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THE BACK PAGE AND HAND IT TO YOUR NEWSAGENT.

The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

Women's Suffrage

Societies.

VOL. III. No. 123.

Registered as
a Newspaper.

AUGUST 17, 1911.

ONE PENNY.



TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Pit Brow Girl: Ah doan't see why ah should pay to keep thee, lad! What good has tha bin to me?

Representative of the "People": But my good woman didn't I vote last week to deprive 6,000 of you of your livelihood, in order that you shouldn't black your pretty faces with coal dust?

Pit Brow Girl: 'Twould be fairer then, so 'twould, for thee to keep uz, and not uz keep thee!

Notes and Comments.

A Superfluous Question.

Notice was given that Mr. Leif Jones was to ask the Prime Minister on the 14th whether his pledge to Lord Lytton was for the Conciliation Bill or might be interpreted as being for any other Women's Suffrage Bill. The question was postponed, owing to Mr. Asquith's absence. As we have already shewn in these columns, such a question appears to us superfluous. We have no doubt whatever of Mr. Asquith's sincerity.

Young Turkey and Progress.

A courageous and outspoken article by Sir William Ramsay appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of August 9th concerning the danger to Turkey arising from their refusal to adopt a more civilized standard with regard to the white slave traffic. In these days when white men (and women too) actually stand on English platforms holding up to us Chinese and Hindu ideals of womanhood, defending child-marriages and seclusion of women, one is glad to find a man of Sir William Ramsay's weight and knowledge throwing it in the direction of enlightenment and progress. No corruption, not even a war fever, spreads so fast round the world and is more penetrating and subtle in its effects than the corruption of a slave-theory of sex. It is this corruption we are out to purify away and our work will not be done till there is no slave market left for any woman, be her flesh white, brown, yellow or black.

A Kind Welcome.

On July 13th the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Cardiff was addressed by the President, Rev. Henry Haigh, who alluded to the fact that for the first time fifteen duly elected laywomen took their seats in the Conference. He said he would, if they pleased, retain the traditional form of address, though times had changed. There was a new element among them that morning. (Hear, hear.) On the floor of the Conference there were patches of colour and fashions of garments which had hitherto been sternly and almost religiously relegated to the strangers' gallery. That day marked a new stage of Conference development. They had come to it slowly, and after years of debate. Privilege always fought to the last ditch, and died hard there—(laughter)—and they men had clung to their immemorial privilege, whether in Church or in State, with obstinate tenacity. But in the end the women were there—(hear, hear)—a goodly company of them, duly and constitutionally elected. In the name of the Conference he bade them welcome—(hear, hear)—and if they pleased it should be no grudging or doubtful welcome. (Hear, hear.) Henceforth they had their rightful place among them, and it would be their responsibility, as he trusted it would also be their pleasure, to contribute to their counsels the best they had of insight and sympathy, of good sense and spirituality. (Hear, hear.) The Conference would rejoice in making the discharge of their duty as agreeable to themselves as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The Case of Angelina Napolitano.

Because we entered a protest against the sentence of death passed upon Angelina Napolitano, the *Anti-Suffrage Review* accuses us of "having pressed very hard in defamation of men as a sex" the case of this woman. The writer of the paragraph speaks of "the administration of the law" as if the fact that it *was* the law settled its rightness or its wrongness. We maintain that the law and its administration are both bad, and for the same reason,—that they are exclusively masculine, and there are thousands of men who think so too. We are quite prepared to admit that a law made and administered by women only might be just as bad in other ways. Most men would think so and we should not dream of accusing them of "defamation of women as a sex" for thinking so. The writer of the paragraph speaks of this unhappy woman overriding the law "which provides remedies for suffering wives." How had this kind and humane law served this "suffering wife?" Napolitano had committed a murderous assault upon her, stabbing

her in nine places and she had been long in hospital for this. And he? He got *one* week for it. The reason for which he stabbed his wife was because she refused to go on the streets to earn money for him, and it was precisely the failure of the law to defend this woman which drove her to defend herself. One would have supposed that any Anti-Suffragist anxious to maintain that women were sufficiently protected would have been eager to repudiate such a gross miscarriage of justice. It is well perhaps that he should prove to demonstration how warped is the judgment of those who are accustomed to defend autocratic power.

A French Woman Sculptor.

In spite of the traditions of more than two hundred years, the French "Academie des Beaux Arts" has, in the trials of the "Grand Prix de Rome" "crowned" a woman. Having to dispose of two "grand prix" in the sculpture section, it has awarded one of them to a Parisian lady, Mlle. Henvelmans. The young sculptor, who is a pupil of Marqueste and Hannaux, has therefore the honour of being the first woman to carry off a "Premier Grand Prix" and to be admitted as a student at the Villa Medicis.

A Warning and an Appeal.

Mrs. McFadyen's fine speech at the Universal Races Congress was published in the *Christian Commonwealth* last week and deserves wide and thoughtful study. "I am not speaking here," she said, "as an individual, I am simply the mouthpiece of a large number of white South African women who, through me, desire to give a message to the great and important Congress here assembled. Is it not an extraordinary thing that while you are discussing the most vital and delicate problems of harmony between differing races who are brought into social contiguity you have not asked us women, who bear the races of men, for our opinion? You discuss that which concerns us most intimately, and treat us, as Dr. Du Bois complains the negro is treated, as biological specimens. We, therefore, come as the unbidden fairy to the christening feast of racial amity, not to curse, but to warn and to appeal to the men of both races. I am charged to express our solemn conviction of the gravity of the situation, and that unless the question is dealt with seriously and responsibly now, public excitement at some critical time may precipitate a race feud; and that this is one of the gravest roots of bitterness between the two races."

Women the Guardians of Womanhood.

A little further on the report runs: "Recent events have caused an extraordinary awakening among South African women, not only to increasing danger, but to the fact that we are the guardians of womanhood in South Africa. We are contrite that we have not sufficiently realised this in the past, and we recognise that no woman can be wronged and all women not suffer, and we mean to throw our protection round every woman and child in the Union, however degraded or at whatever stage of development."

No Civilisation Without Women.

That is finely said and so was another passage of profound truth: "White women make great sacrifices to create homes in the lonelier parts of South Africa. Anything which tends to render them unsafe in this respect and discourage them from accompanying their men wherever they may settle means certain degradation for the women of the subject race. There is no civilisation, there is no progress, until the women of a race can accompany their men. Protect us in every possible way, and we will see to it that what our men have never done shall be done—womanhood shall be protected. If we are awakened to do this the sufferings of our martyred women will have borne fruit. In South Africa, to our intense resentment and horror, this has been made a political question. Our lives, our safety, the integrity of our race, which we women alone have preserved, have been bandied about as party cries. We women cannot sufficiently condemn such an attitude."

The A. B. C. of Women's Suffrage.

"WRECKING AMENDMENTS."

We are asking our friends in the House of Commons not only to vote FOR the Conciliation Bill, but to vote AGAINST wrecking amendments. What then do we mean by a

WRECKING AMENDMENT?

We mean an amendment which would so alter the character of the Bill that it would have no chance of

BECOMING LAW

during next session.

We know that the enfranchisement of

WOMEN WHO PAY RATES

is the measure which commands the greater amount of support from suffragists of all parties in the House of Commons.

THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE,

which is composed of men of ALL PARTIES, came to this conclusion, and the voting on the Bill has proved that they were right. If the Bill were amended so as to give votes TO ALL, OR NEARLY ALL WOMEN, instead of to about ONE MILLION HOUSEHOLDERS, ALL THE CONSERVATIVES and MANY OF THE LIBERALS who voted for the Bill on May 5, would vote against it, and it would be defeated.

"But," you may say, "if that is so

THE AMENDMENT WOULD NOT PASS

either. It is the same House of Commons. If they vote for the amendment they will surely vote for the Bill as amended."

That would be so if we had only the

HONEST ADVOCATES

of a wider measure to consider—the men who really WANT to enfranchise MORE women than the Conciliation Bill includes. But some of our opponents have openly declared their intention of voting for widening amendments IN ORDER THAT the Bill may take such a form that the House of Commons will reject it. These men will vote for the amendment, but, when the Bill is amended, will

TURN ROUND AND VOTE AGAINST IT.

In the "Anti-Suffrage Review" for June, 1911, it is stated in the leading article that "Anti-suffragists and adult suffragists and the suffragists who will not be content unless married women are fully gratified, by some illusory scheme—short of Adult Suffrage—

WOULD COMBINE

against the qualification in the present Bill."

Moreover, Mr. Haviland Burke, A WELL-KNOWN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST, has put down an amendment to confer the vote on married women; and Mr. Cowan, WHO VOTED AGAINST SIR GEORGE KEMP'S BILL, has put down an amendment to make women eligible for election to Parliament.

If, then, our FRIENDS vote for these amendments they will be playing into the hands of our OPPONENTS. They will be making themselves

THE CATSPAWS

of those anti-suffragists who hope, by fair means or foul, to wreck the Bill.

What, then, is a man to do who sincerely wants married women to have votes? Let him vote for the Conciliation Bill IN ITS PRESENT FORM without fear, for have we not

MR. ASQUITH'S PLEDGE

that before this Parliament dissolves there will be a

GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL?

Any extension of the franchise, either to men or women, can be dealt with

THEN,

without jeopardising the chances of the present measure of compromise.

So we make our appeal to friends and foes to give the Conciliation Bill A FAIR CHANCE. If a majority of the House of Commons approve it let them carry it into law without any prejudice to a wider measure later.

Of those who are against women's suffrage altogether we only ask for honest

STRAIGHTFORWARD OPPOSITION,

and no trickery. Of those who are in favour of women's suffrage we ask for

WATCHFULNESS—

lest they should unwittingly become the tools of their opponents, and the wreckers of a measure which they are pledged to support.

THE WEEK'S MOTTO.

"Every dealer fair
Must look behind, as doth the hunted hare."
—Isabella and the Pot of Basil.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday.

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Copies of back numbers 1½d. (post free), or 2½d. when more than three months old.

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 supplied.

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Representative Government and the Payment of Members.

"They have votes now and they have used their votes, and we stand here to see that the use of their votes shall be respected."

RT. HON. W. S. CHURCHILL, M.P.,

House of Commons, 8th August, 1911.

Suffragists are frequently met with the accusation that they are hypercritical, that "Nothing we do is right," that it is impossible to satisfy them. There is a sense in which this is perfectly true and it is the result of lack of freedom. No thoughtful adult person wants to be "done good to" in his or her own despite. It is at least as much for the sake of the hearty co-operation of women with men as for the reform of any special grievances that we want women to share in their own government. If your only share in laws is to obey them and in taxes is to pay them you are likely to be hypercritical about them. This is human nature, not specifically feminine. Men feel just the same and those of them who are intelligent and sympathetic and fit for self-government themselves are quite ready to recognise the same human characteristics in women.

It follows therefore that every fresh act of government imposes a fresh grievance and sense of wrong upon those women who have truly awakened to the desire of self-government and the springs of healthy political and social life are slowly poisoned at their source. Laws passed without consulting the women whom they affect are bound to be bad, first because they are passed largely in ignorance and secondly because the women who have to live under them are not treated intelligently, are not educated and interested by the very politicians who are trying to rule them. In some ways the Insurance Bill, with its scheme planned for men and twisted and dislocated to meet women is the best demonstration we could possibly have had of how good intentions may go astray

from want of a wide enough sympathy and understanding, a humility deep and intelligent. But as an example of a grievance founded on an idea, of an injustice more intolerable than any other because it outrages our sense of right, the Resolution passed on Thursday last for the payment of Members of Parliament excels all others.

We do not hold the doctrine in its crude form and with no qualifications, that there should be "no Taxation without Representation." It may be desirable to tax minors, or aliens or persons of a less developed civilization, without giving them votes. But, in a country professedly governed by representative institutions, we regard it as in the highest degree injurious to the well-being of that country, that large sections of the people (and especially any section with a distinct point of view peculiar to itself, whether derived from innate character or from the conditions of life) should be deprived of all share in those representative institutions, not by a chance, but of necessity, from the cradle to the grave. There is no one thing of the many wrongs in England so harmful to the men, the women and the children as the relative positions of men and women, and therefore any proposal to tax women to carry out what men alone have decided is wrong and injurious. But when this taxation is voted for the payment of Members of Parliament, the wrong becomes an insult, because it is compelling women to pay for something without giving them anything whatever in return.

We may think the Insurance Bill takes more from women than it gives them; but it gives something. We may hold that women might have views about the army and navy somewhat different in the bulk from those of men in the bulk (they might, conceivably, agree with Mr. Norman Angell, for instance!) but at any rate if war is necessary and if the army and navy do protect men, they protect women too and we get some small return for our millions. But what are Members of Parliament? They are representatives of the Electors. They invite questions from Electors. They are responsible to Electors. And not one single woman can be an Elector! When they draw their £400 a year it will be to represent the views of the majority of Electors, in their constituency and not one woman will have gone to form that majority. They will be paid for saying what men want and they are requiring that women should help to pay them for that. When men find the competition of women injurious to them in trade and industry, they do not do the wise, the humane, the statesmanlike thing,—by combination and education raise women's wages so that they no longer undercut men. They combine together to keep women out and go to Parliament to get their representatives to prohibit women by law from competing with men. And now they have voted salaries for Members of this Parliament and women will have to pay for men who legislate away their means of livelihood!

When one thinks of what has precipitated this action one sees more clearly than ever the double standard which would make of women (to quote Sir Sydney Olivier) a "half-human and anarchic race."

We have not one word to say about the merits of the payment of Members, were these Members truly representative. There are probably thousands of suffragists who think they should be paid and thousands more who think they should not. But there can be no genuine suffragist who thinks they should be paid by the enforced contributions of those whom they do not represent. Everyone knows that it was the Osborne judgment which hurried on legislation in this matter, so that it was actually introduced at the very fag end of a crowded session and passed after a brief discussion one evening. The Osborne judgment was given on a case brought by a Trade Unionist who felt strongly that the funds (voluntarily) subscribed for trade and benefit purposes should not be used for the payment of labour representation; and the courts upheld Mr. Osborne. Now this injustice is nothing like so great as the one inflicted upon women and yet the legalism of men's minds is such that to a large extent they do not appreciate this. After all, a

man is not compelled by law to become a trade unionist, whereas a woman is compelled by law to pay taxes; also a man who objects to a candidate can at least vote against him, whereas a woman has no vote. The man bows to the majority,—the only workable system,—the woman is compelled to bow to the minority and she has discovered that this is not just, nor wise nor—whatever else it may be,—is it Representative Government.

Pit Brow Women and Legislation.

Your leading article of 10th August will, it is hoped, increase interest in and sympathy for pit brow women, whose work may soon be stolen from them. But, since the details you give mainly concern Lancashire, I should like to add a few facts for Fifeshire gleaned during a short enquiry undertaken as soon as the amendment of Sir A. B. Markham, advocating prohibition, was passed by the Grand Committee on the Coal Mines Bill.

H. M. Inspector of Mines for Scotland gives the following figures as to the employment of female surface workers North of the Tweed, in his report for 1910, just published:—

Argyll, Dumfries, Kinross, Peebles, Sutherland	21
Ayr	6
Clackmannan	1
Dunbarton	26
Edinburgh	63
Fife	1,016
Haddington	20
Lanark	1,193
Linlithgow	226
Sterling	210
Totals in 1910	2,782
Preceding year	2,593
Increase	189

In Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, and Kelty I found a few people who vaguely asserted that the work of girls at pitheads ought to be put down. None could give any satisfactory reasons for this view, which seemed to be nothing more than sentiment or prejudice. The only precise facts urged against the work concerned attendant conditions, not the work itself, namely: (1) no provision of sanitary accommodation at the pitheads; (2) the girls working on platforms, more or less open, at a higher level than the men below, to whose view they are sometimes exposed in unseemly fashion. It was admitted that both these undesirable features could be readily set right. The mines regulations insist on the provision of sanitary accommodation, but the employers disregard them, and local medical officers and Trades Councils have not taken up the matter seriously.

The health of the Fifeshire lassies appears excellent. One of the local medical officers of health told me that in 20 years' experience he had never known a case of internal injury due to the girls pushing and tipping the tubs. "I wish," said he with emphasis, "that some of our anemic young ladies could be sent to the pithead; it would do them a world of good!" The independent testimony of another doctor with a large private practice was to just the same effect. Upright figures, bright complexions, buoyant movements and good teeth characterized the many girls I saw, and though not tall, they were otherwise well developed. No one had a word to say against the morals of the girls, though two or three complained that they used bad language or that they had "light tongues." I could not find that the illegitimate birth-rate was high. "They never give us any trouble" said one of the police, and he had not a word against the work. A Justice of the Peace whom I questioned, and whose sentiment seemed to be against the industry, denied that the girls appeared in court, and knew no evidence of any ill conduct on their part.

Going down one of the mines with two of the colliers and three pit girls, I was struck with the consideration

all showed to the stranger, and with the "camaraderie" between the men and women. On a Saturday afternoon the girls in their homes and in the village street looked dainty and self-respecting enough, and took evident pride in their surroundings. As two lassies, unmasked, guided me on my homeward way, one offered me very prettily a bunch of sweet-peas from her garden. Remarkable this from "social pariahs" and "lewd" "foul-mouthed" girls, as two men correspondents of the *Glasgow Herald* style them!

Some of the girls' mothers vigorously protested against prohibition. "They canna a' find places in sairvice," said one, and another insisted "it's mair healthy work than the factory is."

The pay ranges from 10d., to begin with, to a rare 2s., averaging 1s. 6d. a day. The hours 6 a.m. to 3 p.m., with time off for meals, alternate Saturdays generally being "idle." Men surface workers get 22s. a week and for 9d. a week their union insures them against—

- (1) Disablement, strike, and legal expenses;
- (2) Sickness;
- (3) Unemployment.

For 3d. a week they can insure for one of these classes of benefits. This union would admit girls at half rates, but unfortunately none as yet have applied.

Is it not important that English and Scottish pitbrow women should unite and back up Mr. Masterman in his objection to prohibition, and to convert the members who voted against them? There is no time to be lost. Lancashire, as usual, has taken the lead. The matter is arousing some interest in Scotland, for the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee papers have all published articles or letters or both on the subject. Those of us who are very actively engaged on suffrage work can probably hardly spare time to carry out a campaign on behalf of the pitbrow lassies, but amongst your readers there may be one or more who could undertake during the next few months to get together an effective organisation. As an initial step, I should be glad to receive the names of any who would help with this, and would put sympathizers into communication with one another so that a committee may be formed.

In your paper it is unnecessary to point out how an attack such as this upon an honest, decent trade emphasizes the helpless condition of the voteless woman. You yourself have forcibly driven this home last week. It is a last straw to be added to payment of Members and the Insurance Bill's provision for women, and may work out for good in convincing others, as it has convinced Sir Frederick Banbury and Mr. Masterman, of the need of the enfranchisement of women.

ALICE CROMPTON.

Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies,
2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

In Parliament.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

On Monday 7th the Prime Minister made a statement concerning the proceedings with regard to the Parliament Bill, in which he described the advice which he had offered to the late King and to the reigning sovereign. The vote of censure moved by Mr. Balfour was rejected by a majority of 119. On Tuesday 8th the House of Commons agreed to some minor amendments, but rejected the chief ones. In the course of his speech that day, Mr. Churchill said Lord Hugh Cecil had advocated recourse to methods of riot,—“The Noble Lord even asked us to consider if we had any reason to expect that the Parliament Bill would pass into law, because unlike the case of 1832 there had been no rioting in the country before it. No, Sir, there has been no rioting in the country. The people had no votes in 1832, so that they had little choice as to what alternative they should adopt. But they have votes now, and they have used their votes, and we stand here to see that the use of their votes shall be respected.”

The Government majority on the various amendments varied from 139 to 106.

On Thursday 10th the Parliament Bill passed the House of Lords.

MINERS' BATHS.

On August 8th the Grand Committee on the Mines Bill passed an amendment by which baths shall be provided at the mines if two-thirds of the men employed at the mine demand them and the workmen's contribution is to be not more than three halfpence per week per man.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

On Thursday 10th Mr. Lloyd George moved "That, in the opinion of this House, provision should be made for the payment of a salary at the rate of £400 a year to every member of this House, excluding any member who

is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House or as a Minister or as an officer of His Majesty's Household."

This was passed by a majority of 93. Mr. McLaren had given notice of an amendment protesting against the taxation of women for this purpose, but he did not move it.

WOMEN TAXPAYERS.

On August 10th in reply to a question from Mr. W. S. B. McLaren,—as to "what proportion, approximately, of the taxes as a whole are paid by women; or approximately what proportions of Super-Tax, Income Tax, Estate or Succession Duty, Tea Duty and Sugar Duty are paid by women,"—the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: "I fear it is quite impossible to obtain the information asked for by my hon. friend."

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

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

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

From Headquarters.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the National Union Executive Committee the following resolution was passed *nem. con.*:

"That this Committee being convinced (a) that the Conciliation Bill is the only Women's Suffrage Bill likely to obtain a substantial majority in the present House of Commons, and (b) that the pledge given by the Prime Minister referred to the Conciliation Bill and to no other, records its profound regret at the action of the Executive of the Women's Liberal Federation in abandoning the Conciliation Bill and so breaking the unity amongst Women Suffragists in its support, and urges Women Liberals who are also members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to press their Executive to reconsider their attitude and to give effect to the resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill, passed at their Council meeting in May."

The action of the Women's Liberal Federation Executive referred to above was the passing of the following resolution which was brought by deputation to the meeting of the Liberal Suffragist group on July 20th, 1911:—"That this Committee of W.L.F. wishes to assure the Parliamentary Committee of Liberal M.P.'s of its warmest support for a suffrage bill on a democratic basis, and urges the Liberal leaders to take steps to insure that such a bill is carried, or failing its being carried, to promise to include the enfranchisement of women in the coming Reform Bill."

Treasurer's Notes.

This week I have to make a special appeal for NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

I believe that every one of our members would gladly give a subscription to our national funds if only they realized how important it is that they should do so. No one knows better than I how many women are already giving all the money and help they can in order to promote the work of the local Society in their own district, but I wish our members to consider that there are still many constituencies where there is no local Suffrage Society and where the entire cost of and responsibility for both propaganda and organisation have to be borne by the central administration. Besides carrying on this vast development work all over the country, the central funds of the National Union have to defray all other administrative expenses, and have besides to finance each separate branch of our activity—such as the Press and Literature Departments—and have also to be pre-

pared to organise great national demonstrations as often as possible.

Every member of the Union does already pay at least 3d. a year to the general funds by means of the affiliation fees, but this barely covers the cost of the communications which have to be sent to the local societies and federations in order to keep them adequately informed and thoroughly in touch with headquarters.

Many of our members who are not well off and who have already reached the limit of what they are able to give, will have to choose whether they will subscribe to the local society or the central funds, and in such cases I would urge them to put the claims of their local society before every other, because the work to be done in their own area should be of paramount importance, but, I am sure, there are many others among those who do not at present contribute to the general fund of the Union, who will be able to send us something as a subscription, and who will be glad to feel that they are sharing in the cost of the great national and constitutional campaign in which we are about to engage.

I would appeal also to each of our old subscribers to help me in obtaining at least one new one.

HELENA AUERBACH.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND. AUGUST 4th TO AUGUST 10th, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1910	1,591	16	4½
Donations—			
Miss Lyon	1	0	0
Miss M. M. Soulsby	0	2	6
Miss Grignon	1	1	0
Miss Tate	0	5	0
Collected by Miss Finke	0	15	0
Mrs. Spring Rice	1	0	0
Subscriptions—			
Miss Wallis Chapman	0	5	0
Miss Florence Fidler	0	5	0
	£1,596	9	10½

FOR SPECIAL WORK IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCILIATION BILL.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	1,128	12	6
Miss Frances Sterling (2nd donation)	25	0	0
	£1,153	12	6

PER SOUTH-WESTERN FEDERATION FOR EXPENSES OF ORGANISER.

Mrs. Hermon	£10	10	0
Mrs. Robins Bolitho	2	2	0

Literature Department.

We have published so much fresh literature in the last two months that our catalogue issued on June 1st (last) is already somewhat out of date. A typewritten price

list of the most recent literature and of ribbons, muslins, etc., has been prepared as a supplement to it, and will be sent to anyone who applies for it.

I should be very grateful indeed if the societies which have not yet done so would send me the names and addresses of their literature secretaries, with a note saying whatever samples of literature are to be sent to them instead of to the Hon. Secretary; or whether both would like to have them.

LITERATURE ISSUED OR STOCKED SINCE THE CATALOGUE WAS COMPILED.

PAMPHLETS—	
A. 76. "The Married Working Women," by Anna Martin	2d.
"Colonial Statesmen and Women's Suffrage" (published by Women's Freedom League)	1d.
"Josephine Butler—A Life Sketch," by M. Holmes (published by Women's Freedom League)	2d.
"In Defence of the Conciliation Bill," by Philip Snowden	1d.
LEAFLETS.	
B. 10. "To Men and Women of the Liberal Party"	1/6 per 100.
B. 28. "To Men and Women of the Conservative Party"	1/6 per 100.
B. 29. "To Men and Women of the Labour Party"	1/6 per 100.
B. 30. Revised Leaflets explaining Conciliation Bill	1/- per 100.
B. 31. "Why Midwives and Nurses Want Votes"	9d. per 100.
B. 32. "The Party Leaders on Women's Suffrage"	9d. per 100.
B. 33. "The Maternity Benefit," by Anna Martin (large pamphlet leaflet)	1d. each.
B. 34. "All or Some, Some or None"	6d. per 100.
B. 35. "Mr. Asquith's Pledge for the Conciliation Bill"	9d. per 100.
B. 36. "Votes for Women Householders" (printed in red and green)	1/6 per 100.
B. 37. "What Working People Say About the Conciliation Bill"	1/- per 100.
Luggage labels in the colours	3d. per dozen.

Press Department.

The London dailies have been chary of space for any subject save that of the Veto Bill lately. The consequence is that very little Suffrage news sent out has been inserted, save, of course, in the *Manchester Guardian*, which never fails us.

The *Sheffield Independent* prints Mrs. Fawcett's letter on the case for the Conciliation Bill. The *Daily News* did not insert it, which is the more to be regretted, as our reasons for opposing a wider bill cannot be too often nor too clearly explained to party Suffragists.

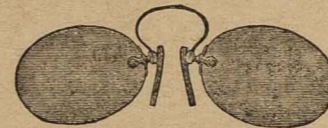
M. L. MACKENZIE.

"The Common Cause."

MAKING A CONNECTION.

From all over the country we have accounts of self-sacrificing work done in holidays for "The Common Cause." One lady in London who takes three dozen a week writes that she finds it harder to sell them all than she did a few weeks ago! No wonder, in the present heat wave, but a steady, persistent effort such as this is priceless. Mrs. R. Barrett, who promised Miss Baker to take two dozen a week in Penzance, writes that she had no difficulty in selling them, and when she has worked up a

WHY WEAR HEAVY Eyeglasses & Spectacles?



When Preston's Noted Rimless Eyeglasses and Spectacles are to be had at prices within the reach of all. They reveal the natural beauty of the eyes, and lend an air of refinement to the face.

Eyeglasses from 5/6. Spectacles from 10/6. Made in Steel, Rolled Gold, and Gold. Write or call for Booklet, "Imperfections of Vision," and mention this paper.

PHILIP A. PRESTON, Eyesight Specialist,
130, High Holborn, London, W.C.

regular set of customers she is going to turn them over to a local newsagent, who will thus be encouraged to stock the paper. We commend this plan to those of our readers who could canvass for new readers for a few weeks, but who fear to begin, lest it should be too great a tie.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT PORTSMOUTH.

It is hoped that Suffragists visiting Portsmouth for the meetings of the British Association (August 29 to September 2) will be cheered by finding "The Common Cause" on sale at a literature tent outside the Drill Hall in Stanhope Road. Application has been made for permission to have a tent erected, and if it is granted the Portsmouth Society proposes to sell "The Common Cause" and other literature during the week. The colours of the National Union will be on the hoardings in the shape of the big trip posters. Will anyone staying at Southsea towards the end of August help Miss N. O'Shea and the Portsmouth members? Miss O'Shea's address is *The Cottage, Cosham, Hants.*

SELLING ON THE BEACH.

Mrs. Franklin writes that her friends have sold many dozens on the beach at Aldeburgh. If this can be done at Aldeburgh, it could be done at all the seaside places.

MRS. DARLINGTON IN BLACKPOOL.

Mrs. Darlington writes:—"I arrived in Blackpool on August 3rd, and set to work to have six strip posters and ten sandwichmen out on Bank Holiday. I got permission from the Chief Constable for this; it was a concession not made before to allow them to walk along the full length of the Promenade, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. It was quite an imposing parade, and aroused considerable curiosity. On Saturday, August 12th, a large shoulder board was carried through the streets. Posters have been displayed by 20 newsagents, and a poster has been paid for on Talbot Road Station for one month. Will anyone volunteer to continue this?"

Mrs. Roberts, of Poulton, has kindly come into Blackpool several days and has sold splendidly. Every day there have been one or two sellers on the Promenade; on Saturday there were three. We are indebted to Mrs. Dean, of Talbot Road, for kindly allowing us to store our fresh supplies in her office. This has saved considerable labour.

Amongst those who have promised to take the paper are thirty-three hotels and boarding houses. All the public institutions have been approached, and nearly all have consented to take the paper. It is hoped that friends of the cause will help by giving a copy to those clubs, libraries, and sanatoria which are not, for one reason or another, in a position to pay for a copy.

"The Common Cause" may be obtained from any of the newsagents whose names and addresses are given below:—

Miss Bates, 43, Dickson Road.
Blackpool Times Office, 43 and 45, Church Street.
Mr. Blackey, 7, Pier View, Station Road, South Shore.
Mr. Coop, Abingdon Street.
Mr. Coppock, Coronation Street.
Mr. Green, Metropole Buildings.
Mr. Hall, Talbot Road.
G. A. Hall, 17, Victoria Terrace, South Shore.
A. E. Naylor, 73, Bolton Street, South Shore.
Mr. Nuttall, Nuttall's Library, Promenade.
Mr. Mevill, Cocker Street, North Shore.
Mrs. Mayner, Bank Street.
Mrs. Riley, 8, Lord Street.
Mr. Sykes, North Shore Post Office.
B. and H. Smith, 4A, Waterloo Road, South Shore.
Miss Sharples, 20, Bolton Street, South Shore.
Talbot Road Station.
Three men who sell papers on bassinets on the front.
Mrs. Darlington's address till Saturday, the 19th, is 125, Hornby Road, Blackpool; after that it will be c/o The Scarborough Society, 8, Falconer's Chambers, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.

Organisation.

Place.	Time.	Organiser.	Address
Wilton Division of Wilts.	Aug. 14th— Aug. 28th.	Miss L. F. Waring.	c/o Miss Hardy, Kincardine, Salisbury.

Work in the Chorley Division.

The West Lancashire, West Cheshire, and North Wales Federation are anxious to begin work in the Chorley Division of Lancashire. There has not, to our knowledge, been any organised Suffrage work by the National Union in this constituency, and up to now we have found it difficult to discover any residents who would be likely to assist us. If any reader of "The Common Cause" can help by sending me names of Suffragists or sympathisers living in or near Chorley I shall be most grateful. Address: *Miss Eskrigge, 23, Vale Drive, New Brighton.*

EDITH ESKRIGGE.

East Dorset.

Miss Davenport is now organising work in East Dorset, and would be very glad of the help of any members who are staying in the neighbourhood. She is herself at Wareham at present, but has no permanent address as she is moving about. Offers of help may be sent to *Miss Newcombe, Norden House, Corfe Castle.* Miss Newcombe is kindly working the Corfe Castle district and will either make use of offers of help herself or send them on to Miss Davenport.

West of England.

Miss Hatty Baker is staying at Liskeard where her address is:—*c/o Mrs. Hicks, Trebarras, Liskeard.* We hope that members who are taking holidays at Liskeard, Bodmin, Looe and Fowey will let her know and later on she will need help at Launceston.

Miss Baker writes that on entering the "First and Last Hotel in England" she found on the table Suffrage literature—"Fourteen reasons why Women should have the Vote," "The Conciliation Bill explained," and "The Common Cause." All had evidently been studied. Our question was known and talked over even in Land's End.

In a waggone containing 12 persons driving from Looe to Polperro she found men discussing the veto and other grievances. A woman from the side, "Wait till women get the vote—then . . ." and she produced a bundle of Suffrage papers and handed them round. A vigorous discussion followed, ending by a unanimous declaration that all were in favour and resolved to work to the uttermost for the Conciliation Bill.

At Polperro, later, an animated discussion took place on the Quay. One woman declared no Government should tell her *how* and when she should work. "You must obey the law," we told her. "I wanno' I'd fight 'em! I've worked since I were twelve year old and I'll work to the end!"

This week Miss Sheepshanks, Miss Fawcett and Miss Franklin are beginning a tour in Lincolnshire. Their addresses will be published as often as possible.

Holiday Work.

A NEW SOCIETY AT ALDEBURGH.

A meeting was held in the gardens of Alde House, Aldeburgh, by the kind invitation of the Hon. Mrs. Franklin on August 12th. Alde House and grounds is the old home of the Garrett family and is rented from Mrs. Garrett Anderson by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin for the summer. It is indeed hallowed ground to all who are interested in the cause of women and the 200 guests who were present felt it an honour to be allowed to meet there. The meeting was addressed by Miss Cicely Dean-Corbett and Mr. Sam Garrett occupied the chair. Several written questions were sent up which were admirably answered by Miss Corbett. Dr. Helen Webb of London, Dr. Cargill of Cheltenham, Mrs. Wrightson of Aldeburgh and the Hon. Mrs. Franklin were among the speakers. A resolution was carried *nem. com.* that a branch of the N.U.W.S.S. should be formed in Aldeburgh and district. Thirty-two local people signified their willingness to join and six visitors who will be drafted into their local societies. Thirteen dozen copies of "The Common Cause" were sold at the meeting and on the beach.

MIDLAND CARAVAN TOUR.

The Midland caravan tour started on Bank Holiday from Northfield, Worcestershire. Two of the company drove in Mrs. Aubrey Dowson's pony cart from Lapworth, and the rest were picked up at Northfield Station. Mrs. and Miss Bourley, of Northfield, had very kindly arranged a meeting for us at Frankley Beeches and had found us an excellent camping ground close by. The meeting was very successful and although it was held nearly a mile from the nearest house we had a very considerable audience. We were allowed to camp on an unused tennis lawn near Frankley Vicarage, and very soon seven people in two tents and a caravan, two horses, one pony and one dog were fast asleep.

Before eight o'clock next morning the camp was moved. Miss Size (Rugby), Miss Coyle (Solihull) and Miss Rogers

GOLDEN ADVICE

The Golden Rule for Summer eating is to avoid anything that clogs the body. Salads, providing they are fresh and clean, and Fresh Fruits, if ripe and sound, are cooling and delicious at all meals.

But over-starchy foods should be avoided. White bread and flour clog and overheat the system. A finely ground wholemeal—none could be finer than Artox—keeps it gently regulated, well nourished, and yet cool.

Try Cucumber or Cress and Tomato Sandwiches made with "Artox" Bread. You will give up white flour when you taste the good, nutty flavour of "Artox" and realise what it does for the health.



It is 20 per cent. better than the very best "Standard." Makes everything that can be made with white flour, and makes everything nicer.

A Signed Guarantee of Purity

is issued with every bag of "ARTOX" Wholemeal, together with an analysis, which confirms our guarantee that "ARTOX" contains all the wheat, in its natural and correct proportions.

"Artox" is sold by Grocers, Stores, etc., in 3lb., 7lb., and 14lb. sealed linen bags (not loose), or 28lb. will be sent carriage paid for 5/- direct from

APPLEYARDS, Ltd.,

Dept. Z,

ROTHERHAM.



We Give Away

A handsome booklet full of recipes that will give you a banquet of health and delight. Sent with list of nearest agents. Post free on application.

West Heath School, HAMPSTEAD.

For Boys and Girls between the ages of six and eighteen.

[ESTABLISHED 1897.]

The school is happily situated, and attention should be drawn to its special advantages in this respect. It is no doubt considered ideal for a school to be in the country, but in the part of Hampstead where West Heath School stands, many advantages of the country are present, while those of the town, which can be turned to good use for children, are at hand.

The school has a large playing field; good well-treed gardens; is near to a quiet part of the heath, and itself faces across open country towards the Harrow Weald. It thus finds a freedom which many schools actually in the country cannot compass in these days of golf, motor-cars, and game-preserving. At the same time, the advantages of having the British Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the Natural History Museum, historical buildings, beautiful pictures and sculpture (to mention only part of what is available), within easy access for the visits of a class, are of incalculable value in the education of the children.

Particulars from the Principal.

Reference is allowed to THE REV. CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND, D.D., 1, AMEN COURT, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.; and DR. JANE WALKER, 122, HARLEY STREET, W.

Letters to the Editor.

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

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

"ABUSE."

The term "Anti-Suffragist in disguise" was to the best of my recollection used of Mr. Dudley Ward in the by-election reports in "The Common Cause."

After reading your leading article on Mr. Lloyd George and his followers I beg to withdraw the expression "gross abuse" and to substitute "impolitic abuse."

My objection to such abuse is that it is not the best way of getting people to do something for you (namely, refrain from widening the Bill) which they will (for perfectly honest reasons) intensely dislike doing.

I am also perfectly sure that Mr. Lloyd George and many others believe that a more democratic Bill would have a better chance, under the provisions of the Parliament Bill, of actually reaching the Statute Book than Sir George Kemp's Bill has.

E. AGLAND.

5, Cheyne Place, S.W.

[We have traced the report to which Mrs. Acland must have been alluding. The exact words used by Miss Norma-Smith (who is a most conciliatory organizer) were:—"Everywhere the Liberals have regretted the illogical attitude of their candidate, who had to acknowledge at one meeting, when questioned, that he had never even read the Conciliation Bill. We fear Mr. Dudley Ward's adulist theories are only a cloak under which he disguises his prejudice against Women's Suffrage." We think that to qualify such a report as "abuse" is to use language inappropriate to the occasion. The word "traitor" (which Mrs. Acland also attributed to us in this connection) occurs nowhere, and we cannot but think that recent heated controversies in "another place" must have been in Mrs. Acland's mind. We public as A.B.C. an article which we hope will make plain not that we object to a wider Bill but that we want a Bill that will pass.—Ed. "C. C."]

I have read with great interest the letters of Mrs. Acland and your correspondent E. M. J., also your replies, and I must say that although I agree with you that "women, as women, have a perfect right to examine and criticize the provisions of a Bill which will affect them so closely," yet I do think your words always have the appearance of misrepresenting the Liberal Ministers.

Liberal women do not seem to understand that it is because it is the Liberal Government that it is in power that you must speak against them until they grant what we ask, but it is not wise to be always running them down. In "The Common Cause" I do not read much of what Liberal women are doing to help our cause, as I know they are, although there is always plenty to read about "how the Liberal Government is working against us."

I thought your paper took its name on account of it working in the cause of women and men, but as I feel like many more, that the interests of Liberal women and men can never be separated, I do not wonder you are alienating our most powerful supporters.

A little time ago I visited about thirty out of sixty of a large Liberal Parliamentary Division Executive Committee,

(Oswestry) were sent on to Cradley scouting, and when we arrived we found a meeting advertised and a camping ground ready. We had a good meeting in the evening, in fact the policemen told us it was the first suffrage meeting which was not broken up. Miss Matheson (Birmingham) and Dr. Anderson, medical inspector of schools, spoke splendidly and were much appreciated.

The night, however, was far from quiet, as the populace was Bank Holidaying a little too close to our camp. Our landlord and his wife proved themselves to be invaluable friends. Not only did Mr. Stevens lend us his dog to keep watch but he was up most of the night himself guarding us, whilst his wife made our tea and helped us in every way. Our very best thanks are due to these kindhearted people.

Next day we camped at Kingswinford where we again had a very successful meeting. Miss Coyle took the chair and made her debut as a speaker, whilst Miss Rogers gave away literature and sold "Common Causes" unceasingly.

Our next place was Claverley and here we were in clover. Dr. Anderson and Miss Size who were scouting called on the Rev. Ralph Guy who at once placed his house and garden at our disposal. We put up two tents on the lawn and two of us were housed in the vicarage. In the evening Mr. Guy took the chair and a first suffrage meeting was held in Claverley. A little opposition made the meeting go. We then left for Shifnal. Our two scouts went there, and met Mrs. Harley and Mrs. Aubrey Dowson who had come to see how we were getting on. The caravan with flags flying, posters displayed, led by Mrs. Dowson in her trap and with the whole party distributing literature, walked through the main streets of Shifnal and this way of advertising resulted in an excellent evening meeting. Miss Size, who did whatever she was asked, even to driving off the horses from the tents at 2 a.m., took the chair. A vote of thanks was proposed from the audience and carried unanimously.

On Saturday Miss Rogers and Miss Size went to Oaken-gates, where we had a meeting in the evening, thanks to Miss Rogers' chalking. We had hoped to hold two meetings a day, but this was found impossible, for the distances to be covered, the time taken in advertising the evening meeting and in finding suitable camping grounds and speaking pitches took up all the energies of the party, the more so that for many days the heat was intense and overpowering.

Throughout the tour so far the speaking has fallen to the lot of Miss Matheson, Dr. Annie Anderson, and myself, with Miss Size and Miss Coyle assisting by taking the chair, and we have not had any hostile audiences Shifnal being unique in spontaneously according us a vote of thanks.

Miss Matheson's wide experience in public speaking and her intimate knowledge of conditions amongst the working classes in Birmingham enabled her to make most telling and effective speeches which were greatly appreciated by the audiences.

I want specially to thank Miss Chambers (Birmingham) for her splendid work during the week. To cook for seven people with very little time or space to do it in is no joke and yet we never had a strike.

It is impossible to say how valuable a caravan tour is as an advertisement, and as our treasury, in the hands of Mrs. Harley, Condover House, Shrewsbury, is nearly bankrupt, may I ask everyone to send a small contribution to so useful and necessary a work?

HELGA GILL.

A National Union for Ireland.

A meeting to consider the advisability of forming a National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in Ireland will be held in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on Monday August 21st at 12 noon. All Suffrage Societies in Ireland are requested to send representatives.

(Miss) L. A. WALKINGTON.

Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.

The Widnes Parliamentary Division Liberal Women's Association.

At the June meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association "a resolution urging the Prime Minister to grant further facilities for the passing of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill" was passed unanimously and was duly acknowledged by Mr. Asquith.

The Pioneer Players.

31, Bedford Street, Strand.

The Pioneer Players Society are giving their third dramatic performance in the autumn. The play selected is Laurence Housman's much talked of "Pains and Penalties." It will be remembered that Miss Gertrude Kingston intended opening the Little Theatre with this play, but the Censor would not pass it, for political reasons. Miss Kingston will play the leading part, as originally intended by the author.

The cast is an exceptionally long one, and, as always in the Pioneer Players' performances, well-known names will figure on the programme.



TAILOR-MADE SUITS

AT
ALEXANDER WILKIE'S.

Mr. WILKIE specialises in Tailor-made Costumes made to measure from

3½ Guineas.

Our illustration is one of "Wilkie's" smart styles, made in blue worsted.

These Costumes are carefully cut, fitted, and tailored. They are indeed stylish, pleasing, and comfortable.

Patterns, Sketches, and Measurement Forms will be forwarded on request.

ALEXANDER WILKIE,
LADIES' TAILOR and
DRESSMAKER.

61, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

including the chairman and local president, and only one out of the number refused to attend a meeting "to pass a resolution urging the Prime Minister to grant further facilities for our Bill next session." They all assured me of their sympathy (even the one who was not converted promised to stay away from the meeting so as not to vote against it), one even saying "that although he knew he was thrown out at the municipal election by the women, still it did not do away with the justice of our cause, if the women did all vote Conservative when we got the vote." At their next meeting our resolution will be on the agenda. When I helped the Southport branch of the N.U.W.S.S. I was most successful in getting Liberal women to subscribe to send members in their place at the great Procession, but we do not hear of any of these things, but that is not your fault.

S. COLGATE THOMAS.

Wavertree, near Liverpool.

We think our correspondent is in error in supposing that we suppress anything which Liberals do in support of Women's Suffrage. This would indeed be the height of folly. We always record all we can. We also agree with our correspondent that the interests (not only of Liberal but of other) men and women should not be separated. It is the fact that they are so constantly separated to which we draw attention and against which we protest. Our correspondent uses inverted commas to the phrase "how the Liberal Government is working against us." This is misleading. The phrase does not occur in "The Common Cause."—Ed. "C.C."]

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Without wishing to associate myself with the strong language used by your correspondent, E. M. J., I should like to say how much I agree with her in disliking the cartoon entitled "Men First." It struck me when I first saw it as unjust as well as offensive and founded upon a quite unsound analogy. In your leader of last week you defend it upon the ground that the work of the mother is no less vital to the well-being of the nation than the work of the wage-earning father, and that "the men get their higher wage largely on the assumption that they maintain the women." Just so, and when the wife falls ill the man continues to receive the higher wage, which really includes her wage as a mother as well as his own as a worker, so that the income of the family is not lessened by her illness, although its expenditure may be increased. On the other hand, when he falls ill the whole income—hers as well as his—is cut off. This is the reason why in matters of insurance it must be not "men first," since the question of sex is irrelevant, but "wage-earners first."

There are many points in the Bill in which its treatment of women lays it open to just criticism, but it seems to me regrettable that a cartoon should have found its way into the pages of "The Common Cause" which is not only unfair to Mr. Lloyd George, but seems to indicate an ignorance of the elementary principles which underlie a system of insurance.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

Greenbank, Liverpool, 14th Aug., 1911.

We should have been more disposed to agree with Miss Rathbone if the Insurance scheme had been purely voluntary or confined to men only, the contribution of the State being levied by taxation on men only. The inequity of the scheme comes in through its levying compulsory contributions and compulsory taxation upon maidens and then ruling out of benefit, by the very conditions of their existence, most of the working mothers. The conditions of life of working mothers are so utterly different, economically, from those of wage-earning men, that an Insurance Bill based on wage-earning seems to us necessarily inequitable. For it takes from women while young and healthy and in less need, only to deprive them of help when older and in far greater need. It seems to us that Mr. Lloyd George has, by his concessions, already admitted this.—Ed. "C.C."]

FALSE SENTIMENT OR CHIVALRY.

I write to support the Editor on this subject. There is a vast difference between life-saving and the case in question. Leaving out as to whether the punishment was a fitting one or not, which is not the point under discussion, may I say that I find that one of the flaws in the education in the elementary schools to-day is that young people are ever trying to shirk responsibility, and this is as much marked in girls as boys? I come in contact with young people of both sexes in their teens just after they have left school, and this tendency is more noticeable at the present day than it was, say, twelve years ago. It has been told me that one in a school class will commit some breach of discipline, and when discovered by the teacher the culprit will evade responsibility by all sorts of dodges—very damaging to the dignity of the teacher, in my opinion.

It is, of course, a human foible, this not owning up to our wrong-doings, and also an old proverb comes to my mind: "You can't put old heads on young shoulders," but this non-shouldering of responsibility of which I write betrays a lack of courage and a poor sense of honour.

Now for a girl (or, in fact, anybody) to have a threatened punishment borne by another is to undermine her sense of

responsibility for her actions, and this, apart from other things, is bad training for her after-life when schooldays are over. If we women are to be good citizens we must realise our responsibilities. We have had enough of coverture; we are now asking for equality, let it be of responsibility as well as of opportunity.

GERVAIS.

Our Advertisers.

The directors of John Knight, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st May, 1911.

Work of Societies in the Union.

NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS YORKSHIRE FEDERATION.

York.—At the invitation of Mrs. Cudworth nearly a hundred attended a garden party at Butt's Close on Friday, July 21st. A stall of useful articles realised over £9 towards the new delegates' fund. Two dozen copies of "The Common Cause" were sold. The Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson gave an interesting account of the present situation of the Conciliation Bill. Mrs. de Bunsen dealt with the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the Bill. Mrs. Edwin Gray gave a graphic description of the women's procession in London. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Cudworth on the proposition of Mrs. Dennis Taylor.

LONDON SOCIETY.

ENFIELD.—A very successful garden party was held on July 21st at Kingswood, Enfield, by kind invitation of Mrs. Barnard Roth. Over one hundred were present. Mr. McEwan took the chair, and speeches were delivered by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby and by the Rev. N. Richards, B.D., of Palmers Green. Emphasis was laid on the critical state of the movement at present, and an urgent appeal for support was made. This, and the previous work of preparation done by friends, resulted in an immediate addition of twenty-five names to the Society and promises from ten to join later.

Other Societies.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The arrangements have been completed and work commenced in Lowestoft. The organiser will remain until September 2nd, when it is hoped a campaign will be started in Norfolk.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Offices: 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

During the Church Congress at Stoke-on-Trent (October 2nd-6th) the C.L.W.S. will hold open-air meetings daily at 12, and office meetings at other times. There will be two big evening meetings at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd, and Thursday, 5th. On the latter date the Earl of Lytton will be one of the speakers, and the president of the League, the Bishop of Lincoln, has expressed a hope that he may also be able to be present. The C.L.W.S. has sent to press a revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Helen Hanson's



**THE
LAST
WORD
IN
SOAP.**

Try
FLAKO
this week on
your Woollens
Flannels, Laces,
Silks, and Fine
Fabrics.

WON'T SHRINK FLANNELS.

AN EXCELLENT HAIR WASH.

From All Grocers, 1d. and 3d. Packets,

JOHN KNIGHT LTD.,

Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. King George V.

The Royal Primrose Soap Works.

LONDON, E.

Buy The Royal Primrose Soap from the Sullrage Shop, 54, Long Row, Nottingham. Send for price list and samples. All profits to the cause.

popular pamphlet, "From East to West." The Brighton branch will hold its fortnightly open-air meetings on the beach opposite the Bedford Hotel, on Tuesday, August 22nd, at 6 p.m. The speaker will be the Rev. Vicar Boyle, president of the branch and vicar of Portslade.

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

As arranged, we sent two of our members to the Congress at Newcastle, and it was a great success. Many priests and several of the bishops became interested in our Society. We also got notices in the papers, and our thanks are due to two zealous members, Miss Gadsby, M.A., and Miss O'Sullivan, who represented us there. Members staying in Bexhill are asked to communicate with the hon. secretary, Miss Kendal, 84, Reginald Road, Bexhill; and members in Devonshire to write to Miss Monica Whately, Sunny Side, York Road, Babbicombe, South Devon, as we hope to get up a meeting there. Badges may be had, price 2d. Pamphlets, "The Views of Cardinal Moran and the late Cardinal Vaughan on Woman Suffrage," pub. N.U.W.S.S., price 1d.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Haslam, of Dublin, has just carried out an arduous piece of work. She has been trying to find out how many women Poor Law Guardians there are in Ireland. Mrs. Haslam wrote to all the Poor Law Unions, 159 in number, and received answers from 153. There are 154 women Poor Law Guardians in Ireland, forty-four of whom are also Rural District Councillors. In addition to these there are four women serving on Urban or Town Councils in Ireland. A list of all the women councillors and Poor Law Guardians has been sent to all the members of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association.

The Irish Borough and County Council Bill has passed the House of Commons in its amended form and has been read once in the House of Lords.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

In consequence of prolonged absence from London, Miss Joan Dugdale has resigned her position as organising secretary to the Actresses' Franchise League. All letters and communications should now be addressed to Miss Conolan, who has succeeded Miss Dugdale. Members are asked, whenever possible, to send in their touring lists in good time, in order that provincial Suffrage Societies may avail themselves of their services. Many kind acknowledgments of the help rendered by members of the League have been received.



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AUGUST 23.	Wallasey and Wirral—Open-air Meeting opposite Vale Park, Egremont—Miss Eskridge.	7.45
AUGUST 23.	Scarborough—Belvedere Gardens—Garden Fête.	12.0
AUGUST 23.	Scarborough—Belvedere Gardens—Garden Fête.	11.0
LONDON.		
August 21:	Southwark, Crossway Central Mission Hostel, New Kent Road, Mrs. Richardson.	8.0

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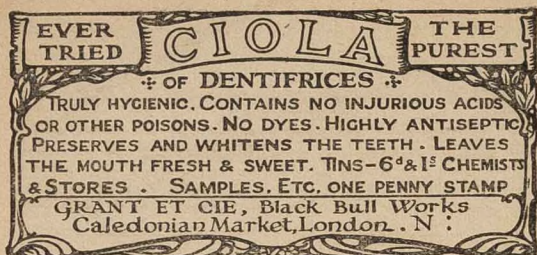
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Printed by PERCY BROTHERS, LTD., for the Proprietors, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.
London Agents: Geo. Vickers, Angel Court, Strand; W. H. Smith and Sons, 186, Strand; Wyman, Ltd., Fetter Lane. London and Suburban Publishing Co., 9 and 10, St. Bride's Avenue, E.C.
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