Liberal party to be returned to power—which has confessedly treated Women's Suffrage in such a way as to make it an obstacle to all “further progress with electoral reform” now and in the future?

The Royal Commission.

Suffragists will have read with almost painful interest the list of those appointed to the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases. The names of the medical men will, on the whole, be received with satisfaction. But we confess to disappointment at the small number of women appointed, and especially at the omission of Dr. Helen Wilson's name. That Mrs. Scharlieb and Mrs. Creighton are to serve is excellent. Mrs. Burgwin's name is not familiar to us as an authority on the subject to be inquired into. Dr. Helen Wilson would have represented the younger generation, backed by a knowledge of her subject which commands respect everywhere. Surely three women is a very small proportion on a Commission of fifteen members dealing with a subject so tragically important to their sex.

The Terms of Reference.

We regret that the petition sent by the British Committee for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice to Mr. John Burns, has not been assented to. It urged that the terms of reference of the Royal Commission should include an inquiry into State Regulation. The refusal may be regarded as in some sense an admission of the “deadness” of State regulation, but we regret it notwithstanding. The system is in full swing in many countries, and its emphatic denunciation in Great Britain could not have failed to help the cause of abolitionists elsewhere. The strong international sense developed in women of to-day makes the decision therefore a great disappointment. They can have

no doubt that the system would have been denounced. We believe that no inquiry has ever resulted in anything but abhorrence of it. The Brussels International Conferences of 1899 and 1902, the extra-Parliamentary Commission in France, the Vice Commissions in America, have all pronounced against State regulation; though in the case of the French and American Commissions we believe that a majority of the members were, at the beginning of the inquiry, in favour of some form of regulation.

Women in Local Government.

We call attention to a Bill supported by the Women's Local Government Society, to create a residential qualification for women who might come forward as candidates for Town and County Councils, but are at present not eligible. To realise how real a grievance the absence of such a qualification is, it has only to be remembered that before 1894 no residential qualification existed for Parish Councils, nor were married women eligible for election. There were then only 169 women sitting on Parish Councils. In 1894 the residential qualification was created and married women made eligible. The number of women members in that year sprang to 875, and there are now 1,536. Of these nearly half are married women, and more than three-quarters of the whole number have only a residential qualification. Those who taunt women with the fact that there are even now only eighteen serving on Town Councils, and seven on County Councils, should therefore be active in support of the proposed Bill, and perhaps a little less apt to utter such taunts again. After all, women are willing enough to serve if they get the chance!

Clearing the Courts.

A grievance which women feel very acutely is the assumption that the court may be "cleared" of their presence when cases of a certain kind are to be tried. As these cases involve the questioning and cross-questioning of young girls—sometimes mere children—women feel very strongly that their presence in the court is most advisable. It is probably quite illegal to insist on their going, and we rejoice to hear that Mr. Justice Rowlatt holds with the women that they ought not to be excluded "when women are giving evidence in these cases." His announcement that if any women outside wished to come in they should be admitted, resulted in two or three doing so. The case was one of assault on a girl under sixteen. We are the more grateful to Mr. Justice Rowlatt that all authorities are neither so just nor so courteous. A representative who recently insisted on her right to remain in court, was given permission to do so as a woman "who wanted to be present at an indecent case."

Women's Trade Unions.

Every Suffrage speaker is familiar with the curious line of reasoning pursued by some members of her audience to the effect that strikes (which most of us agree to be a terrible weapon in the hands of men, inflicting unspeakable suffering on the strikers and great loss to the community) are and should be the one remedy to be offered to voteless women as a means of improving their economic condition. We hold that though a strike may be both justified and successful, it should be used only as a last resort. The suffering it brings is too terrible to be faced lightly. But in the case of sweated women it is, even as a last resource, out of their reach. "Helping the helpless"—the title of a paragraph in another column dealing with this subject—exactly describes the work of organising sweated women into trade unions. It shows that legislation does not make it easy to help them; but it does sometimes make it possible. Without legislation the case is hopeless.

The Growth of the National Union.

The rapid growth and great size of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is hardly realised by any but its active members. The list of societies published in THE COMMON CAUSE every quarter is perhaps as good a way as any of bringing the facts home to the casual reader. We have, therefore, arranged in future to publish this list on the first Friday of every month; and each week there will appear a list of the Federations, with the number of societies they contain, and the names and addresses of their secretaries.

Will THE COMMON CAUSE correspondents and secretaries of societies kindly look for a notice on page 531.

DEPUTATION RECEIVED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

In reply to a deputation of Swindon Suffragists last week, Mr. Lloyd George announced himself to be "a much stronger Suffragist" than he had ever been. He gave no sign, however, of any intention of taking active steps to further the cause, but contented himself with advising constitutional Suffragists to undertake a campaign "in the way which they have shown they can so well accomplish," between now and the general election. "I do not," he announced, "despair of a real measure of Women's Suffrage being carried in this country within a short time. But not in this Parliament. I think this Parliament has been ruined so far as the Suffrage is concerned."

Mr. George also declared that he would not be satisfied with "an instalment"; which he considered would be "worse than nothing." Apparently, his support is not to be given to any measure of Women's Suffrage short of adult suffrage—or, at any rate, of a franchise much wider than that contemplated by the Conciliation Bill.

The Deputation consisted of the following members of the Swindon Branch of the N.U.—

- Rev. J. Ivory Cripps, B.A., President, Minister of Baptist Tabernacle, Swindon; Vice-President Free Church League for Women's Suffrage.
- Mrs. Ifold, Women's Co-operative Guild.
- Mrs. Arman, Guardian; Captain of Liberal Women's Crusade; President of Adult School, Sandford Street.
- Miss Ainsworth, Co-secretary of the Branch.
- Mrs. Whitworth, Police Court Missionary; President Women's Liberal (North Ward); Vice-President Workers' Educational Association.
- Mr. W. J. Ainsworth, Chairman of Committee.
- Mrs. W. E. Greenaway, Financial Secretary Women's Liberal Association.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND A GOVERNMENT BILL.

Before his meeting at Berwick on the 27th, Sir Edward Grey received a deputation representing the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. He stated that the Government could not bring in a Bill, because about half the Cabinet were opposed to Women's Suffrage, and that he thought it only straightforward to say that there could be no progress made in what remained of the present Parliament. If there was in the next Parliament a majority really in earnest about Women's Suffrage, he regarded it as absolutely certain that it would be carried into law. Everything depended on the next election. Personally, he should continue to give his support, as he had done before.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following are the members of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases:—

- Lord Sydenham of Combe, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., (Chairman).
- The Right Hon. Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.
- Sir Kenelm E. Digby, G.C.B., K.C.
- Sir Almeric Fitzroy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
- Sir John Collie, M.D.
- Mr. Arthur Newsholme, C.B., M.D.
- Canon J. W. Horsley.
- The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.
- Mr. Frederick Walter Mott, F.R.S., M.D.
- Mr. James Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S.
- Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P.
- Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., Lecturer in Midwifery and Gynaecology to the Madras Medical College and Medical Superintendent to Royal Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha women.
- Mrs. Creighton who has taken a keen interest in social problems and is a pioneer of missionary work, is also a historian of note.
- Mrs. Burgwin. Formerly Head-Mistress of Orange Street School, Southwark, is now the Superintendent of London County Council Schools for physically and mentally defective children.

LIBERAL WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

The Women's Liberal Suffrage Union, recently formed by Liberal women pledged not to support candidates who are not Suffragists, will, according to the estimate of its officers, have ten thousand members before the end of the year. Every member will give a definite pledge in writing not to work, till after the next General Election, for any candidate who is not in favour of the enfranchisement of women. Among the officers of this new society are Lady Aberconway, Lady Cowdray, Lady Bamford Slack, the Hon. Mrs. Guest, the Hon. Mrs. Fordham, Mrs. Eva MacLaren, and Lady Yoxall.

WOMAN AND KNOWLEDGE.

Miss Jane Harrison at the Sociological Society.

Miss Harrison's study of "Woman and Knowledge" was an extraordinarily interesting one. Beginning with an inquiry why "certain kinds of knowledge" were thought "unsuitable" for women, she suggested that knowledge which could be immediately translated into action, or sympathy, were "feminine," but knowledge for the sake of knowledge, "the dear delight of seeking simply to know" was reserved for men. Was there some reason in the nature of woman for this "taboo"? It was not due to the innate selfishness of man. Man *qua* man is not more selfish than woman! "I hope no one will ever give us the vote on account of our beautiful unselfishness," exclaimed Miss Harrison. But it is certain that such authority as men possessed over women is a great spiritual danger. Those who possess such power need to watch and pray! But give the slave power over his master, and in six months' time there would not be a pin to choose between them. Miss Harrison, with that reserve which marks the scientific mind unapt for hasty generalisations, believed that, on the whole, there is a biological difference in the minds of men and women which accounts for this ancient "taboo." Women are on the whole, more responsive to the world they live in, more "resonant," more in touch with things and conditions of things, than men. They are more "racial" in their sympathies, more concerned with the race than the individual. They are, in a sense, not "the sex" but "the race." Men are more "insular," better able to insulate themselves. These two points of view are very close to each other—very nearly alike, but not quite alike. Their co-operation, therefore, should be fruitful. The limitations of each sex were (like all things in nature) partly loss and partly gain. They should not be proud of their limitations, but, co-operating with each other, should supply that binocular focus which was essential to straight vision.

TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1913.

Women Candidates.

- BIRKENHEAD.—Miss MacIver (Ind.). Is a member of the Board of Guardians. Has on two previous occasions stood for election to the Town Council as an Independent candidate. Has done much work in connection with the C. O. S.
- BIRMINGHAM.—Miss Clara Martineau (C.) Unopposed. Is one of the original members of the Distress Committee, and Chairman of the Sub-Committee dealing with women's work.
- BRECON.—Miss Morgan. First elected in 1907. Mayor from 1910-1911.
- BRISTOL (CLIFTON SOUTH WARD).—Miss E. H. Smith (Ind.). Is a member of the Insurance Committee. Is Chairman of Committee of the Bristol Women's Local Government Association, and President of the local Branch of the National Union of Women Workers.
- CHELtenham.—Miss Guinness (Ind.). President of the Cheltenham Women's Local Government Association, and Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College.
- EXETER.—Miss Baly (L.).
- HIGH WYCOMBE.—Miss Dove, M.A. (Ind.). First elected in 1907.
- LIVERPOOL.—Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Ind.). First elected in 1909.
- NORWICH.—Miss Clarkson (L.). Has been a guardian for six years and stood for election to the Council last year but failed to secure election.
- OXFORD.—Miss Merivale (C.). First elected in 1907.
- RAMSGATE.—Miss Stancombe (Ind.). Member of Education Committee, and of the Committee of the Ramsgate Women's Local Government Association.
- READING.—Miss Sutton (Ind.). First elected in 1907.
- TYNEMOUTH.—Miss Burnett (Ind.). First elected in 1910.
- WORTHING.—Mrs. Chapman (C.) First elected in 1910.
- SCOTLAND: DOLLAR.—Mrs. Malcolm (Ind.). First elected in 1907.
- LEITH.—Miss McNab (Lab.). Nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council.
 - * Standing for re-election.

Council and Borough Councils (Qualification) Bill.

A Public Meeting in support of the above Bill will be held by the Women's Local Government Society at Caxton Hall, on Wednesday, November 12th, at 8 p.m.

HELPING THE HELPLESS.

TRADE BOARD CRUSADE IN LONDON FACTORIES.

Of the ill-treatment of women in industry we all now know. An attempt to organise the London workers in the trades to which the Trades Boards Act is about to be extended is revealing new depths of it. The trades in question are four, but only three of them—Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving, Shirt Making, and the Making of Tin Boxes—concern London. All these trades have large underpaid areas.

Take, for instance, a sweet factory in Hackney. The workers are harangued first in the open air, and later (not disguising their trepidation, lest a forewoman should spring from somewhere and take a note of their attendance) in an adjacent school-room. How hungry these poor women seem, how ragged their clothes, how faded their hope and dulled and blunted their intelligence! Figures of wages dispel any surprise at their condition, for of these women numbers prove to be receiving 8s., 9s., and 10s. a week; those who achieve 12s. or 13s. are blessed. The women are talked to by the organisers of the National Federation of Women Workers and the National Anti-sweating League, and they kindle under the heartening influence of the speeches, and faintly cheer the tidings of wages being raised in other trades. As to whether they desire improvement in their own lives, they reply with an emphatic "not 'arf"; but when they are told that we aim to win a weekly minimum of 15s. for every working woman, and that none should be allowed to receive less, they are thawed into loud and unhappy laughter. "My Gawd!" says one woman. "Shouldn't know what to do with it!"

The flash of courage soon dies, and by the end of the meeting has oozed out. Forms are given the women to sign; but "suppose the governor finds out?" chills their eagerness. Terrible fear when it enters! It is not easily expelled. Many of the women are mothers, and the thought of the kiddies kills an adventurous spirit.

It is humiliating to admit that the fear is often well grounded. During the present week four girls who had led their comrades into the National Federation of Women Workers were summarily dismissed at a moment's notice; while in another factory the workers were called together and warned as to what might be the possible outcome of their joining. A third employer, who is shrewder, promised the girls that if they put the Union aside they would be given a bonus. The Union was given up, but the bonus has not arrived.

CONFERENCE AT SUNDERLAND HOUSE.

To attract attention to the work of the several Trade Boards so far established, and to raise money for the more vigorous prosecution of attempts to organise poor workers engaged in these newly scheduled trades in all parts of the country, a Conference is to be held at Sunderland House on Monday, November 17th.

Addresses are to be delivered at the Conference by Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford, the Right. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P., the Earl of Lytton, J. R. Clynes, Esq., M.P., Miss Mary MacArthur, Thomas Holmes, Esq., J. J. Mallon, Esq., and a number of women actually engaged in the different trades scheduled in the Trade Boards Act.

To the fund for helping the women in the new trades to be inaugurated at the Conference, Mr. Galsworthy has contributed £100, while Lord Milner, Mrs. Randall Davidson, Lady Meyer, Lady Askwith, Mrs. Slack, and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have also given substantial contributions.

THE WALTER McLAREN MEMORIAL.

September 25th—October 23rd.

The Committee acknowledge with sincere thanks the following donations received, per Mrs. Fawcett:—

	£	s.	d.
Seven Members, Sunderland W.S.S.	7 0
Mrs. Anderson and Daughters	5 0
Mrs. Alice Marshall	1 0 0
Mrs. Bazley	2 0
Mrs. Talby	5 0
Miss Webster	5 0
Miss E. Webster	1 0
Miss Crosbie Hill	4 0
Four Members, Battersea W.S.S.	1 0
A few Members, Lincoln W.S.S.	5 0
Lady Gibb	1 0
Miss Margaret Pugh	5 0
Bradford W.S.S.	5 0
Members of the Wallasey and Wirral W.S.S.	5 0
Colwyn Bay W.S.S.	5 0
Haslemere and Hindhead District W.S.S.	5 0
Llangollen W.S.S.	2 6
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gillett	1 0
Miss E. Willis	5 0

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

PUBLIC RECEPTION, WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Discussion Invited. TO-DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 3.30 to 6.15 p.m. Tea, 6d.

Chair: Miss ROSAMOND SMITH (Exec. Com. L.S.W.S.). Speakers: Mrs. HEITLAND, Dr. FLORENCE WILLEY, R. F. CHOLMELEY, Esq.

Next Week, Nov. 7th: Mrs. OLIVER STRACHEY, Mrs. C. A. V. CONYBEARE, Miss EDITH PALLISER, Sir THOMAS BARCLAY.

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

AN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

will be held by "The Englishwoman,"

AT
The Maddox Street Galleries

23a, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.

From Wednesday, Nov. 5 to Saturday, Nov. 15,
1913.

11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

TO BE OPENED BY

HER EXCELLENCY MRS. WALTER HINES PAGE.

Introduced by THE COUNTESS BRASSEY.

UNDER THE DIRECT PATRONAGE OF
THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
MILLCENT, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,
THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, THE LADY BETTY BALFOUR,
WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF ARRAN, THE LADY COWDRAY,
MURIEL, COUNTESS DE LA WARR, THE HON. MRS. ALFRED LYTTELTON,
THE COUNTESS BRASSEY, THE LADY ROBERT CECIL,
LADY ARNOTT.

There will be Exhibits of Handweaving, Jewellery, Pewter, Leatherwork, Bookbinding, Pottery, Stained Glass, Enamelled Glass, Wood-carving, Inlaid Furniture, Chinese Lacquer, Artistic Dress, Embroidery, Lace, Baskets, Dressed Dolls, Welsh Toys, Illumination and Calligraphy, Colour Printing, Etching, Water Colours, Miniatures, Photography, Architectural Drawings, &c.

All the exhibits will be of a very high standard, and this should be an unique opportunity of seeing what women are doing in the region of applied art in 1913.

Sweated Industries; Loan Collection.

The Clothing, Embroideries and other goods, from the large Exhibitions of Sweated Industries, recently held in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and now in Dundee (27th October—7th November), by the Scottish Council for Women's Trades and Union for the Abolition of Sweating, have been formed into a Loan Collection, which can be hired in whole, or part, by Societies desirous of holding local Exhibitions. The Exhibits are very striking, and are specially helpful for Suffrage propaganda. They number over 400, and include garments made by women at 1d, or less, per hour. For Descriptive Catalogue (price 3d) and terms, apply—
Miss IRWIN, Secretary, 58, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

THE NORTH-EASTERN CENTRE OF THE NATIONAL POLITICAL LEAGUE WILL HOLD A **SALE OF WORK**

IN THE
BARRAS BRIDGE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 2.30.

TO BE OPENED BY
LADY MUIR MACKENZIE.

Supported by Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. A. J. HAGGIE, and others.
Admission Free.

LEADLESS GLAZE.
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BAZAARS AND FOR ALL
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"COMMON CAUSE" CAMPAIGN.

We have now printed slips which can easily be folded into any letter, advertising Miss Cicely Hamilton's serial story, "Phyl," which will begin in our issue of November 14th. Will all our readers send for these slips (to be had from this office) and help us to advertise our paper by distributing them as widely as possible. Please say how many slips are required.

We have also printed order forms, to be filled up and sent to the newsagents of new subscribers. These forms should be laid on every chair at every N.U. meeting, and collected by the stewards afterwards. The chairman should be asked to call attention to them at the beginning of the meeting.

Will those Societies who are collecting the names of members who do not take in THE COMMON CAUSE, with a view to sending them a free copy, kindly let us know as soon as possible how many such copies are likely to be wanted, and for which week? It will be a great help in ordering. We would suggest the November 14th issue, with Miss Hamilton's story, as a good one for this purpose.

Selling the Paper.

Will volunteers offer to sell at Charing Cross, and Victoria Stations; and outside Selfridge's, Peter Robinson's, Swan & Edgar's, Barker's, and Derry & Tom's shops, especially on Thursday (afternoon), Friday, and Saturday?

Successful Poster Parade.

Mrs. Ronald Garrett reports a most successful parade last Saturday. Fourteen volunteers took part, and a great deal of attention was attracted by the display. It is now proposed to have these parades weekly. Who will help? Please send names to Mrs. Garrett, 21, Clevedon Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W. The parade will start at 2.45 every Saturday afternoon.

Will others take courage by this success and organise parades in other parts of London, and in all our great (and small) cities? It is not hard to do what we do together!

REFUSAL OF POLICE PROTECTION AT HASTINGS.

A correspondent reports a disgraceful instance of the refusal of the police to afford protection to women threatened by a violent mob. These women were not militant suffragists, nor had they even attempted to hold an out-of-door meeting, or in any way drawn upon themselves the attention of the crowd. They were merely holding a meeting in their own club, when a crowd which had assembled in Wellington Square—owing to a false report that a meeting of militant suffragists was to be held there—gathered opposite the building, and after throwing a few stones began to molest members as they came out. Several were seriously knocked about, and three were forced to take refuge in an hotel, two of them engaging rooms for the night. When, however, the hotel proprietor found that the mob were throwing stones at his windows he telephoned for the police, an officer arrived and ordered the women to leave. Not satisfied that there was adequate protection, they refused to go, to which the officer replied: "The fact is, unless you three go they won't stop damaging this property."

Our correspondent reminded the officer that the conduct of the mob constituted a riot, and that the windows would be paid for by the State; at which he merely shrugged his shoulders; and so, in fear of being turned out, the three refugees signed an undertaking, drawn up by the landlord, to pay for the windows "in consideration of protection given." They afterwards learnt that as they had all had some refreshment, and two had engaged rooms, he was legally in the wrong in threatening to turn them out. Having paid the landlord's bill for £12 5s. 6d. damage to property (though refusing a further claim of £5 for "moral and intellectual damage"), they are now suing the Corporation of Hastings for that amount under an Act of 1886, that compensation shall be paid out of the police rate to any person who has sustained loss or paid for damage done by a riotous or tumultuous crowd.

The case came up for hearing on the 27th, but was adjourned, and has not been decided at time of going to press.

STEAD MEMORIAL FUND.

Scarborough W.S.S.	£	s.	d.
Miss M. E. Franklin	1	16	0
			5
Contributions to be sent to Miss A. Maude Royden, Bedford Court Mansions, London, W.C.			

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ICELAND.

We have already reported that the Althing has now for the second time passed the amendment to the Constitution giving women the vote on equal terms with men, and that the Bill only awaits the signature of the King of Denmark, which is unlikely to be withheld. It is now arranged after some adjustment of differences between Denmark and Iceland, that Iceland shall be permitted to deal in her own Parliament with all special home affairs without interference from the Danish authorities. The reformed Icelandic Constitution is a very democratic one. Besides granting Women's Suffrage, it abolishes a number of members of Parliament appointed by the King, replacing them by members elected by the people.

RUSSIA.

The women have gained a victory in Russia. The Ministry of Roads and Communications has given permission for women who have obtained the certificate of railway engineers at the Women's Polytechnic in St. Petersburg, to be employed in responsible posts on the State railways with all the rights of other State servants.

GERMANY.

The eleventh International Tuberculosis Conference in Berlin came to an end on October 25th. There are now over 100 members. A short discussion took place upon the work of women members of the International Association who have now formed a Committee of their own and will give an account of their work in the Conference to be held next year at Berne.

The German Women's Temperance League has opened a restaurant at Leipzig in commemoration of the War of Liberation. "It is the first temperance restaurant," says *Frauenfrage*, "established on a large scale, by women in Germany, and is beautifully situated in a large garden close to the monument of the Battle of the Nations. Its main purpose is to provide for the young men who come on pilgrimage to the great monument, but it will be open early and late to all comers." The League hopes also to open a new employment to educated women by appointing them to serve in the restaurant. At the opening ceremony, one of the Burgomasters of the City of Leipzig thanked the Women's Temperance League on behalf of the town for their splendid gift and spoke of it as an event of national importance.

UNITED STATES.

Minimum Wage Boards.

This year a Commission to study the work of women and children was created in Indiana, and minimum wage boards were established in Washington, Oregon, California, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Utah established a minimum wage by Statute Law instead of by means of a Wage Board. Of these seven States, four have equal suffrage. The methods of work (except for Utah) are similar in each State, and the following account in *Life and Labour* for October, as to the procedure in Oregon, shows the prevailing method:—

"In Oregon it is declared unlawful to employ women or minors in any occupation for unreasonably long hours, or under surroundings or conditions detrimental to their health or morals, or to employ women at wages inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living to maintain them in health, or minors at an unreasonably low wage. The term 'minor' here means any person under 18 years."

To enforce this declaration, an Industrial Welfare Committee is created, consisting of three unsalaried members appointed by the Governor. One member must represent the employers, one the interests of the employees, and the third must be an impartial person, representing the public. The Commission shall elect one of its members as Chairman, and shall choose a secretary and fix his salary. It may declare for any occupation standards of:—

- Hours of labour for women and minors not exceeding the present ten-hour statutory limit;
- Physical or moral conditions of labour for women and minors;
- Minimum wages for women workers;
- Minimum wages for minors.

The Commission has power to inspect books, pay-rolls, and records, and to investigate conditions which relate to the work of women or minors. If the Commission finds any substantial number of women working for unduly long hours or low wages in any occupation, it may call a Conference to inquire and report upon conditions in that industry. The findings of this Conference (consisting of representatives in equal numbers of the employed, the employer, and the public) having been approved by the Commission and announced to the public, may be put into effect by order of the Commission after sixty days.

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The penalty for any person who violates the Act is from 25 to 100 dollars, or ten days to three months in gaol, or both; but it is important to note that "the question of constitutionality of these Acts has not yet been brought into the Courts, and while laws regulating hours and conditions of work for women are now being quite generally upheld by the Courts on the ground that the good health of women is necessary to the welfare of the State, yet it will be difficult to say whether or not the Courts will accept the health argument when applied to wages."

In Oregon, California, Wisconsin, and Ohio, power has been given to Commissions to regulate the hours of work for women and children, in order that hours may be adapted to the conditions of work in different trades, and a working day established "of such length as will not, in their opinion, injure the health of the women and children employed." This is intended to mitigate the evils of unhealthy trades. "This extension of the principle of Government by Commissions or Boards is," we are told, "the most important fact in this year's legislation."

Illinois.

Miss Jane Addams has been pointing out that the women of Illinois have gained a great deal already through their vote, even though there has been no General Election since they obtained it. She showed how the question of the better disposal of garbage had been raised in vain until the women won the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage last July, when it was immediately pressed forward and the necessary reform obtained. She also says, "For three years we had been trying to get policewomen in Chicago. We had the Los Angeles policewomen there to talk; we tried every argument; it was no use. But directly after our July victory, the mayor appointed ten policewomen." Miss Addams also perceives an improvement in the general position of women. "The position of our Woman Superintendent of Schools," she says, "Mrs. Ella Flagg Gowry, is much stronger since our victory. It is rather a bitter pill for the politicians that a woman should have a \$10,000 a year position, but now that she is a voter it seems different. Everywhere we have more respect." Speaking on the same subject to another audience, Miss Addams claimed that social and philanthropic agencies have already found that they can obtain quicker results in Illinois now that women have the ballot.

According to a new ruling made by Attorney-General Lucy, the women of Illinois may now vote for judges and clerks of city courts and other statutory offices.

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LALLI—A MOTHER IN INDIA.

She moves noiselessly about the room in her clean white "sari," dusting the dressing-table, arranging my shoes, and hopelessly mixing up my books. She is nothing particular to look at. A small spare woman, with a brown wrinkled face, and clear keen eyes that are generally modestly cast down, but which can flash with scorn or anger, or merriment. She has a charming laugh. During her husband's life-time she lived a life of ease—at least of ease from worry and care; but a mother of eleven children can hardly be said to have lived a life of ease! Her husband was good to her—she is never tired of telling you that. He paid the bhistic (water-carrier) a pie (¼d.) a day to fill her gharra (water-pot), so she never had to draw her own water; he paid also for the corn to be ground, so she had no grinding to do; and he always bought the material for clothes and those of her children, and had them sewn in the bazaar; so she had no sewing to do.

Then her husband—the "much-respected Ram Dass"—died, leaving her with eight children (two were dead) and one to be born in a few months. So Lalli arose, and leaving behind her life of ease, shouldered the burden of her family—she went out and did coolie work, fetching and carrying for the masons (work always done in this country by women)—she earned two, two and a half, and three annas a day—one anna is equal to a penny! On this she kept her family until the elder sons were able to do coolie work also, and to take their share in the support of the family. But they were hard days for this mother in India. No bhistic now to fill her gharra! She must draw every drop of water for household needs herself. She must rise early and grind the corn for the children's food, before she goes to her work. She must sit up late in the evening preparing the next morning's meal. But she did it valiantly. With the help of a woman cousin of hers, who was earning good wages as an ayah, she married her two eldest daughters—no easy task from a monetary point of view, in India! Yet she managed it, and other things as well.

Only one debt lay unpaid. She had never been able to give the feast for her caste, which ought to have been given when her husband—"the much-respected Ram Dass"—died. This omission lay like a weight on her soul. It was at this time of her life that she and I met, and she took employment in our house as ayah. When her morning's work was done, Lalli would come and, sitting at my feet as I sat sewing near the wet cool "tatti," during the long hot weather days, would tell me stories of her past life, and would give me glimpses of the wisdom that lay hid in that deep mother-heart. She lives in great ease and comfort now—she has married all her daughters, the bhistic fills her gharra every day, and—above and beyond everything else—that debt has been paid! The caste has had such a feast in memory of Ram Dass as they have not had for years.

When the feast was first mentioned between us, in my ignorance, I expostulated. "He has been dead for years, Lalli; why waste your hard-earned money now?" But she flashed back at me "Memsahib, you do not understand. For years, ever since he died, I have been eating at all the feasts in my caste; they have never forgotten to ask me and all my children. They said nothing about the feast I had left ungiven because they knew I was a poor woman. Now, under your favour I am no longer poor, I must 'make clean' my husband's memory and give the feast."

One of her sons-in-law at one time gave her great trouble. He was lazy and frequently would not work, and left his wife and child unprovided for. The day came at last when he went beyond bounds. Leaving his wife and child he went off untrammelled, to work and enjoy himself at a place two days' journey by train from N—, where we live. Directly I saw Lalli in the morning I knew that something had gone wrong, and that that something was going to be put right. I knew it by the "set" of her "chuddah." It is useless to try and explain how Lalli manages to wear her chuddah to suit her frame of mind. But she undoubtedly does. When she is happy the chuddah lies in contented folds about her person. When she is angry or determined it bristles an inch or two beyond her hair and hangs stiff and uncomfortable looking. When she is sad it is tucked close round her face and looks itself limp and sad. Anyway you can always tell Lalli's feelings by the folds and set of her chuddah!

This morning her whole appearance was one of righteous anger and determination. "What is the matter?" I asked.

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The Danish Peasants' High-schools.

The editor of our Suffrage paper, Mrs. Münter, has asked me to write an enlightening article about the Danish High-schools, a task which is at the same time dear to me and difficult. How is it possible in a single article to write of the great movement which, like a sun, has cast a light over the country?

But Mrs. Münter is right when she thinks, even in Denmark, there are people who have not fully understood the value and significance of the Danish High-school. And it is certainly worth while for a Suffrage paper to tell of the work for enlightenment in the High-schools, which has so great a part in the spiritual ripeness to which women have attained, and which now makes them fit to partake in the work of society together with the men.

The really new thing which the High-schools have given us is, first, the living word—speech! From the first moment it manifested itself as a powerful stimulus for the people, an awakener which has given brightness and growth to the minds of the young ones.

Grundtvig is the man who originated the idea of the peasant High-schools. His great wish was to bring enlightenment to the whole people. But the man who brought this idea into practice was his pupil, Christen Cold.

This young man, however, had to meet with great difficulties, for the authorities in that period did not agree with his master, Grundtvig. When he had to look for another position as a teacher he was not able to get the necessary recommendations, so he was obliged to give up his wish to continue in the teaching profession. Then he learnt bookbinding. Not content with this, he accepted an offer to accompany a missionary and his wife, and in this way got to Smyrna. But as his heart did not find any attraction in the life as servant to a missionary and his wife, he preferred to separate himself from his companions and was left without any means of existence in this far-away city. In his most melancholy moment he had the good luck to meet in the harbor a captain who wished to have his ship's log bound, and asked him for the way to a bookbinder. Cold requested him to lend him some money, and promised to arrange to be bookbinder for all the captains who were in the harbor with their ships. Thus he got money to buy a ticket to Trieste.

Next he bought a wheelbarrow for all his bookbinding requisites, and, leaving Trieste, reached a new town, where he succeeded in finding work for his bookbinding, and in this way travelled on foot from Trieste to Thisted, a town in the north of Jylland, where he was born. Danish friends had already written to him that the opposition to verbal instruction had by this time disappeared. On his way he met friends who were a good support for him. He had always the same wish in his mind: that he might put in practice the ideas of Grundtvig for bringing enlightenment to the people by giving them High-schools for their instruction. The time seemed now to be ripe, and, with the assistance of influential people, he was happy enough to found the first High-school in Ryslinge, in Funen, in the year 1851.

The view of Cold differed from that of Grundtvig as to the age at which pupils should be admitted to the High-schools. Grundtvig considered that this extended instruction should be given at the age of eighteen years, and Cold wished the pupils to commence at the age of fourteen. But at last Cold changed his view to that of Grundtvig.

The plan for the instruction for the first Danish High-school was as follows:—

A lecture on important periods in universal history.
Verbal tales from Biblical history.
A selection from Church history, especially to enlighten the different sects and parties in the country.
The Mythology of the North and the History of Denmark, first told verbally, and afterward cited from the poem of Oehlenschläger, "The Gods of the North." Besides, the books of Saxo Grammaticus and of the Icelander, Snurre Sturluson were taught.
General geography was first taught, with the aid of a globe. After this was given the geography of Denmark accompanied by statistical remarks.
Works of Danish authors were recited to the pupils on three nights of the week.
Songs, especially ancient ballads.
Instruction in general topics, with a special view to make it profitable for daily life.

As will be seen by this programme for instruction, it was no light task that the first Danish High-school undertook. And even in our own days a young man who has acquired this knowledge and enlightenment will be thought to be rather well equipped for life. The fundamental idea of the High-school was to awaken the religious and national consciousness of the young

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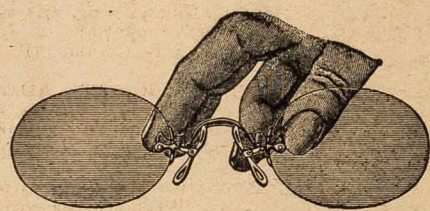
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people. And that this idea should succeed it was most necessary that people of strong personality should be put in the front as leaders and teachers at the High-schools.

But the years following this beginning were not only years of grief for Denmark, but at the same time years of growth. The proud words of Dalgas, when he got the heaths of Jylland cultivated, were: "What is lost outwardly must be won for what we have still left," became here a blessed actuality!

This little commencement by the High-school of Ryslinge, founded by Christen Cold, was followed by High-schools spread over the whole country, with the best men of Denmark as leaders. Foremost came Askov High-school which Ludvig Schroder and his wife—a daughter of Colonel Wagner—built on the frontier between Denmark and Germany. Askov is situated there as a little fortress, a kingdom in itself; and it spreads its arms out towards the people, to give it enlightenment. Like everything that has reached a real growth, it has commenced with a modest beginning, and has attained greatness; and we know that it is Askov that has made the Danish High-school known over the whole world.

Learned men come from everywhere in Europe to learn and study and to take home their experiences. We do not intend to write the story of Askov, only just to state that it is the biggest and the most noteworthy of our High-schools; and at this moment it has a woman at its head—Fru Ingeborg Appel, daughter of Ludvig Schroder. She has taken the most responsible position as head of the High-school, as her husband is Minister of Public Instruction in the Danish Government. Besides the usual courses in summer time, Askov has in winter the extended High-school, and the pupils are instructed in foreign languages, mathematics, and physics. It was in the laboratories of this school that Professor la Cour worked at his inventions. That the school could introduce physics and mathematics in its courses was due to his influence. He was the teacher in these subjects.

Instruction is given, above all, in all those things necessary for the young previous to their going out into the world. They obtain at the schools a useful training calculated to make them good citizens.

The first High-schools in Denmark were only for men; but by-and-by the young men came to Christen Cold and complained that they could find no topics for conversation in their homes. This was very sad for them, and they asked Cold if it were not possible that their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts might be permitted to hear some of the lectures. And Cold reflected about this, and in summer time he opened the High-schools for girls (when the young men worked in the fields), and in winter time, as usual, for the young men. In the new High-schools, which were opened after this, the same system prevailed; and this has been a powerful factor towards the understanding of "Equal Rights" by men and women in Denmark. For by-and-by the pupils of the High-schools were elected by the peasants for the Parish Councils, and soon after for the House of Commons; and, finally, young men from the High-schools got seats in the Government, and some reached the position of Premier. For the last few years we have frequently had laws passed protecting the interests of women, and this may be attributed to the influence of the High-schools. At one time, fifty-three seats in the House were occupied by men from these schools; no wonder, therefore, that the attitude of the House towards women was changed!

Before finishing this little review of the High-schools, I will quote the expressions of gratitude from Mrs. Charlotte Eilersgaard to "the Mother of the High-schools, the late Fru Charlotte Schroder," the warm-hearted and bright wife of Mr. Ludvig Schroder: "If the women, who are now probably reaching political rights, could be as unselfish, as self-sacrificing and faithful as Fru Schroder, 'Votes for Women' should be a blessing for Denmark."

(Translated partly from the article of Fru Charlotte Eilersgaard in "Kvindestemmeretsbladet" and partly from lectures.)

The Religious Aspect of the Women Question.

On the first four Sundays in November, the Rev. W. S. Macgowan, D.D., will preach at St. Anne's, Soho, at 7 p.m. on "The Work and Witness of Women." Dr. Macgowan does not intend to introduce the subject of Women's Suffrage, but will aim at bringing home to the congregation that in a Christian State women's duties and rights go hand in hand. Dr. Macgowan is taking the lives of Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, Josephine Butler, and Octavia Hill as some of his subjects.

Some New Books.

ESSAYS IN REBELLION. By H. W. Nevinson. (Nisbet & Co. 6s. net.) It would be difficult to find a suitable title for Mr. Nevinson's Essays, and "Essays in Rebellion" hardly gives a just idea of their contents. There is only one kind of rebellion that expresses itself in all of them, and that is rebellion against insincerity. The writer tries to tear off masks, and he succeeds. He wants to give us a sense of proportion. His sympathies are with the down-trodden, the poorly paid, and the underfed. He is with the striker and the Suffragist. He ridicules the type of mind, unfortunately so common, that is roused to enthusiasm for liberty and justice at a safe distance, but can see nothing in a contemporary struggle for freedom.

There are occasional chapters about the experiences of a certain Mr. Clarkson, full of humour and also of pathos. Mr. Clarkson as the unruly member of a Grand Jury is inimitable; one point in that chapter will stick in the Suffragist mind. "We cannot be too cautious, gentlemen," said one juror, "in arriving at a decision in these delicate matters. The apprehension of blackmail in relation to females hangs over every living man in this country." The evidence being objected to, the Bill is thrown out.

Mr. Nevinson, who has had much experience as war correspondent in the horrors of war, has much to say against all wars of aggression, and agrees with Norman Angell about the Great Illusion. He abhors the crimes committed by adventurers in the name of Empire, and agrees with Tolstoi that the days of Empire are over. Nevertheless, we feel that the writer's ideas on war are still in the fluid stage, that they still perplex him: consequently, we come away from his book feeling some perplexity as to when war may be justifiable.

Perhaps the last essays in the book are the least interesting. The writer skims over religious and other questions of a semi-philosophical nature. He takes to moralising. When one moralises one is rarely original, and it is the originality of the other essays that charms.

To feminists the chapters on Joan of Arc and Florence Nightingale will be of particular interest. The difference between people's tone to Florence Nightingale before and after her great mission would be laughable if it weren't pathetic.

"They are impelled by vanity, and seek the notoriety of scandal," said the envious (concerning the nurses). "None of them will stand the mere labour of it for a month, if we know anything of it," said the physiologists. "They will run at the first rat," said the masculine wit. "Let them stay at home and nurse babies," cried the suburbs. Then came the horrified discussion as to whether Florence Nightingale was a Churchwoman, a Puseyite, a Unitarian, a Supralapsarian, the Scarlet Woman herself.

Then later, much later, she became "Lady of the Lamp," "Leader of the Angel Band," "Queen of the Gracious Dynasty," "Ministering Angel, thou."

One feels after reading Mr. Nevinson's Essays the reader must necessarily acquire a juster opinion of many things, and no greater tribute could be paid to any writer.

S. F. W.

PERSONALITY AND WOMANHOOD.

The title of this book arouses expectations which are perhaps hardly adequately fulfilled. It is only just beginning to be realised that the "Woman movement" is only another expression of that great change "from status to contract" which has been said to be of the essence of progress. Woman is the last to be regarded as a person; the last to begin to shake off the bonds of "status." It is probable that Christianity with its tremendous insistence on the value of personality, and its refusal (at least in the teaching of its Founder) to recognise limitation of class, race, and sex, has done more than any other social solvent to set free the personality of womanhood. This is, of course, largely in spite of the perversions and heresies of many Christians. The author of "Personality and Womanhood" has furnished the real meaning of the woman's movement with an insight and understanding which makes her book deeply interesting, especially of course to those who share her religious beliefs. Our only regret is that she has not given herself altogether to the setting forth of this aspect of the question, and left out the necessarily hasty survey of the history of the position of women which occupies so much of her space. All this has been written about before, with fuller knowledge, and at greater length. The new message would have been all the clearer for standing alone and for further development. Perhaps the author may yet do this for us.

THE DIAL. (November, 1913.)

This magazine continues to keep an interesting level in its articles, and makes a notable effort not to "condescend" to its readers, though Churchwomen. We confess to a singular disappointment, however, on reading the article, "Women and Religious Doubt," to which we turned eagerly in the hope that Church people were at last realising the extent to which women are "doubting" religious teaching formerly unquestioned by them. To our stupefaction, the article merely informs them how to overcome doubt in their male relatives!

Books Received.

A NEW CONSCIENCE AND AN ANCIENT EVIL. By Jane Addams. (Macmillan. pp. 219. 2nd edition.)
ELLEN KEY: HER LIFE AND WORK. By Louise Nystion-Hamilton. Translated by Anna E. B. Fries. Introduction by Havelock Ellis. (Putnam. pp. 187. 5s.)

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WOMENKIND: A PLAY IN ONE ACT. By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. (David Nutt. pp. 24. 6d. net.)
CINDERELINE OR THE LITTLE RED SLIPPER. By Florence Kiper. (The Dramatic Publishing Co., Chicago. pp. 27. 1s.)
TEARS AND TRIUMPH. (Dovell and Reilly. pp. 76.)
FOURTH REPORT OF THE DEPTFORD HEALTH CENTRE. (P. S. King. pp. 39. 3d. net.)
GOD-MOTHER'S STORIES. By Mrs. H. F. Hall. (David Nutt. pp. 160. 6s. net.)
LE FLUMINISSE SONS LE REGIE DE LOUIS-PHILIPPE ET EN 1848. Par Leon Abensour. Preface de M. Jules Bois. (Plon-Nourrit et Cie. pp. 337.)
STORY OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 1863-1913. By Percy Redfern. (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited. pp. 439. 3s. 6d.)
ABDUL HAMID'S DAUGHTER. By Melek Hanouns and Grace Ellison. (Methuen & Co. pp. 307. 6s.)
MY FATHER. By Estelle Stead. (Heinemann. 10s.)
ONCE OF THE ANGELS. By Evelyn Beacon. (Methuen. 6s.)
A PRIMER OF ENGLISH CITIZENSHIP. By Frederic Swann, B.A., B.Sc. (London). (Longmans, Green & Co. 1s. 6d.)
STEP CHILDREN OF NATURE. By Alexandra Watson. (Howard Latimer. 6s.)
MONTESSORI PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE. By E. P. Culverwell, M.A. (G. Bell & Sons. 3s. 6d.)
THE FUTURE OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT. By Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, with introduction by Mrs. Henry Fawcett. (G. Bell & Sons. 2s. 6d.)
STUDIES FROM AN EASTERN HOME. By Sister Nivedita. (Longmans, Green & Co. 3s. 6d.)
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Correspondence.

MADAM,—My attention has been drawn to a note in your issue of Friday, October 24th, on the newspaper report of an interview with me. The report is impressionistic in character, and the proof was not submitted to me before publication, or I should have modified it. What I did say to the reporter was that, as a matter of fact in my own experience, women admitted to professions, develop new sides to the work, which had not been followed by men. Women doctors, for instance, are doing a great deal in medical inspection and in preventive medicine, which had not been done before; girl secretaries similarly develop certain sides of secretarial work not pursued by men. All this the reporter condensed into the phrase "Side Professions," to which you very properly take exception. I am extremely anxious to see the legal profession open, and there also I feel sure that women would do work, more especially for their own sex, which at present has not been done, and this would again develop a new side to this profession. In other words, my argument was that so constantly employed in reference to politics, the woman's point of view is different.

People will think that there is just so much work to be done, and that if A takes some of it there will be less for B to do. What happens, of course, is that there is a great deal of desirable work which no one is doing, and my point was that the admission of women to the professions enlarges this mass of potential work. The point is perhaps a difficult one, and the reporter didn't get it clear.

SARA A. BURSTALL.

[We have great pleasure in printing Miss Burstall's letter, and learning that she was in fact emphasising the very point for which all Suffragists are striving—a point apparently so difficult that the average "reporter" cannot get hold of it, however clearly stated.—ED., C.C.]

THE NEED FOR CLEAR THOUGHT.

MADAM,—In the effort to be brief, one is apt to be ambiguous. I called the article of October 10th (to which my letter printed October 24th referred) "insidious," because it seemed to show an inclination, possibly unconscious, to conspire against the right of private judgment on the part of members of the N.U. Will you allow me one more brief attempt to make my position clear? First, far be it for me to object to the expression of the view that "militant tactics are wrong." It is clear that the N.U. must stand and fall by its own methods, which include the refusal to use militant tactics. But between theory and practice there is surely a gulf. Such tactics are wrong-for us. Granted. But in militancy we are face to face with extraordinary phenomena, which are possibly matter for the psychologist rather than the politician, while they are no doubt highly disconcerting to the latter, especially to those who are ostensibly working for the same end. The strength of the N.U. depends largely upon the diversity of opinion among members and the toleration with which many diverse views are received at our gatherings. I hope to be allowed therefore to remain, with others of somewhat similar views, in a sort of left wing. It is exceedingly difficult in the first place to get at the actual facts of militancy, and in the second to decide what militancy is. For example, is tax-resistance a militant action?—or heckling of speakers?—or hunger-striking? None of these actions can be called "violent," and one or other of them—under certain circumstances—might be generally approved.

In short the subject is so fraught with difficulty, and at the same time so fascinating, that, though discussion may be fatal to friendship, one is inevitably led to discuss.

FANNY JOHNSON.

[We agree with Miss Johnson that the term "militancy" is hard to define, and while some of us feel that all the forms it has taken are wrong, a larger number would probably follow Mrs. Fawcett in holding that it became indefensible when it hurt other people. It is the assumption that we have a right to terrorise, rather than convince, which appears to us to constitute the moral "wrongness" of militancy.—ED., C.C.]

MADAM,—I am much interested in Miss Johnson's courageous letter on your article, "Why are we not Militant," because, having read that article, hoping to find in it a firm ground of faith, I am, I must confess, disappointed.

It seemed to me that the tone of the article would have been very suitable to a Christian advocating Christianity, but that an organisation existing for a definite political end may and must work on a different plane. For instance, the article said (if I may quote from memory—I always give away my COMMON CAUSE): "We desire not only to put down procurers, but to do away with the spirit which makes procuring possible." May I suggest that the Suffrage is a matter of the right basis for a Government, and that what Governments have to do with is people's conduct, or rather a small part of it—and that the least subtle—not their outlook upon life? Again, I think the article said: "If we were fighting for a material end, we might use material means." I thought the vote was strictly a temporal concern, for which all justifiable material means—such as the Election Fighting Fund, for instance—were admissible, if expedient. We ought to view all our undertakings from the most spiritual standpoint we can attain, but perhaps to insist on the spiritual significance of the vote itself might be—may I say a little ridiculous?—in the eyes of present voters, and of some of ourselves.

I am not a militant, and expect never to be one, but I begin to be greatly afraid you would consider me "not sound." I can never find it in my heart to speak hardly of the militants, or call their actions crimes. It was when they came forward that we began to be taken seriously. That was not reasonable, but does the average

man go by reason? I believe John Bright said, "A great measure does not pass this House because it is just," and though the sufferings of the militants are quite irrelevant, I am not sure that the spectacle does no good. Perhaps I am now enrolling myself among those who do not believe in humanity—so cannot help humanity—by saying that the average man does not go by reason. He is no worse than the average woman. I do believe in him—but I am afraid I do not regard the Suffrage movement as primarily intended to help him—but rather us.

Do you consider that my position as a member of the N.U., like Mrs. Johnson's, is "difficult to defend or explain?" I hope not, for I should be very sorry to leave the N.U. I could not join a militant society. But I should be so glad if you could give us arguments against militancy on the (perhaps) low plane of which I have spoken.

AGNES M. CATCHPOOL.

[We believe that if our correspondent will re-read the articles referred to—in someone else's COMMON CAUSE, since we read with pleasure that she always reads her copy on—she will realise that they do not "speak hardly" of the militants. With regard to her letter, we believe that Government should not only be concerned with conduct, but with the uplifting of the whole people. If we are wrong or ridiculous, we are so in company with all reformers. If Miss Catchpool "could not join a militant society," she must surely be a "sound" member of the N.U. But we cannot supply her with arguments against the expediency of militancy, other than those which affect its morality. If it is wrong, it cannot be expedient.—ED., C.C.]

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

MADAM,—In THE COMMON CAUSE OF October 24th, I was glad to read a letter signed "Katherine C. Boswell," which is exceptional in that it is free from "savour of sentiment" and "confused thinking."

Forcible feeding is administered in cases where it is deemed advisable for the health of the patient; and so also is a rhubarb pill. I do not think that forcible feeding can be called "torture" any more than the administration of a rhubarb pill, if there is no struggling on the part of the victim. If there is struggling, the words "self-inflicted torture" would apply equally to the application of either remedy.

KATHERINE C. SCOTT.

[The same argument proves that the sufferings of all who suffer for conscience sake, from the victims of Nero to the victims of Torquemada, were merely "self-inflicted torture." In a sense, they were; but it is in a very superficial sense, surely. It is, we believe, true that it is the resistance that makes forcible feeding "torture," but it has to be remembered that the resistance is also, with militants, a matter of principle.—ED., C.C.]

ELECTION FIGHTING POLICY.

MADAM,—In the article "Our Election Fighting Policy" on page 425 of your issue of September 26th, paragraph 4 are the words "Now, we support the party which supports us!" And yet the N.U. is still proclaimed as NON-PARTY.

To the ordinary individual this is confusing, to say the least of it. NON-PARTY and yet officially supporting one of the recognised political parties!

Moreover, one is tempted to ask, as I often have done, but without having received a satisfactory answer, have the Labour party really done anything to forward the enfranchisement of women? Have they yet been put to the test, and are they, as Members of Parliament, likely to postpone, if necessary, any of their own aims in order that women may secure the vote.

How are they different from the other men (Members of Parliament) who, the writer of the article says, broke their repeated promises "In 1867, in 1884, 1912?"

HERBERT HOW.

[We regret that, owing to pressure on our space, this letter has had to be held over so long. Our answer to its question is contained in an article in this issue, "Women's Suffrage and the Labour Party." We add to it (1) that the Labour party has consistently supported any and every measure of Women's Suffrage, even when it disliked the form that measure took. Liberal and Conservative Suffragists have, with some notable exceptions, persistently refused to do this, and the wrecking of Suffrage Bills has been the result. It is in this way that members of the Labour party have proved themselves "different from the other men." (2) That we are "non-party" because we are prepared to support any and every party which supports us. It is not our fault that there is at present only one party which does so.—ED., C.C.]

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

MADAM,—It will be a surprise to many that the writer of the article on the Woman's Movement, and the Study-Circle Method made no mention of the National Home Reading Union, which originated the "Study-Circle Method," and has for twenty-five years, all over the United Kingdom organized public and private reading-circles for all classes and ages of readers, and has arranged courses of reading, including some on just such social and economic questions as the N.U.W.S.S. suggests for study this coming winter. The courses for the N.H.R.U. Reading Session, 1913-14, which begins this month, contain a course on "Some Problems of Social Relief," another on the "Peace Question," and much else that is helpful to the study of the Woman's Movement. Full particulars of the courses, magazines, book-lists, and illustrating portfolios, also how to start and run a "Circle" with introduction to reading-circles in action, may be obtained from the Secretary, N.H.R.U., 12, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C. Many of the circle-leaders and members are in other spheres active Suffragists. I am sure they will gladly help anyone to form a Circle, and learn the Study-Circle Method.

(Miss) EMILY H. SMITH.

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

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

A Truce of God.

“The matter is now before the nation; a first-rate political question for solution.”—*Letter from the Bishop of Winchester*, “The Times,” October 24th.

Suffragists of all kinds, whether Anglicans or not, rejoiced at the inclusion of “the Women's Movement” in the programme of a Church Congress. They welcome also, most gladly, the letter written by the President of the Congress to the *Times*, October 24th. In it, the Bishop of Winchester makes an earnest appeal to all of us, Anti-suffragists and Suffragists, law-abiding and militant, to observe a “truce of God” and endeavour to reach a solution of our problem in a spirit of gentleness and reason. There is, in Dr. Talbot's view, an increasing willingness on the part of most people to do this. It was done with perfect temper at the Anglican Church Congress, in spite of many warnings to the contrary, and much abuse of the man who dared to take the risk. The Free Churches, Dr. Talbot suggests, are likely to be more rather than less progressive on the subject; while “the position of eminent public men on both sides of politics, and the general aspect of the opinions of Labour” show, he believes, that this readiness is also to be found “on the larger field.”

Certainly, it is to be found among Suffragists themselves. We believe it to be a fact that Suffragists have always welcomed free discussion, and that the wish to burke it has never come from them.

In support, then, of the Bishop's belief that a more reasonable temper is showing itself on all sides, we would point out that even the Anti-suffrage speakers at the Congress, like the Anti-suffrage League and leaders outside, give to Suffragists almost the whole case. Dean Hensley Henson and Miss Soulsby at the Congress, Mrs. Humphry Ward at the head of the Anti-suffrage League, the *Times* in its admirable leading article after the “Women's day” at the Congress—all welcome “the Women's Movement” in so far as it means the desire for wider and better opportunities of service. They stop short, indeed, at the demand for the vote. But we appeal to them to consider whether such an attitude is any longer possible? Is it reasonable to admit the capacity of women to serve in all kinds of public work except one? to grant their public spirit and intelligence, their integrity and devotion, their desire and their capacity to serve their generation in public life—for all these things are demanded in local government—and then refuse to use these noble qualities also in national politics? If the vast majority of women who serve in local government are Suffragists, is it not reasonable to suppose that this is because they who are serving so well find themselves hampered by the final restriction, and that those who know what public life is are right in believing that women should be allowed to share all and not only a part of it? Is not the judgment of such women—and it is overwhelmingly in favour of Women's Suffrage—very weighty? Surely if women needed no further rights and could fulfil no further duties, these are they who should know it?

The Bishop of Winchester appeals also to the militants. So, and with equal earnestness, do we. All that has been said of the advance of public opinion, and the cause of it, may be considered a matter for private judgment. To some it seems due

to militancy; to others it seems to have been in spite of it. This does not affect the fact that the advance has been made. We all believe, whether militant or constitutional (in Dr. Talbot's words), “the arguments for the Suffrage to be overwhelming—that, given its chance, it must win.” Militants believe “they have made their contribution (needed or unneeded, justifiable or unjustifiable), which they believe to have been decisive in compelling attention.” That attention given, and willingness being shown to give it in a reasonable spirit, is it not time to give reason its chance, in the sure confidence that Suffragists have reason on their side?

We would, however, urge that it must not be only on the condition that militancy ceases that our opponents should be willing to consider a solution of our problem. Nothing that we can say on this point can be half so well said as the words of Dr. Talbot—a man speaking to men—and we therefore quote the whole paragraph from his letter:—

“We shall not (I speak for the men) come to a just judgment, nor, therefore, win back the attention and respect of those whom this matter kindles to passion, unless we recognise the bitter crop of a long and cruel sowing. What is put in as poison comes out as fever. The fever in the blood of our body politic, and particularly in those who should be its gentler part, comes from all the long and bad record, not merely of what men have done in passion or weakness, but of what they have defended as natural or condoned as inevitable. But it is not all fever. There is fervour, too, not morbid, but righteous, and generous; a desire to lift and to serve even through self-sacrifice those whom the ‘social evils,’ moral and economical, oppress. Without recognition of this, our best intended denunciations of folly and crime, however fully justified, will be ineffective.”

“What is put in as poison comes out as fever.” No truer diagnosis of the present state of health of the body politic could conceivably be made. We urge that the remedy be not denied on the irrational grounds that the fever for which it is a remedy has not yet been allayed.

One word is needed on the final paragraphs of Dr. Talbot's letter. He speaks of “a first-class measure” for Women's Suffrage; we heartily agree with him in demanding this. But we cannot see in a Referendum anything but a device calculated to add to, rather than lessen, the fever of the body politic. Whatever their views on the Referendum principle, women would deeply resent the singling-out of this one reform for treatment applied to no other. It is not fair to demand from Suffragists more than the majority in Parliament which is required for every measure of reform. Electors now know perfectly clearly whether they are electing a Suffragist or an Anti-suffragist. If they return (as they have returned) a majority pledged to Women's Suffrage, Women's Suffrage should become law. To deny this, on the ground that this question cuts across party lines, is to refuse passage to every measure that is not a party measure. Surely it is not always the worst measures to which this description applies!

With this exception then, we welcome with the greatest pleasure the Bishop's eremicon, believing with him that though what he asks for may have seemed “almost beyond hope,” yet “spiritual forces are strong, and with God's blessing even this thing may be.”

School for Mothers and Fathers.

By ALYS RUSSELL.

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

The problem of the prevention of infant mortality began to attract general attention in England about eight years ago, when Dr. Newman emphatically pointed out that though the general death-rate was decreasing, the infant mortality rate was not declining. In 1906 there was an important deputation to the Prime Minister on the subject, and the Press chronicled the experiments which were being made to reduce infant mortality, notably that of the Mayor of Huddersfield and of the Corporation of Blackburn.

In 1907 the first School for Mothers was founded in St. Pancras, and now we can record over 200 Schools for Mothers, Infant Consultations, or similar institutions.* The infant mortality has fallen to 9.5 per 1,000, 35 per thousand less than in

*Over 100 institutions are affiliated to the Association of Infant Consultations and Schools for Mothers, which is a Department of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, with Headquarters at 4, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. See their Pamphlet No. 7 on Infant Welfare Centres, just written by Mr. J. G. Gibbon, price 6d.

1911, and 30 per 1,000 below the average for the preceding ten years; and while many other factors have undoubtedly co-operated to bring about this satisfactory result, still in many districts the work of the Infant Welfare Centres has played a great part in this amelioration.

“School for Mothers” is perhaps a somewhat grandiloquent term for many of the institutions which exist, as it implies a higher degree of systematic instruction than can be attained. But it is useful as indicating that the central idea of such institutions is the instruction of the mother; to teach her how best she may perform her duties both to herself and to her baby. The essential thing is that there shall be available an expert, a doctor, or at least a nurse, who inspects the baby regularly, and from whom instruction and advice is obtained. Around this central notion many other activities cluster—home-visiting; classes in hygiene, cookery, and cutting-out; provision of dinners to expectant and nursing mothers; provident clubs, &c.—according to the number of workers and the funds available for the work. The treatment of sick babies, however, is beyond the scope of such an institution. It stands only for expert guidance; its purpose being not to cure existing ills, as hospitals and dispensaries do, but to prevent their coming into being at all.

Neither is the institution a centre for material relief, though the mothers receive something for which they do not pay, or only pay a very small sum. But the assistance they receive provides, as a rule, something which they are not accustomed to obtain for themselves, and which demands sustained effort on their part. It does not relieve them of responsibility or labour, but, on the contrary, increases both, and therefore does not degrade to dependence but spurs to higher development.

In a short article of this scope, it will only be possible to give a brief account of one School for Mothers as typical of such institutions, and I shall choose the original St. Pancras School, now established in the Hampstead Road, near the Temperance Hospital. It has a large garden, which is generally full of babies in their perambulators, in banana crate cradles, or 1s. 6d. canvas cots, and there are also groups of mothers and tiny toddlers enjoying the fresh air. Dinners are sometimes served in the garden, and knitting and sewing classes are held there on summer afternoons. A conspicuous figure is the competent nurse who takes charge every day of any babies whose mothers are busy with washing, or who are perhaps ill. She also looks after the tiny toddlers who are brought for a halfpenny dinner daily and a sleep in the open air. While the child under one year of age is the special charge of the St. Pancras School, it is now trying, like many other institutions, to take in children under school age, and keep them under observation, and so to link the infant welfare work with that of school medical inspection.

When it is too wet or too cold in the garden, the babies are tended in the nursery. In the dining-room, expectant and nursing mothers (but only when ordered by the doctor) are served with a simple and excellently cooked dinner of two courses, which costs (the food alone) 2d. and for which they pay 1½d. They come at 2 o'clock, and often after dinner, take their babies upstairs to be weighed, or leave them in the garden or nursery while they themselves attend a class. The big room upstairs is furnished with chairs and tables and cupboards, and the walls are covered with impressive pictures illustrating such wise maxims as “Feed baby by the clock,” and “Make your baby a teetotaler.” Near the fireplace is the weighing machine, where a lady doctor sits two afternoons a week and questions and advises each mother, while the little naked baby is being weighed. The baby's weight is entered on the mother's card, and the doctor comments on its clothing and habits. The Mother gains special praise when the rubber “comforter” has been abandoned, or when woolen vests with long sleeves have been substituted for cotton stays. After the weighing, the mother returns to the dining-room, and joins in the “newspaper class” until tea and biscuits are served. For this class, the mothers are urged to search the papers for notes or articles on any subject of hygiene, which they may bring to the class to be read and discussed. “What you said is quite right, Sister,” remarked one of the mothers triumphantly, “for I found it in the paper.”

Real classes in hygiene are held on Wednesday afternoons, the new mothers being given the simplest health talks by the Lady Superintendent, while a County Council Lecturer gives more advanced instruction to the mothers of longer standing. On Thursday afternoons one County Council teacher gives cookery lessons, while another conducts a class in cutting-out and mending, at which a special point is made of altering and cutting down old clothes from jumble sales.

On Monday afternoons, once a month, the Superintendent gives a little tea-party to expectant mothers, and takes

the opportunity for a quiet talk with advice as to their own health, and as to the importance of proper management of the baby on its arrival and afterwards. Great stress is laid on the importance (and the economy) of breast feeding, and indeed very few of the school babies are bottle-fed from birth, though some begin with bottles at three or six months. For these the Superintendent orders the best of milk, and the mothers pay the dairyman through her. Dried milk is supplied to the nursing mothers on the recommendation of the doctor, at the price of 13d. for a week's supply, with beneficial effects, and some of the children over one year have also had this powder given them by the mothers in soup or milk; but it is used much less for babies at St. Pancras than in many other places. The Manchester Schools, for instance, received £500 in 1912 from the sale of dried milk. At Sheffield the municipality sells a large quantity, and at Leicester, where the municipality formerly ran a milk depot at a loss, dried milk gradually displaced the specially prepared milk; and now dried milk alone is supplied, and the depot pays for itself.

In the early days of the St. Pancras School a weekly class was held for fathers, and for a time it was fairly well-attended. From ten to twenty fathers would come in, and while they had a pipe and a cup of coffee, they would listen to some distinguished medical man, who gave them a practical address on some question of hygiene. They were encouraged to ask questions, and one father said it was "a comfort to find a doctor who had time to answer all his questions." But by degrees the attendance dwindled, and latterly no energetic or tactful man worker has come forward to keep the class going, and the fathers have had to be influenced individually by the home visitors. Fathers sorely need instruction, but they regard the Infant Welfare Centres as places for women and children—not for themselves.

Very few centres have succeeded so far in dealing with this difficulty of educating the fathers, and it may be that the husband's understanding of his wife's work and difficulties will have to be cultivated at some institution other than a School for Mothers. Addresses by competent and active speakers might be arranged in connection with organisations expressly for men, such as P.S.A.s, Trade Unions, Friendly and Co-operative Societies, and the like—where advantage could be taken of the already existing corporate spirit, and a bigger stream of fathers could be influenced.

With the mothers of this country, indeed, only a slight beginning has been made. Over one million babies are born every year, and there is now no suitable teaching as to their care available for more than one tenth of their mothers, even on the most generous outside estimate of the present institutions. Where we now have many less than 500 centres we ought to have at least 5,000; but it is difficult to raise the funds for them, small as is their cost in proportion to the useful, and, indeed, absolutely necessary, work they are doing. Municipal assistance is as yet very scanty, though some Town Councils give small grants of money, and some provide rooms, or the services of municipal officers. But until women are enfranchised and can bring pressure to bear on our legislators, we can hardly look forward to the time when Schools for Mothers will take their place as an integral part of our national educational system.

CHILDREN OF THE NATION.

The annual meeting of the State Children's Association was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Earl of Lytton. This society has as its object the provision for children dependent on the State of conditions of life and upbringing resembling, as closely as possible, those of the normal child. In his opening address, the Earl of Lytton pointed out that there were last January 82,000 children dependent on the rates, of whom no fewer than 22,401 were in workhouses. In spite of all their efforts, these figures remained very much the same. At the rate of progress they were making a whole generation must elapse before they succeeded in their object. They were very far from satisfied on that particular point. It was true that some Boards of Guardians had recently made special provision for children in their workhouses. But their contention was that the children should not be in the workhouse at all. There was one encouraging circumstance. He referred to the recent draft order of the Local Government Board, which would make it impossible within a given period for Boards of Guardians to keep their healthy children beyond a certain time in the workhouses. Their object was to encourage the system of boarding-out with families.

CHILD OFFENDERS.

As to child offenders, some progress had been made in the right direction. A provision was inserted in the Children Act which enabled the boarding-out principle to be applied to these children. They welcomed the establishment of the "Little Commonwealth" which had lately been started in Dorset. That was an attempt to set up in this country the George Junior Republic as it existed in America.

Mr. Harold Baker's Seat.

The Campaign in the Accrington Division.

Mr. Baker's position on Suffrage has been severely dealt with, in the hearing of thousands of his constituents, without the slightest protest. As a matter of fact, the Lancashire textile operatives, of whom the best types are found in this prosperous working-class constituency, have far too much "horse-sense" to believe that their women-folk, who share their mill work and their trade union benefits, ought not also to share their political benefits. The men had not quite grasped their responsibility in returning an Anti-suffrage member, but this week's campaign has been received by them—not with enthusiastic exuberance, that is not the Lancashire man's way, but with a serious, contemplative earnestness which bodes ill for Mr. Baker.

An average of ten meetings per day was maintained during the week, and the resolution demanding a Government measure met with no opposition whatever. A splendid send-off was given to the campaign by an I.L.P. demonstration in the Empire Theatre at which Mr. and Mrs. Snowden spoke, on Sunday, the 19th. The theatre was packed, and the thirty I.L.P. stewards all wore the N.U. badge. On the following evening our own demonstration was held in the large Town Hall, which was well-filled, and during the week indoor meetings were held at Rishton Church, Oswaldtwistle, Baxenden, Clayton-le-Moors, Padeham, Huncoat, and Hapton; and out-door evening meetings at all these places, and dinner-hour meetings at all the mills and works all over the division, which were splendidly attended. At one dinner-hour meeting the manager of the mill came and begged us to stop five minutes before the whistle blew, because, he pathetically said, "if you keep on talking, they'll keep on standing!" An outdoor demonstration was held at the Tenement (Accrington) on Saturday afternoon, at which four members joined and sixty-three COMMON CAUSES were sold. Another successful outdoor meeting was one held in the Accrington Market Place on Friday evening.

Three Suffrage shops were opened in Rishton, Church, and Accrington. The latter has three immense windows, and Mrs. Tozer's amazingly varied and interesting display of pictures, together with the powerful arc lamps, which could be seen from a great distance, were the means of attracting large crowds. Needless to add that the crowds were not sent empty away! One woman was heard to say that she had received a dozen different "pamphlets" in the course of one day, in different parts of the town, and thousands of people must have listened to the flow of wisdom which came from the succession of speakers who mounted the chair at the door, one after the other, for hours on end. On Saturday night, a crowd numbering hundreds listened till far on into the night, and one man, who but wanted to ask a question, was immediately seized by the scruff of the neck and deposited out of range of disturbance. A large number of new members have joined during the week, and "Friends'" cards have been signed by the dozen. But the grand culmination was reached last night (Sunday), when a demonstration was held in the Empire Picture Palace. When we arrived, an hour before the time, a queue of four or five deep, kept in order by two policemen, reached right across the street, and a quarter of an hour later it reached all the way up the street (several hundred yards). There was ultimately an audience of 1,200 people, and many were turned away. There was a record collection, THE COMMON CAUSE sold out, and 162 "Friends'" cards were signed.

A workers' party was held on Saturday evening, which was attended in full force by Labour, I.L.P., and Trade Union representatives.

The Press has dealt generously with us, the local Liberal paper being specially kind in allowing me, during the two weeks previous to the campaign, to use my weekly column for the purpose of advertising the coming attack on Mr. Baker, and of explaining Suffrage support of Labour.

SOME OF OUR HELPERS.

Mr. Baker happened to be touring his constituency coincidentally with our onslaught on his stronghold. I have it on unimpeachable authority that his much-advertised meetings, to which "electors only" were invited, were greatly neglected in favour of our meetings, to which people-who-ought-to-be-electors were not shut out. There is now barely space to record the names of those who have helped us. One may (reluctantly) not even mention their individual enthusiasm and devotion.

Local Labour and Suffrage helpers have included the following:—

Councillor and Mrs. Wooler, Councillor and Mrs. Leach, Councillor and Mrs. Howson, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. and Mr. Wigglesworth, Mrs., the Misses and Mr. Whittemoss, Mrs. and Mr. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Leaver, Mrs. Williamson Lee, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Hindle, Mr. Nasmith, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Holt, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Clough, Mr. and the Misses Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Holding, Mr. and Mrs. Horabin, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Howarth, and many others.

Special speakers included: Mrs. Swanwick, Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss Thirza Potts, Miss Muriel Matters, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mrs. Mitchell, and Mrs. Hiller; Rev. W. Moll, Rev. S. Powell, Rev. S. A. Humphreys, Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Walton Newbold, MacGirk, W. C. Robinson, Egerton Wake, Albert Smith, M.P., Jordan, Bundock, and W. H. Thomas.

From the Manchester Federation came Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mrs. Senior, Mrs. D. Auguier, Mrs. Russell, Miss Hoffman, Miss Brierty, and Miss Bridson of Bolton, who brought her motor car, was an object of much interest as she drove it herself about the constituency. Other N.U. speakers and workers were Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Aldersley, Mrs. Rawle, Mrs. Townley, and Miss Ashton-Jones.

Mrs. Lees of Oldham, very kindly paid for the use of a motor car for the week, without which it would have been impossible to hold so many meetings.

Last, but not least, Mrs. Tozer, on whose heart the Accrington division is written indelibly. Her devotion to the work, not only during this particular week, but during many difficult preceding months, has been so single-hearted, so utterly selfless, that we are all instinctively ashamed of our limitations when in her vicinity.

Back of all was our powerful Manchester Federation with its organising genius at the head. When, on Sunday night, we heard Miss Darlington say that she was satisfied, a huge sigh of relief was heaved. Only those who work with her know the standard which has to be maintained to satisfy Miss Darlington. It was a week full of "crowded hours of glorious life."

WOMEN SUFFRAGE AND LABOUR.

When, on November 7th, 1911, Mr. Asquith promised the introduction of the Manhood Suffrage Bill, which, to use Mr. Lloyd George's phrase, "torpedoed the Conciliation Bill," he probably did not realise that the result of this political strategy would be to link up the two great movements of the age—the Women's Movement and the working class movement—into the great driving force, which, slowly perhaps, but none the less surely, would compel the substitution of a real democracy for the present one-sex franchise.

For many years the two movements had flowed on side by side, without realising that the motive forces of both were the same desire for self-expression, and opportunity to use their energy in the service of humanity.

A VITAL PART OF LABOUR'S DEMAND.

The Labour party had already sufficient electoral power to make the extension of the franchise rather a secondary consideration and it was difficult for them to realise that to the women, who possessed no voting power, it was a question of primary importance. The fact too that women did not ask for any alteration of the existing franchise, but only that the qualifications, whatever they might be, should apply to women as well as men, caused their demand to be looked at askance by working-men, who desired Adult Suffrage and regarded limited Suffrage bills as proof of the desire to keep the franchise in the hands of a few propertied women.

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held in May the National Union decided to support Labour candidates standing at by-elections in opposition to official Liberals, provided that they were prepared to adhere to the resolution of the Labour party conference. (This policy was afterwards extended to include support of all Labour candidates who were sound on the Suffrage question.) Since that time the N.U. has co-operated with the Labour party at five by-elections, and though the Labour candidate has not headed the poll at any of them, yet in two cases the Government candidate was kept out, and in others his majority greatly reduced.

The first occasion on which a Women's Suffrage Measure came to a division in the House of Commons after the adoption of the Election Fighting Fund policy by the National Union was on November 5th, 1912, when Mr. Snowden moved an amendment to the Home Rule Bill to enfranchise women for the Irish Parliament. The rejection was moved by Mr. Birrell and the Government Whips were put on against it. Twenty-eight Labour M.P.'s voted for it, eight abstained for various reasons, and five voted against it.

In January, 1913, came the Committee Stage of the Franchise Bill, bringing with it the opportunity for which Suffragists had worked and waited fourteen months.

DENUNCIATION OF "MACHINATIONS" AND "TRICKS."

When before the beginning of the debate on the omission of the word "male," the Speaker, in answer to a question, announced that in his opinion, any Woman Suffrage amendment, if carried, would be out of order, it was Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Henderson who demanded the substitution of a Government measure for the lost opportunity, and denounced in no uncertain terms the "machinations" and "tricks" which had been practised in the lobbies in the preceding weeks by the opponents of Women's Suffrage. Yet in place of an amendment to a Government Bill with full Governmental protection Suffragists were offered facilities for a private Member's Bill. Once again it was the action of the Labour party that put new heart into the women and encouraged them to begin the long struggle over again; for three days after the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill the annual conference of the party passed a resolution demanding a Government Measure of Women's Suffrage, and calling upon its representatives in Parliament "to oppose any Franchise Bill in which women were not included."

The members of the Labour movement who have been tardiest to come into line with the demand for Women's enfranchisement are those in the great industrial organisations, such as the Miner's Federation. It was all the greater triumph, therefore, when the Trade Union Congress, on September 6th of this year, instead of the usual formal Electoral Reform resolution, passed a resolution demanding a Government measure.

MINERS' FEDERATION DEMANDS GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

This was followed only a few weeks later by a meeting arranged by the National Union at Scarborough in connection with the annual conference of the Miners' Federation, the most powerful of all the trade unions to which the Federation sent speakers to represent it officially. The resolution, which was carried by an overwhelming majority, was "that this meeting demands a Government Measure to enfranchise women," and it was seconded by Mr. W. Brace, M.P., "on behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain." Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P., Mr. Smillie, and Mr. John Robertson also spoke strongly in favour.

But speeches and resolutions mean nothing unless they reflect the feeling of the people themselves. The co-operation between the rank and file of Labour and Suffrage workers in the country during the last year and a half has brought the two movements into touch in a way that nothing else could have done, and enabled them to understand and respect each other's point of view. Any agreement or understanding between the leaders would have been worthless that was not backed up by a real spirit of comradeship and friendship among the workers themselves.

It may be some time yet before the enfranchisement of women is an accomplished fact, but with the Labour party as a whole, and each of its constituent organisations, united in demanding a Government Measure, women will never again feel themselves in the isolated position they have hitherto held at elections, when their claim has time and again been passed over by the other political parties in favour of some more catching party cry. The Labour party has made the demand for the enfranchisement of women its own, and the time cannot be long hence when whatever party is in power must yield to the combined pressure of the Labour and Suffrage organisations and grant a long overdue measure of justice to women.

"HIAWATHA"
(Dramatised by Mrs. K. Harvey.)
DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION
of Longfellow's famous Poem "HIAWATHA,"
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, GOLDEN LANE, BARBICAN, E.C.,
On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1913, at 3 and 8 p.m.

The principal parts, including songs and North American Indian Dances, will be taken by friends who helped with the Dramatic Entertainments and Dances at the International Suffrage Fair in November, 1912.
TICKETS 4s., 2s., and 1s., all Reserved and Numbered, to be had at W. F. L., 1, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.
Nearest station to Institute, Aldersgate on Metropolitan.
The Proceeds will be given in aid of THE VOTE, the organ of the Women's Freedom League.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE
A GRAND
Meeting and Reception
will be held at the
SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
(By kind permission of Mr. Robert Courtneidge).
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, at 3 p.m.

Speakers:—Professor BICKERTON, The Rev. L. DONALDSON, Mr. J. L. HAMMOND, Mr. ROY HORNIMAN, Mr. BEN WEBSTER, Mr. FREDERICK WHELAN, Mr. ZANGWILL. Chair: MISS LENA ASHWELL.
All members of the audience are cordially invited to tea in the Foyer of the Theatre after the meeting, when the Vice-Presidents of the League, and other leading actresses will act as hostesses.
TICKETS: Boxes £2, 2s., 30s., and 15s. Stalls, 5s. (first three rows) and 3s. 6d. Grand Circle (first row) 3s. 6d. (other rows) 2s. 6d. Upper Circle 1s. 6d. All numbered and reserved. Pit (unreserved) 1s. From the A.F.L., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi.

The United Religious Woman Suffrage Societies'
NATIONAL WEEK OF PRAYER.—November 1 to 8, 1913.
In connection with the observance of the above
A UNITED PUBLIC MEETING
will be held on Thursday Nov. 6th, 1913, at 8 p.m.,
IN THE
Caxton Hall, Victoria St., Westminster.

SPEAKERS:
Miss ABADAM, Catholic W.S.S., Rev. CLAUDE HINGSLIFF, Church League for W.S.S., Rev. C. FLEMING WILLIAMS, Free Church League for W.S.S., Mrs. MARGARETTE FORD SMITH, Friends' League for W.S.S., Rev. JOSEPH HOCHMAN, Jewish League for W.S.S., Lady FRANCES BALFOUR, Scotch Churches League for W.S.S.
Admission Free.
Prior to the Meeting a Social Reception will be held from 7 to 8 p.m. Tickets may be had from any of the Religious Leagues' Secretaries, or from Mr. THOS. G. ROGERS, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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BY-ELECTIONS.

READING.
Candidates: Mr. G. P. Gooch (R); Captain Leslie Wilson (U); Mr. J. G. Butler (S); N.U. Committee Rooms, 154, King's Road. Organiser in charge, Miss Dora Mason.

The campaign in Reading is being conducted by Miss Dora Mason, M.A., who appeals earnestly for volunteers. Reading is a large town and requires many workers. Will those who are willing to help write at once to Miss Mason. The work in Reading is now in full swing; the Committee rooms being just opposite the main entrance to Huntley and Palmer's factory, there are excellent opportunities for propaganda work amongst the working-men, and in addition to these rooms a stall has now been secured in the Arcade, in the most central part of the town. This was opened on Monday, the 27th, and should be of great assistance in the work. Open-air meetings are being held in various parts of the town, and every evening outside the Committee rooms. The large Town Hall has been engaged for the evening of November 4th, when Mrs. Stanley Leathes, Mrs. Robie Uniacke, and Mr. Mirrlees will be the speakers, the Chair being taken by Councillor Edith Sutton, who has just been returned once more unopposed for the Town Council. All three candidates have been interviewed by Miss Mason, and have expressed themselves in favour of Women's Suffrage, but as none of them have given satisfactory answers to all the questions put to them by the National Union, propaganda work only is being done. Mr. Gooch, the Liberal candidate is an "old and tried friend" of Women's Suffrage, having consistently supported the various measures which have been proposed in the House of Commons. Captain Leslie Wilson favours a measure for giving votes to women holding the Municipal vote. In reply to the questions of the Anti-suffrage League he said, however, that he was prepared to wait until the question had been before the electors. Mr. Butler, the Socialist candidate, is an Adult Suffragist.

Among those working and speaking for the N.U. in Reading are Councillor Edith Sutton, Miss Turquand, Miss Hilda Jones (hon. sec.), Miss Margaret Jones, Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Violet Eustace, Miss Elias, and Miss Dora Mason.

KEIGHLEY
Candidates: Sir S. O. Buckmaster (L); Lord Lascelles (U). Possibly Mr. M. Bland (Lab). N. U. Committee Rooms, 55, Cavendish Street. Organiser in charge, Mrs. Renton.
Several halls are already engaged for meetings, and arrangements also made for a series of open-air meetings. Active propaganda will not be begun until both candidates are in the field. Sir S. O. Buckmaster is expected in the division on Tuesday and we shall open the campaign that day. Deputations to both candidates are fixed.

WEST LOTHIAN.
Candidates: Bailie Pratt (L); Mr. J. Kidd (U). N. U. Committee Rooms, Bathgate. Organiser in charge, Miss Alice Low.

Our policy at this election is propaganda; as both candidates are in favour of Women's Suffrage. Mr. Kidd (U), will, if returned to Parliament vote for a Bill to give votes to women on a property qualification only, so he requires education in democratic ideas. He is not willing that women should be enfranchised on the same terms as men. Bailie Pratt (L), has mentioned Women's Suffrage in his election address, and will, if returned to Parliament press his party to bring forward a Government measure giving votes to women. Both candidates would vote for the inclusion of a Women's Suffrage clause in a Scottish Home Rule Bill.
Miss Emily Foggo is in charge of the Bathgate district and Miss Rachel Jeffrey and Miss Muriel Craigie are assisting her. Meetings have already been held at Uphall, Blackridge, Seafield, and Bo'ness, and during the four day's campaign already accomplished, 216 COMMON CAUSE have been sold and 77 "Friends" gained. The speakers have been Dr. Inglis, Miss Pressley-Smith, Miss Lisa Gordon, Miss Florence Matheson, and Miss Foggo.

On Friday night Miss Craigie and Miss Foggo held an excellent meeting outside our Bathgate shop, and afterwards sold five dozen COMMON CAUSE at the entrance to the Corn Exchange where the Unionist candidate was addressing the electors. THE COMMON CAUSE was also in great demand at Uphall, miners pressing forward with their pennies even after we had "sold out." Miss Westwood offered a paper to a young man on his way to the mine. He had no penny but offering the best substitute in his power said "If you'll gie me a paper, I'll gie you a drink o' tea out of my can." Needless to say, he got his paper. The open-air meeting at Blackridge was splendid—thirty-six COMMON CAUSE were sold—thirty "Friends" were enrolled and the Anti Home Ruler failed to secure an audience.

Polling is fixed for November 7th, and I appeal to all friends who can spare the time to volunteer for work at the booths. From an educational point of view this election is of immense value, but the weather is cold and the distances are great. Will any friend lend us a motor car so that we may take Miss Muriel Matters and others about in comfort. Our speakers are very precious and we must save their strength in every possible way. If supporters have no car to lend will they please send a donation to help to pay for one for at least part of the time.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE.
No action with regard to the vacancy in South Lanarkshire will be taken till after the funeral of Sir Walter Menzies, but there are indications that the contest will be a three-cornered one. The Hon. William Watson was chosen some time ago as prospective candidate by the Unionists, and the Labour party are said to have decided to run as their candidate Mr. Thomas Gibb.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY, Miss C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary), Miss EMILY M. LEAF (Press), Miss EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary: MISS CROOKENDEN.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Complaints Against the Post Office.
We have again had to complain to the Post Office of the delay and non-delivery of letters. We shall be very grateful if any of our correspondents who receive no replies to their letters within a reasonable time, or who fail to receive information which is expected from headquarters, will communicate with us.

Reception Room.
The reception room is now open, but the furnishing is not yet quite complete, and we shall be very grateful for donations towards providing chairs, china, &c. Tea may be obtained at a small charge.

Sunday in Hyde Park.
Although two of the speakers went to Hyde Park on Sunday, the rain was too heavy for any meeting to be held. The speakers next week will be Mrs. Swanwick, Mrs. Richardson, and Mr. Kennedy. The meetings begin at 3 o'clock, and are held close to the Reformers' Tree.

Press Report.
Mrs. Fawcett's admirable letter to the Times, dealing with the Bishop of Winchester's letter and the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which the gist was printed fully elsewhere, notably in the Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, and The Daily Citizen, &c., on October 28th, was cut down and mutilated to such an extent as to become almost meaningless. This is only one more demonstration of the suppression of important matter and of the lamentable lack of fairness on the part of Women's Suffrage constantly shown by the chief Anti-suffrage organ of the country.

At the risk of repetition, we will once more draw attention to the effort which the New Statesman is making to reach the unconverted in relation to the Women's Movement, and the issue on November 1st of a special Supplement on the "Awakening of Women" will include articles by Mrs. Fawcett, Miss J. Harrison, Mrs. Pember Reeves, and many other well-known expert writers on such subjects "The Arrested Development of Women," "Woman and Public Administration," "The Remedy of Political Emancipation," &c. If the response to the appeal for new postal subscribers for one year is adequate, the directors intend to devote in the body of the paper greatly increased space to the Woman's Movement, and will, in addition, arrange to issue a series of special Supplements, each dealing with a subject bearing directly or indirectly on the advancement and emancipation of women, such as "The Disabilities of Women in Different Lands," "The Results of Women Suffrage in all the Countries in which it has been introduced," "The Responsibility for Children of the Mother, the Father, and the State" respectively.

Report of Literature Department.
The Women's Suffrage Diary and Handbook for 1914 is now in stock. It is a convenient pocket diary, and contains, in addition to a preface by Mrs. Fawcett, much useful information, including an address list of societies and organisations of interest to Suffragists; a list of all the societies in the N.U.W.S.S. grouped under Federations; a table of important dates in the history of the Suffrage movement; lists of members of the Cabinet, and of members of the House of Commons under their constituencies, &c.

The Diary is neatly bound in dark green cloth with red edges, and is supplied with a pocket for visiting cards; besides the special Suffrage information it has all the usual features of a pocket diary, including an Accident Insurance Coupon, and last, but not least, it has an excellent pencil. The price is 1s. net.

Societies holding Sweated Industries exhibitions should find a ready sale for a series of picture post-cards of workers in different sweated trades, which have just been issued by the Literature Department. The cards are reproduced from actual photographs of the workers taken for the National Anti-sweating League. The price of the cards is 2d. each, or 1s. net for the complete set of eight cards.

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The Education Campaign.

A SUGGESTION FOR STUDY CIRCLES. The Worcester Society has drawn up a set of outlines (called "Aids and Assignments") for the use of Study Circles. The text-book which is to be read in connection with these is "Children and the Law."

Miss M. M. Williams, Hon. Sec. (19, Droitwich Road, Worcester), will be pleased to forward these "outlines" to any Society applying to her, for 2s., post free.

Miss Williams also suggests that those who are forming Study Circles should notify the fact either at Headquarters or to their Federation secretary, so that an interchange of text-books could be arranged and expense saved. This seems an excellent idea, as doubtless many more would join if they had not to buy the books.

That the "campaign" is needed will be admitted by all who hear that Miss Margaret McMillan complained of the list of books originally given in THE COMMON CAUSE as "out of date." Urged to send us a better one, she replied: "How can I, when there is no material?"

To Common Cause Correspondents.

The Editor is anxious to meet all those COMMON CAUSE Correspondents who will be in Newcastle for the Council on November 6th. She would be greatly obliged if they could keep themselves free in the evening, after the Council has risen, and before the reception which takes place later. An announcement will be made from the platform as to place and time of meeting. In view of new arrangements made, and to be made, in connection with the paper, it will be a great kindness if all who can will attend.

Treasurer's Notes.

The financial year of the National Union comes to an end on October 31st, and we shall soon be able to publish a complete review of the Funds that have been handled at Headquarters during the past twelve months. All that we can say for certain, at present, is that this year women have again surpassed all previous records; they have raised still higher their already high standards of generosity and devotion, and have given larger sums of money for Suffrage work than have ever been given in the history of our movement. In proof of this statement it is only necessary to mention that the money collected at the Albert Hall demonstration last November, together with the Pilgrimage collection, only eight months later, amounted to £14,000.

The result has been that our movement has spread with unprecedented rapidity in all directions, and that the demand for the enfranchisement of women becomes deeper, stronger, more insistent, and more universal with every day that passes. Nowhere, except in the House of Commons, has our progress been checked, and the public is beginning to be impatient and suspicious of even the most plausible excuses and subterfuges which politicians offer for their continued "shuffling and delay."

The outstanding proofs of the growth and development of the Suffrage movement are (1) the increase in the number of our societies, (2) the thousands of new members who have joined the Union, and the many thousands besides who have been enrolled as "Friends," (3) the impression produced by the Pilgrimage in July, and (4) lastly, but not the least important, the magnificent resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress held at Manchester in September.

During the Pilgrimage alone, over 320 persons who had never before contributed to our Funds at Headquarters, sent us donations.

Another satisfactory feature is the increasing number of women who promise us definite periodical sums to be paid in the course of the year, and so assure us of a minimum income on

which we can rely, and which constitutes a secure foundation upon which our work can be built up. Thus we commence the new financial year with a promise from Miss Philippa Fawcett of £300, to be paid in monthly instalments throughout the year. Miss Fawcett made us a similar offer a year ago, the only difference being that the contributions promised for this year are on a still more generous scale than the last. Then, among other promises, it will be remembered, there is one for £1,000, which is to be paid during the next three years; there is Miss Hovey's promise, made in connection with the Pilgrimage, of £100 a year for three years; there is the friend who puts by one shilling every month, and the teacher who gives us annually one-tenth of her income, and all the countless others one could name who spend their time and give their labour, taxing themselves to the uttermost in order to be able to help our cause. Our daily post never fails to bring some record of the intensity and the unselfishness with which Suffragists are determined to pursue their ends.

HELENA AUERBACH.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with columns for 'Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1912' and 'Received October 7th to 27th'. Total: 5,546 3 8.

Subscriptions.

Table listing various subscriptions from individuals and societies, including Peterborough W.S.S., Driffield W.S.S., King's Sutton W.S.S., etc.

Affiliation Fees.

Table listing affiliation fees from various societies, including Peterborough W.S.S., Driffield W.S.S., King's Sutton W.S.S., etc.

Subscriptions to Information Bureau.

Table listing subscriptions to the Information Bureau from various societies, including Rochdale W.S.S., Brighton and Hove W.S.S., etc.

Donations.

Table listing donations from individuals, including Mrs. Powell, Mrs. M. S. Gibb, Mrs. Lowes.

Election Fighting Fund.

Table listing contributions to the Election Fighting Fund, including Southport W.S.S., Miss F. E. Goodey, etc.

Election Fighting Fund. Special Autumn Campaign.

Table listing contributions to the Special Autumn Campaign, including Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss F. M. Kirby, etc.

SPECIAL AUTUMN CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

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

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

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Special Offerings.

Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

Large table listing special offerings and pilgrimages from various societies and individuals, including Warrington W.S.S., Letchworth W.S.S., Surrey, Sussex, and Hants., etc.

'Here's a Christmas Present' Real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs direct from Ireland. Hutton's, Larne, Ireland.

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NOTE FOR DELEGATES IN NEWCASTLE. There have been many applications for names of hotels in Newcastle, and those delegates who do not wish for hospitality may find the following list useful: Hotel and Address. Bed & Breakfast. The Grand Hotel, Barras Bridge, Newcastle 6s. 6d.

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Scotland.

OCTOBER 31.
Glasgow—Annual Meeting—Charing Cross Hall
Pollokshaws—Co-operative Women's Guild—Co-operative Hall—Main Street, Pollokshaws—Speaker, Miss Lucy Shakespeare 7.30
Edinburgh—Public Meeting, 40, Shandwick Place—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters—Subject, "Delinquent Children" 4.30
Public Meeting—Winchburgh School—Speakers, Miss Alice Low and Miss Florence Matheson—Chair, Mr. Sam Foster 7.0

NOVEMBER 1.
Leith—Sale—Great Junction Street U. F. Church Hall, Bonnington Road—To be opened at noon by Miss Muriel Matters
Edinburgh—Public Meeting—Meetings—Mrs. Nicholson, East Claremont Street—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters—Chair, Miss Lisa M. Gordon 3.0-8.0
Open-air Meeting—Bathgate—Speakers, Miss Alice Low and Miss Emily Foggo 3.0
Perth—North Church Hall—Jumble Sale 2.0

NOVEMBER 3.
Edinburgh—Public Meeting—Armadale Public Hall—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters and Miss Alice Low 8.0
Leith—Public Meeting—Wilson's Hall, Hope Street—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters 3.0
Edinburgh—Public Meeting—Bathgate Co-operative Hall—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters and Miss Alice Low 3.0

NOVEMBER 5.
Bonness—Public Meeting—Masonic Hall—Speakers, Miss Muriel Matters and Miss Pressley-Smith—Chair, Councillor Livingstone
Broxburn—Public Meeting—The Institute—Speakers, Miss Muriel Matters and Dr. Elsie Inglis

NOVEMBER 7.
Leven—St. Margaret's Hall—Dr. Malcolm McNeil, on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement."

The Lady Betty Balfour's Tour.

(From a Correspondent.)
We had a series of very successful meetings during the week Lady Betty Balfour kindly gave to the West Riding. The campaign opened at Wetherby, one of the principal polling places in the Barkston Ash (Mr. Lane-Fox's) division. The Town Hall was packed with people, who listened very attentively. We were fortunate in having as Chairman Mr. E. H. Foster, the prospective Liberal candidate for the division, and altogether an exceedingly successful effect produced by the first indoor meeting ever held by the N.U. in Wetherby.
The following night Lady Betty Balfour spoke at Doncaster, when the speaker, who presided, Miss I. O. Ford was to have spoken at this meeting, but was ill and unable to go, to the great disappointment of everyone who heard her speak in Doncaster in the spring. Miss Melite, at a moment's notice, took her place, and the meeting, which was a very large one, resulted in a substantial increase of membership, a good collection, and the sale of many dozen COMMON CAUSE.
The Keighley Society arranged a drawing-room meeting, at which Lady Betty and Miss I. O. Ford spoke. New members joined, and a collection of 25 lbs. was taken.
The other meetings during the week will be reported by the various Societies. We are immensely grateful to Lady Betty Balfour for so generously giving up so much time to us. Her visit resulted in over sixty new members being enrolled, to say nothing of very handsome collections. We can assure her of a very warm welcome when next she comes to the West Riding. Yorkshire people are said to be very non-committal, but Lady Betty certainly induced them to commit themselves openly to the support of the Cause.

News from Other Societies.

The Church League.
A special service will be held at St. Paul's, Harrow Road, on All Saints' Day, November 1st, at 3 p.m. The preacher will be the Rev. Egerton Swann.

Dramatic Version of "Hiawatha." Women's Freedom League.
A dramatic version of "Hiawatha" (by Mrs. Kate Harvey) will be given in the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, Barbican, E.C. (two minutes' walk from Aldersgate Street Station, Metropolitan line), Tuesday, November 4th, at 3 p.m. The principal parts, including songs and North American Indian dances, will be taken by friends who helped with the dramatic entertainments and dances at the International Suffrage Fair, in November, 1912.

The scenes will be connected by recitations, which will be illustrated by moving tableaux. The music, by a member of the cast, is unique, being hummed. There will be no instrumental accompaniment, except drums, to accentuate the time. The dresses are very beautiful, and these and all accessories have been made as accurate as possible, to ensure the correct atmosphere. Tickets can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 4s., 2s., and 1s. each.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

Drawing-room meeting are being held now in the interval between this year's sales and next. Mrs. Wallis, of Woodcot Grove Road, Coulsdon, kindly

Our Supporters.

We have received charming catalogues from some of our supporters, and are sure that they will be of interest to our readers.
Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Anderson, 37, Queen Victoria Street, announce a stock-taking sale, opening on November 3rd and continuing throughout the month. They state that it will be the largest sale they have ever held. Waterproofs, oilskins, rubber goods, and sporting requisites will be sold at a great reduction.

Jaeger's prettily illustrated catalogue of pure wool underclothing for children is full of special interest to mothers, and his book on "Health Culture," dealing with the effect of underclothing on health, can be had post free on application (126, Regent Street); also an illustrated catalogue of knitted coats (charming golfing set, 25s. 6d.); and a list of undergarments of various kinds, of which a speciality this season is a light weight, very fine ribbed, white combination (11s. 6d.—15s.).

Messrs. William Owen, Westbourne Grove, W., are showing a magnificent stock of fur stoles, muffs, and coats manufactured from selected skins of the finest quality.

Messrs. Swan & Edgar, Regent Street and Piccadilly, have issued a booklet entitled "How to Dress with Good Taste," showing designs of garments and toilet accessories of every description. This should be very useful to ladies who are not able to pay a personal visit to the West-End shops.

Messrs. Debenham & Freebody call our attention to the fact that the carriage wrap worn by H.R.H. the Princess Arthur of Connaught on her return from the wedding ceremony was made by their firm. It was a beautifully fashioned garment in white brocade on a satin ground, the design being of embossed velvet.

gave her room on Tuesday, October 21st, and Mrs. Edwards, Hamnall Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, gave hers on the Southend Branch on Wednesday. On both occasions the speaker was Mrs. Kington Parkes, and new members were obtained for the League.
We wish to call special attention to Miss Katherine Raleigh's lecture, "The Worship of Athens," to be given in the Caxton Hall (Room 18), on Monday, November 10th. Miss Raleigh is a lecturer on Greek art and mythology, and is also a persistent tax-resister, having resisted her taxes six times. As a further proof of her belief in this form of protest, she is kindly giving the whole proceeds of the lecture to the funds of the League. We can guarantee that the lecture will be of the greatest interest, and that the specially prepared lantern slides will add to the attractiveness. For full particulars please apply to the offices of the League.

Items of Interest.

Women Lawyers in a Suffrage State.
On Saturday next a firm of women lawyers—Kelley, Sellers & Clark, solicitors—will open in Chicago, being, as far as we can ascertain, the first women to start business as lawyers in that city.

Another Woman Radium Expert.
Miss Ellen Geddish, an expert in the study of radium, has been awarded one of the fellowships for study in America, given by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. She has chosen to go to Yale, though both Harvard and John Hopkins invited her to study there. Miss Geddish worked with Madame Curie for five years.

The Late Miss Gaskell.
Miss Margaret Gaskell, daughter of Mrs. Gaskell, author of *Mary Barton* and *Cranford*, died last Sunday at her residence in Manchester. She will be greatly missed by the circle of friends who found her home a centre of culture, and by the various institutions in which she took a kindly interest. An appreciative notice appearing in the *Manchester Guardian* of October 27th, says: "In her, as in the house where she spent almost her whole life, there lived on into the Twentieth Century a trace of what was most gifted and radiant in the middle of the Nineteenth. She had grown up in the morning of her mother's fame; she had learnt drawing from Ruskin—and to good purpose, for she was an amateur artist of considerable accomplishment. Thackeray's daughters were friends of her girlhood; she had climbed in the Alps with Leslie Stephen and the Winkworths in the early years of mountaineering, and, with her sister Julia, had made the first crossing by a woman of the Mont Blanc range; in Paris she had met the wittiest of French people at the house of Mme. Mohl; at Rome she had been, with her mother, the guest of W. W. Story when the English colony at Rome was what is shown in *The Neucomes*."

An Irish Woman Writer.

We regret to announce the death last week of the well-known as a writer of Irish tales. Miss Lawless was keenly interested in natural history, and in her youth contributed articles to have been her friendship with Mrs. Oliphant which inspired her to attempt fiction. Her first novel *Humish*—a story of Irish peasant life—did not appear till she was forty-one years of age. It was not received with as much favour in Ireland as in England, where it was widely read. Other novels which were very successful in this country were *Granita*, another tale of Irish life—and an historical novel *With Essex in Ireland*. In addition to her novels, Miss Lawless wrote the volume *The Ireland of the Nations Series*, a life of Maria Edgeworth in the *Englishmen of Letters Series*, and several articles on gardening.

Increase of the Marriage Rate.

It is frequently stated that the women's suffrage movement is leading to the decline of marriage. The latest available statistics do not, however, bear out this assertion. As many of our readers will have seen in the daily papers, marriage has been increasing in England lately, and we learn that in California—where women have been enfranchised for about a year—the marriage rate has also increased.

Physical Improvement of Women.

In a lecture on "The National Importance of Women's Health," Dr. A. J. Schiele said that women were improving physically, and attributed the improvement largely to the fact that they were developing their bodies by means of games and outdoor pursuits, especially cycling. The development of sports among women was of value to the race. Woman's body was more valuable than man's, for men no longer earned their living by their muscles, while the bodies of women, as mothers of the race, must always be of infinitely more value. Nature would only make girls out of good material, while boys could be made out of anything. During the siege of Paris the births were nearly all of boys.
Other lectures which are to be given at the Institute of Hygiene on the health of women will be "The Health and Development of Girls," by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser; "Woman's Physical Energy," by Dr. Mary Scharlieb; "The Nervous Factor in Woman's Health," by Dr. T. Clape Shaw, and "Strains in Woman's Life," by Dr. R. Murray Leslie.

"Eurythmics."

An interesting feature of the show day given last Saturday at Haberdashers' Aske's Girls' School at Acton was a demonstration of Eurythmics—a new system of rhythmic movements invented by M. Jacques Dalcroze. The purpose of this system is to give, side by side with the inculcation of the appreciation of music, the power of physical self-control and mental concentration, and both these attributes were plainly visible in Saturday's demonstration. Resembling, in certain respects, both dance and physical drill, Eurythmics may, perhaps, be best described as "music in movement." It should form a valuable addition to school curricula, especially for girls who are not strong enough for outdoor games, as it is more interesting than ordinary drill and has certain advantages, from the point of view of physical exercise, over dancing.

The Children's Theatre.

Last Saturday the first public tea on behalf of the Children's Theatre, was opened by Miss Lena Ashwell. The managers, Mrs. Percy Deamer and Miss Netta Syrett, propose to include in their repertoire not only fairy plays and plays of a sentimental order, but also plays of the everyday life of nursery and school-room, which will aim at interesting the children themselves rather than their elders. It is intended to open the season on December 29th, and to give daily matinees of two sets of plays, which will be presented ultimately during the Christmas holidays.

Cookery Exhibition.

The Cookery and Food Exhibition was opened on Thursday by Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square. Here may be seen many illustrations of the way in which simple material may be turned into appetising and nourishing fare. Demonstrations in fruit and vegetable preserving and invalid cookery are also given.

The Women's Industrial Council.

Not the least important branch of the admirable work carried out by the Women's Industrial Council is the educational scheme. Excellent lecturers give their services on behalf of the Council, and the Lecture List for 1913-14 covers practically the whole field of Social Science, English Economic History, Child Welfare, and Women's Legal, Political and Economic position. Anyone wishing to take advantage of these lectures (their value especially in connection with the N.U.W.S.S. Child Welfare Campaign, will be obvious) should write for a lecture list to the Secretary, Miss Myra Papworth, M.A., 7, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. It will be noticed that a number of the list are asked to read the Rules carefully, a request with which secretaries of Suffrage Societies will doubtless comply with much silent sympathy.

Dr. Marie Stopes.

Dr. Marie Stopes has been appointed Professor of the lectureship in paleobotany recently established at the University of London.

The Best Friends of Draper Shops

The best friends of draper shops are common soaps, and the women who scrub and rub with them.

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Coming Events.

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

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—NATIONAL WEEK OF PRAYER: Church League Service, Wednesday, November 5th, 3.30 p.m., St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheap-side, E.C. Preacher, the Rector, Rev. Canon J. H. B. Masterman.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W., November 5th, 8.30 p.m. Discussion, Miss Mabel Atkinson, "The Cure of Poverty," Dr. C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc., M.I.E.E. Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hochman.

JEWISH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C., November 10th, 8.30 p.m. Miss Maude Royden, "The Economic Status of Women." Chair, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W., Tuesday, November 4th, 3.30 p.m. National Political League. Speaker, Miss Margaret Milne Farquharson, M.A. Chair, Miss M. A. Broadhurst, M.A. Subject: "That Woman is Morally, Mentally, and Physically Equal to Man."

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN CLERKS AND SECRETARIES.—PLEASURE CONFERENCE, Saturday, November 1st, Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, W.C., 2 to 6.30 p.m. Two one-act Plays, "The Iron Law" by Ruth Young, and "A Trial Trip" by Eleanor Fitzgerald, will be performed. Admission 1s.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.—Lecture, "The Worship of Athens," by Miss Katherine Raleigh, Caxton Hall (Room 18), Monday, November 10th, 8.15 p.m. Chair, Mrs. Marie C. Stopes, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., &c. Tickets: Reserved 2s., unreserved 1s., can be obtained from Miss G. Eaton, 3, Gloucester Walk, Kensington; Mrs. Fasken, 21, Inverna Court, Kensington; Mrs. Hicks, 33, Downside Crescent, Hampstead; and the Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.—Tuesday, November 4th, "Hiawatha," Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, Barbican, E.C., at 3 and 8 p.m. Tickets from Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, W.C.

JEWISH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

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Nov. 3rd, at 8.30 p.m. LYON BLEASE, Esq., "The History of the Woman's Movement." Chair, Herbert Jacobs, Esq.
Nov. 10th, at 8.30 p.m. Miss MAUDE ROYDEN, "The Economic Status of Women." Chair, The Hon. Mrs. Franklin.
Nov. 17th, at 8.30 p.m. CECIL CHAPMAN, Esq., "The Legal Aspect of Woman Suffrage." Chair, A. M. Langdon, Esq., K.C.
Nov. 24th, at 8.30 p.m. CAMERON GRANT, Esq., "The Moral Aspect of Woman Suffrage." Chair, Mrs. C. A. V. Conybeare.
Dec. 1st, at 8.30 p.m. Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE, "Women in Local Government." Chair, Miss Ida Samuel.
Dec. 8th, at 8.30 p.m. Mrs. MERIVALE MAYER, "Woman suffrage in other lands." Chair, Mrs. Auerbach.

Admission free by ticket only. Reserved seats, 1s. Full course, 5s. Please apply for tickets for free or reserved seats to Miss Mildred Marsden, 82, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W. Open to all Suffragists.

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PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

LOST.

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

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

RECRUITING.—Two-Act Suffrage Comedy 7d. post free.—"Hollies," Branstone Road, Burton-on-Trent.

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