"THE COMMON CAUSE," MARCH 10, 1910.

The Common Cause. The Organ of the Women's Movement for Reform.

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ONE PENNY.

The News of the Week.

The Game of Politics.

There has been considerable shifting and manœuvring for position during the past week among politicians; rumour is busy, and every other man can tell you the exact nature of the political situation, how it is the King, or Mr. Asquith, or Sir Edward Grey, or Mr. Redmond, who holds the key of the position. One thing emerges quite certain — there will be no Reform Bill of any sort before the

of any sort before the Dissolution, and there will be a Dissolution soon. How soon soon. How soon nobody can tell, but we must be prepared for one in June, and our policy must be clear and telling, and one to command the enthusiasm of our workers and the respect of politicians. We have heard that a prominent politician has said that our voters' petition made "no effect in the House." We do not believe this is true believe this is true, but we should say, if it were true, "so much the worse for the House." It has had a considerable effect on the voters, and a still greater effect on the women who worked it. What they have learnt they will not forget, and they will put their know-ledge to good use.

Mr. Geoffrey Howard.

Howard. It is always a some- Photo. by Lafayette. THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR. what doubtful joy to what doubtful joy to THE LADY FRA hear of any former friend to the Suffrage taking an official position, for it generally means the subor-dinating of the justice of our claim to the exigencies of the official position. Therefore our feelings are mixed when we hear that Mr. Geoffrey Howard has been appointed to be the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid). We fear Mr. Howard will prove to be like the Young Lady of Bira of Riga.

New Peers.

Other honours for which, for other reasons, we can hardly feel much enthusiasm, are the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Gladstone, of forcible-feeding-fame, and Mr. Ivor Guest, a founder of the Anti-Suffrage League; yet, on second thoughts, perhaps, no two men have really

done more for the suffrage movement-Mr. Gladstone by making the martyrs, whose blood and tears water every great cause, and Mr. Guest, by compelling our friends the enemy to come out into the open and show their poverty.

Suffragist Members.

It seems almost impossible to arrive at any consensus on the number of Members who can be taken as definitely favourable to our cause in the House. We may take it that there are far more

Members who are really concerned to get the question settled than there ever have been before. We note that Mr. Pethick Lawrence puts the number of those in favour of "the simple removal of the sex barrier" at 446; this is the highest we have Members who are is the highest we have seen. Another esti-mate gave 440 definitely favourable and 70 definitely opposed, which leaves 160 unknown quantities. The National Union is prepared to vouch for 342 favourable, but of course this does not mean that there are not many more who might vote the right vay when it came to the point.

The Council

Meeting. On March 19th the delegates from the Societies must be prepared for an arduous day. They have to hammer out on that day a scheme for perfecting their machine, which has worked with the enormous

very well so far, but which, with the enormous increase in numbers and business, now needs readjustment. In 1907 there were 33 Societies within the Union; there are now over 120, and some of these (like London and Manchester) contain a large number of subsidiary societies, making something like 180 organiza-tions affiliated in one way or another to the Union. This subandid maching must now he streagethered and stimu. splendid machine must now be strengthened and stimu-lated into a fighting force, able to initiate and prosecute a true forward policy. The spirit and the workers are there; we must find the best way to use them.

Women in Education.

At a recent branch meeting of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor Sadler, president of the Guild, in opening the proceedings, said: "The vast



majority of the members of the teaching profession were women. But women at present had comparatively little direct influence in local administration and no direct voice in law-making. Women's work in education, women's interest in educational policy and in the social legislation which was ever more closely associated with it, seemed to him to be one of the strongest reasons for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, and for their being given a larger share in the administration of public education, both as members of local public and as officers on the permanent staffs of the central and local authorities for education.

The Twelve Pound Look.

Mr. Barrie's "brilliant little trifle" has a core of truth in it, which is not the truth found by the super-cilious "Times." It is not specially calculated to please "the vast army of ladies who are now engaged in pointing out the superiority of their sex over the other "—whoever they may be, -but it is calculated to enforce the lesson that if you attempt to freeze women into matrimony, they will, when they thaw, tend to leak out of it again, in thought if not in deed. Marriage as a trade will gradually become discredited, as other trades open up to women, and we shall see it take its rightful place as a communion

Voting by Proxy.

A correspondent writes: The Emperor of Austria has given the suffrage in Bosnia to women landowners and women who pay a certain proportion of taxes, but to exercise the suffrage, the women must appeal for male proxies. This, I fancy, was the mediaval idea of female ntation, and it was a struggle between the idea of the Roman lawyer that a woman should have no public functions, and of the feudal conception that all property owners were peers and had a legal right to determine questions of taxation.

London County Council.

Of the five women candidates two were successful. They were :- Miss H. Adler (Progressive), in Hackney Central, and Miss Susan Lawrence (Municipal Reformer), in West Marylebone. Both are members of the Education Com-This is not the first time ladies have been elected, but it is the first time they have been qualified to hold seats. In North Kensington 2,724 votes were cast for Dr. Ethel Bentham.

University Women and the Poor Law.

The Sheffield branch of the Federation of University women has now over sixty members. In pursuance of one of its chief aims, that of promoting the active interest of women in the work of public bodies, the branch decided at a recent meeting to nominate Mrs. J. Skelton Cold for the forthcoming election of the Ecclesall Board of Guardians, in place of Dr. Maud Cavanah, who will not offer herself for re-election. Mrs. Cole's is a strictly non-party candidature, and the honorary secretaries of the Sheffield branch of the Federation of University Women (Mrs. J. A. Green, of 389, Glossop Road, and Miss Musson, of 29, Beech Hill Road) will be glad to receive offers of help in canvassing the Broomhall Ward, from any who would wish to promote the return of a woman to the Ecclesall Board.

Mr. Belloc's Mind.

Our readers will remember that Mr Belloc MP having stated that the agitation for Women's Suffrage grossly immoral " was challenged to explain and to debate. He agreed to debate, but with a man only and in the presence of men only. Naturally, it is not very easy to get a man who will agree to these very queer conditions, for most men, happily, are of too robust a nature to enjoy anything so exotic. Still, we hope that a really good man champion will arise, since the women are refused a fair and open answer from their traducer.

It is not the women only, however, whom Mr. Belloc has so misrepresented; he said of his own constituents that the men of South Salford would, in the event of women being given the vote, forcibly prevent them fro exercising it. This astounding Representative of the People knows as little of the men he professes to represent as of the women he is content to leave unrepresented, for in South Salford the men are friendly and sympathetic to the Suffragists. He appears to have written to Miss Manning that "every passing day makes the subject less and less savoury, and less and less suitable for public dis-cussion," and further, that "it is not pleasant for a man to discuss matters of this kind with women." It would be interesting to look into Mr. Belloc's mind and see what is there which makes the subject so "unsavoury. Will no man feel the gentleman's bumps?

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"I'll larn ye to be a Woman!"

At a meeting of the Council of the Assistant Masters' Association recently, some curious side-lights were thrown on trade unionism as practised by men against women. The resolution submitted was a doublebarrelled one, stating first that women teachers should not be employed in secondary schools for boys, and, secondly, that if they were employed they should receive the same wages as men. If only they would have kept to the second part they would have had justice as well as worldly wisdom on their side; for if women really were worse teachers than men (as some speakers main-tained), they would not be employed in preference to men at the same salary.

But the usual confusion of interests and principles prevailed. One man said that "in the interests of the country the earning of the livelihood should rest upon the man." This sort of theoretical maintenance is not much comfort to the material woman, who must eat to live. Another teacher said "it was not their pusiness to fight the battle for women in those schools; they would be quite capable of doing that themselves. This chivalrous gentleman proposes to substitute fighting the women. Another speaker maintained that women's wages must be lower than men's because men supposed to maintain wives and families. were have heard this before, and it always seems to us extraordinary that men cannot see that if women are paid less than men they will under-cut men-men cannot have it both ways. If they are "supposed to main-tain" women, they should be compelled to attempt it. They would soon find out that it was impossible, and then we should hear no more of such unfounded "suppositions.

Eventually the resolution which was passed, ran as follows:--"That this Council is of opinion that the employment of women in secondary schools for boys, other than in preparatory departments, is likely to be detrimental to the best interests of education," and the seconder cynically remarked that " Preparatory departments only attracted poorly qualified men, and women might fill posts in them better than men." That is to say, by keeping women out of all well-paid posts, you force highly-qualified women, who have gone through an arduous and costly training, to accept low pay. Who shall say now that men do not consider the best interests

Lest we should be misunderstood, we hasten to say that we believe in getting the best teachers of either sex to teach both boys and girls, and in giving them equal pay for equal work. We believe in co-education of the sexes, in a mixed staff of men and women, and in inspection by women as well as by men.

Our Portrait.

The Lady Frances Balfour, whose portrait we publish this week, is one of two women now sitting on the Divorce Commission. She is a daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Argyll, and the wife of Colonel Eustace Balfour. She is President of the London Society, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union

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abroad for

12 MONTHS 6 6 LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to The Editor, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited. CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE that this paper goes to press on Tuesday. The latest news, notices, and reports should, therefore, reach the Editor by first post on Monday. The Editor reminds correspondents, however, that the work is made much easier if news is sent in as long before-hand as possible. Monday is only mentioned as the last possible day, not as the one upon which all news should arrive.

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally, they should write to the Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be coupled. be supplied.

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The Equal Standard.

The present state of the divorce law in England is one of the best examples of the relative importance attached by law to person and to property. It is a commonplace in the mouths of those who defend the present inequality in the law, that this inequality is due to the more serious consequences of a woman's infidelity compared with those of a man's. As Johnson had it, " confusion of progeny might occur, and a man might not only have to support another man's children, but where there was property, it might actually be inherited by them. The avoidance of such confusion is the ground for the dissolution of the civil contract, and in so far as the contract is civil there is much to be said for such dissolution. But, because precisely the same difficulty cannot arise as a consequen the husband's infidelity, are there no reasons, rooted in human nature—in considerations of morality and happiness and of the welfare of the race-which make for an equal standard? The civil law is not much concerned with norality, with happiness, or with health and eugenics. It is concerned mainly with property. But is this well? Would it not be better if the law followed the moral sense of the nation a little more closely? And is it not obvious that in this matter the moral sense of women and the point of view of women has necessarily been different from that of men, and that until it also is taken into account we shall not make much progress? It has been, so far, one of the most encouraging features of the commission now sitting that great lawyers and judges have been found to express a more humane view of the marital relation.

But take the average "plain man's" view of the relation, so well expressed by Mr. Justice Bigham : that a man's temptations are greater than a woman's; that his lapses have not the same moral significance because he may continue all the time to " love and esteem " his wife; that a wise wife will overlook her husband's lapses.

Concerning a man's greater temptations there are many truths to be uttered, and their place is not here; but one of those most to be borne in mind is that in all temptations which are the result of the assaults of the

THE COMMON CAUSE.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday. THE PAPER WILL BE POSTED to any address in England or abroad for the following prepaid payments: and irresistible. If the transgression, when it is spoken of, is invested by some with the romance of a great sin and is treated by others as a sign of manliness; if the njury to unborn generations is scarcely named, or indeed known, and the degradation of womanhood regarded as of small account, the sanctions for the moral law are weak indeed, and the obsession prevails. In far too many preachments to men and boys on " purity " it is assumed and even suggested that the temptation is something quite remarkable, which requires great concentration of mind and will to avoid. A far healthier and more rational line of warning, where warning is needed, would be to show vice in its bare squalor and ugliness and cruelty, while in the main a frank and sane explanation to boys and girls of the functions of sex, the habit of reverence and cleanness from babyhood up, and the provision of ample occupation and interest would clear the air of this enervating miasma and blow away the notion that youths are mysteriously assailed by "temptations " upon which they concentrate their thoughts and energies, ostensibly to fight them, but actually very often to give them a diseased importance.

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It is curious to compare the very generally accepted view of the greater temptations which a man undergoes with the fact that to many women their bodies are the commodity which they possess for which they can command a price to live by. Mrs. Tennant spoke of the tyranny of the tallyman, who gets a working woman into his clutches and makes her yielding the price of knocking off part of her debt; and in factory life we have come across many instances of the vile tyranny of foremen or employers over girls with little power to resist even when they wish. And there are other circumstances, too, in which a married woman may be placed in dire temptation, and those who are so anxious to prohibit the wellpaid, well-inspected, recognized work of married women never look down into that dark pit.

Now comes the question of the greater moral signifi-cance of a woman's lapse. Mr. Justice Bigham said a man might be unfaithful to his wife and yet continue to love and esteem " her, and that this was not possible to a woman. We are inclined to think that there is some truth in this, but to our way of thinking it implies an immensely lower standard of morality in the man, since he can so divorce flesh and spirit as to make sexual relations entirely independent of love and thereby degrade himself, his wife (whom he "loves and esteems" the partner in his transgression. Women are supposed and expected to be more delicate and modest and fastidious than men, yet a "wise wife " will deaden her sensibility to this outrage; more, she will deaden her sense, haunting and accusing, of that other woman; the other woman is a convenience, she doesn't count; wise wife will ignore her, and by and bye all will be as before and the man will return to his wife with renewed "love and esteem" for her wisdom in overlooking the other woman. Men flatter themselves that their moral fibre is not weakened by such excursions; that the subterfuges and falsenesses make no marks. Women have been brought up to think those other women a necessity: if this is so, then women must think of them; they can no longer forget them; they must make a place in the world for them, and if necessity calls for them the place must be an honourable one. Women can no longer purchase peace at such a price.

The confusion in people's minds on these questions makes it possible for them not to see how low they place the woman. To the average conventional man woman is all sex; he does not want to be bothered by any humanity in her which should demand her equal treatment on the score of humanity. He says, complacently-

Man's love is of his life a thing apart,

Tis woman's whole existence

and he does not trouble himself to inquire how much truth there is in the fatuous statement, while he is quite

prepared to maintain that the woman must endure without complaint or redress the defiling and stultifying of that "whole existence." The same man will tell you that the whole aim and object of a woman's existence, her only career, her womanly mission, is to be a mother; yet he will support laws which allow the poisoning of the fount of life and characterize as prudish the attempt to establish an equal standard.

Divorce and Sex Disability.

The Royal Commission to inquire into the law regu-lating divorce has raised in an acute form the far-reaching question of equality between the sexes, which is the foundation and vital principle of the woman movement. Nobody who has studied that movement can doubt that it is a revolt against injustice in every variety of form which has resulted from the unequal and inferior status assigned to women by the rulers of the world. It is found most glaringly in the laws which deal with sexual relations, but it is not less galling in the laws relating to guardianship or inheritance and in all that is involved by the doctrine of coverture. But beyond the laws and founded upon them are the customs of inequality which induce men of all ranks to treat their wives as dependent on and inferior to themselves, and in the professional world or the labour market lead to ungenerous and often demoralizing treatment of women by their male rivals. Every man or woman who believes in justice as the foundation of all that is best in national or personal character must rejoice that the question of sex disability has now been forced upon public attention in a manner which must compel a direct and responsible decision

Nobody has yet been found to say that there should be one law for the rich and another for the poor on the matter of divorce, although many have expressed regret that this should involve a great increase in the number of divorces, which they regard as evil in themselves or con-trary to divine law. It is admitted by all that the disability which now attaches to poverty must be removed

On the other hand one eminent judge and other experienced lawyers of less eminence have expressed their opinion that the present distinction between the immorality of a husband and wife is well founded and ought to be maintained. In other words, they seek to justify and keep unchanged sex disability of a most serious kind in the laws which regulate the marriage contract. I suppose we ought not to be surprised that Dr. Johnson's coarseness of view should be quoted with approval in the twentieth century, because the dominance of man, which has lasted for thousands of years, has always involved some idea of pardonable licence as a privilege of the male sex. What, however, is really satisfactory is the sincere indignation with which this avowal of a common and very widespread opinion has been received. It is, I think, a marked tribute to the elevating character of the Suffrage movement that average men now shrink from publicly upholding a different standard of morality for men and women; and I look upon it as the best augury for the removal of sex disability in every sphere.

When greater knowledge has been acquired of the cruelty which is involved by inequality of treatment in the sphere of morals the present hesitation on the subject is bound to disappear, because the limited and degrading view of cruelty as something necessarily material must yield to the only true and elevating opinion that in a union, which is dependent upon a sense of honour in both parties, a breach of it involves an outrage to dignity which is often the deadliest form of injury.

There is much evidence of this change of opinion in the decisions given in the Divorce Court upon the meaning of legal cruelty, but the coarser and merely material view of things is still unchanged in the Matrimonial Causes Act, which provides separation as the only remedy for the poorer classes in circumstances of almost unspeakable trouble

It is not an uncommon thing for a wife to seek separation on the ground that her husband insists upon

committing adultery with another woman in his own house, compelling his wife to occupy another room. The husband appears to the summons and pleads successfully that he has never struck his wife or refused to give her a proper proportion of his wages or turned her out of doors, because the law does not recognize a remediable wrong in the fact that the husband prefers to live with another woman even in his wife's own home.

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There would be the remedy of separation in the Divorce Court, but the expenses of suing there are prohibitive. A case has been brought to my notice where a husband, the captain of a barge, took proceedings to divorce his wife because he found that she was living with his employer. The case was defended, and, although successful, it actually cost the husband £146, because (owing to the bankruptcy of the co-respondent) he had to pay his wife's costs as well as his own. This meant a to him of six years' savings. Now, consider the inequality of treatment in the same rank of life when the wife is guilty of a single act of immorality, possibly under great provocation. The husband takes no proceedings whatever; he simply turns his wife out of doors, without any claim upon him for maintenance or any right to see her children again, although she may have been a hard-working and blameless wife for years. The husband finds no difficulty in starting a fresh establishment, but the poor wife, whose whole life since her marriage has been one of dependence, is often driven by want to a life of

If divorce is brought within reach of the poor and if equality of treatment is established for both sexes, I am convinced that the tendency will be towards a higher standard of morality for both men and women. I do not desire to make divorce an easy thing to obtain, but I do desire to make licentiousness on the part of a husband more difficult. I think that before a divorce is granted there should be a preliminary period of separa-tion, but permanent separations without divorce are seldom unattended by immorality on the part of the man, and can only be regarded as a remedy of despair.

This remedy is cruelly unequal owing to the economical dependence of the wife. The man may live as immorally as he pleases, but the separated wife forfeits whatever allowance she is entitled to by a single act of immorality, though that act may have been brought about by the neglect of her husband to pay what is due for her maintenance. If the proposed equality of treatment is established, the diminution of separations is likely not only to keep pace with but to exceed the increase in the number of divorces, which is looked forward to with so much anxiety.

It should be remembered by those who think lightly of a man's frailty and harshly of a woman's that the im-morality is common to both, and there is something pitiable as well as anomalous in our constant talk of fallen " women and our complete ignoring of fallen

men. We speak of our marriage system as monogamous, but, consciously or unconsciously, we maintain a view of sex relations which often involves a secret and degraded form of polygamy. It must not be assumed that wives will readily avail themselves of the remedy of divorce when they have been put upon the same footing as men There is no compulsion in the matter, and wives of the working-class are for the most part extremely longsuffering and seldom seek the protection of the law before the situation has become practically hopeless. What may be anticipated with certainty is that woman's equality of rights will make a husband think more seriously of his marital responsibilities after marriage, but I hope it will also tend to make reckless marriages less common, and lead to some measure of economic independence being secured for married women.

On another occasion I may deal with the suggested alterations in the ground for divorce and the proposed tribunals for removing the difficulties of expense. My object in this article has been to prove that cruelty and immorality are often the direct consequence of sex disability in legislation dealing with matrimonial offences. CECIL CHAPMAN

Максн 10, 1910.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. METHODS: By orderly propaganda and public discussion to place the question before the electors that they may press it upon the Members of Parliament. The Union is strictly non-party. Hon. Treasurer: MISS BERTHA MASON Hon. Secretary: MISS EDITH DIMOCK. President:

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

The Executive Committee.

Our good friend, Mr. Philip Snowden, is bestirring himself on our behalf. He is arranging with the other members of the Labour Party who have charge of Voters' Petitions to present them all, if possible, in the open House on the same afternoon. Although the Committee have failed to carry out the same plan with regard to the Conservative and Liberal Members' petitions, these are being presented at the rate of about twenty a day. to say, the Press passes them by practically Needless

Short speeches will be delivered during the evening, unnoticed. and Miss Rosabel Watson's Orchestra will give a pro The Derby Society are doing all they can to push the gramme of music. Miss Watson's band is composed cause in the Ilkeston Division during the by-election by holding as many meetings as possible in the short time at their disposal, and Miss Goodman and Mrs. Earp have argely, if not entirely, of ardent Suffragists who are also excellent artistes, as all who heard them on the gone to help them. Miss Strachey, London Society, 58, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., will be very glad to receive further names of delegates who will require hospitality during the annual meeting. The sooner these names are received occasion of the performance of "Press Cuttings" last season will testify. The Winter Garden, where the guests will be received, will be specially decorated with palms and flowers, and light refreshments will be provided. Delegates to the Council and all Members of Parliament friendly to the cause of Women's Suffrage are being the easier it is to make the necessary arrangements. invited, and further tickets, available for members of the EDITH DIMOCK. for 10s. (refreshments included). Early application should be made for these to Miss P. Strachey, 58, Vic-The agenda for the Council meeting on March 19th is both long and interesting. The scheme of reorganization which a special committee has been considering will come toria Street, S.W.

up for consideration and decision. The changes pro-posed are embodied in a series of alterations to the rules, and there will probably be much discussion on some of them. The most important, probably, are the pro-posals to do without Quarterly Council Meetings and to establish Local Unions.

There will also be many resolutions dealing with general policy. There has perhaps never been a time when Suffragists have been faced with a political situation so fraught with difficulty. The present uncertainty in the lasting powers of the Government, the probability of a General Election in which the issues will be even more strictly defined than in the last, and a condition of political unrest and impatience, make it more than usually difficult to impress upon the electorate the serious urgency of our demand. It is a time when the first need is for some new line of propaganda—when some fresh wind of enthusiasm is called for to make war against the marked indifference which is the Suffragists' stumbling-

MARION PHILLIPS

Treasurer's Note.

NATIONAL UNION CAMPAIGN.

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Hon. Bertrand Russell (sub.)	4	4	0	
Lewis Thompson, Esq. (don.)	0	3	6	
W. S. B. McLaren, Esq. (sub.)	25	0	0	
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Mrs. Sim (sub.)	0	0	0	
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BERTHA MASON, Treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowden's New Address. We are asked to state that Mr. and Mrs. Snowden have removed this week, and their address is now Woodstock Road, Golder's Green, N.W.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Reception to the President and Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

A reception will be given by Lady Frances Balfour and the Committee of the London Society on Friday, March 18th, at the Great Central Hotel, from 9 to 11.30 p.m., to welcome the President and Council of the National Union.

The hotel is in Marylebone Road, five minutes' walk from Baker Street. It can be approached from all parts by tube to Great Central Station, and by omnibus from Charing Cross, Victoria, Paddington, etc.

Further particulars will be announced in "The Common Cause " later.

It is hoped that all who can will be present at this reception, as, owing to the anticipated length of the Council meeting on Saturday, the scheme of Miss Mason delivering her lecture on the history of the movement on that evening has had to be abandoned.

By-Election.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

After a short, sharp campaign, polling took place on Tues-av, March 1, and resulted in the return of the Liberal day, March 1, and resulted in the return of candidate, Mr. Benn, by an increased majority.

day, March 1, and resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Benn, by an increased majority. All the polling stations were well equipped with our workers practically throughout the day, and the petition bears the names of some 360 voters, being about one-seventh of those who went to the poll. Though in certain parts of the con-stituency a dangerously rough element appeared to exist, it was kept admirably in check by the tact alike of the police and of our members. At one time three little boys were accorded the greatly valued privilege of seating themselves on the wagonette, and providing some cover when heavy showers of gravel or mud fell upon it. When we asked how they liked the stinging gravel, they gravely remarked, "It isn't very nice; they are a rough lot down here!" Among those not already named who came on polling day are the following, some of whom stood for six or eight hours: --Misses Coker, Cholmeley, Mrs. Fisher, Misses Fitzgerald, Franklin, Gurney Smith, Joseph, Mrs. Little, Misse Moores, Shore, P. Strachey, and Mrs. Walker. Miss Forbes repeated her successes at Bermondsey by providing a wonderful menu for 9 to 10, four-course luncheon from 12 to 3, and tea at any time, all for an inclusive charge of 1s. 6d. a head, and all of the best. Her professional notices attracted great atten-tion. "By-elections a speciality," "Credit discouraged," "Cash on delivery." In regard to the last, it may not be out of place to add that donations to defray the expenses of the by-election will be gratefully received by the hon. treasure or secretary of the London Society at 58, Victoria Street, S.W. Area.

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The Edinburgh National Society organised campaigns and held meetings in twelve constituencies, and took petitions in eleven of these. The current

ven of these. The numbers were as ion	nows:-
South Edinburgh	1,984
East Edinburgh	894
West Edinburgh	1,268
Central Edinburgh	763
Kircaldy Burghs	1,251
St. Andrew's Burghs	690
Montrose Burghs	1,025
Leith Burghs	3,493
Stirling Burghs	655
East Fife (roughly)	1,709
	13,732

Berwickshire has probably sent a note of the 700 (odd) signatures collected there, and Dundee of its 3,000 and upwards. Dundee was first organised by Miss Lamond of the Edinburgh National Society, the work being afterwards successfully carried on by Miss Crompton.

The Voters' Petition.

Our friends will have still to have patience before exact figures can be published. Up to the end of last week it appeared that the petition had been worked in between 200 and 300 constituencies, and that the signatures were over 300,000. Sixty-six of these petitions had then been presented to the House, the special arrangements which it was hoped to make for their presentation having been found impracticable.

Death of Archdeacon Evans.

Death of Archdeacon Evans. The Llandudno branch of the N.U.W.S.S. has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the Ven. David Evans, Arch-deacon of St. Asaph. From the time when the Suffrage movement was started in North Wales by members of his family, the Archdeacon was a firm believer in the cause, ever willing to give it his public support. One of the last efforts he made was to appear for a short time to welcome Mrs. Fawcett at dinner in his own house, and she was the last person to whom he spoke outside his own family circle. The members of the Llandudno Suffrage Society sympathise deeply with their President, Mrs. Walton Evans, in her trouble.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.

48, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

48, Dover Street, Piccadily. The second of the series of "At Homes" of the Conserva-tive and Unionist Women's Franchise Association was held in St. George's Hall, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, on Wednesday, March 2nd. The Countess of Galloway was the hostess, and Lady Betty Balfour presided over a very crowded and enthusiastic gathering. Amongst the speakers were Mrs. Ronald McNeill, Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Miss Tuke (Principal of Bedford College), Mrs. Moss, and the Master of the Temple. The third "At Home" will take place on March 16th, when Lady Willoughby de Eresby will be the hostess.

hostess. Mrs. Gerald Arbuthnot held a reception at 43, Princes Gardens, on behalf of this Association on March 3rd. Mrs. Gilbert Samuel (Hon. Sec.) gave an account of the work and the aims and objects of the Association, and Lady Betty Balfour and Mr. Gerald Arbuthnot, M.P., addressed the audience. Amongst those present were Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, the Hon. Lady Shelley, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, the Hon. Lady Shelley, Lady St. Leonards, Lady Shaw, Lady Mary Inverciyde, Lady Edith Ashley, Lady Arthur, Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise, Lady Constance Hadow, Mrs. George Forbes, Mrs. Lonsdale, and Mrs. Kerr-Smiley.

Irish Branch.

Irish Branch. A successful conversazione was held on the evening of the sty March in the Molesworth Hall, Dublin. The guests were received by the Countess of Fingall and Lady Arnott. Interesting addresses on the Suffrage were given by Lady Arnott, the President of the Association ; Miss F. Meade, and Miss May Falkiner, Hon. Secretary. The hall was charmingly decorated, and music and refresh-ments were interspersed with speeches by Lady Arnott, who explained the various existing qualifications. Miss May Falkiner and the Countess of Fingall also spoke. An interesting discussion then followed, and numerous questions were asked by the guests, which were answered by members of the Committee of the Association. Many new members were enrolled.

Макси 10, 1910.

The New Constitutional Society.

Two successful "At Homes" have been held by this society. The first took place at Mrs. Cecil Chapman's, when Mr. Laurence Housman spoke eloquently in favour of the anti-Government policy. The second was held at Mrs. Carl Hentschel's. Mr. Pett Ridge made a delightful speech, and in his inimitable style left no room for doubt as to the efficacy of the method of the new society. Many new mem-bers joined, and good collections were made in both cases.

"To the Sun-Only Giver of True Justice."

Shine forth, thou radiant Orb of Justice, high Shine forth, thou radiant Orb of Justice, high Upon thy throne in the impartial sky— Make glad the earth! Thou sendest thy munificence, thy heat, With generous quality to greet Both death and birth. The source, the centre, thou, of all our life, Soothing with thy serene expanse the strife That stirreth men; Yielding thyself to strong and weak the same, The meanest and the sinfullest may claim H is share; and when, Omnipotent, thou sow'st thy golden seed, Eyes that have wept and hearts that faint and bleed Look up to see The joyous beauty of thy rays, which team With such fair promise in each vibrant beam— Security

Security For happy harvests, fuller pledge of bliss!... Healer of hurts, that lull'st us with thy kiss— Paternal, mild,— How magical thy touch on Sad or Gay, On those whom Age draws falt'ring on their way, On frailest child!

Great Sun, imperial, immortal, just— In whose full measure we alone may trust

That equity Duly be meted out to each and all, And that thy gifts, till time doth end, shall fall

And that thy girts, thi time doth end, shall i Unceasingly,— Let doubters learn the law that indicates, At every dawn, how Nature vindicates An equal right; Let all behold thou would'st to none deny A portion in the precious powers which lie In thy pure light! —Gropcerrr A

-Georgette Agnew.



of the moment, made in best Crepon or Crêpe de Chine and Price pot Foulards, perfectly cut in the new price earliess shape, with Claudine collar and unfis in soft chiffon or lawn, stitched with 21/9 ilk, in black, white, and all fashionable SENT ON APPROVAL.



SCHOOL STREET, us for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Val

MARCH 10, 1910.

Foreign News.

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FRANCE.

FRANCE. France is on the eve of an electoral campaign, nurad, has taken the opportunity to point out how woman's position has altered in France during the past ten purad, has taken the opportunity to point out how woman's position has altered in France during the past ten just a decade ago, she realised that her country women were scarcely ready to give support to a paper, the object of which was the reform of the women's movement. During this period they have gained the right of taking part in certain local and municipal elections, and are themselves also eligible candidates for the Conseil supérieur de l'Instruction publique, the Conseils du Travail, and the conseils des Prud' hommes. Madame Durand is fully aware that there is still much work to be done before her ideal can be realised -namely, that women should actually be members of the "Chambre," in thoses to do much towards furthering the cause by hold-us orderly open-air meetings during the coming elections. **DENMARK.**

DENMARK. In course of time a series of questions concerning the Danish constitution have been raised, among them votes for women. The latter has not yet become a partisan question, but the Radicals and Socialists have Women's Suffrage on their programme, and leaders of other parties have shown their sympathy with the cause.

ICELAND.

ICELAND. The Women's Suffrage Society in Reykjavik has been engaged in forming a national association. Delegates from the five newly formed societies came to Reykjavik, and a draft for a national constitution was discussed, which was formed after the example of the Swedish national organisa-tion. Three of the societies, and that of Reykjavik, were willing to stand, but three refused. Nevertheless, the national association was founded, and it is hoped that the dissenting societies will soon become members.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

Correspondence.

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

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

MISS PHILLIPS' RESIGNATION.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,-With great regret I read Miss Marion Phillips' announcement of her resignation in last week's "Common Cause." May I ask for a space in your columns to say how much I appreciate the help she has been in local matters, and also the improved organisation she has brought about in the work of the National Union. I feel sure many will share this feeling of loss, and the hope that if it were possible the stars in their course would so rule our affairs that eventually we may have her again at her post.-Yours, GIBRALTAR.

OUR GENUINE PETITION.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,—Those who read Mrs. C. C. Osler's letter in a feent number may be interested in the paragraph tendose. "Toubiless in your part of the world the non-militant frageties were pretty busy during the elections collecting the objection thoroughly everywhere, of course. Moreover, indike many people who get up petitions, they refused to any people who get up petitions, they refused to hyper example (in order to see what would happen), hydeavoured to sign the petition in two constituencies in which do not reside, was cross-examined, and then ruth electors' signatures obtained, I hear, is at least a quarter of a condition. Those politicians who believed there was not nuch electoral opinion behind the Suffrage movement will a comen's Suffrage. C. NEWMAN. "To the ment of the suffrage movement of the the suffrage the suffrage movement." To the politicians who believed there was not in the suffrage movement of the suffrage movement will the suffrage movement. "To the suffrage." C. NEWMAN. "To the suffrage." C. NEWMAN. "To the politicians who believed there was not the suffrage movement will be the suffrage mov

MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

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nation.—Yours, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WOMEN'S AMBITIONS.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam, — Following with great interest and ever-increasing sympathy the women's movement as much as my time permits, and as much as I can without attending any meetings and without belorging to any society or alliance. I have often been obliged to question myself reluctantly: Is, after four decades of work and struggle, this demand for equal rights for women as for men, as it has now in so many countries formulated itself, still after all premature? I offer you my misgivings, and also a few suggestions. This is one picture in my mind's eye: Vast numbers of women, mostly young, day by day, early in the morning, hurry

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

Максн 10, 1910.

WILLIAM OWEN WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. DAINTY UNDERCLOTHING. 0120. Pretty Set of Hand-embroidered Chemise and Knickers, exact as illustration, entirely hand sewn. Chemise, 4/11; Knickers, 4/11. SENT ON APPROVAL. WILLIAM OWEN, LTD., Westbourne Grove, London, W.

off to their ill-paid toil. They look happy and content, some-one will say. Yes, youth is happy and hopeful. In many cases their glimpse of sunshine consists of some cherished little indulgence—a Sunday morning in bed, a new dress, a walk with the young man, some entertainment, not often of a high class. Their thought supply does not carry them further than from work to rest, interspersed with some recreation. Your heart may sympathise, nay, even ache, for them, but they are hardly those for whom you plead the franchise.

heart may sympathise, nay, even ache, for them, but they are hardly those for whom you plead the franchise. My next picture is the shopping, everlasting shopping, "Shopping is a necessity," someone exclaims. True; but it is not at the baker's and butcher's and grocer's where she stops so long a time. Where does she spend hours? Visit the large drapers' establish nents in our Metropolis, and you will be able to answer the question. If a man spent an equal amount of time on choosing his wearing apparel he would be called fool or fop, or, at the best, dandy. My? And besides women's slavish addiction to any absurd and irrational fashion, does it not tell not only of aberration of taste, but of thought? Surely these women will not thank you for your efforts and your persevering work. We must also, for the present, cross out the married woman from the list, since to consider her position would lead one into an endless maze of futile speculations as to a sound and quiet basis whereon to found her claims. What remains? A little group of earnest, well-educated, clever, brilliant women, who are so well worth the rights they are fighting to gain, whose majority of their sex. The intelligent, well-informed, public-spirited women thus

majority of their sex. The intelligent, well-informed, public-spirited women thus exceptional legislation? Would it not be a possible and felicitous idea that the franchise should be granted to women on special personal application, on certain conditions? It would not be so difficult to establish a standard of qualifica-tion for obtaining full citizenship, and it would rouse the equipped, to reach that standard. Another thing I should like to suggest. By the greater knowledge woman now has access to, she is able to contemplate her humiliation. But if knowledge is power, money is a talisman. Why is woman not money-making? Why does she not earn one, two, three, ten thousand pounds a year? Man would respect her, and would be obliged to own her independence. In fact, I believe she strong one, well armed. Why is woman satisfied to be

employé and work for a pittance, when in many instances she could rise to employer? Why, for instance, do women not start a newspaper, where there would be employment for so many talents, or establish a publishing firm, or any kind of practical, lucrative business? There are plenty of women in England with capital, but there is, alas! also a great amount of prejudice to conquer and hesitation to venture. The class distinctions in this country are very marked, and hence the cultured woman is barred from business. Shall we go on with ignoble, futile fighting-shall we cherish our prejudices and hug our hesitation and talk and talk; or shall we do, do something on our own initiative, in our own inherent strength and power?-Yours.

AGDA ADELGREN.

2. Devonshire Place, Eastbourne, Feb. 28th, 1910. 2. Devonshire Place, Eastbourne, Feb. 28th, 1910. [Had our correspondent joined some association working for greater scope and opportunity, we think many of her questions would have answered themselves. There is much to be said for a test of fitness, but why begin with women? As for women becoming heads of great businesses, we hope that will come, but at present we confess we have not yet heard of "plenty of women with capital" who have received any business training at all. It is difficult even for a woman doctor to storily avenue. doctor to start in practice, so rarely can or will parents finance a daughter as they would a son.—ED. "C.C."]

THE UNFORGIVABLE SIN.

To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,-On one of the tear-off calendars the following

Madam,—On one of the tear-off calendars the following saying appeared yesterday: "Injure a man, and you will never forgive him."
There is a profound truth in this saying, and I believe this fact in human nature lies at the bottom of the intense and even fiere dislike which many men feel against giving women their rights. And this does not apply to bad men alone. Many good men, who are otherwise kind and just to women, have a sort of sub-conscious feeling of the injustice involved in the present position of women, for which they as men are themselves partly responsible, and they cannot forgive women in consequence, and will not give them their own.—Yours, FREDERICK H. WACKRLL.
44, Bath Street, Leamington, March 3, 1910.

IN PRAISE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor, "The Common Cause." Madam,—The following letter, which was not inserted in 'The Spectator," may be of interest to your readers. Its non-insertion is an example of the manner in which facts about Women's Suffrage are suppressed in the London Press. —Yours, MARION CHADWICK.

To the Editor of "The Spectator."

To the Editor of "The Spectator." Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of February 12, signed "Chas. Hughes," in which the following passage occurs: "Owing probably to the mili-tary service of the men, the Women's Suffrage craze has made no impression on Germany." Your correspondent has been misinformed. The move-ment for the enfranchisement of women, though of com-paratively recent growth, is spreading rapidly in Germany. Eleven of the principal German States have each a powerful National Women's Suffrage Association, and in Prussia and Bavaria there are, in addition, twelve Provincial Asso-ciations. Throughout the German Empire there are also nearly forty local Women's Suffrage Societies, and more are being formed.

being formed. The Nation Council of Women has adopted the enfran-chisement of women as a cardinal principle, and most of the Women Societies, whether professional, social, or philanthropic, which are represented on this Council, have formed special sections devoted exclusively to Women's

philanthropic, which are represented on only containing and formed special sections devoted exclusively to Women's Suffrage. The Social Democratic Party and the Democratic League have placed the "Enfranchisement of women on the same-terms as men" on their programmes. The "Freisinnige Vereinigung" and other Liberal-Radical parties are considering the advisability of doing the same, and are in some places arranging courses of lectures to instruct women in their civic duties in anticipation of their ultimate enfranchisement. Even in the ranks of the Conservative and Centre parties there are many members who advocate the extension of a limited franchise to women. In nearly every State the question of Women's Suffrage has been discussed in the "Landtag," and public interest in the subject is growing. Trusting to your courtesy, for the insertion of this correction,—I am, yours faithfully, MARION CHADWICK. [Mr. Hughes in his letter speaks of the backwardness of

MARION CHADWICK. [Mr. Hughes in his letter speaks of the backwardness of the Suffrage movement in Germany as being due to the "clearness and sanity with which Germans, both men and women, recognise the basic facts of life." This clearness and sanity allow the Germans still to persist in the discredited State regulation of vice, and makes a condition for women such that one of the most intelligent of German women comes periodically to England. "um aufzutauchen," as she puts it. We would refer Mr. Hughes to the March number of "The Shield."—En., "C. C."]

Максн 10, 1910.

"THE COMMON CAUSE " AND THE CAUSE OF BORRIOBOOLA-GHA.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,—Some of your readers may not see at first sight the connection between your paper and Borrioboola-Gha, but in reality "'tis alike as my fingers is to my fingers," and there "is Jellybys in both." They both tend to divert women from their proper duties, and to drive them to meddle with men's work and mar and ruin that work and also their own characters. You will remember how Dickens sixty years ago, in Bleak House, shows that Mrs. Jellyby having despised and husband and caused his bankruptey, having driven her servants to drink, having treated her children so cruelly and so shamefully that they would have been better off with no mother at all, exhibits a morbid activity in meddling with mei's work. Later on, this wretched woman, having been disappointed with the cause of Borrioboola-Gha, took up with the rights of women to sit in Parliament, and neglected her yomen for the last three hundred years was most anxious to check this "mad, wicked folly of Woman's Rights," and though her experience was greater than that of any other wan who ever lived, yet her opinion was as follows—: "We women are not fit for governing."

Your deplorable society and the sister societies are, indeed, doomed to failure, but meantime you are doing your best to turn women who might otherwise do good feminine work, much-needed work in the world into meddling, muddling, morbid unwholesome Mrs. Jellybys.—Yours, A. Powys. Meanwood Vicarage, Leeds, March 2nd, 1910.

Meanwood Vicarage, Leeds, March 2nd, 1910. [Our correspondent mistakes. It is the men, whose " beauti-ful eyes" are so "fixed upon Africa" that they cannot see the needs of the women and children under their noses. Modern " civilisation" has compelled women to follow their work out of the home; modern legislation has invaded the home. Matters that affect women and children are women's work, and till men recognise this they will go on " meddling and muddling."—En. " C.C."]

"A DISREPUTABLE REASON."

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

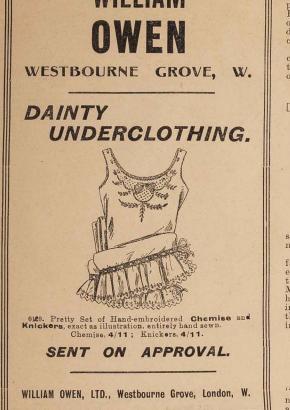
Madam,—In your issue of March 3rd you publish a letter signed "Jessie Chaplin," to which you append an editorial note. In the letter is a sentence, "If women were admitted to the present franchise they would mostly vote Conservative." In the editorial note is the following sentence: "We regard the statement that a man who has the Liberal cause at heart may refuse to grant the franchise to women because they would vote Conservative as a contradiction in terms."

In this sentence the words "to the present franchise " are ignored; yet they form the whole gist of the writer's contention

Liberals do not believe that women as a whole would vote Conservative; but they do believe that the peculiar selec-tion of women who would be admitted to the vote under the present franchise would vote Conservative to a far greater extent than the mass of women. Thus the womanhood of the nation instead of being unrepresented would be misrepre-sented, and that is hardly a change for the better. The extension of the franchise to women on the present terms would enable any rich man to create a vote for his wife; any landlord to create a vote for the wife of a tenant paying him over £20 a year in rent, if he thought that tenant's wife would vote in a way that suited his views. This would definitely increase the political influence of large households as against small households. It would be unjust to poor men and to poor women; it would aggravate the existing unfairness of the franchise.

Surely women who are fighting for the vote as for a citizen's right should at least be democratic enough to approve of the Liberal plan of revising the whole franchise system, ridding it of its property bias, and basing it on citizenship once and for all. So long as they pour scorn on every suggestion that this should be done they cannot expect to succeed in their own fight for freedom.—Yours, ELEANOR ACLAND.

ELEANOR ACLAND. [We are much obliged to Mrs. Acland for pointing out that the objection is only to the extension to women of the present tranchise, and we can quite believe that this is so in her case and in that of a considerable number of Liberals. Mrs. Acland is in error, however, when she suggests that we "pour scorn" on a Liberal Reform Bill. It is not the Reform Bill for which we feel some contempt, but for the ignoble use of a vague promise "in the dim and speculative future." instead of a genuine effort to meet this burning question. Mr. Glad-stone was not troubled with the notion that when he was enfranchising more men, the remainder of the unenfranchised would be any worse "misrepresented" than before. Why should women alone be told "All or None"? Men were never told so, but won their liberty step by step. Moreover, the very same people who are concerned about the "misrepre-sentation" of women by the enfranchisement of some women contemplate with equanimity the much graver mis-representation of women by men only.—ED. "C.C."]



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THE COMMON CAUSE.

Reports of Societies within the National Union.

Secretaries would simplify the work by sending in notices of FORTHCOMING MEETINGS, endorsed with those words, with time, place, and speakers legibly written, on one side of the paper only, and on a sheet of paper separate from other matter.

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER. On Monday, February 28th, a public meeting was held at the Masonic Hall. The chair was taken by Miss A. Bramston. Miss Helen Fraser was the speaker, and her convincing address dealt with the simple justice of our claim for enfranchisement, and also with many of the evils which now affect the social and industrial condition of women in this country. In reply to a question about the effect of Women's Suffrage in countries where it has been already intro-duced, Miss Fraser gave favourable accounts of the working of the franchise in New Zealand, Australia, and Norway. The meeting had been previously advertized by several supporters of the cause, who undertook the work of distributing notices in various districts of the town. This method was very successful, and the enthusiastic meeting of February 28th is now being followed by the formation of a Winchester Branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. HASLEMERE.

the formation of a Winchester Branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. HASLEMERE. On Friday, 25th inst., a public meeting was held in the School Hall, at which Mrs. Fawcett spoke for the first time in Haslemere. The second speaker was 'Ir. Kennedy, of the Men's League, who kindly stepped into the breach and took Mr. Malcolm Mitchell's place at a day's notice. In spite of the fact that six other meetings and lectures were taking place on the same night, a very good audience assembled and listened with rapt attention to Mrs. Fawcett's splendid speech. Her wonderfully clear and reasonable statement of the case for Wannen's Suffrage, lightened by the humour that never goes too far, made a very deep impression, and will not scon be forgotten. Mr. Kancedy also spoke with sincere enthusiasm, and received quite an ovation as he left the hall to catch his train home. At the end of the meeting the resolution in favour of the enfran-thesement of women, and authorizing the Chairman (Mrs. Marshall) to sign a petition to Parliament, was carried with four dissentients, and a vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed in a humorous speech by Mr. Simms, vicar of Grayshott, and carried by acclamation. The audience seemed in no hurry to leave, even after two hours, and the remark of a man who was present—'' I could have listened to her all night"–expressed the feelings of the mass of the autience.

Several new members joined the Society, and the collection taken amounted to £3 16s. 6d.

amounted to ±3 165, 6d. PORTSMOUTH. The petition from 4,103 voters was presented last week by Lord Charles Beresford, who kindly wrote and informed us that he had done so, and that he and Mr. Bertrand Falle had both signed it before presentation.

before presentation. On Saturday a very able paper dealing primarily with Adult Suffrage was read by Miss Newbiggin. In the absence of Miss Phillips, through illness, there was no opposing paper; but a very interesting and illuminative discussion followed. The most novel feature was an admirable scheme propounded by Miss Newbiggin for the education of the young citizens and their public admission to citizenship, in a future which we hope may become in time the present.

citizensing, in a flattre which we hope may become in this the present. On Wednesday, the 9th, the Men's League met in 36, Stanley Street, to discuss the formation of a branch and elect their officers. For next Tuesday, the 15th, this Society has organized an enter-tainment by the Actress Franchise League, who are giving a triple bill, including "The Apple," "The Pot and Kettle," and "How the Vote Was Won." Local amateurs will help, among whom are Mrs. Pollard, who recites in an admirable manner, and Miss Bagshaw and Dr. Bell, R.N., who have kindly promised to sing.

Dr. Bell, R.N., who have kindly promised to sing. NOTTINGHAM. We were able to arrange deputations to two of our members for the purpose of presenting our petitions. The others we had to forward by registered post, enclosing a letter signed by a few promi-nent supporters of the member in question, asking him to do all in his power to press forward the question. The Right Hon. J. E. Ellis received a deputation composed of members of our Committee and his own constituents, and the petition of 2,232 signatures in his division was presented. Mrs. Dowson explained what the work had been, and gave the number of the polling booths which had been manned, etc. The Rev. Wodehouse and Mr. Hamilton also spoke, and urged Mr. Ellis to do all in his power to bring forward the question. Mr. Ellis, in reply, said that he always had been, and always should be, in favour of doing away with sex disabilities in regard to the franchise, and that the fact that there were still reasonable beings abroad who could not see the justice of our cause was a matter of the greatest astonishment to him.

the justice of our cause was a matter of the greatest astonishment to hum. The deputation, to Lord Henry Bentinek, took place at our office and shop, where Lord Henry was kind enough to meet repre-formatives of our Committee and of his own supporters. Mr 4. Kentish Wright, J.P., introduced the deputation, and welcomed for inim we had a good supporter (Lord Henry being a vice-preportant resolution recently passed by both Houses of the Valuable work done by women since their enfranchisement. Mrs. H. Blandy presented the petition, and said that our Society felt, on the whole, say presented had signed. She gave some account of the work done to press the queschism Nottingham, and asked Lord Henry Bentinek ourse. Tord Henry, in his reply, said that a Conservative must be cautious, and that the Militant Suffragists had increased this desire for caution on his part. He felt he could go no further at present than advocate

the extension of the franchise to those women already having the municipal franchise. The difficulty seemed to him to lie in the attitude of a portion of the Liberal party towards Adult Suffrage, and this he was not prepared to support. The total number of signatures gained by our branch in the constituencies in which we were able to work on polling day was just over 8,000.

over 8,000. We have been very busy ever since the election in preparing for a large meeting which Mrs. Snowden is to address on March 10th. We have taken one of the largest halls in Nottingham—a venture that we have never hitherto undertaken,—but we hope it may prove justified. Mrs. J. E. Ellis, wife of the member for Rushcliffe, has promised to take the chair, and we are doing all in our power to push the sale of tickets. Miss Samuel, who has done such splendid work for us during the election time, has, unfortunately, had to leave us to go on elsewhere. She has set on foot a good deal of new work in the county round Nottingham, which we are much hoping to be able to follow up.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

UNBRIDGE WELLS. Through the kindness of Colonel Rosseter we have received from laptain Spender Clay an acknowledgment of our petition which e will "have much pleasure in presenting." We copied every name and address before dispatching it, to keep a register for future use. for President, Madame Sarah Grand, suggested that we should have ter on (she is now in the Riviera for her health) a social function or netrainment for as many electors favourable to our cause as we can ether to achieve there.

later on (she is now in the Briviers for her health) a social function or entertainment for as many electors favourable to our cause as we can gather together.
 On March 1st Miss Bertha Mason, representing the Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of Government Regulation of Vice, came to address us on "An Equal Standard for Men and Women," from a Suffrage point of view. We thought that this aspect would appeal to some who do not admit the necessity of Women's Franchise, and invited rescue workers and Poor Law Guardians outside our Society. There was a good attendance. Miss Scott, P.L.G., a member of our Committee, was in the chair, and in her prefatory remarks made an appropriate quotation from Mrs. Josephine Butler, whom she aptly termed, "that holy woman of our own day." Miss Mason handled her difficult subject with great ability, speaking with an earnestness convincing as it was impressive. She gave a history of what the Government had done, repealing Acts in this country that were still enforced in some of our Colnies and Dependencies, and showed how the women in the Australian States, fortlifed by the Franchise, had been enabled to purify the moral atmosphere. Some of her plarses, delivered with telling force, will live in our memories, and we feel very grateful to her for her visit.
 Dr. Jouis Martindale will speak to us on May 12th on "The Life of Josephine Butler." Our energetic Hon. Sec., Mrs. Tattershall Dodd, is unfortunately laid up by illness. Miss Moseley, Chairman of the Committee, 55, Grovenor Park, is acting for her.

BIRMINGHAM.

Committee, 55, Grossenor Park, is acting for her.
 Difference of the service of the se

LONDON-BLACKHEATH.

LONDON-BLACKHEATH. We opened our Suffrage Shop (opposite the station) on Monday, February 28th, and find that it is already attracting a great deal of interest, the picture postcards especially going well. Some of the Committee, as well as the Hon. Secretary, will be there every Thursday afternoon from 5.15 p.m. to 7 p.m. to show the literature and explain the work, and we hope all members will come and bring friends. We were very much encouraged by having our kind friend, Miss Cockle, with us on our first Thursday. On Saturdays the village is very busy, and one of our members stood outside selling "The Common Cause." We are asking members to help to-vards working expenses by giving us something which we can put in the window and sell. Something to eat, such as cakes, sweets, jam, marmalade, etc., generally sells well. CUCKFIELD.

a total of 778. Thanks to the kind help given us by volunteers from London, Hove, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, Loughton, West Hoath-ley, and by Miss Gordon, the Organizer, we were able to work about one-third of the polling stations in the constituency. The publicity which our election work has given to the cause has resulted in a better understanding of our aims and an increase in our membership. The interest is being kept up by monthly afternoon socials at Cuckfield and Hayward's Heath, which are well reported in the local papers

socials at Cuckfield and Hayward's Heath, which are well reported in the local papers. On February 17th Mrs. Strickland, from Hastings, gave a most interesting account of the way in which the different classes of men had gained their vote. On February 23rd, at Cuckfield, we were glad to welcome again Mrs. Francis, who complimented us on our numbers and keenness and carried her audience heartily with her, as usual, in what she said. DUMTRIES BURGHS. Additional sheets have come in, and the number of signatures to

Additional sheets have come in, and the number of signatures to the voters' petition has now risen from 1,382 to 1,465.

Additional sheets have come in, and the humber of signatules to the voters' petition has now risen from 1.382 to 1.465. FARNHAM. On Tuesday, February 22nd, this Society was honoured by having Mrs. Fawcett to speak for them. The meeting had been largely advertized in various ways, but the weather was most unpropilious, heavy rain falling up to almost the hour of the meeting, so that many intending hearers were prevented coming; but about 140 were present, and had a most interesting address from Mrs. Fawcett, weighty, and yet at times quitely humorous. We were congratulated on the number (2,200) of signatures to the Guildford (Surrey) petition, and Mr. Horne's remarks on receiving it as to the tendeness (1) with which the laws treat women were dealt with, as also some of the Anti-Suffragist statements and the satisfactory experience of the Colnies who have adopted Women's Suffrag. Mrs. Robie Uniacke supported the resolution Mrs. Fawcett had moved, and gave some reasurance: to those who fear various self-created oggies, and some statistics showing how many of various classes of women are making the demand for the Franchise. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the speakers and to Dr. Tannar for taking the chair. Mrs. Uniacke spoke again that evening for our Society at an invitation meeting kindly given by our member, Mrs. Paul Spring-man, of Itchel Manor, at her house. Questions were asked, and we hope to reap the harvest later.

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EDINBURGH.

Committee, as well as the Hon. Secretary, will be there every Thursday afternoon from 5.15 p.m. to 7 p.m. to show the literature and explain the work, and we hope all members will come and bring friends. We were very much encouraged by having our kind friend, Miss Cockle, with us on our first Thursday. On Saturdays the village is very busy, and one of our members stood outside selling "The Common Cause." We are asking members to help to-vards working expenses by giving us something which we can put in the window and sell. Something to eat, such as cakes, sweets, jam, marmalade, etc., generally sells well. CUCKFIELD. We are glad to be able to report that the work is going on very well in this district. The signatures to the voters' petition reached

Максн 10, 1910.

most adequately filled the arduous post of treasurer. Miss Mair continues to be our president, and Dr. Inglis and Miss Chrystal Macmillan our vice-presidents. We are glad to welcome the following ladies to our Committee: Mrs. Simpson and Miss Alice Smith (Leith), Mrs. Robert Scott Moncrieff, Miss E. Foggo, and Miss Mary Forsyth. The speakers at Friday's At Home were Miss Rosaline Masson, the authoress, and Miss Lamond. The latter spoke on "The Suffrage and Education." We have promises of help for the jumble sale on the 12th, but shall be very glad of any further offers. BOURNEMOUTH.

the 12th, but shall be very glad of any further offers. BOURNEMOUTH. On the evening of March 2nd a debate on Women's Suffrage was held at St. Peter's Hall, Bournemouth, under the auspices of the Men's Westbourne Debating Society. Miss Abadam spoke for, and Miss Lindsay against. The hall was crowded and a very interesting evening spent. The voting was by ballot papers, and the Suffragists won by 121 votes. Both ladies spoke to the point, and were keenly followed. Several local ladies and gentlemen made five-minutes speeches at the close of the debate.

Note: For the second form of the

Beading! Some questions were asked and ably answered by Miss Lewis, and hearty votes of thanks to her and to the hostesses brought a most successful little gathering to an end.
LONDON.
On the evening of Wednesday, March 2nd, the office of the London Society presented a gay and happy scene. "To meet fellow-workers in the General Election" seemed to have a magic attraction of its awards the fine rooms at the office were hardly large enough for the numbers present. Everyone seemed to know everyone else and to enjoy meeting again, and everywhere there seemed the same absence of the critical spirit and the same keenness for new fields to conquer—a truly hopeful sign in those who know that the work really means and its difficulties and discouragements.
Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Fawcett both showed by their presence and by their kindly words their appreciation of the efforts made by the workers, and one personal anecdote must be forgiven. A new recruit was heard to whisper. "Can you tell me *what* Mrs. Fawcett that is?" "How do you mean? It is the Mrs. Fawcett ?" "Oh, but it cannot be; she is much too young!" And, indeed, if one may say so with respect, she seemed young, for her speech was full of amusing stories, and yet had a good fighting ring about it.—" "You are to be congratulated, you men and women (for the men were well represented) who are taking part in one of the great fights of history. In a movement that is one of the biggest things known in the progress of the world." Such, though not her exacts words, was the keynote of her speech.
My Frances Balfour touched a grave note. She pointed opt the great opportunity now before the Union of making its mark in the country. She also referred at some length to the important task upon which she is herself at present engaged.
Speeches were made in two rooms, the other speakers being Miss Palliser, Miss Corke, and Miss Lownkes. The refreshment arrangements were admited by granized by Miss Forbes, assisted by s

Boyd. Cakes were given by several members, and the rooms were bedecked with emblems, banners, and flowers.
 SURREY, SUSSEX AND HANTS.
 Several meetings have been held in Surrey during the past week, including one at Godalming on February 28th, at which Mr. Mackas, presided and the speakers were Miss G. M. Gordon and Mr. Edwards. The audience was extremely sympathetic, and we carried our resolution and id acclamation. Meetings have also been held under the auspices of the newly formed Guildford Society. On Tuesday Mrs. Pilcher presided over a gathering at the house of Miss Vaughan in Guildown Road, at which the speakers were Miss Gordon, Mrs. Swinburn, and Miss Baker. The first public meeting organized by the branch was held at the Constitutional Hall on Wednesday, and there was a good attendance. Mr. Henry Nevill occupied the chair and made a splendid speech in support of our cause. The resolution was moved by Miss Gordon and seconded by Mr. Baker, who has had personal experience of Women's Suffrage in New Zealand. Several Anti-Suffragists were present, but our resolution was carried by a large majority. An afternoon meeting was held at Southfields, by kind permission of Mrs. Middleton Kilto, to which both supporters and opponents were invited. Mr. Baker took the chair, and Miss Gordon outlined the claim of women to political freedom and their need of the vote. The resolution was carried, and Miss Baker, the hon. secretary of the Guildford Society, explained the aims and methods of the new branch.
 M Saturday evening Miss Gordon and Miss Milton held an open-air meeting in Castle Street, Farnham. There was a large audience, and although subjected to a certain amount of interruption in the shape of recommendations to mind the baby and wash the clothes, they obtained a good hearing, and several questions were asked.
 Miss Helen Fraser has set on foot an organization in Winchester, that city so rich in history of the great struggle for freedom, where "tab

Society there is not affiliated to any Union, but it works on non-party lines and secured signatures to the voters' petition, which was publicly presented to Mr. Nicholson, M.P., who is a friend to the cause. A somewhat new departure has been made by this Society, which, for a 5s. yearly subscription, includes not only membership of the Society but a copy of either "Votes for Women" or "The Common Cause," and Mr. Powell, a member of the Committee, urged every member to take "The Common Cause" in order to follow the movement in the House and in the country.

movement in the House and in the country. CUMBERLAND-PENRITH. A public meeting held on February 28th marked the beginning of this Society's second year of existence. The speakers were Miss A. M. Royden and Miss Bardsley. The chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Lawrence. Knowing that Penrith's Parliamentary representative is the Speaker, and that there was therefore no contest at the General Election, Miss Royden dealt at some length with the election work of Suffragists in her extremely able and interesting address. The audience was not as large as we had expected it to be, and we very much hope that Miss Royden may come again some time in the future. Miss Bardsley's address dealt chiefly with Anti-Suffrage objections. It was exactly what was necessary for a great many in the audience,

Miss Bardsley's address dealt enleny with Anti-Sulfrage objections. It was exactly what was necessary for a great many in the audience, and was greatly appreciated by everyone. The resolution was carried unanimously. "Common Causes" were sold, and the names of a few new members enrolled. Last February the Penrith Society began with forty members; now it has over seventy.

CROYDON. Miss Mason gave her lantern lecture on February 15th to a rather small but deeply interested audience. Several who had recently joined the movement were greatly impressed with its "hoary antiquity," and had never previously realized the long roll-call of distinguished men and women who had taken part in the demand for justice to women

The voters' petition, numbering 700 names, was recently sent to the member, Sir Robert Hermon Hodge, and presented by him to the House. He is absolutely unfavourable to the representation of women on any public bodies at all, and it is well known that some of the Conservative women who were formerly ardent supporters of their party have been unable to work in their own constituency during the two recent elections. The voters' petition was not nearly so well signed as the Committee would have liked; but many men who had willingly signed at the by-election last year declined to do so owing to the violence of the militants.

SCARBOROUGH.

SOARBOROUGH. Through the kindness of Mrs. Kitson a drawing-room meeting was held at May Lodge on March 1st, when Miss Rosamund Travers spoke on "Woman and the Vote in Finland." Miss Travers' relatives settled in that country in 1858, and, as she has spent some time there herself, her information is all first hand, and she is well qualified to speak on the effect of Women's Suffrage in Finland. Her clear and interesting address was thoroughly enjoyed by an attentive audience.

HULL.

HULL. A cake sale was held at the house of the Treasurer, Mrs. Cussons, on Tuesday, March 1st, to reduce the deficit on the election account. An excellent musical programme was arranged, and a large number of members and friends vere present. The unavoidable absence of Dr. Murdoch, through illness, caused great regret and disappointment. The President, Mrs. Richardson, gave an interesting summary of the objects and history of the movement, and Miss Annie Jackson spoke the three reasons "Why I Desire the Suffrage." The amount raised, over £10, is extremely satisfactory. Our new Secretary is Miss Hyde, Rosemont, Pearson's Park, Hull. COVENTERY

b) The Hon. Pearson's Park, Hull.
COVENTRY.
The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell addressed a crowded drawing-room meeting at 8, The Quadrant (Miss Hales), on Tuesday afternoon.
This was the first of a series of drawing-room meetings for propaganda work. There were between fifty and sixty ladies present, several of whom have since joined this branch of the National Union.
The Society was inaugurated at an At Home given by Mrs. Cyril White and Mrs. Alfred White just before Xmas. No work was done until after the election was over, but we have already nearly sixty members, including a good many men. Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Olementina Black are coming down to address a meeting in St. Mary's Hall early in May.
BRIGHTON.
The potition was presented to Parliament on February 28th by the Hon. D. F. Rice in conjunction with Captain Tryon. The number of signatures to which voter's numbers, could be attached was 2,294.
SEVENOAKS.

SEVENOAKS. Our voters' petition has been sent by post to our member, Mr. H. W. Forster, and presented by him to the House of Commons. There were nineteen polling stations in the division and only twenty workers. Still, ten polling stations were manned and, with the help of Shoreham, Bromley, Beckenham, and Westerham, 734 signatures secured. At Shoreham more than one-third of the total number of electors signed. Unavoidable circumstances most unfortu-nately prevented a deputation waiting upon Mr. Forster, although he had very cordially consented to receive one. PERTH

had very cordially consented to receive one. PER/TH. Our Society made a most successful entry into public life on Monday, February 28th, when we welcomed Dr. Elsie Inglis and Miss Chrystal Macmillan to Perth. The meeting was quite a large one for Perth, which is "rather backward in coming forward" towards anything outside daily routine. Those who attended (about one hundred) were enthusiastic in their reception of their distinguished visitors. The result of the stirring and convincing addresses—given by Miss J. Mitchell from the chair and by other speakers—was an addition of nineteen members, who handed up their names before leaving the hall. Others are joining daily, and we trust we shall have a large gathering for Mrs. Philip Snowden on the 17th. DERBY.

A full account appears in another paragraph, sent by the local Society. Lord Charles Beresford writes to Portsmouth that its petition has been presented, with the borough members' signatures attached. An interesting event has taken place at Petersfield, and has been well reported by the "Hampshire Post." The Wersen's Suffrage

we held a meeting at Ilkeston during the by-election. The police spoke of eggs, and rotten apples, and "chasing," but the attentive crowd which listened to Mrs. Earp from seven to half-past eight in the Market Place appeared to know nothing of these things. We answered some twenty good-natured questions, and were escorted home by a cheerful procession of our audience of 800 townsfolk and miners and a dozen or so policemen. We hope to see more of Ilkeston. BRISTOL.

BRISTOL. A campaign of twenty meetings has been arranged for Miss Fraser, who has a warm welcome back to Bristol after her short visit in December. She began with an open-air meeting in the Horsefair on Wednesday, 2nd March, where a dinner-hour crowd quickly assembled, delighted with Miss Fraser's eloquence. "Who is she?" "Did she come from Glasgow on purpose?" we were asked, as we went round with notices of the meetings. In question time no remarks were volunteered. "Then we may conclude that everyone is satisfed," said Miss Fraser. "That's about it," came a deep, hearty voice from the crowd.

the crowd. In the afternoon Mrs. Martin gave an At Home at Coronation Road, Mrs. Arthur Daniell in the chair. Several teachers were present, and an interesting discussion followed Miss Fraser's stirring

present, and an interesting discussion followed Aliss Fraser's suffring address. On Thursday afternoon an At Home was given by Mrs. Borthwick at Bishopston, when there was a crowded audience. The Rev. Donald Fraser, who presided, said he had never heard so cogent a statement of the case for Women's Suffrage. As a practical result of the great interest aroused by Miss Fraser ten new members joined. On Saturday Mrs. R. Talbot was so good as to give two drawing-room meetings at 4 and at 7.30, Miss E. H. Smith presiding in the afternoon and Mrs. W. C. H. Cross in the evening. The total attendance was over 100, and among them were some who listened to a Suffrage address for the first time; others who came undecided and went away convinced. Besides the meetings in Bristol fresh ground has been broken in the Thombury Division, and a meeting is arranged in one of the villages.

LONDON-WANDSWORTH.

villages. IONDON-WANDSWORTH. A very successful drawing-room meeting was held by kind invitation of Mrs. Kinsman, of Amerland Road, West Hill, on Thursday evening, March 3rd. One or two gentlemen vere present, but the audience consisted chiefly of ladies, many of whom had never attended a Suffrage meeting before. Miss Edith Palliser, who presided, made a carefully reasoned appeal to her hearers to give serious consider-tion to this question of the enfranchisement of women, for whether would find forced upon their attention before very long. There was mentary vote. Women are being canvassed with great assiduity for purely political lines. The most striking evidence of the progress of the Suffrage movement was the formation of Anti-Suffrage Societies. Organized opposition only arose when a movement was likely to become successful. The Anti-Suffragists, who cleamed that women hey went about at elections using their influence in every possible way, as in the case of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Mr. Gugenheim (of the Men's League) pointed out the injustice of

Mr. Gugenheim (of the Men's League) pointed out the injustice of refusing political responsibility to those who were conscious to exercise it. There were many men who treated the question of Women's Suffrage as if it were the pastime of women who wanted occupation. Women must realize that they would have to contend with men in all kinds of ways in order to secure their enfranchise-ment, and after they had won it they would find the vote was a weapon by which they could secure other rights.

A short discussion followed, and Miss Shillington, on behalf of the local hon. treasurer, made a statement as to the work of the Wands-worth Committee. Miss March, Mr. Kinsman, and Miss G. Hill (joint hon. secretary) took part in the votes of thanks, and while coffee was being dispensed the names of several new members were taken.

Other Societies.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

A large and very successful drawing-room meeting was held at the house of Dr. Prosser, Sandycore, Kingstown, on the 4th inst., Mrs. E. Hill Tickell presiding. Mr. Haslam delivered his address, "The Rightful Claims of Women Re-stated." Mr. Haslam enlarged on the meeessity for women qualified electors, and especially the lodgers, looking after their registration at the statutory period of the present year, in preparation for the elections of 1911. There was an interest-ing discussion, considerable literature was distributed, and several new members joined the Association.

The Suffrage Atelier.

The Suffrage Atelier. There will be a general meeting of the Suffrage Atelier on March 12th, at 3 p.m., at 3a, Wychcombe Studios, England's Lane, N.W. (by kind invitation of Miss Kathleen Shaw). At 4 p.m. Mr. Laurence general meeting is for members only, but any friends or artists interested in the subject are invited to hear the address. Free tickets can be obtained from the Atelier. Dr. Kate Haslam was, unfortunately, prevented from giving her address on March 2nd at the Designers' Meeting, as announced; but Mr. Housman kindly consented to speak to us on some women's un the Medical Profession" at the Designers' Meeting on Wednesday, March 16th, at 2.45 p.m. Non-members are invited to ask for free tickets for this from the Hon. Secretary, Suffrage Atelier, 1, Pem-broke Cottages, Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.

MARCH 10, 1910.

7.30 8.0

6.0

3.0 8.0

Forthcoming Meetings.

MARCH 10

MARCH 10. Bournemouth—Rechabite Hall, Winton—Miss Abadam. 8.0 Nottingham—Mechanics' Hall—Mrs. P. Snowden. Nottingham—36, Bridlesmith Gate—Speakers' Class. 7.30 Wigan—Hope Schools—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., and Miss M. Robertson, B.A. London—58, Victoria Street—Quarterly Conference. 5.30 Tadworth—Mrs. Rackham. Bristol—Grange Road, Bishopsworth—At Home—Miss Fraser. 3.0 Abingdon—Corn Exchange—Lady Frances Balfour. 3.0 London (Richmond)—Miss Olive Garnett's Drawing-room Meeting. 8.0 Solihull—Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Mayer. 3.0 MARCH 11. MARCH 11.

8.0 4.0

MARCH 11. Bournemouth—St. Peter's Schools, Lower Parkstone—Miss Abadam. 8 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home. 4 York—Lantern Lecture—Miss Bertha Mason. Darlington—Temperance Institute—Miss Lucas. 7 Bristol—Southville Lecture Hall—Miss Fraser. 8 Littleborough—Dimer-hour Meeting—Miss Robertson. Solihull—Outdoor Meeting—The Square—Miss Mobertson. Solihull—Outdoor Meeting—The Square—Mis. Mayer. 6 Scarborough—Roscoe Rooms—Mis. Bonwick on "Working Women and the Vote." 8 Manchester—85, Deansgate Arcade—Members' Rally. 6 MARCH 12

6.45

MARCH 12

Edinburgh—Central Hall—18, Nicholson Street—Jumble Sale. 2.30 Bristol—Bishopston Co-op. Hall—Miss Fraser. 80 London (S. Kensington)—Miss Hawkins At Home. 8.30 London (Sutton)—High Street—Lady Frances Balfour. 8.0 MARCH 14.

MARCH 14. Huddersfield—Lantern Lecture—Miss Bertha Mason. London (Surbiton)—Mrs. Hardwicke At Home—Miss Ward. 3.0 Bristel (Totterdown)—Wycliffe Schoolroom—Miss Helen Fraser. 8.0 Holmes Chapel—Assembly Rooms—Miss A. M. Royden. 8.0 Lendon (Wimbledon)—Lady Anderson's At Home—Stamford House—Rev. Hugh Chapman. 4.0 Brighton—Ladies' Imperial Club—Dr. Helen Boyle. 4.0 Solihull—Public Hall—Miss E. M. Gardner. 8.0 MARCH 15.

MARCH 15. Inverness—Mrs. Snowden Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth—Unsworth School—Miss Ashton. London (Bpsom)—St. Barnabas' Dobating Club—Miss Abadam. Liverpool—Lantern Lecture—Miss Bertha Mason. Stevenage, Herts.—Miss Rackham. Frampton Cotterell—Council School—Miss Fraser. Reported to the school of the school

8.0

 MARCH 16.
 7-9

 Nottingham-36, Bridlesmith Gate—At Home.
 7-9

 Hull—Oddfellows' Hall—Miss B. Seppington.
 3.0

 Leamington—Masonic Rooms—Annual Meeting—Mrs. Wilson.
 3.0

 Littleborough—Mrs. E. Harvey, At Home—Mrs. Bright.
 7.30

 Birmingham—Bull Ring—Mrs. Mayer.
 7.30

 Tayport—Temperance Hall—Mrs. Philip Snowden.
 8.0

MARCH 17. London (Blackheath)—Jobbin's Tea Rooms—Mrs. R. Uniacke. 5.0 Dublin—35, Molesworth Street—Committee Meeting. 11.30 Nottingham—36, Bridlesmith Gate—Speakers' Class. 7.30 London (Epsom)—Gymnasium Hall, The Parade—Lecture— Councillor Margaret Ashton. 8.0 Reading—Large Town Hall—Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. Baillie Weaver. 8.0 Perth—Co-operative Hall—Mrs. Snowden. 8.0 London (Chelsea)—Social Gathering of Signatories to Petition and Friends. 8.0 MARCH 18

MARCH 18.

 MARCH 18.
 Glasgow-Athenæum-Mrs. Snowden and Miss Hale-Debate.
 8.0

 Redhill-Small Market Hall-Councillor Margaret Ashton-Chair, The Mayor of Reigate.
 8.0

 London-Great Central Hotel-Reception.
 9.0

 Edinburgh-At Home-40, Shandwick Place.
 4.0

 Watford-Debate-Mrs. Swanwick and Miss Lindsay.
 3.30

MARCH 19.	
London (Paddington, S.)-Miss Margaret Hodge.	8.0
MARCH 21.	
London (S. Kensington)—Social Gathering of Signatories Petition and Friends.	8.30
Mold—Drawing-room Meeting.	3.0
MARCH 22.	-
Brighton-55, Old Steyne-Women Only-Lady Bunting.	3.15
APRIL 1. orden (Blackheath) Johnin's Tea Pooma Miss Sharehaula	

APRIL 2. Warrington-Parr Hall-Mrs. Snowden, Miss Abadam. 7 30

List of Societies in the National Union.

ENGLAND.

MARCH 10, 1910.

Name of Society.

Coventry Rugby Sutton Coldfield

Bournemouth ...

Bridlington... Brighton.... Bristol ...

Bucks (Mid.)... Bucks (South)... Burton-on-Trent Camberley.....

Cambridge Cambridge University Girton College Newnham College. Old Students Cardiff and District. Carlisle Chelmsford Cheltenham. Clevedon. Clitheroe. Colwyn Bay Croydon... Cuckfield.. Darlington Derby.... Dover....

Driffield... Eastbourne.

Exeter Farnham... Filey..... Fleet..... Gloucester.

Godalming. Goldsmith's College ...

Essex (N. and E.).

Haslemere. Mereford Herts. N., & Hitchin...

Harleston. Harrogate.

Merts. W..... Huddersfield. Hull. Keswick ...

Leeds ... Leicester. Leith Hill.

Lincoln. Liverpool

Hampstead.... Highgate & North St. Pancras.....

 Chelsea
 MRS. BERTRAN, 38, Paince Mansons, Audison Bridge, W.

 Chiswick & Bedford
 MRS. MACGREGOR, Stamford Brook House, Ravenscourt Park.

 Ealing
 MRS. Encak MORRIS, 30, Hollingbourne G'dns, Ealing: and Mrss C. COMINS, 115, Kingsley Avenue, W. Ealing.

 Epsom
 MRS. A. J. STEPHENS, 9, Kingsdown Road, Epsom, and Mrs. ARNOLD, 1, Queen Anne Villas, Epsom.

 Esher & E. Molesey
 MRS MILDEED MARTINEAU, Littleworth, Esher. Hackney, North

 MRS TORRY, 68, Godolphin Road, Shepherd's Bush.

MRS. HARRINGTON, 3, Holly Terrace, West Hill, Higheate: and MISS H. D. THOMSON, Baveno, Broadlands Road, Highgate.

MISS BOYD, 5, Onslow Place, S.W. MIS, HORNER, Kaverleich, Maple Rd., Surbiton. MISS DOWNS, 2, Acre Lane, Brixton; and MISS NASH, 486, Brixton Road, S.W.

Name and Address of Secretary. Miss WHEELWRIGHT, 52, Sydney Build'gs, Bath. Miss E, STACY, 34, Kimbolton Road, Bedford. Miss Darrow, 18, Park Road, Abingdon. Miss Bhabauky, 36, Wilbert Grove, Beverley. Miss GANDERR, B.A., 10, Easy Row, Birm'ham. Miss Wirks, 76, Holyhead Road. Miss GREEN.

MISS WRIGHT, Sutton Lodge, Solihull. MRS. BRASSINGTON, Southcroft, Stretford-on-A. MRS. TAYLOR, Kettering Villa, Waterloo Road. olverhampton. WarRex, Calluna, West Cliff Rd., B'mouth. BAUER, 20, Springwood Terrace, Bradford OVERBURY, 4, Ashbourne Av., Bridlington. F. DE G. MERRIFELD, 14, Clifton Terrace,

 Miss F DE G. MERRIFIELD, 14, Clifton Terrace, Brickton.
 Miss TANNER and MRS. W. C. H. CROSS, 49, Whiteladies' Road, Clifton.
 Miss Strater, 263, Branstone Road.
 Miss Strater, 265, Branstone Road.
 Miss STREET, 265, Branstone Road.
 Miss STREET, 265, Branstone Road.
 Miss STREET, 265, Branstone Road.
 Miss M. G. Halz, Olddean, Camberley, Surrey; and Miss Evelven L. Arkinsoon, Portesbury Hill, Camberley.
 Miss E. E. Power, Girton College, Cambridge.
 Miss E. E. Power, Girton College.
 Miss M. Costluct, Court Place, Ifley, Oxford.
 Miss Mark Occurrence, 159, Newport Road, Cardiff
 Miss Riczenba Christry, Orchards, Broomfield, Chelmsford.
 Miss Charbora, Mills, Lowmandale, Leck-hampton, Cheltenham.
 Miss CANTON, 2, Hallam Road.
 Miss Charbora, Kelmscott.
 Colara Balnowins, 69, Sackville St., Nelson, Lancashire.
 Miss Kuyyoy Kelmscott. Cold. Cork. Road. Miss KENYON, Kelmscott, Cold Cork Road,

Colwyn. Miss CRICKMAY, 7, St. James' Park, Croydon. Miss B. C. Bevan, Horsgate, Cuckfield, Sussex, Miss Swanson, 17, Waverley Terr, Darlington. Miss Meynell, Meynell Langley, Derby. DE, ANNE BRUNNARE, 4, Effingham Crescent, MISS MORTIMER, East Lodge, Driffield, Yorks. MISS ROBINSON, Abbey House, The University

Durham. Miss Susan GatLiff, Fernholme, 91, Enys Rd., Eastbourne. Miss Courtatub, Earl's Colne, Colne Engaine, Essex. Easex. Miss J. D. MONTGOMERY, 10, Baring Crescent, Exeter. Miss MILTON, Fernlea, Lower Bourne, Farnham. Miss HANKES, 14, Southdene, Filey, Yorks. Miss KANSER, The Garth, Fileet, Hants. Miss F. ELLA L. WALKOND, Cathedral House, Gloncester.

Gloucester. MISS I. W. POWELL, Munstead Rough, Godal-MISS PAINE, Goldsmith's College, New Cross, S.E. Mas. HAZARD, Caltofts, Harleston, Norfolk. Miss PLIMSOLL, Penrith Hall, Duchy Road, Harrogate. Mss. Marshall, Tweenways, Hindhead, Hasle-

mere. MRS. COLLIER, Holdgate Rectory, Much Wenlock. MRS. EDWARD SMITHSON, 42. Tilehouse Street, Hitchin; and MISS ANNIE VILLIERS, Stevenage,

Hitchin; and MISS ANNIE VILLERS, DEVENDED, Herts, MES, ROEINSON, Aysgarth, Upton Rd., Watford, MRS, STUDDARD, 44, Springwood St., Huddersfi'd, MISS HYDE, Rosemont, Pearson's Park, Hull, MISS BROATCH, Allison House, Keswick; and MISS CATHARINE E. MARSHALL, Hawse End, Keswick, MRS, THONNTON, Bramdean, Park Lane, Round-hay.

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