

# The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of  
**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**  
 Societies.

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## Notes and Comments.

### Lord Haldane on Women's Suffrage.

In reply to newspaper reporters who met him on his arrival in New York on Friday last, Lord Haldane declared that he was strongly in favour of Women's Suffrage. We have frequently complained that public men, by avoiding mention of Women's Suffrage, help to produce the impression that it is a subject of no importance, and we welcome this prominent declaration of Lord Haldane's views.

Possessing a wide knowledge of law and politics, Lord Haldane is a man of wide culture who regards things from the human, sociological and philosophical point of view, and his opinions are therefore likely to influence a large number of people. We feel sure that his views on Women's Suffrage will carry great weight.

### National Council of U.S.A. Women Voters.

Washington cannot have failed to be impressed last month with the strength of the Suffrage Movement throughout the United States, for representatives of nearly 4,000,000 women voters met there in Council to discuss the best way of promoting the enfranchisement of women in those States where the Suffrage has not yet been granted. It was decided to concentrate upon a national Suffrage amendment. Declaring that it is no longer practicable to work for Suffrage State by State, Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, pointed out that though in the past the State had undoubtedly offered the line of least resistance for suffrage work, the situation had been changed by the fact that some 4,000,000 women were now able to vote for the President. The time was close at hand, she maintained, when the slow and tedious process of winning the vote State by State could be shortened by the direct cut of federal action.

### Delegation of Women Voters.

In order to further this policy, a delegation of distinguished members of the Council appeared before the House Rules Committee and urged the formation of a Women's Suffrage Committee in the lower branch of Congress, similar to that which already exists in connection with the Senate. Miss Emma Smith de Voe, President of the Council, led the deputation, the prin-

cipal speakers being Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Dr. Viola M. Coe of Oregon, Dr. Cora Smith of Washington, and Mrs. Frances M. Bjorkman of Colorado. Support was given to the petition by several influential members of Congress. Various difficulties were raised by members of the Committee, but Miss Jane Addams was loudly cheered when she rose to speak, and as a result of the delegation the Chairman of the Committee promised a formal hearing in December, when the Committee would be in a position to take action one way or another.

### International Congress in San Francisco.

It is probable that an International Conference of Women Voters will be held in San Francisco in 1915, as a result of action following the promised hearing. The Council of U.S.A. Women Voters was invited by Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of Representative Raker, of California, and accepted the invitation; after which Mrs. C. U. Stone, of Illinois, proposed that representatives of all the other countries where women vote should be invited to hold a conference at the same time. This proposition was adopted unanimously.

By 1915 it is to be hoped that several other States of America will have enfranchised their women, so that the influence of the Council will be augmented. There are also favourable signs in several countries of Europe; though bitter experience has taught Suffragists not to be too sanguine, even when conditions seem most promising.

### Results of the Woman's Vote.

The projected conference would do much to bring home to the general public the results which may be expected from the women's vote. Some of the more ardent Suffragists may be a little disappointed that it has not done more; but from every State where the franchise has been won comes a report of solid work accomplished, and of the banding together of women to obtain further legislation for the health of the nation, and the protection of the weak and oppressed. Laws for the welfare of children, shorter hours and improved conditions of women's work, proper provision for the sick, decent housing accommodation, and the rooting out of commercialised vice, are resulting all over the world from the Woman's Movement; and better administration is also being secured.

It is frequently pointed out by opponents of Women's Suffrage that legislation on these lines is passed by Parliaments responsible only to men. This must be admitted; but such laws are passed far more quickly in countries where women vote, and we maintain that even where women are still unenfranchised the agitation for the Suffrage has called attention to many questions hitherto overlooked. Some recent achievements of the women's vote will be found among our foreign news.

### Women as Pioneers.

Women have been pioneers in the reform of hospitals, prisons, and lunatic asylums, and in introducing the reformative training of juvenile offenders. It was a woman, too—Mrs. Caroline Chisholm—who started the first properly organised scheme of emigration to Australia, and put an end to a system which was a disgrace both to this country and the colony. In spite of all restrictions, the influence of women's mothering instinct has

made itself felt in public life. But what a vast amount of devotion and service has been lost to the nation by the cramping and confining of women's energy.

### Service versus Subjection.

The idea of the benefit which the State may derive from the introduction into public life of the maternal point of view is well set forth in a pamphlet entitled *Service versus Subjection*, lately published by the National Union. There is a widespread fallacy that the movement for the greater freedom of women must lead to the neglect of those duties and sacrifices which have always been associated with womanhood. But the Woman's Movement does not demand freedom from duty; it demands fuller opportunities for service. To serve, however, as the writer of the pamphlet points out, "is not the same as to be subject." She goes on to welcome, as an advance from the old point of view, "the greater emphasis laid in these days on motherhood, as compared with wifehood, as the fruition of a woman's life," and to show that whereas "the woman who has made wifehood her ideal and aim, if she remains unmarried, can have but a stunted and unsatisfied existence, and feel that there is no place for her in the world," the woman who has taken motherhood as her ideal can be of service to her country in a hundred ways, and lead a full and happy life even if she has no children of her own. "There are many ways of giving life, besides the giving of physical life; and many ways of promoting and strengthening a life already existing."

### Women and Trade Unionism.

The meeting of the Trade Union Congress in Manchester is being made the occasion for the opening of a vigorous campaign for the organisation of women workers in that city. Not only are women's interests being brought before the Congress by its six women delegates, but a special public meeting, at which the President of the Congress will officiate, was held on Tuesday evening to obtain support for the movement.

Trades unionism has made slow growth among women for many reasons; the chief, perhaps, being the low rate of wages which obtain in so many trades, which makes it difficult for the workers to pay a subscription. Legislation is needed to help the work of the unions; for there is no doubt that if a minimum wage were established by law the number of women Trade Unionists would be greatly augmented. When the first Trades Boards were established in this country, as an experiment, it was hoped by all who had the interests of the workers at heart that the Act would shortly be extended so as to take in all trades in which sweating prevailed. But though there has been some extension it has been lamentably small. In States where women vote the movement for the abolition of sweating has gained in strength, and there is no doubt that it would be helped on by the enfranchisement of women in this country.

### The "Girl-Guides" Movement.

One of the most interesting recent developments among girls has been the organisation of the Baden-Powell Girl-Guides, which is described in another column. Its peculiar interest lies in the fact that the movement came from the girls themselves, and, far from being "suggested" from above, was at first looked upon with considerable disfavour by the authorities. As always, the interests of the boys were considered first, and it was feared that, for some strange reason, the Boy-Scout movement might suffer from association with a parallel movement among girls. The Girl-Scouts were therefore refused recognition, disowned, and if it had been possible to "put them down" altogether, it would have been done. To the delight, however, of those who looked on, it proved not to be possible. The girls were not to be denied or discouraged. They cheerfully proceeded to organise themselves, and when it was found that there were 8,000 of these self-enrolled Scouts, the thing could no longer be ignored. Organised now as "Girl Guides," they are prospering mightily, and have in their "Guide-law" and discipline something which, though now officially recognised, may be said to be in a peculiar sense theirs, and the outcome of their own keenness and spirit. The movement is no more confined to one class than the Boy-Scouts is, and as wholesome and as real among the better-off girls as among the poorer ones, to whom Miss Ford's article specially refers. It is a little comic, by the way, to find General Baden-Powell entreating women to come to the help of the Boy-Scouts! After the austere countenance of disapproval with which the Girl-Guides were so long regarded, one would have thought that women of leisure and means might first have been asked to give a little time to them.

## THE COMMON CAUSE.

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

Contributors are requested to note that the latest time for receiving news for the week's issue is the first post on Tuesday. Federation correspondents are asked to send in their reports not later than Monday, first post. All unsolicited contributions should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

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

### Our Own Dust.

In an article which appeared in one of the July numbers of *THE COMMON CAUSE*, Miss Jane Harrison appealed to a truth on which, as a matter of fact, we base all our hopes as Suffragists. She said: Is not the whole of our civilisation founded, not on the indulgence to the full of natural instinct, but on its gradual modification by other instincts? We Suffragists all believe that. We believe that human nature has not finally crystallised, but that it can be modified. It is our creed of hope and of faith in each other and ourselves.

And yet this basic truth has a way of disappearing out of sight at times, and its place is taken by something which indicates despair rather than hope, and bitterness against human nature rather than faith in it. Militancy is an expression of this loss of faith in its crudest form. Tired brains and nerves have, of course, a great deal to answer for; and perhaps it is only natural that we should sometimes lose heart, sometimes lose sight of the stars that guide us, in our long struggle for a little act of justice. Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at that so many of us have a sore and angry spot somewhere—a place that cannot be touched without pain; that some of us should have become actually embittered, and have lost at least the bloom from off our faith in human justice.

Constitutional Suffragists are all opposed to acts of violence and illegality—to what may be called the conventional militancy—but have they not all met, and within their own ranks, the exasperated mind whose tendency is to strike out at existing conditions, rather than find the patience to achieve their "gradual modification"?

As women grow more and more *solidaire*, more conscious, this danger subtly increases. "So-and-So has got this or that on the nerves" is a phrase familiar to us all; but what do we mean by it? What we really mean is that So-and-So has suffered definite loss; is no longer able to endure the slow and painful processes of evolution; has become embittered; we mean that from henceforward a certain inevitable discount will have to be deducted from his or her value as a Suffragist. But, unfortunately, this kind of patience is just the one demand from which no Suffragist can ever be absolved. It is the one levy which is made on all alike. We fail where we cannot pay it, and such failures are unspeakably tragic from the individual standpoint. They are also disastrous to the cause. *How much of the dust that blinds both us and our opponents do we raise ourselves?*

As agitation succeeds agitation, it is increasingly "hard to see one's way for the dust," hard to keep one's bearings, extraordinarily hard to be perfectly just. In particular, it seems hardest of all to be just over the moral problems so inextricably involved in the emancipation of women. It is here that bitterness is most common, because it is the point at which we are most sensitive; that is most often the sore and angry spot. But just because this subject is a storm-centre, the need for justice and a level head is all the more urgent. For example, the revelations of unprintable cruelty to women during the agitation over the Criminal Law Amendment Act last year set many people's hearts and brains on fire; accusations of criminal responsibility were hurled hotly this way and that, by men and

by women, against each other, against society at large, often ignorantly, often without judgment, always in the spirit of bitterness and sex-antagonism. And this spirit has not yet died down. "You women simply do not understand our difficulties. You lump us all together and call us brutes!" a man exclaimed the other day. Fortunately the friend (a Suffragist) to whom he was speaking was wise and patient enough to be able to convince him that all women were not embittered, and he afterwards wrote gratefully to admit that he had found "at least one woman who was just to men"! What better method of suffrage propaganda could she have adopted? The incident is typical of the strained relations which prevail between many men and women of to-day. It happens that the man in question is leading a life of singular purity and integrity under great stress of circumstances, and therefore is one to whom the special gentleness of women is due. That such a man should have to suffer from their bitterness is about as fair as are the indiscriminate methods of Militants, who injure friends and foes alike! It is stupid and it is cruel.

A clever writer has said that when you have to deal with ugly things, the best thing is "to make them transparent, and see through them"—to their causes. Can we say that this is increasingly the objective of the law-abiding Suffragist? These are questions which no one can answer; but at least we can apply them to ourselves!

The heart of the difficulty lies in the fact that we can accept no kind of compromise with "ugly things"; no deviation from the single standard of equality, of justice, and of purity; "hard cases" must leave us utterly unshaken. We have to be capable of denunciations as fierce as those addressed to the Pharisees—while we preach a Gospel of love. This is the continual strain imposed upon the whole sound Suffragist character. Our ideal lies inside this apparently impossible combination.

And yet, as the life-work of thousands of Suffragists attests, it is anything but impossible. Indeed, the movement has been a success just in so far as the unattainable has been attained, just in so far as bitterness has been eliminated, and justice done as well as demanded.

We cannot always see exactly where we fail, but, when all is said and done, is it not our small asperities which, in the aggregate, do most damage to our cause?—our injustices, our failures to believe in the complete sincerity of our opponents? As a woman said, when she heard the reasons why someone had become a Suffragist: "It's odd what funny little things seem to turn the scale"! It is our "funny little" failures which supply lots of the stiffening for the backs of our opponents; failures which are often not more than a look, a gesture, a sound in the voice. But they do "turn the scale."

After all, what has asperity to do with beliefs like ours? Our Suffragist faith is rooted in a conviction of the endless possibilities open to the human race, and what place has bitterness in a creed like that? Our work is to see to it that we do not in ourselves create the obstacles which retard the evolutionary process; to remember that a person who has lost faith in human nature has already become a drag upon the movement. For the embittered soul has begun to shrivel, like a withered apple, and is no longer sound or fit for use. To be bitter means the end of growth; it is a kind of spiritual deadness and decay. The evolutionary processes can only go on where there is life, abundant and reproductive; and it is only through living hearts, where the current of human sympathies runs strong and free and unembittered, that the supreme glory of the Suffrage movement—the making of a human soul—can be achieved. It has been truly said that the contagion of religion is nearly always a matter of personal friendship, and it is surely equally true that the contagion of the Suffragist spirit is most often communicated by those who have learned how to render themselves, not only convincing, but, in the deepest sense of the word, beloved.

### An Early Chapter in the History of Democracy.

Through the events of the nineteenth century may be seen running like a thread the rise of the spirit of democracy. The events were unlike, separate, and unconnected; yet strung together by this new force they became a chain in which each has its relation to the other.

Of all the great men who figure in the history of the last hundred years, perhaps John Bright was the one who was most consistently sympathetic with the new force, though he did not realise its application to women. His whole life was guided by

sincere democratic feeling, and a deep religious respect for his fellows. The history of the struggle for electoral reform in which he took so conspicuous a part should be carefully studied by those who are now fighting for the extension of the franchise to women, and nowhere will the student find a more sympathetic treatment of the subject than in the recently published life of John Bright by G. M. Trevelyan.

The first organised demand by the working classes for the franchise was in the Chartist agitation of 1838-42. Trevelyan says: "It is not probable that the Chartist leaders, even if they had acted wisely, could have won the battle for the vote in that generation. Mountains of prejudice that only the slow detrition of time could reduce, barred off the working-man from the franchise." The Chartist leaders were pretentious and incompetent, and the sincerity and heroism of the rank and file were brought to nought. In 1840 Chartism had become little but an organisation for breaking up public meetings! Cobden said that he preferred to see ill-directed violence rather than tame acquiescence in evils that had been borne too long, but that for his part he had a better plan to offer: "I think," he wrote, "the scattered elements may yet be rallied round the question of the Corn Laws. It appears to me that a moral and even religious spirit may be infused into that topic, and if agitated in the same manner that the question of slavery has been it will be irresistible." Cobden's hope was realised; the Anti-Corn Law League was a new portent in English life, introducing into politics not only new aims but a new method and a new spirit, which, if successful against the old-established order, must needs imply a redistribution of social power. It was Democracy. It gave a political organisation to classes that had hitherto been unheard in the national councils.

In his speech at the meeting of the Council which suspended the active operation of the League in 1846, John Bright declared that the greatest lesson which the people had learnt was "that the way to freedom is henceforward not through violence and bloodshed."

In the years which followed there was little for Bright and Cobden to choose between the Conservative and Liberal Parties. The Conservatives of every section were opposed to extravagant armaments and a provocative foreign policy, and the Liberals showed small desire to effect any reforms. Cobden and Bright maintained an independent position; the latter constantly urging the necessity of extending the franchise.

Hope for this and other improvements was destroyed by the catastrophe of the Crimean War. And yet it is possible, as Trevelyan suggests, that the exposure of the fact that the army was being destroyed in the Crimea by the proved incompetence of aristocrats even at their own trade of war, gave a real impetus to the cause of Democracy. We know how much the emergence of women from the depths of the Mid-Victorian atrophy is due to the fact that the army was saved largely by the business capacity of the well-educated and trained woman who reorganised the hospitals.

It was not till 1858 that Bright began in full earnest, and single-handed, the campaign for electoral reform; but as long as Palmerston remained in the Liberal Party it was impossible to get any Bill through Parliament which would have satisfied the Reformers. Disraeli introduced a Bill in 1859 to extend the franchise "laterally," not downwards; it did not give votes to working-men and was defeated.

In 1861 Lord John Russell threw over the question. The element of hope, however, lay in the fact that the middle classes had been only half-enfranchised in the Reform Bill of 1832, and this, in 1866, made it easy for Gladstone and Bright to unite the middle with the working classes behind the new Bill. The Whigs and Tories should long before have given votes to the whole middle class if they wished to separate their interest in the matter from that of the working-men. It was now too late.

An incident in the campaign was the affair of the Hyde Park railings in 1866. "The violence had been the accidental and unpremeditated outcome of the political unrest which it revealed. So its lesson went home. And although the Government surrender did not begin to take place for another six months, and was not consummated for another year, the violence was never repeated, but was followed up instead by a series of monster demonstrations in the provinces, each consisting of the adult male population of some great city, called out by John Bright to lodge their demand for the franchise in a manner equally peaceful and impressive. . . . It was Bright's characteristic merit that he found for the feelings of the unenfranchised masses a more profitable vent than aimless rioting."

The Reform Bill was passed by Disraeli in 1867, and then the process of translating Bright's programme into law began. When the working-men were in possession of the franchise and

were about to be consulted, the whole political atmosphere changed. It was not till many years later, after many changes for the better had been effected in the position of the working-classes and they had forgotten the old days when it was still thought seemly to revile the labourer and the artisan, that men said the vote was of little value.

In comparing this story with the history of the Women's Suffrage Movement we are at once faced with the fact that our agitation has already lasted longer than the time taken to win the franchise for working-men; and we are forced to realise that the gulf between men and women, the amount of prejudice to be overcome, is much greater than that between working-men and the middle-classes. The party for reform in the nineteenth century had always representatives in the House. We have none. Until quite recently women of every class have been excluded from taking part in any affairs where they could obtain the training necessary to equip them for the contest.

The Government finally extended the franchise because they were impressed by the excitement which prevailed amongst the working-classes; not because they had been persuaded by Bright's arguments of its justice. The modern anti-Suffragist, considering this, dismisses the women's agitation, maintaining that women have no physical force, and therefore they cannot compel the ruling class to give them the vote.

Here, however, he is mistaken. The majority of the House of Commons has long since been convinced of the justice of our claims, and if we could show that our demonstrations consisted of the adult female population of the cities in which we hold them, all the physical force which anti-suffragist men could bring against us, even in the form of disciplined soldiers and machine guns, could not prevail against us. Hooligans in certain towns and villages through which the Pilgrims passed were only able to stone them because the women of those places still appeared on the side of the hooligans.

The situation calls for our most careful consideration of ways and means. The burning of houses and other destruction of private property has alienated sympathy for Women's Suffrage. Its effect has been much worse upon women than upon men; for the latter are more accustomed to the use of violence and less shocked by it. Yet, in spite of this apparent check, the Cause gains steadily. Each year the leaders gain experience, and the rank and file loyalty. Though we have no class of wealthy manufacturers to supply the sinews of war as they did for the Anti-Corn Law League, our organisation extends itself and becomes more effective. Soon it will cover the whole field of woman's life.

It is true that many women are still ignorant of the connection of politics with their lives. Many of these women never come to meetings; beside the practical claims of daily duties, meetings seem to them a waste of time.

It is to influence them that we must seek new methods. Those which are successful for men fail us here. Advertisement in the daily papers only reaches such women through their husbands, and they are unaffected by thousands of pounds spent in public meetings. They are only to be reached in their homes, or in small cottage meetings while the children are at school; but when we have awakened them to their need, and their home's need, of votes for women the battle will be won.

A. C.

### Women Trade Unionists.

On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the delegates from Women's Unions to the Trade Union Congress, was held in the Grand Hotel, Manchester. The annual report, presented by Miss Mary Macarthur, was received with intense enthusiasm. It was, indeed, a wonderful record of good work done under the greatest difficulties and disadvantages. The extension of the Trade Boards Act to shirt-making, linen embroidery, steel sheets and hollow-ware, fruit preserving, and sugar confectionery was the greatest advance which the League had to record; but the report regretted the official error which had prevented the inclusion of all branches of the laundry trade. It had also to regret the still inadequate protection for the women engaged in dangerous trades and the fewness of the women

inspectors on H.M. staff. An interesting passage dealt with the deputation which approached the Prime Minister asking for more women inspectors and for the introduction of the long-promised amending Factory and Workshop Act—what a familiar ring this sentence has! "The Prime Minister's reply to the case, admirably put by the work-girls who spoke, was very friendly, but his pledges were far from satisfactory"—and the reference to the Bill, "which we are told is lying at the Home Office ready for introduction when pressure of public business permits," again awakes echoes in our hearts. Absorbingly interesting was the record of advice given in legal cases, with its terrible picture of the helplessness of the exploited worker to whom the opportunity of no such legal advice has come. It is hard, indeed, to realise the brutality which can attempt to withhold due reparation from a horribly injured, destitute man or woman; but it seems common enough. Illuminating, too, are the sample "complaints" which have come before the League, but the report adds that other cases of hardship have come to their notice which cannot be remedied by the enforcement of the present Factory Act, but "point to the need of further legislation."

Finally, we have the record of strikes and organisations—at Cradley Heath amongst the hollow-ware workers and the brickmakers, at Kilbirnie amongst net-workers, at Kidderminster in the weaving factories, in the London Metallic Capsule Co., and the Eley Bros. ammunition works—a cheering record, with many victories in the past and more in the future, and a closing appeal for workers and money to carry on this magnificent work.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Ben Turner in enthusiastic terms, and equally warmly seconded by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., who declared that he would urge his Union to make a large grant to the League and to advocate such a course amongst the other great Unions.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Association Hall, with Mr. W. J. Davis, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, in the chair, when the following resolution was moved by Miss Tuckwell and seconded by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.: "That this meeting calls on the women-workers of Manchester to organise in unions and so win higher wages and improved conditions of labour." Miss Tuckwell drew a moving picture of the life-long struggle of the sweated woman worker, her blighted girlhood and suffering womanhood, and urged the women to realise that their strength lay in unity, and that they owed it to themselves, to their children, and to the men, to set a higher value on their work, and to organise and demand better conditions.

Mr. Henderson, in seconding, declared that no meeting held in connection with the Trade Union Congress appealed to him so forcibly as this—as a trade unionist, as a father, and as a citizen. He gave a forcible exposition of the value of combination in the industrial world, and urged the special need of women, declaring that, for them, the economic question was a moral one, and the moral question an economic one.

Miss Sloan, organiser to the Women's Trade Union League, supported the resolution. Miss Sloan is a genius. Her speech, full of sound argument, apt illustration, Irish humour, Irish charm, captured the audience immediately, and held them enthralled as she was enumerating the various remedies offered by various reformers for all ills—Tariff Reform, Free Trade, &c. She came to "Votes for Women," and a storm of applause broke forth, and continued long.

Miss Macarthur, who was received with prolonged applause, gave terrible instances of sweating in and about Manchester, and proceeded to describe the work of the Trade Boards Act. She urged the necessity of organisation if the full value were to be got out of the Act. She gave a harrowing description of the work of the women chain-makers at Cradley Heath, and showed how their average wage had risen, through the action of the Trade Boards Act, from 5s. to 12s.

Mr. Henderson had criticised the resolution as not setting a high enough ideal, confining itself to the material aspect of the case, but Miss Macarthur (what are women if not practical?) declared that it was high enough for her! With higher wages and improved conditions of labour, all other good things would follow.

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R. CROMBLEHOLME, General Manager.

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### Women and the American Flag.

The American flag with its gay stars and stripes, is well known to most English people—how inseparably its history has been connected with women is not so well known, and yet it owes its very existence to women.

The first flag was not only partially designed and entirely made by ladies, but it was also made from a wedding dress and a court gown. This is the story:—

After the Declaration of Independence in 1776, a flag known as the rattle-snake flag was used as the emblem of the new Republic. The design was a pine tree with a rattle-snake beneath, and the motto "Don't tread on me," but this was much disliked and was never adopted officially.

One frosty October night, when that gallant hero of American history, Captain Paul Jones, was visiting Mistress Helen Seavey at Philadelphia, to give her news of her husband, a dashing young officer of the New Hampshire line, the "rattle-snake" flag became as usual the object of much adverse criticism. Captain Paul Jones spoke of his intense dislike to fighting under such an emblem, and the ladies listened sympathetically. *There were five of them.*—Mistress Helen Seavey, Mary Langdon, Dorothy Hall, Caroline Chandler, and Augusta Pierce.

While the rest chatted excitedly, Mistress Helen Seavey slipped out of the room, returning presently with her wedding "gown" of white satin. It was a sacrifice to cut it up, for it was only six months ago she had worn it to the altar; but with gay generosity she cut thirteen snowy stars, for the "new constellation," a star for every State.

Another of the ladies, not to be outdone, brought down a crimson dress in which she had made her curtsy to King George in Old England. Perhaps, being even more "Tory" she found it harder to give her dress than did the bride—but Captain Paul Jones was helping and encouraging, and few men and never a woman refused a wish of the handsome sailor.

A few days of busy stitching and it was finished, presented to Paul Jones, and adopted by Congress as the official flag of the New Republic of the United States of America.

*This flag had a wonderful history.* It flew at the masthead of the "Bonhomme Richard" when that frigate was under the command of Captain Paul Jones. It was the first United States flag to be saluted by the guns of a foreign naval power.

It also flew at the masthead during the frightful battle between the "Serapis" and the "Bonhomme Richard" when Paul Jones forced the "Serapis" to surrender, but had his own ship so badly damaged that it could not be kept afloat. The last that was seen of the "ladies' flag" was the defiant waving of its Stars and Stripes as the "Bonhomme Richard" sank. Surely the only flag that ever went down flying on a ship that conquered and captured the ship that sunk her!

When Commodore Paul Jones returned to Philadelphia in 1781, he met Miss Langton and told her the history of the flag, saying how deeply he regretted he could not bring it back with all its glories, but adding: "I could not bear to strip the old ship, nor could I deny to the dead on the decks, who had given their lives to keep it flying, the glory of taking it with them." "You did exactly right," returned Miss Langton. "The flag is just where we all wish, flying at the bottom of the sea over the only ship that ever sank in victory."

Nearly a hundred years later, in 1861, came the great Civil War, the women taking sides as keenly as they did in the Revolution of 1776, and doing their full share of work, though not in the same way as the men. They prepared lint, they made warm clothes for the soldiers, and many of the flags carried into battle were made by them. In the case of volunteer regiments these flags were sometimes returned to the family whose womenfolk had stitched them, and one of the most treasured possessions in an American family will be the tattered flag which has been carried into battle by some young and dearly loved officer, and brought back triumphantly at the end of the five years' war.

And it was a woman who kept the "Old Glory" flag flying in Fredricksburg even while the "rebel" regiments marched through. Fredricksburg was a small town in Maryland. It was loyal, but alas! it lay in the track of the rebel army and most of the men were away with their regiments, the result being

that when news came that General Jackson was marching towards it, the few men who were left thought that discretion was the better part of valour: so they hauled down the "Stars and Stripes" and went about on obviously civilian duties.

It rested with Barbara Fritchie, a dauntless old lady of ninety years to uphold the honour of the flag.

"Bravest of all in Fredricks town  
She took up the flag the men hauled down.  
In her attic window the staff she set,  
To show that one heart was loyal yet."

When the dreaded rebel General "Stonewall" Jackson came he caught sight of the old flag and gave the order to fire. The flag staff was broken, but the gallant old lady caught the banner as it fell, and leaning far out of her attic window she waved the Stars and Stripes and defied the soldiers to do her worst! Stonewall Jackson was a rebel leader, but he was also a chivalrous Southern gentleman. He gave the now historic order, "Who touches a hair of your grey head dies like a dog. March on."

So Fredricksburg owes it to a woman that the flag was kept flying triumphantly, even on the day when there being no troops to defend the town, the rebel regiments marched unmolested through its streets.

An American Suffragist said to the writer, "Our beautiful flag owes its existence equally to both sexes, and a woman as well as a man has kept it flying triumphantly over the heads of its foes. Now we want equal political rights with men, and State by State our country is giving it to us, as in very honour it is bound to do."  
ANTONY T. BENNETT.

### Holiday Competitions.

The winner of our prize for the greatest number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold between August 8th and August 28th is Mdlle. Stes, who has sold 390 copies. Next comes Miss Wadding, who has sold 350 copies.

The period for the second competition ends on September 18th, the issues sold being those of August 29th, September 5th, and September 12th.

### Story and A.B.C. Competitions.

The last day for sending in for the Story and A.B.C. Competitions is Friday, September 5th. We hope to announce the results in our next issue.

### Pilgrimage of Peace.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Prompted, no doubt, by the success of the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage, the Peace Congress meeting at La Hague last month suggested that a Pilgrimage of Peace should be made to La Hague when the third Hague Conference meets. It therefore recommended that organisations in every country should collect resolutions passed at meetings in favour of peace, and appoint a delegation to take these to La Hague, timing their arrival so that the resolutions may be presented simultaneously.

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## The ABC of Women's Suffrage. TO WAKE OR SLEEP?

We are very commonly told that it would be of little use to give votes to women because women take no interest in politics. When a man says this it is well to ask him "What have you done?"—

**What have men generally ever done—**

to make women take an interest in politics? Have they not, for the most part, told us for generations "Politics is not your business"—"Leave politics to us men"—"Stay at home and look after the children?" And now, when many of us have learned our lesson too well, the men who have been our teachers

**lay the blame on us.**

It is, indeed, true that many women to-day take small interest in politics, and, to us, this is one of the worst effects of our unenfranchised state. For the apathy and ignorance of a great part of the nation with regard to questions vitally affecting the nation's life is

**an ever-present bar to progress.**

It is not only unenfranchised women who suffer:

**Many men, though enfranchised, are ignorant and apathetic too.**

Small wonder; for though enfranchised themselves they are the

**sons of unenfranchised women,**

the husbands, fathers, brothers of unenfranchised women; much of their lives is spent in the atmosphere which unenfranchised women create. Do not forget that, although a great many men are enfranchised in every class and grade of society, the

**majority of adult people in this country are unenfranchised still.**

We have never yet allowed ourselves to discover what the spirit of

**an enfranchised nation**

may be.

We Suffragists want to see the great and terrible problems of war, of poverty, of drink, and of prostitution solved; and we know that the

**first step towards this solution**

must be a national desire to solve them.

For that, we want an awakened nation. And an awakened nation—aye, and even an awakened manhood—we shall never get so long as we deliberately keep the women—the

**mothers of men—**

politically asleep.

### This Week's Quotation.

I thought I stood on the border of a great desert, and the sand blew about everywhere. And I thought I saw two great figures like beasts of burden of the desert, and one lay upon the sand with its neck stretched out, and one stood by it. And I looked curiously at the one that lay upon the ground, for it had a great burden on its back, and the sand was thick about it, so that it seemed to have piled over it for centuries.

And I looked very curiously at it, and there stood one beside me watching. And I said to him "What is this huge creature who lies here on the sand?"

And he said, "This is woman. . . ."

And I said, "Why does she lie here now?"

And he said, "I take it, ages ago the age-of-dominion-of-muscular-force found her, and when she stooped low to give suck to her young, and her back was broad, he put his burden of subjection on to it, and tied it on with the broad band of inevitable necessity. . . . Ever since she has lain here. And the ages have come, and the ages have gone, but the band of inevitable necessity has not been cut."

And I looked and saw in her eyes the terrible patience of the centuries; the ground was wet with her tears, and her nostrils blew up the sand. . . .

And I said, "Why does not he who stands by her leave her and go on?"

And he said, "He cannot, look —"

And I saw a broad band passing along the ground from one to the other, and it bound them together.

He said, "While she lies there he must stand and look across the desert."

And I said, "Does he know why he cannot move?"

And he said, "No."

[NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately.]

## On Girl Guides.

It seems to me that the Girl Guide movement is of far more use and importance than people generally realise. Before I became mixed up in it, I thought Girl Guides were merely imitations of Boy Scouts—a kind of female expunged edition of them. Also, that they mostly walked about country lanes in khaki hats, and tore up wild flowers and lighted fires on dangerously dry moors. Of course, I was told they neglected their homes, and house duties, including the baby; but Suffragists have heard so much about this particular kind of neglect from the man in the audience, the man in the street, and the anxious man who pours out his views about suffrage in newspapers, that I knew how much an accusation of that sort was probably worth. It was this very accusation, indeed, which made me think there must be something valuable in the movement; for anything which takes working girls out of their homes, and which teaches them to walk about somewhere else than in gaudy, dreary streets, must, I felt sure, have a wholesome foundation of good sense, and I found it has. The Guide law is really a most excellent ethical code. Every Guide must know this law, and I believe all the Leeds Guides—about 230—do know it. If a Guide breaks the law, serious consequences result; she probably loses her "Guide life." The first part of it says that a Guide must speak the truth, and that she must be honourable, and therefore reliable.

Of course, this seems to many of us a very trite platitude, and that, of course, people are taught to be truthful. But truth and honourableness are not qualities we turn out in our mills and factories to any extent. It is much easier, as a rule, to dispense with that kind of thing, if you want to earn a good wage; and the word "honour," I find, in them had a very limited meaning—it meant, as a rule, being moral. "To be put upon your honour," was something quite unknown to some of my poorest Guides; the phrase meant nothing at first to them, except that it was a kind of mysterious injunction about being a "good" girl instead of being a "bad" girl.

The Law also insists upon courtesy and consideration; good manners in small as well as in large matters are regarded as intensely important, as, of course, they are. But good manners in what at first sight seem to be only small things, are seldom learned, apparently, in factory life. For instance, we of the Guide world must attend strictly to our street manners. We may not walk arm-in-arm all across the pavement, or shout and scream with laughter in order to attract attention of possible admirers.

"Racing the lads" is strictly forbidden, and all such exciting pastimes. Animals, children, and old people must be everywhere helped and protected. And besides being pure, and honourable, and courteous in word and deed, we must endeavour to be so in our thoughts.

Wearing the uniform is, we find, somewhat of a protection against tiresome boys and youths, who regard girls marching, even in little companies, as fair game. Also, to put on your uniform means you are specially put on your honour to behave properly, and not so as to bring the smallest discredit on the cause.

To be a snob is forbidden, and the word snob is explained at length. We are to have no class or caste feeling amongst us, and wherever we meet each other in the world we are bound to help each other, and be the truest of comrades.

Anyone who has worked much amongst the poorest kind of trade union women will realise how invaluable this teaching of comradeship would be to trade unionism if, as girls, the women had been taught it. Rivalry, dissension, "blacklegism," are the indirect results of our present industrial competitive system, and, unconsciously as it seems to me, the spirit of the Guide movement is directed against all these evil forces. To bring about an understanding and comradeship in its best form, that is, a comradeship based on a common loyalty to a great principle, as opposed to the limited, commonplace loyalty the world has hitherto blindly accepted of bodies of persons to each other, such as men to men, and women to women, and so on, is work of the very best kind. I find it most pathetic and most inspiring to see how, perhaps still a little dimly and with stumbling footsteps, the Guides—many of them girls of sixteen, earning their miserable five shillings a week, working 10½ hours a day—are learning to walk on this "noble path," as Buddha called his

law. One of them, in the Roman Catholic patrol (for we have all sects represented) told me this comradeship had made all the difference to her. She now had happy Saturday afternoons, and companions who understood and cared for the things she cared for. "My life is quite different now," she said.

Of course they love the drilling, the first aid instruction, the cooking, the signalling, swimming, gardening, sewing, box-making, and all the other things they learn. The first time some of the smallest and poorest, who have never had proper food, and always carried the baby in their thin little arms, join in the drill, it really makes one feel like weeping. They can't stand up straight, and their arms won't straighten out. The baby seems to have permanently "crooked" them. I wish some of the real suffragists, suffragists who love their cause so much that none but the highest and noblest methods of attaining to it will satisfy them, could think seriously about this movement. It is not in any sense a military movement—it has really for its aim, the bringing of health and happiness into dark lives. Many of my Guides live in miserable homes, and spend their joyless girlhoods in helping widowed mothers to sup-

port their small brothers and sisters.

It is capable of being made into an even bigger movement than I have described, for I am sure it is a part of that mighty stirring, moving over all the earth towards a higher civilisation, of which our suffrage cause is also a part as we know, though it is so only as long as we make it so by the method in which we work for it. Those who understand that degraded methods bring degradation to a cause, I ask to think if they can help to further this Girl Guide cause.\* To be a Guide Mother—each body of a certain size has a Guide Mother, who is a friend and helper, particularly in moral matters—is a delightful post, and we need the best of women for it. Good captains are needed, too, especially some who understand how to do country walks. Above all are needed people who have patience, endless patience, insight, sympathy; and our National Union is, I am sure, composed of such persons. I. O. FORD.

\* Anyone who wishes to join the Guide movement will find out how to do so if they apply to the Secretary, Miss Macdonal, 116, Victoria Street, S.W. They can there obtain copies of the Guide Law and the handbook. Of course, certain things in the handbook need to be adapted a little for different circumstances. I shall be glad to do anything I can also, in the matter of advice. I occupy the proud position of Commissioner for the West Riding.



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\* Please cross out if not required

## Correspondence.

## WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

MADAM.—May I be allowed to call the attention of your readers to two incidents in the proceedings of the recent Universal Peace Congress held at The Hague, that I think may be of special interest to them? For never perhaps have the possibilities of the moral influence of women been more strikingly demonstrated than during the discussion of two motions before the Congress. Speaking in connection with the expressed desire of the Congress for an amicable settlement of the Panama Canal dispute between Great Britain and America, Mrs. May Wright Sewell stated that the *bona-fide* signatures of two million American women had been affixed to a petition to President Wilson, asking that the Canal should be opened—without any restrictions whatever—to all the world, on exactly equal terms. American women, she said, took this step, considering that the honour of their country was bound up with the strict observance of the Treaty between Great Britain and America. And moreover, because the signatories regarded the Canal as an asset for all peoples, not for the citizens of America only. So impressive were the words and bearing of Mrs. Sewell, that it would have been almost impossible for any speaker during that session to have descended to a lower plane—to have limited himself or herself to the consideration of merely national or material interests.

On another occasion, when opposing the proposal for the establishment of an international police force as a sanction for international treaties and arbitral decisions, Mr. Prelooker declared that recourse to such a step was not yet necessary. The moral forces were by no means exhausted, a vast reserve being available in the women's influence when it could be exerted directly upon Parliaments and Governments.

Two ladies were elected by their respective national delegates Vice-Presidents of the Congress.

ADA CUNNINGHAM.

## THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

MADAM.—There is a grievance, in many cases little short of torture, in children's lives, that I have not seen brought forward in your columns. I mean the infliction of home lessons. They are now made obligatory, so teachers themselves tell me, by the London County Council, in all their schools, for children in and above the Third Standard. Their hours in school are fairly long and laborious—9 to 12, 2 to 4.30. At 4.30 they start for home, to get their tea. Surely their time for work ought to be over. A little healthy play and early bed is what all mothers would prescribe. Not so the L.C.C. There is no quiet schoolroom in their overcrowded homes. In the hot, close living room, home work must be done by children of eight and upwards. Sums, writing, composition, with tired little hands and weary brains. Work quickly done in the class-room, may take an hour under these conditions. Women who are taking up the woes of children may well turn their attention to the evil and cruelty of obligatory home lessons, and they will have as an authority that leading expert on children and their brains, Sir James Crichton Browne, who so recently condemned them absolutely in no uncertain words.

H. H. B.

## EXTRA PAGES OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

MADAM.—If you succeed (as I am sure you will) in making THE COMMON CAUSE a real live *human* paper, it will be the most powerful propagandist instrument the Woman's Suffrage movement can have, and I am glad to see that now not only the getting of the vote, but the manifold interests of women which centre round this are to be dealt with in our weekly paper.

Nobody can possibly be more bored than I am by the pictures and dress articles which fill so many pages of women's papers and "Woman's Realm" columns of the newspapers. I may go further and say that the boredom is intensified a hundred-fold when the time comes to choose for oneself a new hat or frock. Yet a badly dressed woman (though I can never tell what is wrong with her) is an eyesore; and I really suffer when I hear, as I did the other day, that "you can always tell Suffragists by the way they are dressed" (it was a very friendly man who spoke, and I am told that he meant what he said). And when he added: "There's Mrs. Chew, for instance—her hat's never on straight!" he voiced one of my life-long trials.

If your "Dress" articles could be written by one of those clever people who never spend much money, but whose clothes "belong"; and who know just what would suit one woman, and would look hateful on another—if they could give one hints as to what a woman with red hair may wear, and what a woman with black hair may not wear; if we might learn what sort of hat suits a long face and what sort a round face, it would be a boon and a blessing to many well-meaning but stupid Suffragists who don't know how to dress. In the matter of hats, the advice would be difficult to follow, probably, owing to the difficulty of getting anything which everybody else is not wearing too; but if we could get some reliable idea as to what should guide us, some of us would be firm enough to get what we want, perhaps. And if some advice could be given as to how to keep one's hat straight; how to look and feel warm in winter without swathing oneself in dead animals' skins; what kind of gloves will stand a few weeks'

hard wear, and keep tolerably clean for longer than a day or two; what (if any) boots or shoes will remain watertight when one must trudge country districts in autumn and winter, &c., &c., not only would the articles result in an army of Suffragists who would prove their good sense by their attire, but in the easing of the burdens of some of them, who have quite enough worries without the uneasy certainty that, though they spend, perhaps, more than they ought on dress, yet that they are no credit to the cult of the "new woman."

Some of us, too, have daughters. If we might learn how daughters in their teens (it is comparatively easy till then), tall daughters, short daughters, fat daughters, lean daughters, daughters fair, and daughters dark, might be dressed to look as though they had a sensible Suffragist mother, it would be a heart-felt boon to those same mothers.

I know quite a number of men, and regret to say that most of them have voted our paper "dry." But if we make it a *human* paper, we must make it interesting to them, too, and articles on dress on the lines I have in mind would be read with avidity by men—especially if their own taste in dress were commented on, and hints given! Many wives who are unable to influence their husbands when the latter are choosing new garments, would find their advice unnecessary if our paper dealt with the theme in the right way!

It all depends on how it is done, of course. But I think we may trust you, Madam, to see to that.

ADA NIELD CHEW.

MADAM.—Referring to the letters as to the publication of matters of outside interest, surely the principle is a sound one that, subject to the main purpose of the paper, the broader the appeal to the public generally, the larger will be the circulation, and therefore the more powerful the influence for Suffrage. This principle is recognised by other papers. The Christian Science organ is full of topics of general interest, and the Labour papers, which exist to spread the principles of the Labour Party, contain news of all sorts, on sport, dress, literature, science, &c.

The whole question seems to be whether THE COMMON CAUSE is intended to make a broad appeal to the public, and be a means of propagating Suffrage among those who are outside, or whether it is intended only for those already in the movement, like the various trade and technical journals. If the latter, then stick to strict Suffrage matters, and be prepared for a limited circulation amongst the elect, but if the former, then make your paper as interesting as possible to outsiders; they will then pick it up and read it, sometimes even buy it, and thus the Cause will get a hearing.

You need not be a *Weldon's Journal*, or the *Athletic News*, or the *English Review*, but there are many things to be said from your special point of view about such eternally interesting topics as dress, and sport, and literature, which would attract and interest the very people you want to capture for Suffrage.

The difficulties of selection are great and continuous; but a large circulation means advertisements, and they mean income, and income means power of every kind to a newspaper, and to the Cause it represents.

W. J. AINSWORTH.

MADAM.—As you have invited opinions regarding the advisability of devoting some space to "Women's Dress" in THE COMMON CAUSE, I would like to suggest that when the new pages are added to the paper, more space should be devoted to reporting the propaganda work of the Societies and Federations; also that the matter should be set out in a more attractive manner.

I found it quite a strain on the eyesight to read the very small type and close lines of the news of the work being carried on in various parts of the country. I know "comparisons are odious," but if the *Suffragette* can afford to devote two and sometimes three pages to reporting their constitutional propaganda work in an attractive way, could not THE COMMON CAUSE do the same? I am not at all in sympathy with the actions of the militants, but one cannot but admire the wonderful organisation and resourcefulness of the W.S.P.U. as shown in the many ways in which they bring the Cause before the eyes of the public and the readers of the *Suffragette*, and attract new members of their Union. It was very bold and ingenious to send out cards of invitation to the 6,000 doctors who attended the Medical Congress, thus bringing the Women's Cause directly under their notice.

For myself, I think it would be a pity to introduce "Women's Dress" in our paper, but think that a strong serial story, bearing on the Suffrage question, would be attractive.

Would it be possible in a future number to give the approximate number of new members gathered into the National Union owing to the Pilgrimage, and the number of "Friends" recorded during the same period?

I think it would be interesting to know the total number of "Friends" made since the movement was initiated.

With very best wishes for the future success of THE COMMON CAUSE.

A. M. BUTCHER.

Correspondents are asked to send in not later than the first post on Tuesday morning. We have already in hand a large number of letters containing suggestions as to how the extra pages of THE COMMON CAUSE shall be filled.

## Foreign News.

## France.

On July 22nd, 1913, a law was passed by the Senate for "The Assistance of Large Families," which gives special recognition to the rights of the mother showing, says *La Française*, "a new conception of the importance of the woman's part in the household and a recognition of the burdens which she undertakes." The grant of 60 francs at the birth of a fourth child is given to the mother, if the local body charged with the relief considers that the father is likely to misuse it. In the father's absence, the mother is allowed a higher grant than the father would receive in her absence. Moreover, the assistance of voluntary workers is for the first time invited in the administration of this law, and a special tribute was paid to the voluntary work of women by M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, who, in remarking upon this proposed association of official with voluntary work, said: "The example has been set notably by England and the United States, and we shall do well to follow it"—an interesting comment upon the experiment as it is now working out in our Care Committees.

John Stuart Mills's *Subjection of Women* is now entering a new edition in France, and French Suffragists are eager to promulgate it.

## Social League of Buyers.

The International Conference of the Social League of Buyers will meet this month, and will discuss at length the complex obligations of the consumer. The League is represented in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, and amongst other subjects for discussion will be certain special reforms such as night-work in shops, payment of assistants, tips, weekly holidays, &c.

## Hungary.

In Hungary the movement is making rapid headway. The Government show marked inclination in favour of it, and recent events have so favoured the suffragists that they say: "It is no longer a matter of discussion as to whether our claims are justified or not. All that remains for discussion is 'When shall they be granted?'"

## U. S. A.

We reported the week before last that the Chicago Council Finance Committee had acceded to the Women's request for an investigation of the city's garbage disposal, and had appointed two members of the Woman's City Club upon the Commission of seven. In Chicago events move quickly, and we now learn from the *Woman's Journal* that "the final decision of the Chicago Council to buy the garbage plant of that city settles the most pressing part of the question of garbage disposal." Miss Mary McDowell, Chairman of the City Waste Committee of the Woman's City Club, which for two years has been fighting for a satisfactory solution of the garbage question, says: "The vote was given to the women of Illinois just in time to solve the garbage situation of Chicago." She also remarks upon the changed attitude of the aldermen upon this question as follows: "You know, since we sent them a list of questions about our garbage problem a little while ago, most of them have been a trifle apologetic, and I think several have been brushing up upon the subject." This is not the first instance in the United States of the triumph of the educational work of the great women's organisations as soon as the vote has made that work effectual.

Idaho is another Woman Suffrage State which is dealing successfully with kindred problems. Mr. Wallis, State Food and Dairy Inspector, claims that the State has now practically solved the problem of guarding food from contamination, and has also solved the pure milk question. "Not a drop of milk," he says, "is sold in Idaho now that is not bottled right at the dairy where it is produced." The State has even published the picture of every dairy which was dirty and ill-kept alongside of those properly managed.

## Suppression of White Slave Traffic in Connecticut.

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has reprinted and put on sale the Report of the Vice Commission, which was appointed to investigate the state of the City of Hartford. This Commission was appointed largely as a result of the women's agitation; but the report was withdrawn by the city authorities after the first 500 copies had been printed, and "would have been rather successfully bottled up," says *The Women's Journal*, "had it not been for the action of the Suffragists." The report shows that nothing but total suppression of all disorderly houses can suffice to prevent white slavery. The conclusion of the

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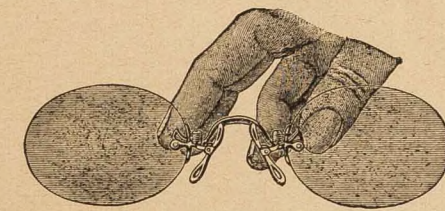
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Commissioners also is that the evils predicted from suppression have not followed in Hartford since this policy was put in force last winter.

#### Maryland.

At their recent Convention the Republican Party of Maryland definitely committed themselves to support a Women's Suffrage amendment in that State. Nearly one hundred women were present at the Convention, and for many weeks previously Suffragists had been working hard to persuade the leaders of the Republican Party to take the desired step. The Progressive Party have already declared themselves in favour of the amendment, and it is expected that the Democrats will shortly do so.

#### Cape Province.

At the quarterly meeting of the Women's Enfranchisement League of Cape Province Mrs. Hartnall gave an interesting account of her recent tour in South Africa, in the course of which she held many Suffrage meetings, and found a keen desire for information about the women's movement. Her impression of the women of the country was extremely favourable. She found them, she said, among the finest she had met anywhere as regards intelligence, common-sense, and love of humanity.

#### South Africa.

"Ondshoom," in our paragraph on a Woman President for South African Teachers, should have been Oudtshoorn.

#### A Novel Parliamentary System.

The crew of the steamer Stagpool, belonging to West Hartlepool, which arrived in the Tyne after a voyage in the Pacific, seems to have met with some interesting experiences. While loading phosphate off Angaur Island, situated about 1,300 miles from Labuan, North Borneo, they heard that a large band of natives had been brought from the neighbouring islands to work in the phosphate mines. The customs of these people seem to be somewhat remarkable. They are ruled by a queen, and have two separate parliaments, one of men and the other of women. The women—according to report—may accept or reject any proposal made by the men; and the men may treat in the same way any suggestions of the women. As far as could be judged by the crew, the system works extremely well; and it would be interesting to know more about it. These islands are rarely visited by English ships; and it might be worth while for some enterprising woman journalist to go there and make further inquiries into the customs of these sensible people.

#### Industrial Law Committee.

A report for the year 1912 has just been issued by the Industrial Law Committee, which exists for the purpose of securing the legal protection of the working classes with regard to conditions of their trade, and the promotion of further reform. It is found that workers often do not know the rights to which they are entitled under the law. Often, too, they are powerless to obtain these rights, women workers, especially, being victimised by unscrupulous employers in all sorts of ways. The Committee has devoted special attention to the welfare of women and children. Every year the lady factory inspectors receive some 2,000 complaints of bad conditions of employment, and there would doubtless be many more if the victims were not, in many cases, afraid to complain. An indemnity fund was therefore started, some years ago, from which assistance is given to women and young persons of both sexes under eighteen years of age, who are found to have lost employment or suffered in consequence of giving information with regard to breaches of the factory law. It is by no means easy to obtain conclusive evidence of such dismissals, but since the fund was started 216 cases have, however, been dealt with, in which careful inquiry failed to show any other reason for dismissal than the fact that evidence had been given to an inspector.

The Committee's report fully bears out the contention which we have made from time to time, that the number of women factory inspectors is quite inadequate for the task of safeguarding the interests of the 2,000,000 women employed in factories and workshops at the present time. Though there has been improvement within the last few years, many grave abuses still exist. Workers frequently do not dare to complain to the factory inspectors for fear of dismissal, and a male inspector often overlooks things which would be patent to the eyes of a woman.

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Suffragist Propagandists in Textile and other districts in which women are organised in Trade Unions, are earnestly requested to discuss with the rank and file of the organised workers the following questions:—

Why should the representation by Textile Women Workers on delegations to Trade Union Congresses and Labour Party Conferences, and also to International Textile Factory Workers' Congresses, be in such marked disproportion to the numerical strength of the women in the Textile Factory Workers' Union?

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Then, if within that time a hole should appear, send them back at once with our Guarantee Ticket, which is sent with every pair we sell, and we will present you with new hose without extra cost.

The comfort and pleasure of good wearing hose to men conveys a sense of well-being and satisfaction all day long, while to business girls and busy housewives, to whom the weekly darning is a long and tiresome task, the benefit is incalculable. Many of the officials of the "Common Cause" have worn our hose, and are highly satisfied with it. Prices:—

Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, 2/10, post 2d.

Two Pairs Ladies' Stockings, 3/10, . 2d.

Colours: Gent's—Grey, Fawn, Tan, Drab, Purple, Navy, Dark Saxe, Blue, Green and Black. Ladies—Grey, Brown, Saxe Blue, Navy, Champagne, Tan and Black.

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## An Important Production.

### "The Scarlet Band."

In "The Scarlet Band," produced at the Comedy Theatre, we have a painful subject treated with rare power and restraint. The White Slave Traffic and the inquiry into it by District Attorney Whitman are too recent in the minds of most people to need referring to; it is only necessary here to say that it forms the basis of the play, because it will bring home a terrible truth to many people who would not be warned by the written word. There is still a large amount of incredulity as to the existence of an organised traffic in girls, but "The Scarlet Band"—without unnecessary and revolting details—brings home the reality of this danger in most convincing fashion.

Margaret Holt has committed a justifiable murder. She has—in self-defence and to secure the safety of her brother—killed the leader of the Scarlet Band, which had entrapped and ruined her upon her arrival in New York. Being fortunate to escape from their clutches almost immediately, Margaret, together with her brother, had been fighting the Band for four years, and it was in trying to secure a full list of its members that she was surprised by its leader and goaded into killing him. Flying from the scene of her deed, she seeks shelter at an East-side Settlement house; she is surprised at the telephone by a journalist, Jack Howell, who subsequently wrings the truth from her, and becomes her staunch friend and ally. Miss Marie Doro, as the unfortunate Margaret Holt, touches very high water-mark in the dramatic scene with Jack Howell (Mr. Marsh Allen) where she relates her terrible story, and the events which lead to the murder. For the sake of safety she is persuaded to take up the vacant position of typist to the eccentric author and amateur detective Winthrop Clavering, a queer sort of creature, with a genuine heart tucked away somewhere, in spite of a most forbidding exterior. He it is who tracks the infamous Scarlet Band, and brings about their capture, and the manner of his so doing provides exciting and wonderfully interesting material for the remainder of the play. There are some hard knocks given to the New York police. Winthrop Clavering does not spare them, and the capture of the criminals is effected without official help.

Mention has already been made of Miss Marie Doro and Mr. Marsh Allen. Mr. Fisher White as Winthrop Clavering is a tower of strength, and gives the part both point and humour. The rest of the company is quite adequate, and thoroughly deserved the applause of an interested audience.

### The Englishwoman.

Miss Lowndes's admirable article on "Slavery," appearing in this month's *Englishwoman*, has won considerable attention in the daily press. In it she points out that "the present position of women in Britain and other quarters of the civilised world is intimately connected with the history and practice of slavery and serfdom among the dominant races of mankind, and the movement to enfranchise women—to enable them to belong to themselves, and to govern themselves by laws in the making of which they have a real voice—is, in fact, part of a great moral movement and tendency of mankind, which has been epitomised in the phrase (now trite, but once an oriflamme of revolution) 'the recognition of the rights of man.'"

"The instinct or tendency to enslave his neighbour," Miss Lowndes continues, "to obtain for his own use the one thing that before all others should be held inviolable and sacred—the personality of another—is one of the predacious instincts of mankind which we should do well to recognise as lying at the root of much of the evil and suffering of our modern world; which kills many people mistakenly regard as manifestations of natural law, rather than as a recrudescence of evil custom."

The editorial deals with the problem of the adopted child. At first sight it seems surprising that childless couples and unmarried people do not more often adopt children; but a consideration of the position of the adoptive parent shows that there are many difficulties in the way. In some countries a legal form of adoption is recognised, giving definite rights to both foster parent and child; but in England neither can obtain any legal claim upon the other, while there is constant danger of annoyance from undesirable relatives.

Other articles are, "The Pilgrimage," "The Working of the Trade Boards Act," "Massage as a Profession," "A Maiden Ambassador," "Dante's Treatment of Women," and "The Decline of the Theatre."

TRAGEDY ROW, OR THE CRUEL AND SCANDALOUS RATES. (St. Catherine Press. 1d.)

The writer of this little pamphlet sets forth the hardship inflicted upon people with very small incomes by the heavy rates which they are forced to pay.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Lady Aberconway's excellent pamphlet, "The Prime Minister and Women's Suffrage," is published by John Sewell, The Grosvenor Press, 166-168, Victoria Street, S.W. Price 2d.

## Election Fighting Fund.

### Work Among the Miners.

When a Suffrage deputation waits upon the Prime Minister, or any Member of Parliament, the argument which carries most weight with our political leaders is the evidence we can give of the amount of support which has been received in favour of Women's Suffrage from the working-men of the country. It must be quite evident that the support of such a great body of working-men as the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is most valuable, and a political power which can be ignored by neither party.

Many of the organised trades have given decided support to our Cause, but the miners have not as yet made their position clear on the subject, not because they are opposed to our claims, but because the individual branches do not, as a rule, discuss subjects outside the mining industry, and the officials are very cautious in admitting an outsider to speak at their Lodge meetings. Approaching the officials is not an easy matter; a large part of the trade union business is transacted in the homes of the secretaries, and before a worker can be invited inside to interview the men, she has to get hold of the women. When she has succeeded in getting an interview, it must take the form of a friendly chat before touching on the vital question. Later an invitation to address the men on the Suffrage question may be received. The speaker, on arrival, is conducted to a private room to wait until the trade business is over; she is then called in and asked by the chairman to state her case. Mrs. Cooper, one of our most successful E.F.F. organisers, has been working among the miners in the West Riding of Yorks for about two months, and already she has secured good results.

The following branches of the Yorks Miners' Association have passed a resolution demanding the franchise for women:—

Houghton Main (largest Society in the Association).	Grimthorpe.
Glass Houghton Branch.	Moncton Main.
South Kirby	Rye Hill.
Frickley.	Hodroyd.
Wheldale.	Pink Hill.
Featherstone Main.	Whitwood Main.
Acton Hall.	Hemsworth.

The total membership of these branches alone is 20,000.

### Autumn Campaign Fund.

Thanks to the generosity of an anonymous contributor who sends us £400, we are well on the way towards obtaining the £500 needed to begin the special campaigns in the constituencies of the five anti-suffrage Ministers who have been selected for immediate attack. It is quite certain that this part of our policy will arouse the very greatest enthusiasm, and Suffragists are urged to lose no time in helping us to raise the remainder of the money required. If more than our minimum estimate of £500 can be obtained so much the better, for, needless to say, the more we can spend on these campaigns the more impressive they will be.

## Special Autumn Campaign Fund.

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr., Mrs., or other title)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

To the HON. TREASURER, N.U.W.S.S.,  
14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: MISS K. D. COURTNEY, MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary), MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press), MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Literature Department.

A new coloured poster has just been issued, in which the design of the Tree leaflet is given on a large scale. The poster is 50 by 40, and the price is 1s. It has been specially designed for showing at meetings in districts where new ground is being broken, as it explains the growth and constitution of the Union, but it is also hoped that it will be used at meetings for members and friends.

EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON. Hon. Secretary to Literature Dept.

Press Department.

The attention of Press Secretaries is particularly called to a valuable addition to Suffrage literature which should prove most useful to all concerned in writing, speaking, or working for the cause of Women's Enfranchisement.

Women Suffrage in Practice has recently been published by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and contains a description of the franchises, political, municipal, school, &c., at present possessed by women throughout the world; a table of Woman Suffrage dates; short historical accounts of the movement in the different countries; a table of international vital statistics; tables of election voting returns of men and women in Woman Suffrage States; laws passed, resolutions of legislatures, and statements by prominent men in countries enjoying Woman Suffrage.

The price is 1s. 6d. net, or 1s. 9d. post free, and the book can be obtained from the Literature Department of the N.U.W.S.S. It is hoped that workers will make a point of procuring a copy.

M. C.

Sunday Meetings in Hyde Park.

The weather last Sunday, August 31st, was not very propitious, but at 3.45 the rain cleared off, and soon a small crowd collected to listen to Miss Fielden, Miss Walshe, and Mrs. Streeter. Later a crowd of about a hundred people—chiefly consisting of middle-class men and some clergymen—gathered round the lorry. Much interest was shown, and many questions asked. The meeting lasted over an hour, and "Friends of Women Suffrage Cards" were signed.

The meeting next Sunday, September 7th, will take place at 3.45 p.m., close to the Reformers' Tree, and the speakers will be Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., in the chair, and Mrs. Whalley. It is hoped that Mr. F. J. Shaw will also address the meeting.

"Common Cause" Competition.

We are glad to be able to report an excellent response to our Competition, and we hope to announce the result next week. Owing to the last day of the Competition falling on a Sunday, all communications from Societies which reached us on Monday will be counted as being in time.

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE!

W. G. SMITH is supplying to N.U.W.S.S. PURE VEGETABLE OIL TOILET SOAP in boxes bearing their colours, and the above letters, at a price which enables the Societies to obtain a good profit and increase their funds by its sale. Smith's "Valvolutum," sold throughout the Kingdom, is the best Soap for Laundry purposes. The most effective. The greatest labour saving of any on the market.

For further particulars apply to W. G. SMITH, SOAP WORKS, HAMPTON, MIDD.

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Special Offerings.

Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

NOTE.—Mrs. C. Royle, in last week's list, should read 2s. 6d., not £2 2s. 6d. Mr. Amos Booth should read 10s., not 10s. 6d. Total for last week's list already acknowledged should read £5,324 7s. 7d., not £5,326 8s. 1d.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage. Includes entries for Mrs. Norton-Taylor, Miss E. Radford, Miss M. Radford, etc., with amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

£5,901 13

Latest News.

In the terrible railway collision which took place on Tuesday last, women did their share in rescuing the injured. The following description of the scene was related to a reporter by Miss Clark, one of the two ladies who were travelling alone in a compartment of the boat train:—

"Every minute we expected an explosion, but it did not come, so we ran along the line to the wreckage. There was no one out of our train except the engine man, the guard, and ourselves. The men at first did not think there was anyone in the wrecked coaches, and we could not hear anything except the hiss of the steam, which was enveloping everything. Then I heard a faint moan, and I said, 'Oh, there's someone under all this,' and we started to try to get them out. The light in most of the coaches of our train was all right, but some of the windows were not smashed; even windows in the telescoped carriages were not broken, and we did not know how to break them until Mr. Thomas thought of the golf clubs, and the rescue work was started with them. I ran along our train and shouted to all the men to come and help these poor people. Some of the passengers came out, but a lot of them didn't seem to realise that anything had happened."

Threatened Bookbinders' Strike.

The need for women's trade unions is illustrated by the attack which is threatened upon women's labour by the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers—whose members are entirely of the male sex. Not content with the higher classes of bookbinding and letterpress work, of which they have practically the monopoly, the men are demanding that only male labour shall be utilised for certain classes of work hitherto done by women. So far, this claim has been resisted by the employers, who seem determined to fight the matter out. But it is necessary that the women should organise and strengthen themselves in every way to prevent themselves from being squeezed out.

Women on Insurance Benefit Committee.

Since we went to press last week the name of a third woman member of the Departmental Committee on Insurance Benefit Claims has been announced—that of Miss M. H. Frances Ivens, M.B. Miss Ivens, after qualifying with high honours, has held posts at the Royal Free Hospital, Clapham Maternity Hospital, and Canning Town Mission Hospital, and is now Hon. Medical Officer for Diseases of Women at the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool.

Notice to Secretaries and Correspondents.

The following are the dates on which the reports of the various Federations and Societies are due to appear. Reports should be sent in on the previous Saturday or Monday.

- First Friday in the Month:—London Society, Manchester and District Federation, South Western, East Midland, South Wales and Monmouth, West Midland, North Western Federation, Surrey, Sussex, and Hants, Scottish, Bournemouth Society. Second Friday:—London Society, North and East Riding of Yorkshire Federation, West Lancs., West Cheshire, and North Wales, Oxford, Bucks, and Berks, North of Scotland. Third Friday:—North Eastern Federation, Kentish, West of England, Eastern Counties, West Riding of Yorks.

[N.B.—As the quarterly list of Societies in the N.U. was published last week, arrangements for reports have been somewhat thrown out, but we hope to start again in the regular order next week.]

Received for the Stead Memorial Fund.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Stead Memorial Fund. Includes entries for Miss Muriel Waldring, Mrs. H. N. Halden, Miss M. Hutchins, etc., with amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

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

Advertisement for Dowie & Marshall, Shoe Makers, 455, West Strand, London. Includes an image of a shoe and text: 'A Special Department for Ladies and Children. DOWIE & MARSHALL Shoe Makers, Founded in 1824. 455, WEST STRAND, LONDON'

Advertisement for Flako Soap in Flakes. Includes an image of a woman washing clothes and text: 'Flako Soap in Flakes THE PUREST FORM of SOAP PRODUCED. For use with all fine fabrics such as Laces, Blouses, Silks, etc., or with Flannels and Woollens usually liable to shrinkage. 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 Suffrage Shop, 54, Long Row, Nottingham. Send for Price List and Samples. All profits to the cause.'





## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.**  
—Meeting on Tuesday, September 9th, 8 p.m., at the Union of the Four Provinces Club, 16, John Street, Adelphi. Speaker, Mrs. Tanner.

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

**SURREY, SUSSEX, and HANTS.**—Bulb Sale at Horsham. The lists of Bulbs can now be had from Hon. Sec. of Societies, or from Mrs. Dempster, Federation Organiser, 4, Sutton Drive, Seaford, Sussex.

## EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

**BRIDLINGTON.**—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

**ELOCUTION AND VOICE PRODUCTION**  
MISS ESTHER WALKER (Pupil of Miss Nora Conway) is open to engagements for At Homes, Concerts, &c., and can receive a few Pupils. Application by Letter to—MISS ESTHER WALKER, West Hill Lodge, Lower Terrace, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

**GARDENING, COOKERY, HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT, LAUNDRY.**—Ladies received. Charming country residence. Efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

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**MISS HELEN W. YOUNG,** Violinist, diploma Leipsig Conservatorium. Resuming work. Open for engagements (Concerts, &c.) and pupils (Glasgow).—"Emsworth," Lenzie.

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**LADY** wishes to recommend a Girl for first place as Under-Nurse.—Apply Mrs. L. Fernhurst, Reading Road, Pangbourne.

## WANTED.

**LADY AND DAUGHTER,** SHREWSBURY, near Quarry, would care for a feeble-minded lady. Every attention and comfort.—Terms, apply COMMON CAUSE Office.

**WANTED, ASSISTANT TO HELP TEACH** Embroidery to patients at Sanatorium. Training and board and lodging given if necessary.—Apply Miss Welsh, Maitland Sanatorium, Peppard Common, Oxon.

**LADY** Guests, professional or otherwise.—39, Parkfield Road, Liverpool, S.

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**WANTED, USEFUL HELP;** vegetarian; not under 25; for small family, country; able to cook; comfortable home; man kept; wages £18 to £20.—Morris, Open Combe, Haslemere.

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**Buy Creams, Tonics, Foods for the Skin; Lotions, Restorers, Dyes for the Hair;**  
Direct from the Makers. List free.  
**ROMNEY & CO.,** Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

**HAIR FALLING OFF.**—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

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Exclusive methods, massage. Expert scientific treatments for the permanent cure of superfluous hair, moles, warts, veins, red noses, enlarged pores, blackheads, double chins, hair and scalp disorders.

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## A SPECIAL OFFER.

A box of dainty **linen note paper** printed in any colour, or stamped from your own die, with envelopes to match, **post free for 2s.**, to any part of the U.K. On all orders received up to the end of September **5 per cent will be allotted to the work of the cause**, and the result published in this paper.

**RIST & CO.,** Printers and Stationers, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

## A WONDERFUL LABOUR-SAVING APPLIANCE.

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Write enclosing a Guinea to "VACUUM," Common Cause Office, when a machine with written guarantee will be forwarded by return.

**"COMMON CAUSE"** Fountain Pens, price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.)

**FOR** Sale.—SWEET LAVENDER, 2s. 9d. per lb., rubbed off stalks; carriage paid.—Apply, Morrison, The Sanatorium, Nayland, Colchester.

**TABLE-CLOTHS FROM IRELAND;** snow-white Irish damask; 63 inches square; only 3s.; postage 4d. extra; genuine offer; send postcard to-day free catalogue and patterns.—**HUTTON'S,** 159, Larne, Ireland.

**SECOND-HAND CLOTHING** wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description. Parcels sent will be valued and value sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,** 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. Supply **TEA CHOCOLATE, etc.**, at wholesale prices for **BAZAARS AND SHOPS.**

**WHITE SLAVERY,** by Mrs. Hugo Ames; the answer to Mrs. Billington Greig, in pamphlet form, 1s. 6d. a dozen. Ready now.—Rist & Co., 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

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**LADY LEAVING NEIGHBOURHOOD** WISHES TO LET FURNISHED her well-appointed little semi-detached Cottage between Slough and Eton. Two sitting and three bedrooms, and dressing-room with bed. Lavatory and bath-room separate. Hot closet, pretty garden, fowl-run, greenhouse. Plate and linen. Good plain cook left if desired. Pantry with h. and c. Scullery with gas-stove. Good range in kitchen. 2½ guineas weekly for six months, 2 for twelve months.—Lady Holmes, Holmesdale, Upton, Slough.

**UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.** Ladies only.—"Suffragist," 74A, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.

## WHERE TO LIVE. (Town.)

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**HOME FOR YOUNG CITY FOLK** from 13s. 6d. per week; breakfast, late dinner, bath (h. & c.).—Office, COMMON CAUSE.

**HOSTEL FOR LADIES.**—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osanburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate. Also Comfortably Furnished Rooms, for Ladies or Gentlemen, 3, Osanburgh Terrace. Tel.: 820 North.

**PLEASANT** Home in Hampstead Garden Suburb for Girl Student or Working Lady. Full board, 30s. weekly; partial, 25s.—Box 1,930, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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## WHERE TO LIVE. (Country and Seaside.)

**BOARD-RESIDENCE,** moderate terms; sunny, dry. Recommended by officials and members of Suffrage societies.—Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth S. O., Yorks.

**LOWESTOFT.**—Dagmar Boarding Establishment. Minute Sea.

**SUNNY SOUTHPORT.**—Comfortable, well-appointed home for invalids and those needing rest; good cooking; sheltered garden; moderate terms.—The Alexandra Nursing Home, 83, Manchester Road.