

The Common Cause

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

Registered as a Newspaper.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

Price One Penny.

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The Criminal Law Amendment Act Conference.

We publish elsewhere a brief report of the Conference on Criminal Law Amendment, and hope shortly to have an article on one of its interesting suggestions—the employment of women police. In the meantime, all who are interested in this question will be glad to know that the Report of the Chicago Vice Commission (at first suppressed by law, as “indecent literature”) is now available, and will be found of the greatest value to all who are working for reform. The evidence given was all “sworn,” and Miss Jane Addams was among the members of the Commission. Miss Addams was a delegate to the Buda-Pesth Congress, and was consulted by one of our own representatives there about some of the facts regarding the White Slave traffic, which were recently called in question in the *English Review*. She said, “Of course there has been exaggeration, but there is more truth than I could have believed before I studied the question.” Curiously enough, Miss Addams said she had suspected the truth of many of the stories told, on precisely the grounds suggested by Mrs. Billington-Greig:—“I said, ‘Why are they always foreigners? Are there not plenty of American girls?’” But she added that “*this was before I knew anything about it*”

Notes and Comments.

“Fighting With Beasts at Ephesus.”

No one who has watched events recently will have been surprised to hear that some of our pilgrims have met with opposition and danger already. They themselves will be the last to complain—the first to rejoice—that theirs should be the honour of suffering for their Cause. There is one kind of suffering which brings nothing but good to those who endure it, and to their Cause; and that is the suffering of violence, unprovoked and unavenged. The hooligan element in any crowd is almost always a very small one; but it can do an extraordinary amount of harm in proportion to its numbers, preventing speakers from being heard, and inflicting an almost unbearable nervous strain on those who go out to meet their brutality and obscenity day by day. In some parts of the country, where militancy has taken a very active form, or been suspected of doing so (as for instance in Oxford, and apparently in Wakefield), to hold a meeting at all—not to speak of a series of meetings—requires a stoutness of nerve which goes unrecorded in the newspapers, but deserves—and we believe receives—the passionate gratitude of all Suffragists whose lines lie in less troubled places. We happen to have heard recently of the experiences of the Oxford Society, where, owing to the burning of a woodshed (attributed to Suffragettes, though not proved to be their work), and consequent loss of employment to fourteen families, suffrage is an unpopular cause just now. In consequence, the meetings held daily by that active society in and round Oxford are a scene of constant disorder and actual danger. The speakers refuse to be daunted, and go out to their nerve-racking task each evening. We believe that no one who has not undergone the strain can fully realise what it means. To canvass day by day for a meeting, and hear perpetually that it “will be broken up”; to go, notwithstanding, to the meeting, and endure the expected “baiting,” conscious that you have done nothing to provoke it, and must not retaliate; to do all this again and again, as part of your day’s work, without advertisement, without fame, without recognition; this it is to be a Constitutional Suffragist—that cowardly and timid thing!

We salute all those who thus “fight with wild beasts at Ephesus”—not wholly without envy at the privilege of suffering that is theirs.

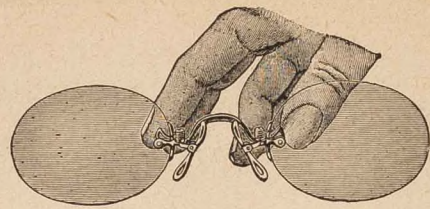
Affiliation Orders Bill.

The injustices inflicted on the mothers of illegitimate children are at last attracting public attention, and several Bills dealing with the whole subject are now before Parliament. Lord Bathurst’s, which was introduced into the House of Lords, is, according to his own statement, a direct result of the Suffrage Movement. It was not until “an active campaign in favour of Women’s Suffrage” was started in his own county of Gloucestershire, that he began to “look round” for “any grievances” which could be remedied by legislation. The Suffragists at once supplied him with four (only four?), of which he could only approve of one. This one is embodied in his Bill. Lord Bathurst, without a doubt, believes that he has really done all that justice demands or Suffragists can expect. Suffragists, on the other hand, will feel that he has furnished them with a cogent argument in their cause. Admittedly it is the suffrage agitation which has induced this tardy consideration of a glaring and long-standing abuse. And people who put forward four claims will not be persuaded that their interests are perfectly safe in the hands of a gentleman who can only “approve” of one. They would prefer to decide for themselves, as other responsible members of the community decide, whether their grievances are legitimate or not.

Malingering and the Insurance Act.

It is with deep indignation that women who have any intimate knowledge of the working classes will have read of the wholesale accusations of malingering brought against working women. Experience in dispensary or settlement work—indeed, almost any kind of work which brings one into contact with those on whose shoulders rests the heavy burden of bringing up a family on a very small weekly sum, and earning some or all of it themselves—has taught us, if it has not taught the Government official, that the real danger lies in women going on and “keeping up” far too long. The silent, inglorious heroism of such women, their dogged determination to go on, their

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

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

Courage!

While I was still far away, enjoying a holiday before joining the International Women's Suffrage Congress at Buda-Pesth, our pilgrims had begun their march, some from the far North, and some from Land's End; and from day to day in the *Manchester Guardian*, and from week to week in THE COMMON CAUSE, I have been reading with intense interest of their progress. What particularly delights me is the evidence of the fine spirit they are showing, their courage under difficulties, and in some places even in face of dangers, and the magnificent opportunity for propaganda which their march gives them. A gentleman who has seen the pilgrims pass his town writes in the *Manchester Guardian*: "A finer idea and a more effective method of enlightenment than the pilgrimage . . . it would be difficult to conceive. And this, too, when the uses of orderly methods are continually enjoined upon us."

The Pilgrimage is already a great object lesson of the strength of the non-militant movement for women's suffrage, so conveniently belittled and ignored by those who wish to spread the legend that the women's suffrage agitation is identified with criminal violence of all kinds.

I am hoping to fall in with the Pilgrimage this week upon the Great North Road, but for the present I can write as one who has looked on and not participated in the joys and trials of the march. For I know it has not all been joyous. Some episodes have been grievous, and it must have needed not a little courage and determination to face some of the crowds of roughs and hooligans who in one or two places represented the viler aspects of the anti-suffrage movement. To address a crowd which consists, even in a very small proportion of "drunken men brandishing bottles" needs nerve and steadfast courage. It makes me intensely proud to know that our pilgrims showed these fine qualities, and I think we might well say of them that they "fought with beasts at Ephesus"—if fighting it could be called, when all the violence was on one side, and all the steadfast endurance on the other. But this is the spirit which conquers all obstacles and overcomes all difficulties. "Drunken men brandishing bottles" never won any great cause. In the *Life of John Bright*, recently published, a letter from him to his sister, Mrs. Priscilla McLaren, is quoted, written in 1861. He was then in the thick of his great struggle to extend the Parliamentary franchise to working men, and, referring to some recent reverses, he says: "I have learned not to make myself unhappy on these matters. They are trifles, and don't much impede or hasten the world's march. . . . Notwithstanding all the immeasurable ignorance and stupidity of the majority of the race, there is a gradual and sensible victory being gained over barbarism and wrong of every kind. I think we may in some sort console ourselves. If we can't win as fast as we wish, we know that our opponents in the long run can't win at all." I don't agree with John Bright about the stupidity of mankind; but with all my heart I feel that his words apply to our great struggle. The occasional set-backs are trifles; we are gaining a gradual and sensible victory over the forces of barbarism and wrong, and, above all, we are engaged in a cause which must be victorious; and if we cannot win as fast as we could wish, our opponents in the long run can't win at all.

MILlicent GARRETT FAWCETT.

silent endurance of constant ill-health and chronic underfeeding, is among the things which to praise is an impertinence. It is piteous to know how terribly the sweating of the mother reacts on those very people she is killing herself by inches to serve—her children. *Sunt lacrymæ rerum.* But at least these women as a class might have been spared the infamous charges now brought against them—because in the past their heroism has been only too silent, too uncomplaining, too taken for granted. Moral weaklings there are, no doubt, in every class and among both sexes, but we are very certain that—whatever the virtues of other people and other classes—for patient, unconscious, heroic self-sacrifice, the working-class mother comes easily first.

Insurance Act Amendment Bill.

In spite, therefore, of the fact that the voter is being cared for in the Insurance Act Amendment Bill, and the voteless, as usual, ignored, we hope that good may at last arise out of this evil. The sickness of women has been unheeded until it becomes an expense to the Government. Now it will be known—recognised—we hope considered and cared for. The revelation of this "mass of suffering" will not leave the public conscience unmoved. People do not mean to be heartless and cruel, but

"a worm must turn
 If it would have its wrong observed by God."

and the very fortitude of the women has kept them silent. Now we trust both their suffering and their poverty will become known. It is piteous to learn that in the opinion of Insurance officials, who accuse the women of malingering, the temptation to do so lies in the fact that the 7s. 6d. sick-pay is hardly less than the wage they would earn if at work. So the fact that 7s. 6d. represents roughly their pay, which has been so indignantly denied, is now willingly admitted to make good the charge of malingering!

Anti-Suffragism and Local Government.

An interesting letter appeared recently in the *Daily Express* from that sound Anti-Suffragist, Mr. Percy Cohen. After expressing himself with some vigour on the "execrable" and "puerile" character of our esteemed contemporary, the *Anti-Suffrage Review*, he proceeds to denounce the inherent absurdity of Mrs. Humphry Ward's Local Government Society. He pronounces it "politically ludicrous," deprecates the "feminisation of municipal politics," and—*horribile dictu*—declares that this "special protégé of Mrs. Humphry Ward, must go!" We take off our hats to Mr. Cohen's logic, and extend a warm invitation to Mrs. Humphry Ward to join the N.U.W.S.S., where she really belongs, which has the greatest possible admiration for her, and from whose platform she will be in a better position to repudiate Sir Almoth Wright's pamphlet when it appears.

Our Critics.

Critics of the Suffrage Movement in its various manifestations, have been active in their denunciations this week. We regret that Mr. Lloyd George should find no better way of helping a cause in which he believes than to write an article in which he ignores all those who work for it by methods which he approves. Miss Bennett, of the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation justly rebukes his assertion that militancy has "finished" Suffragism in Ireland, pointing out that her own (non-militant) organisation has already twenty-three Societies, and is increasing rapidly in numbers.

The "Daily Mail" and the W.S.P.U.

We deeply regret the provocative tone of the articles which have appeared in the *Daily Mail* this week. To increase bitterness of feeling by statements as to the "break-up" of the W.S.P.U., for which no authority whatever is adduced, is, in the present state of public opinion, a grave disservice indeed, but it is surpassed by the deliberate suggestion made as to the way in which Suffragettes may avenge themselves, should one of their number die in prison. The *Daily Mail* is doubtless aware that to provoke militancy is to damage the suffrage cause; but such provocation is of all methods of controversy the most unspeakably contemptible. In the present instance it is wicked.

The "Association for the Right Understanding of International Interests."

The "R.U.I.I." will interest Suffragists fresh from international deliberations at Buda-Pest. Mr. Langdon-Davies, whose article on "Angellism" appears on another page, describes its object as, primarily, the spread of the movement for better international understanding among the labouring classes, by discussions, study-circles, lectures, and meetings. "Angellism," it will be remembered, is not the absurd view that war is "impossible"; but that under modern financial and economic conditions, it is disastrous to victors as well as vanquished.

Unmarried Parents and their Children under the Law.

FILIUS NULLIUS (Nobody's Child). By Joseph King, M.P. (The St. Catherine Press, 34, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Price 3d.)

A valuable pamphlet dealing with this subject has been recently published by Mr. Joseph King, M.P., who had already introduced into the House of Commons an important Bill for the reform of the Bastardy Laws (on February 20th, 1912, and on March 14th, 1913).

From the nature of the case, it is obvious that all effective legislation must be enacted with a threefold consideration in view, *i.e.*, justice to fathers and mothers and, as far as possible, to their children. As the title of the pamphlet, *Filius Nullius*, indicates, Mr. King has primarily before him the disabilities under which these poor children are compelled to face life and the world of their fellow men. Nevertheless, he does not overlook the relation of the law to the parents; hence he treats of "the woman's grievances," and of "the man's point of view."

Most ably and sympathetically are the woman's grievances dealt with; yet, as the author justly observes, the welfare of the child, equally with that of the mother, is affected by any measure tending to improve the conditions of its birth and early environment. This cannot be too strongly emphasised in any consideration of these cases.

The first of the most notable suggestions for reform is the proposal that, prior to the birth of the child, the mother shall be legally entitled to obtain a "Maternity Order" granting her a measure of support from the putative father during the period in which she is incapacitated from working. (At present an "Affiliation Order" is obtainable subsequent to the birth of the child, although this may be made to include payment of expenses incidental to the birth.) Desirable as is the suggested provision, we doubt whether it would prove of great practical utility. In fairness to the man no order could, of course, be granted until the question of paternity had been absolutely settled to the satisfaction of the magistrates. The woman would thus be compelled to pursue the ordinary legal procedure in circumstances of exceptional difficulty, confronted by the prospect of possible failure and financial loss.

A second important suggestion is that of raising the maximum weekly payment from 5s., as at present, to 10s. in cases where the paternal income does not exceed £200 per annum; the limit to be removed where the income is above £200.

This reform is, indeed, based upon a principle of absolute justice, but its possible effects call for examination. In considering existing legislation from "the man's point of view," Mr. King enumerates amongst his grievances the danger of blackmail. "A man," he writes, "is often the subject of a blackmailing charge." From experience we should be inclined to modify the phrase by the substitution of "may be" for "is often," and to agree with M. François Brun (*La Recherche de la Paternité*, 1913) when he refers to the results of English legislation: "*Les cas de chantage sont rares avec une législation qui a tarifé à si bas prix les obligations du père.*" Whilst we are anxious to see the 5s. maximum removed, we are equally anxious to avoid all risk of increasing the danger accounted by Mr. King as one of the evils of the present system. And here the opinion of workers of prolonged experience confirms the belief that the possibilities of blackmail would be reduced were no definite maximum substituted for the 5s. The known chance of obtaining 20s. weekly might well afford temptation to the mother of two illegitimate children. A simple removal of the maximum would leave the existing position practically unaltered as far as her realisation might be concerned. The number of cases in which the maximum 5s. is now ordered is extremely small, hence her expectations are unlikely to be raised by observation of the gains of her acquaintances in similar case, even though this 5s. limit had ceased to exist.

With regard to the question of direct payment by the father to the mother, Mr. King's proposal of reform is excellent as far as it goes, but we should like to see it go still farther and take the form of a more stringent enactment. That the enforcement of the weekly payments legally depends, at present, upon the action of the mother only, is perhaps the worst feature of the entire system. Space will not allow a consideration of the dangers arising therefrom; we would refer readers of *THE COMMON CAUSE* to page 13 of *Filius Nullius*. The Illegitimacy and Maternity Bill introduced by the author into the House of Commons on March 14th, provides that payment shall be made, not necessarily to the mother, but to the person named in the order; and goes on to allow, *if desired by the person named*, that payment may be made to an officer of the court. Any

reform in this direction to become effective must be made not optional but compulsory. The orders made by the magistrates should pass automatically into the hands of the official appointed for the collection of such payments.

The penalty attendant upon non-payment is, somewhat curiously, regarded by Mr. King as a burden from which the man should be relieved, whilst we have been hitherto seeking its modification on the woman's account! The fact is that the penalty is fairly useless, whether as a deterrent to the man or as an act of justice to the woman. Men who have not succeeded in wholly evading the enforcement of the order have been known to incur imprisonment rather than make the weekly payments, even when the amount has been well within their power to meet. The result of this course of action is twofold in character—the man leaves the prison at the expiration of a month's sentence, the entire debt for which he was committed being wiped out. Thus not only are the arrears lost to the mother (these probably amounting to three months' weekly payments), but upon her devolves the settlement of the costs included in the debt for which the summons or warrant was issued. On the part of the man there is, as Mr. King points out, also reason for complaint, should his non-payment have been caused by adverse circumstances. Although he is freed from liability with regard to the arrears accumulated prior to his imprisonment, his new responsibility legally begins from that date; and he thus starts with a month's arrears behind him, with probably less means at his disposal wherewith to meet them, since his employment may have been lost during the term of imprisonment. Nevertheless, this result does not in practice tell as hardly upon the father as a mere acquaintance with it in theory would suggest. For her own sake the mother will not prosecute a man who has become ill or who has lost his work through misfortune. She knows well enough that nothing is to be obtained from the most severe sentence which the court can impose. Prosecution will rarely take place unless the man deliberately and wilfully refuses payment, *e.g.*, where he has thrown up his employment, after the issue of the order against him, that he may plead "out-of-work" inability of payment to the magistrates: or again, where, although in actual possession of the money, he prefers imprisonment to payment. In either of these instances the law can hardly be held to bear with a too great severity upon the man, yet its absolute futility is demonstrated with sufficient clearness. In place of the existing penalty we would suggest, if practicable, a regulation by which some profitable occupation should be allotted to the defendant, such occupation to be carried on under supervision until the full amount of his debt has been cancelled. Police supervision might thus take the place of imprisonment.

Clause 28 of the Illegitimacy and Maternity Bill contains what is likely to prove its most controversial provision: the legitimization of children by the subsequent marriage of the parents. This would certainly appear to involve the danger of lowering the status of marriage, if it did not tend to increase the number of illegitimate births. The evidence that such a legislative provision is admitted "to have a good and moral effect" is drawn by Mr. King from the Scotch Presbyterian, and the French and Austrian Catholic authorities; but it is to be noted that, following an interesting table of statistics, pp. 5, 6, *Filius Nullius*, Austria stands first amongst European countries as to the number of illegitimate births, and Scotland seventh, with England and Wales thirteenth in a list of seventeen. As Mr. King justly observes, "this is a matter impossible to prove or disprove"; but whilst it stands thus, we greatly fear that his valuable and important Bill will continue to be blocked in the House of Commons.

The pamphlet concludes with a most useful summary of the Provisions of the Illegitimacy and Maternity Bill, which we would commend to all readers, whether they obtain a copy of the Bill itself (from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, price 3d.), or are contented with the lucid and widely needed information of a pamphlet which is published "in the interests of all classes, and especially in those of the 36,000 *fili nullius*, children without legal parentage, born in England and Wales every year."

Memorial to Mr. Walter McLaren.

We are asked to make a strong appeal to members of the National Union to send contributions to the fund which is being raised towards a memorial to Mr. Walter McLaren. Mr. McLaren gave some of his best work to the cause of the enfranchisement of women, and it is fitting that the oldest and largest Suffrage Society, of whose Executive Committee he was for a considerable time a member, and whose ready counsellor he always was, should give generously to this fund to commemorate his work. Contributions sent to the National Union will be passed on to the proper quarter.

Increased Demands!

The response to our appeal for a fund to run a twenty-page paper for three months has been so immediate and so satisfactory that we are inspired to ask for more! Will our readers make us safe for six months instead of three? We are at present publishing specially large "Pilgrimage" numbers, and shall do so till the end of this month; but for this the N.U.W.S.S. is paying. In August, the pressure on our space will not be so great. But in the autumn and winter it will—if N.U. members are working as we know they will—become intolerable. May we have £200 to cover the six winter months? By that time our circulation ought to have established itself on a larger basis, and we should be able to make the twenty-page paper our minimum.

One reader alone, who desires to be anonymous, has sent us £100. The Edinburgh Society asks us to state that they have opened a Fund for the paper, and have already received several subscriptions. Will others willing to help send their contributions either to:—

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Wanted, Hundreds of Volunteers!

Volunteers are urgently needed to sell *THE COMMON CAUSE* at meetings on Wednesday, July 23rd, Thursday, 24th, and Friday, 25th, and during the demonstration in Hyde Park on July 26th. We learn that arrangements are being made to sell that active paper, *Votes for Women*, at meetings of the N.U. and during the Demonstration, and that helpers are already being organised for this purpose. Surely we should be able to raise at least a dozen volunteers to sell our own paper at our own meetings, for every one furnished by another Society! The London Society, 58, Victoria Street, will be glad to receive names of volunteers as soon as possible.

White Slave Traffic Congress.

The Fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic marks a distinct step in advance. It has attracted far more public attention than has ever been accorded to similar conferences in this country, and the discussions breathe a more courageous and hopeful spirit. Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., claimed that, as the result of the last Criminal Amendment Act—described in some quarters as "legislation obtained by false pretences"—foreign traffickers had largely disappeared from this country:—

"He was not optimistic enough to suppose that they had returned to honest work in their own country, and for that reason he considered that the congress should arrive at some common international standard for the suppression of the evil. All countries should deal with equal severity with the criminals whom the English law was dislodging from their country. His practical ambition was to bring home to the white slavers that the whole world regarded them as vermin, which it was the duty of the civilised world to stamp out, and that they should have no rest, no peace, no mercy, until they were driven out of their hideous business." (Loud cheers.)

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, in pointing out that the organised endeavour to put a stop to the traffic in girls was only of recent date, said:—

"She could not shut her eyes to the fact that this awakening had been, at any rate, simultaneous with the awakening of the sense of womanhood in desiring to take a larger part in the responsibility of nationhood and of the responsibility of the welfare of the world." (Applause.)

An interesting discussion took place on July 3rd as to whether women should co-operate officially with the police. A Canadian delegate spoke of the excellent results achieved by women police; two young women having proved themselves capable of putting a stop to conditions with which "policemen six feet high" had been unable to cope. Commissioner Bullock, however, doubted that women's assistance would be more effective in an official than in a voluntary capacity. As usual, women's help is welcomed, and compliments paid to its value; but the idea that the labourer is worthy of her hire does not find ready recognition.

In Parliament.

Wednesday, July 2nd.

Questions: Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Lib., Cokermouth) asked the Prime Minister whether "in the public interest and in order that the general want of knowledge of Hon. Members may not become too apparent," he would consider the curtailment of the time allowed for questioning Ministers.

Question time in the House provides very striking evidence of the want of knowledge—and the lack of desire for it—on the part of both Hon. and Rt. Hon. Members with regard to the interests of women. From a perusal of Hansard one would suppose that legislation hardly ever concerned women or children. This is not surprising. In the speeches and election addresses of Members of Parliament before working men had votes there was very little to suggest the existence of a large industrial population with special needs and interests of its own.

PLURAL VOTING BILL IN COMMITTEE.—An amendment put down by Lord Wolmer (U., Newton) providing that women should not be debarred from voting in Parliamentary elections solely on account of sex was ruled out of order by the Chairman, as outside the scope of the Bill.

Both the supporters and the opponents of the Plural Voting Bill protest that their one desire is to make the House of Commons truly representative of opinion in the country. It argues some hardihood—or is it merely a lack of any sense of humour?—for members to stand up and solemnly make declarations of that kind if they are all the time acquiescing in the total exclusion of women from any share in representation at all—except the privilege of contributing to the salaries of Members of Parliament in whose election they have had no voice!

Some quotations from the debate are worth remembering:—
Mr. S. J. G. Hoare (U., Chelsea):—

"Members are much more likely to pay attention to the representations made by voters . . . than we should be if we were to receive correspondence from people who are not voters."

(Mr. Hoare voted against the Dickinson Bill on May 6th. Apparently he does not want to be obliged to pay attention to letters received from his women constituents.)

Mr. J. A. Pease (Lib., Rotherham, President of the Board of Education):—

"We cannot accept any alteration in the provisions of the Bill which are going to give any particular class of elector a preference on the grounds of business interest, on grounds of occupation . . . or because he happens to give particular service to the State, or because he happens to be better educated than his fellow."

He then proceeded to quote with approval from a speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's:—

"Every elector has an equal stake in the good government of the country, and his life, his happiness, and his property all depend upon legislation, which he is equally entitled with everyone else to frame."

Did Mr. Pease realise that he was destroying at one fell blow some of the favourite arguments put forward by his fellow anti-suffragists for "giving a preference" to men over women where voting is concerned?—"Woman's business is at home," "Women cannot serve the State by fighting," "Women are by nature and education unfitted for politics," "Suffragists attach altogether too much importance to the effects of legislation." Mrs. Humphry Ward has probably had something to say to Mr. Pease on the subject of that speech of his—if she ever so far forgets her proper place as to meddle in politics.

In Memoriam.

The Suffrage Cause, as well as the House of Commons and the nation, have suffered a grievous loss in the death of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. His fine, upright, transparently sincere and manly character shone through all his words and actions. Character was his great strength, and it was this which made him such an invaluable ally. He never spoke in the House without raising the tone of the debate, and all Suffragists are deploring his early death, and are remembering with gratitude his many services to their cause. His reference to militancy at the end of his speech on the Franchise and Registration Bill fiasco on January 27th last, was so finely touched to fine issues that it appeared to many of us not only the last word which could be said on the subject, but also an unmistakable indication of the character of the speaker—noble, generous, and absolutely sincere. Intellectual sincerity is a quality as precious as it is rare. It was peculiarly the quality of Mr. Lyttelton. Suffragists will not forget his statement that all his instincts and prejudices were anti-suffragist, but the sheer hard logic of the case for Women's Suffrage compelled his judgment. Such conviction is the conviction of the statesman, and of the transparently honest thinker.

War and the World of To-day.

I pause this once at the outset to acknowledge my indebtedness in this article to Mr. Norman Angell; for the rest I shall plagiarise freely and without acknowledgment.

Upwards of seventy years ago Sir Robert Peel made the following remark: "What is the advantage of one Power greatly increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that other Powers will follow its example? The consequence of this must be that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one Power; but there must be universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations."

Yet the Powers have gone steadily on consuming their resources in military preparations from that day to this. This very year the strain has been increased on the Continent almost to the point of breaking, and England is urged to pursue the same policy. Meanwhile Pacifism of the old school goes on; people hold congresses, gain adherents, write books and articles, preach, pray, exhort, build Peace Palaces, and propose treaties of arbitration and limitations of armaments. Doubtless much has been accomplished by such means; but it must be confessed that all the time the armaments go on growing and that in our heart of hearts we do not feel quite certain that the treaties will be kept. Where there is no sanction, no compelling force from within or without, there is no real law.

One peculiarity of all increases of armament is that they are stated to be solely for purposes of defence. Now I do not need to arm myself for defence unless someone is going to attack me. We, all of us, say that the other nations are the aggressive folk; at all events, someone must be and it is not we. Well, just as the need for defence implies the possibility of attack, so the possibility of attack implies motive for attack, and the only possible motive for attack is the hope of reaping the fruits of conquest.

Now it is precisely the possibility of such a harvest for one modern, civilised, organised community by the conquest of another that we followers of Mr. Norman Angell claim to be an illusion. We say that owing to certain facts of the modern world no such nation can, by the conquest of another, gain material or moral advantages commensurate with the cost. As a result most of the axioms, the accepted truths, the phrases which guide foreign policy are misleading and false. I would merely, at this point, mention such axioms as that England owns her colonies and therefore Germany could capture them, that one European nation could seize the trade of another by conquest, that great armaments are an insurance for trade, that war preserves the virility of the race, &c., &c.

But here I should pause and establish a guard against certain misconceptions. Our opponents and critics persistently attribute to us certain statements which we do not make. We do not, for example, assert that war is to-day impossible; we are not insane and we certainly should not argue and lecture and organise as we do to avert an impossibility. We do not say that war is wicked, for it is not our business to say so. Nor, again, do we deny that there is any place for force in the world; until all individuals and all communities are law-abiding at every hour there will be a right and proper place for force in the world and its function is the prevention of the rule of force. We do not say: "Let the Germans come!" Rather we say to Germans and Englishmen and Frenchmen: "Do not go!" Finally, we do not hail the manipulators of cosmopolitan finance as the peacemakers of the world, though we do assert that the modern operations of finance visualise at once the effects of policy on the well-being of nations.

So far I have merely made statements; it remains to show reasons. If these reasons, these facts of the modern world, can be widely appreciated, the sanction to enforce the international laws of the Pacifists will be found in the common-sense of the Peoples.

The first and chief of these facts is what the economists call the Division of Labour, which has been, in the last century, increasingly intensified by quickness of transport and communication. Let me take the simplest example. Figure for yourself two communities, cut off from each other and the rest of the world by rivers, marshes or mountains. Each community has to use its own soil and its own wits to provide for the needs of its members as best it can. One is wiped out by an earthquake. The other pursues its former avocations without even the knowledge of the disaster. But let the river be bridged, the marshes drained or the mountains tunneled. It will not take long for each community to specialise in some of the needs of both. One will do all the agriculture perhaps; the other the manufacture of clothes, furniture, &c. The traditions and training of the two sets of inhabitants will, as time goes on, fit them

peculiarly for their own work. Specialisation will increase the comfort of both, life will be fuller and more complex, each will be dependent for many of its necessities on the other. Now let one be destroyed and the resulting misery is obvious. Indeed, it emerges at once that the inhabitants of one would be little less than idiotic to destroy the other.

Now turn your eyes to the modern world with its highly specialised industries, and think what the destruction or crippling of one community would effect. Consider for a moment that modern commerce works somewhat in this way: Germany, let us say, sends toys to England; England can pay for them, because she is sending machinery to build a dock at the mouth of the Amazon; the Brazilians can pay for that, because they are sending coffee to Russia; Russia meets the coffee bill by selling petrol to France, which sells automobiles to America, which sells cotton to Japan, and so on. Cripple or, indeed, check any one of these processes and the whole cycle is at a standstill; blows are struck at industries indiscriminately, whole communities, which are in no way parties to the particular struggle, share in the suffering.

Another feature of the modern world is the Credit System. The needs of man multiply, commerce increases, traders must turn over their capital quickly. The coined money in England amounts to under £100,000,000; the amount of the cheques drawn in the year is approaching £20,000,000,000. A merchant shipping a cargo of goods is paid in paper, which he discounts for cash, with which he gets together a fresh cargo, long before the final purchaser has seen the goods of the first consignment. In a hundred ways paper has taken the place of money, and paper is but a signed promise to do certain things. You can seize goods, you can seize cash, but you cannot forcibly extort the fulfilment of promises rendered impossible by your own action. And this paper is discounted from country to country, so that a German defeating England would make valueless masses of paper wealth for which his countrymen had paid cash. This can be but a glimpse at the place of credit in the modern world, but it may indicate a tittle of its importance.

As a result comes Finance: the negotiating of such paper, the appraising of the security of men and firms and nations, and the exchange of currency for currency, paper for currency and currency for paper. Finance visualises the whole thing. We know in a day the effects of policy which centuries ago we should dimly have seen in twenty years.

And what is the outcome of it all? For our purposes two things stand out clearly. In the first place we must realise that the political and the economic frontiers of nations do not coincide; and in the second place, that the wealth of a modern nation is intangible. The advantages of trade and colonisation are as great without conquest, or at least the change could not pay a fraction of the cost of conquest.

I have no space to state and meet the various objections to the thesis I have so bluntly set forth. But one main objection I must meet, especially in the columns of THE COMMON CAUSE. "Words," said someone recently, "can never take the place of actions," and this was thought to be a death-blow to Angellism. The criticism is sheer nonsense. The whole history of civilisation is the supersession, as Professor Pollard recently said, of "the argument of force by the force of argument." Actions for libel have taken the place of duels, controversies at May Meetings have taken the place of burning at the stake, marriage contracts have taken the place of Rapes of Sabines. We do know that window-breaking and Ulster rifles are anachronisms, whatever we may think about the points at issue.

Lastly, and then I have really done, what of the argument that men fight for other things than material gain; for points of honour and to impose lofty ideals and a higher civilisation on the backward nations? My answer is that you cannot decide a point of honour any more than you can decide a point of arithmetic or theology by the exercise of force; further, where your force is used to prevent the rule of force and impose the rule of reason, where your final aim is development and government by consent, we do not deny the utility of force. What we do deny is that, for example, English ideals could be imposed on Germany by conquest, or German on France, and that anyone would gain by the attempt to impose them.

I have tried to cover a great deal of ground in this article, rather with a view to inducing readers of THE COMMON CAUSE to study our literature and join our Study Circles and other Societies, than with any hope of immediate conversion. We desire no more than that men and women should study the economic facts of the modern world, for we know the conclusions to which they will come. And those conclusions are the rock upon which the Peace of the Nations is being built.

B. N. LANGDON-DAVIES
(of the Garton Foundation).

Correspondence.

CRITICS OF THE "COMMON CAUSE."

MADAM,—I cannot resist a feeling of sympathetic amusement when I read in THE COMMON CAUSE correspondence columns, reproaches levelled at the paper for its late publication of its views on Militancy. They so vividly recall certain experiences of my own—with a difference! When getting up a suffrage meeting last month, I found that I had not only to repeat *ad nauseam* to every person whom I invited to attend, that violence is not a method of the N.U., but also to submit to be lectured on the enormity of having done nothing to prevent, or mark disapproval of it. It was vain to quote letters and pronouncements by our Chief, which our censors had certainly never read. "Why don't you do something?" was reiterated. Equally vain to ask what could be done—short of giving up the cause, which would then be left entirely in the hands of militants—that would not be perilously akin to attacking militancy with its own weapon, and providing for the breathless onlooker the singular spectacle of "law-abiding" suffragists fighting others tooth and nail for the preservation of peace! And now, Madam, here are you reprimanded for your own condemnation of tactics which our Society has agreed to call wrong. One thinks of Æsop's story of the man, the boy, and the ass, with their censorious public! As to the analogy of the two divisions of an army. Though there is always some danger in analogies, perhaps you are less like the infantry soldier vituperating the cavalry, than like the wary pioneer, pointing the risk of a wrong turning to the hot-bloods who might be inclined to follow it, till they found, too late, that it led into the camp of the enemy.

MABEL HART.

[We have at least the satisfaction of knowing that our experience as editor is also that of every speaker and worker in the Union. To be abused for objecting to criminal violence and abused for objecting to the torture of criminals, is so much in the day's work that we should feel quite odd if the abuse failed.—Ed., C.C.]

THE NETWORKERS' STRIKE FUND.

MADAM,—I would like, through your paper, to thank subscribers to the Networkers' Strike Fund for their sympathy and support.

Since the beginning of the strike thirteen weeks ago, we have had a very uphill fight. Six girls, two of whom were not out at all on the evening in question, were charged with intimidation; four were fined 30s. each, the other two got off. The witnesses who were brought to court by the police were all asked by the lawyer, "Did you make a complaint to the police?" The witnesses, every one, replied "No." The lawyer then asked, "Did the police go to your house and ask you to make the complaint?" Every girl answered "Yes." The very fact that it is only a women's fight exposes the girls to conduct such as this from the people who are supposed to keep law and order. However, we paid the fines and the lawyers' fees, although it made a difference in our funds to the amount of £18.

Another illustration of the way in which women are handicapped is that Messrs. W. and J. Knox & Co. recognise the men's union, and will not recognise the Women's Federation. The girls are simply splendid, and are as determined to-day as they were when they first came out. The busy season in this trade is September, and we hope to be able to keep them out until after that or until they get the increase of wages of which they are in such dire need.

K. McLEAN.

[The sum already sent in amounts to £12 3s. 3d. Those who wish to help the networkers in their brave fight should send donations to Miss McLean, 21, Cochrane Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.—Ed., C.C.]

HOSPITALS STAFFED BY WOMEN.

MADAM,—May I correct a statement made in the last issue of THE COMMON CAUSE, that the South London Hospital for Women is "the second general hospital for women staffed entirely by women doctors" (page 210). It is the *third*, as the little hospital at Brighton, of which I enclose a notice, was opened last November. We are in great need of funds, and although our little hospital is very small, it is on exactly the same lines as the South London, with an out-patients' department attached. Under these circumstances it seems hard to read what is, in effect, an advertisement of the large one with its thousand of pounds, while ours with its need for hundreds remains unknown. We have another branch of the hospital at Hove, which is for cases of nervous breakdown. This has been open longer than the branch for medical and surgical cases, and is the only one of the kind. I enclose a report of this, which mentions our intention to open the Brighton Hospital. I have at the moment an offer of £100 for Brighton if I can raise £500 more.

If you could mention this in THE COMMON CAUSE I should be grateful.

M. E. VERRALL.

RESCUE SCHOOLS.

MADAM,—It seems to me that the present moment is the right one for putting on record facts which may have come to our individual notice concerning the ruin of innocent girls.

A little time ago I was working in a town in the West of England, and on my canvassing rounds I noticed an institution to which my attention had not been particularly called. Knowing that matrons of institutions are likely Suffragists, I went in, and was ushered into a convent-like waiting-room. A Mother Superior came to me, and, stating my errand, I asked her what kind of a place I had come to.

She told me it was a Rescue School for Children (High Church). Not all the inmates, she said, had been ruined, which was the one bright spot in the tale she unfolded. The school, she said, did not take these children after twelve, because by that time their morals were likely to be permanently injured, and their influence in the school might be bad. I asked if it were possible that such young girls could be ruined, and asked how it happened. She said sometimes it was the fathers, sometimes the brothers, sometimes other men, who ruined them. The matter-of-fact tone of the Mother Superior was significant. She was so used, evidently, to facing a never-ending supply of these little girls.

This is one institution of the kind. How many more are there?
L. F. WARING.

[Last year a Dignitary of the Church was appealing for large funds for "Homes for Fallen Children."]

WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

We have received the following communication from Miss Margaret Hodge, who has been making an extensive tour, which included two months spent in working for the suffrage in South Africa:—

My return to Australia, after four years' absence, has shown me the grand results of the co-operation of men and women on equal terms in political life. What struck me most was the increased courtesy of officials and politicians.

We had not been forty-eight hours in Melbourne before we had arranged an interview with the Premier, who treated us with the utmost courtesy, and had been admitted to a debate in the Senate of the Federal Parliament, where we occupied the most comfortable and convenient seats.

In Sydney, our home for so many years, we noticed many changes for the better. A new alertness, a spirit of greater enterprise, surprising in those living in so enervating a climate, was very clearly apparent. The charm of the girls in their white and light coloured frocks and large hats, was in no way lessened by the consciousness that they were in possession of the full rights of citizenship; indeed, it gave them a self-reliance and courage of bearing that made me think of Spenser's Britomart.

I had the honour, with my friend, Miss Newcomb, of canvassing for Miss Vida Goldstein, who stood for the House of Representatives, and was delighted to find that the fact of her being a woman was in her favour rather than otherwise. The real difficulty was that she did not belong to any party—for it is almost as hard for a non-party candidate to secure a majority of votes in Australia as it is in England; hence her defeat.

In New Zealand there is a very strong feeling that women should be permitted by law to sit in Parliament, and I have no doubt that shortly an Act will be carried securing them that right in the Dominion. The good comradeship between men and women in the Southern hemisphere is really very striking, and the courtesy and chivalry is quite equal to that in the older lands of the world. Indeed, the men are anxious to bring the women forward at the political meetings, and are more than willing to give fair play to their questions.

"The Englishwoman."

There are several excellent articles in this magazine, which should be read by all Suffragists. Mrs. F. D. Acland deals with the prospects of a Government Suffrage Bill, and gives an account of the formation of "a Liberal Women's Suffrage Union," and the objects of that Union. The reply of the "Pass the Bill" Committee to the article by Mrs. Billington-Greig in the "English Review" purports to give the truth about "White Slavery." This reply was sent to the "English Review," and declined on the ground that it was controversial. Other articles on "Need for Women's Insurance Societies," "Rural Schools," and "Education of Women in China," are all full of interest.

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Protests Against the Cat and Mouse Act.

An appeal to the people to insist on the repeal of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act has been issued, on the grounds that it "reinstates torture in our penal code," and attempts nothing but repression without redress of grievances. The signatories are, among others:—Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Lyon Blease, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Mr. Edward Carpenter, Mr. W. F. Cobb, Lady Cowdray, Mr. Walter Crane, Miss Margaret Llewellyn Davies, Mr. Joseph Fels, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Sir Victor Horsley, Lady Emily Lutyens, Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Margaret Macmillan, Mr. Felix Moscheles, Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., Lady De La Warr, Mr. Sidney Webb, and Mr. Israel Zangwill. Another petitions the King for the pardon of Mrs. Pankhurst, on the ground (among others) that it is "unlikely that she can live to complete her sentence under the terms of the Act." This is signed by Sir Edward Burk, Rev. A. Caldecott, Prof. Halliburton, Sir Victor Horsley, Prof. Karl Pearson, and Mr. Sidney Webb. Mr. Philip Wicksteed has published a letter to the Home Secretary, protesting against the torture of prisoners. It must be evident, surely, even to Mr. McKenna, that public opinion is revolted by his Cat and Mouse Bill. If forcible feeding was rejected because it was torture, so must this be. It is torture no less undeniably. It is astonishing that any doctor can be found willing to work this abominable Act, or take the responsibility of saying just how long Mrs. Pankhurst can be starved with safety, and how soon brought back to be starved again. No degree of moral reprobation which we feel for her policy as leader of the W.S.P.U.—and no one in the world can feel it half as strongly as those whose work Mrs. Pankhurst is destroying—can prevent us from a yet stronger indignation at the barbarous conception of statesmanship which has "reinstated torture in our penal code." We hold that the W.S.P.U. has been guilty of criminal acts; we do not hold that these or any other criminals should be tortured.

Queen's Hall Meeting.

The National Political League held a Protest Meeting at the Queen's Hall, on July 8th, against the Bill. The speakers were Miss Broadhurst, Rev. Lewis Donaldson, Mr. Lyon Blease, Miss Farquharson, Sir Victor Horsley, Mr. Aylmer Maude, Rev. Ivory Cripps, Mr. Roy Horniman, and others.

Real Chivalry.

Suffragists are often warned that they are destroying the chivalry of men towards women. It does not seem that this is true of the Trade Unionists in Bedford. Our organiser, Miss Mason, held a meeting there a few days ago, at which there was considerable disturbance from a band of hooligans. Of course she determined to hold another, and when she arrived the second time it was to find rows and rows of Trade Unionists out to protect her platform and herself. The hooligans turned up too, but they were few and the chivalrous ones many, so there was perfect quiet while Miss Mason addressed her crowd. This is our notion of real chivalry.

"Friends of Women's Suffrage" Leaflet.

Societies working the "Friends" scheme will be glad to know that the N.U. is publishing a leaflet for the special use of canvassers and visitors. It is thought that those who visit Friends regularly may be glad of some excuse for calling, and will find the leaflet a very convenient one. If this proves to be the case, it will be published quarterly—and eventually, perhaps monthly—but the first (which will be ready in a few days) is to be regarded in the light of an experiment. The leaflet has been produced by Mrs. Ring, who has most generously undertaken to edit it, if it becomes a regular feature of "Friends" work. It will contain notes and news and sketches of a kind likely to interest tired and busy people. We believe it will be a most valuable help to the organisation of the Friends, and wish it all success. Mrs. Ring's gift for writing and intimate knowledge of the N.U. on one hand, and the lives of working women on the other, will insure its being both interesting and valuable. The leaflets may be had from the Literature Department, N.U.W.S.S., at 3d. each, with a large reduction for Societies ordering a quantity.

A Tribute to Our E.F.F. Policy.

Mr. Holford Knight, a well-known Liberal Anti-Suffragist, writing in the *Daily News and Leader* and the *Westminster Gazette* of July 1st, pays a great compliment to the effectiveness of our Election Fighting Fund policy. The fact that the compliment is unintentional does not lessen its value. We give Mr. Knight's letter in full:—

"The result of the Leicester election emphasises afresh the danger towards which the present Government is rapidly drifting. Our unreformed electoral arrangements provide full scope for mushroom candidatures, and, unless safeguards are set up, these wrecking tactics will be pursued with success in dozens of constituencies at the next General Election. Hitherto such attempts to falsify political representation have been prevented in many cases owing to want of means, but this hindrance has practically passed away. It is notorious that huge funds are being accumulated for the express purpose of financing anti-Liberal candidates, and the anonymous wealthy persons who largely provide Suffragist funds are not unwilling to have them devoted to this end. Indeed, it is openly boasted that revenge shall be wreaked against the present Government by financing its opponents at the forthcoming General Election.

"Our gathering experience of this campaign of spite should urge our leaders to amend the discredited laws which make it possible. Unless the second ballot is provided for, Liberalism will be gravely prejudiced by the smashing tactics financed by reactionary Suffragists."

Miss C. E. Marshall, Hon. Secretary of the Election Fighting Fund Committee, replied to the last part of Mr. Knight's letter. She pointed out that, though Mr. Knight is right in thinking that there will be an increase in the number of three-cornered contests at the next General Election and a consequent loss of seats to the Liberal Party, he is wrong in supposing that the Liberal Party can avoid that danger by introducing the second ballot.

"At present the cry of 'Don't let the Tory in' retains many votes for the Liberal which would otherwise be given to the Labour candidate—as at Crewe and Midlothian, where the timidity of a section of the voters led to the very result they desired to avoid. If the second ballot were adopted this fear would be removed, and all those voters whose sympathies lay with labour would be free to vote in accordance with their real opinion without danger of splitting the progressive vote."

It would be the Labour Party, and not the Liberal Party, which would gain seats by the second ballot.

E.F.F. Treasurer's Note.

For the third year in succession a teacher has sent us an anonymous donation representing one tenth of her income. Since the institution of our Election Fighting Fund it has been her wish that her gift shall be devoted to that special purpose. I am sure that every member of our Union will be grateful for the inspiring example, given us by a teacher, of the courageous and untiring force that underlies our movement. Even a world such as ours, normally unaccustomed to a generosity that goes hand in hand with self-effacement, and to an energy that pursues impersonal ambitions, is at last beginning to be impressed by the long and unending array of such spontaneous acts of devotion as this.

The fact that there are women willing to give a tenth of their income to our Election Fighting Fund must also be gratifying to every member of that political party whose fine attitude towards the Suffrage question has called forth such a ready response from women.

Election Fighting Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged
Received since May 23rd	5,370	3	1
Collection, per Mrs. H. W. Oldham	1	15	3
Worthing W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss L. Collyer	6	0	0
Anonymous	3	5	0
One-tenth of a teacher's income (3rd year)	16	8	0
Miss Ella Hagemann	1	0	0
Miss Helen Chadwick	1	0	0
Mrs. Ioda (quarterly subscription)	13	0	0
	£5,397	10	4

Pilgrims are advised to look at page 240, where they will see an illustration of a dressing-case which they would find useful.

Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

THE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS.

(For line of march and dates of arrival see map. Below will be found the first and last halting-place in each section of the various routes which still remains to be traversed, and the name and address of the Federation Secretary or Organiser in charge. The last halting-place given for each route is the point at which the London Society will probably take over the arrangements.)

The Great North Road.

Grantham to Thrapston: Miss Norma Smith, Post Office at each stopping place.
 King's Lynn to Huntingdon: Mrs. Kellett, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.
 Aylsham to Waltham Cross: Mrs. Kellett, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.
 Wrentham and Frostenden to Romford:

Watling Street.

Wolverhampton to Kineton: Miss Watson, Post Office at each stopping place.
 Banbury to Uxbridge: Miss Mason, Chesterton, Banbury.

West Country Road.

Wells to Hungerford: Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Post Office at each stopping place.
 Griffithstown to Bristol: Mrs. Streeter, Post Office at each stopping place.
 Newbury to Slough: Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Holly Lodge, Ash Vale, Surrey.

Portsmouth Road.

Portsmouth and Bournemouth to Esher and Cobham: Mrs. Dempster, 135, Beaufort Street, London.

Brighton Road.

Brighton to Croydon: Miss F. de G. Merrifield, 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

"Kentish Pilgrims' Way."

Faversham to Blackheath: Miss Griffith Jones, Post Office at each stopping place.
 Dover to Blackheath: Miss K. Ward, Post Office at each stopping place.

PILGRIMS FROM MANCHESTER.



[Reproduced by kind permission of the "Manchester Guardian."]

March to Stockport.

Albert Square was filled with many hundreds of people early on Saturday afternoon, July 5th; for not only was the Manchester and district contingent of pilgrims starting for London, but the cripple children from Manchester and Salford were also starting from the same place for their motor ride into the country. The pilgrims numbered some 600, their procession being preceded by four mounted police and a band. Lady Rochdale and Councillor Margaret Ashton, President and Chairman respectively of the Manchester and District Federation, headed the procession. Pilgrims from the North-western Federation came next, among them being Mrs. Frank Marshall, of Keswick. A group of University women followed. The members of the Manchester and District Federation were accompanied by representatives from the Church League, I.L.P., Women's Co-operative Guild, Professional and Industrial Women's Suffrage Society, Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Council, and the Free Church League.

Most of the route was thronged with spectators, but there was no disturbance. The Manchester Police escort gave place at

Levenshulme to the County Police, who remained in charge until the boundaries of Stockport were reached.

Mersey Square, Stockport, the limit of the first day's march, was reached about 5 o'clock. The Women's Co-operative Guild had very kindly arranged tea at the Central Hall at Stockport, where over 300 were entertained.

The weather had favoured the marchers all the afternoon, and the evening was bright and calm when the pilgrims assembled in the large square in the centre of Stockport, about 7 o'clock. The meeting was opened by Mr. G. G. Armstrong until the arrival of the chairman, the Rev. Heming Vaughan. Lady Rochdale proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Councillor Margaret Ashton and supported by Lady Barlow, Mr. Fenner Brockway (Editor of the *Labour Leader*), and Mrs. Annot Robinson. Councillor Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. Armstrong also spoke at other hastily-improvised platforms, for the crowd in the square was so vast that speakers at one platform only could not be heard by more than a tenth of the audience. It was a very orderly crowd, though it probably contained some of the roughest people in Stockport, and it listened attentively for nearly two hours.

was taken, many people signed as "Friends," and some 160 COMMON CAUSES were sold, whilst the interest aroused in the town in Woman's Suffrage was beyond the greatest expectations of the workers.

The following morning another open-air meeting was held near the Queen's Bandstand, the speaker being Miss Griffith Jones. A letter was read from the Member for Thanet, Mr. Norman Craig, in response to a request that he should attend some of the meetings, stating his inability to do so, and reiterating the extent of his belief in the efficacy of Women's Suffrage.

At Ramsgate two meetings were held on the sands, both attended by large audiences, all the helpers being entertained by a Committee member in the interval. Miss Matters addressed both meetings, and Miss Moseley again took the chair, many of the audience returning to hear Miss Matters a second time.

The following day a party of workers motored out to Minster, five miles from Ramsgate, and proceeded to advertise an evening meeting to take place in an open space outside the far-famed old Minster Church. The news of the meeting spread throughout the village like wild-fire, Women's Suffrage being hitherto an un-discussed topic in the immediate neighbourhood.

Many good results are anticipated throughout Kent from the Pilgrimage. Letters with offers of help in various ways are daily coming in from sympathisers, many of whom were hitherto unknown, and Kentish Societies are working hard to make the Pilgrimage a success in their districts.

The Land's End Route.

Many people interested in the Pilgrimage must have been envying the South-Western contingent on their way from Land's End through the beautiful counties of Cornwall and Devon. This route does not pass through so many populous towns as those from Carlisle and Newcastle; but it offers splendid opportunities for missionary work, as it touches places where Women's Suffrage has scarcely been heard of, while for beauty of scenery it perhaps stands first of all the Pilgrimage routes.

We are not able to publish a detailed account of the South-Western route—as we did of Watling Street and the Great North Road—for the material sent in only covers scattered portions of the itinerary. Of a few districts we have had interesting and copious information; of others, equally important, none at all.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Title: Contributions for Pilgrimage Fund, Collected in West of England. Lists names like Miss Eliz. Sturge, Mrs. W. S. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Clothier, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Title: WESTON-SUPER-MARE, per Miss Harvey. Lists names like Weston-super-Mare Society, Mrs. Lean, Dr. Hilda Clark, etc.

Notes for Pilgrims.

Equipment.

Every Pilgrim must wear the hat badge, which is the hall-mark of our constitutional pilgrimage, and no badge or colours of any militant society will be allowed. It is hoped that everyone marching will carry a haversack; they are very useful, and add considerably to the attractive appearance of the whole body of pilgrims, by supplying an element of uniformity.

The Pilgrims' Song.

We are not reprinting the Pilgrims' Song this week, as it can now be obtained, with the tune, on small cards, at four a penny, from the National Union Offices.

The Map as a Poster.

A new poster is now being prepared in the form of the pilgrimage map, drawn by Mr. New, of Oxford. It will be ready shortly, and, like the hat-badges and special pilgrimage leaflet, posters, &c., will be sold at cost price.

Literature En Route.

We have had several letters at Headquarters from Secretaries of Societies regretting that an insufficient quantity of literature had been ordered, and that consequently this unique opportunity of carrying on a successful literature campaign had been lost.

Pilgrims' March.

(Song of the West Country Pilgrims. The Song given last time was chosen by the Watling Street Pilgrims.)

Tune: "John Brown's Body." Words by MISS TANNER.

Comrades' voices come afar across the sea; East and West give greeting over land and sea, Salutation sending, 'Ye shall soon indeed be free, And in their name we go.

Chorus:— Freedom, freedom is our watchword, Freedom, freedom is our watchword, Freedom, freedom is our watchword, In Freedom's name we go.

Voices call to us from out of the past, Brave, brave women, they salute us from the past, 'Ye that are faithful, ye shall reach the goal at last, And in their name we go.

Chorus: Unborn multitudes, are cheering us along; Children's voices, they are bidding us be strong, Unborn multitudes, they beckon us along, And in their name we go.

Chorus: Who shall stay the torrent of the swiftly flowing tide? Who shall bar the gates when Freedom opens wide? None shall bar the gates to us, and none shall stay the tide, For in Freedom's name we go.

Chorus: Who shall stay the torrent of the swiftly flowing tide? Who shall bar the gates when Freedom opens wide? None shall bar the gates to us, and none shall stay the tide, For in Freedom's name we go.

Pilgrims are asked to read this Advertisement carefully.

DARN NO MORE

Advertisement for DARN NO MORE Hosiery. Includes text: 'If they are not "Holeproof" we will give you NEW HOSE FREE.' and 'Holeproof Hose (Registered)'. Features an illustration of a woman's legs in stockings.

VAUGHAN & HEATHER, LTD. (Dept. 208), The Mail Order House, Queen's Rd., BRIGHTON.

Latest News from our Pilgrims.

Mrs. Fawcett Joins the March!

The Great North Road Pilgrims will be the envy of all the other contingents. Our President has joined them, and is now on the road. We believe she will out-march many more youthful Pilgrims, for she is a famous walker. But most precious to all will be the spirit inspired by her presence; and the most timid, the most laggard soul will surely wish now to come forward and share the honour of walking with her.

From Sheffield and Mansfield we have been specially impressed by sympathy shown in small villages, particularly among the women. Children have been sent out by their mothers to present us with flowers, and deep interest has been shown at wayside meetings.

Three splendid meetings were held in Chesterfield, and numbers of new supporters were enrolled. Mrs. Fawcett headed our procession and spoke in Market Place and Hall. The Market Place was thronged and the Hall filled to overflowing. Resolutions were carried at the two meetings with but three dissentients.

At others in Mansfield last night there was some hooliganism. At one meeting a man was badly crushed in a rush made against platform and lorry. Eggs and dead rats were thrown. However, things were peaceful towards the end, many among the audience listening with great interest for more than an hour. The resolution was carried with only two opponents. A collection was taken, and more than 100 friends enrolled.

Mrs. Fawcett's meeting in Town Hall carried the resolution unanimously, and with loud applause.

North Wales.

The North Wales pilgrims set off from Bangor on Wednesday, July 2nd. It was a blazing hot afternoon, and we were thankful to hold our first meeting in the shade of the old "Reformers' Tree" before going on to Penmaenmawr. There we had an enthusiastic meeting in a field and made a great many friends, some of whom came to see us off next morning. At Colwyn Bay the crowd was so large we wished we had six or seven platforms and a dozen speakers: Mrs. Price White led off about 3,000 people for an overflow meeting without appreciably diminishing the crowd round Mrs. Earp and Miss Spencer. At Rhyl our audience numbered about 10,000, but the crowd was greatly annoyed by the disturbances of hooligans hired by a local Anti-Suffragist. We had to hold two meetings at Abergele instead of one, and the same day we held an impromptu meeting for about 200 quarrymen who came from their work to meet us at Llandulais. We were amused to see one man who tried to get away seized by a determined wife—evidently the "womanly influence" the antis are so anxious to preserve is not as ineffective as we thought.

But a record of facts is dull and insipid. I wish I could bring before you some of the vivid scenes that lie splashed across my memory—the long procession winding slowly down the hill to Colwyn Bay with bristling pennants and banners blazing in the sun, and every window a flutter with handkerchiefs—the vast changing sea of faces on the sands at Rhyl, the silent listening group under the castle walls at Conway, and every morning the beauty of sea and hills, and the insistent call of the long white road between them.

MARGARET ELIAS.

[We regret that Criccieth was omitted from last week's map. We hear now that a contingent from there joined the main North Wales body at Bangor.]

Watling Street Route.

The pilgrims left Chester in a steady fall of rain, which, however, had ceased by the time the mid-day halt was made for lunch and a small meeting. Here some ill-feeling, due no doubt to the belief that we were militants, was shown, one of our largest banners being slashed by a knife; but Mrs. Earp spoke from the village pump, one or two of our company keeping guard over the handle less our clothes, if not our enthusiasm, should be damped. About a dozen F.O.S. cards were signed. The march to Tarporley was through rich agricultural country. At this quiet little spot we gathered a large crowd for our evening meeting. Our speakers, Miss Leadley-Brown, Miss Eskridge, and Mrs. Earp seemed to feel the reaction of a sympathetic audience for their speeches were of the best. About 120 cards were signed. There was a good sale of COMMON CAUSES, while the badges, ribbon, and buttons were eagerly bought by the juveniles. Tuesday morning's march over a splendid road through well-wooded country was much enjoyed. At Barbridge, a small hamlet, our motor was halted, while Mrs. Earp and Miss Spencer set forth the reasons for the Pilgrimage and the expectations of wide-spread results from it. The arguments were all the more forcibly put, because one of the auditors was an official of the S.O.W.S. It was good news, however, to hear that he, in company with other antis, believed that some women ought to have the vote. Truly, our movement is making headway!

West Country Road.

On Monday the Pilgrimage meetings in the Western Federation were started by an open-air meeting at Wellington. Apparently the whole town turned out, and a large audience of about 3,000 gathered round the platform. The chair was taken by W. Brown, Esq., of Wivliscombe, and the speaker was Miss Frances Sterling. The audience behaved very well, though they were hardly in sympathy.

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THE BURBERRY

"The Ideal Coat for The Pilgrimage"

"Insures comfort and security in every kind of weather."

THE BURBERRY is unique in its protective properties, because it combines the bedrock essentials of efficient and hygienic weather-resistance:—

RAINPROOFNESS, VENTILATION, RELIABILITY.

THE BURBERRY has the non-absorbent ingredients ingrained in every fibre—wrapped in the heart of each strand—part and parcel of the cloth itself.

THE BURBERRY is airy, light, and porous, with the interstices of the cloth quite free for ventilation, so that both chill and overheating are avoided.

THE BURBERRY, having the proof enveloped in each separate thread, cannot be damaged till the cloth is worn out. Even washing will not affect it.

BURBERRYS Haymarket, LONDON Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS; Basingstoke & Provincial Agents.



The Burberry.

Except for bye-election meetings, Wellington is fresh ground for propaganda.

On Tuesday, at Taunton, the South-Western Pilgrims joined the Western Federation, and some Pilgrims from Dorset also joined the route here, a procession with a band being formed about a mile outside to march round the town. An open-air meeting was held at the Castle Green. The chair was taken by Councillor Van Trump. There was a rather rowdy element present, but by persistence a hearing was obtained. Miss Frances Sterling made an excellent speech, and was followed by Mrs. Harold Hicks, of Bristol, and Dr. Mabel Ramsay, of Plymouth. At Nantwich we met with more difficulty than in any other town along the route. Mrs. Smith Wilson and Miss Leadley-Brown apparently gained the interest of the audience, but it was evident by the reluctance to sign Friends of Women's Suffrage Cards that the great majority had failed to grasp our real aims. After the meeting, there was a somewhat exciting walk to the station. We all reached it in safety, not having sustained any damage from the army of small people who had followed us. The placard at the back of the motor car was damaged, despite the gallant attempt of two young men from Chester, who did all they could to protect it.

Manchester Pilgrims.

At a meeting held at Paynton on Monday afternoon, the audience was addressed by a South Australian lady, Miss Dorman, who had been waiting two hours to meet the pilgrims. Miss Pemberton also spoke. In the evening, at Macclesfield, a procession was formed of pilgrims and representatives of the local Society to march round the town, and a very successful meeting was held at the Town Hall with Mrs. Walter Grey (President of the Macclesfield Society) in the chair. A resolution, proposed by Councillor Margaret Ashton, and seconded by Mr. Fenner Brackmay, was carried almost unanimously. Mr Brackmay also addressed a large meeting outside the Hall. On Tuesday morning the pilgrims left for Congleton, holding successful meetings at Briglamton on the way. There was no Society in Congleton when the pilgrims arrived, but before the pilgrims had been in the town an hour a Secretary and Treasurer had been found, and there is already money in hand to start a branch.

The Pilgrimage through the Lakelands, which came to an end on the 28th, stirred up such enthusiasm that a little band of pilgrims, representing some of the principal Societies in the district, set out for Manchester and took part in the demonstration there on July 4th. Each pilgrim carried a shield mounted on a bamboo and borne aloft.

Women's Suffrage and the Home.

Not quite two years ago, a certain State in America decided to give its women the Parliamentary Vote, "Now," said all those who didn't want the women to have it, "Now you'll see!"

"What shall we see?" said the Suffragists anxiously. "You will see," said the Anti-Suffragists, "that no really good women will vote—no home-keeping, married women. Only bad, disreputable women will use the vote, and then you'll be sorry you let them have it!"

But what really happened? Large numbers of women registered, and when they registered they put down not only their names but their occupations.

80 per cent. were Housewives!

That is to say, out of every 100 women on the register 80 were women engaged in making homes! How many do you think were women living on the wages of vice? Only one-fifth of 1 per cent., that is one woman out of 500.

"But," said some, "politics are a very exciting business, and if all these housewives are going to be interested in politics it will mean the break-up of the home. Women will always be rushing out to public meetings, and quarrelling with their husbands about the way they shall vote, and neglecting their children in order to get into Parliament!"

Has all this happened? No—none of it!

Anti-Suffragists were just as wrong about this!

The women of that State (California), like the women of other States in which there is Women's Suffrage, haven't been in any hurry to get into Parliament or to secure public offices. They have been content to use their votes to get the right men in. And they have also used them to get the wrong men out! Not long ago, a certain judge displeased the women by letting off men who had assaulted little girls, without punishment or with only a fine. He actually put the bail so low that offenders willingly forfeited it, and went off and were never heard of again. Everyone said it was disgraceful, but no one did anything till the women had the vote. Then they said "that Judge must go," and he had to!

In Great Britain we do not control judges by votes, but

We control Members of Parliament,

and we think it just as important that women should help to get the best possible men into Parliament

here as in California. Otherwise we shall not get the best possible laws about children, or about the homes in which women and children live.

But did *no* women try to get into Parliament? Yes; in some countries a few women have done so, just as here in Great Britain a few women have got on to Town Councils. And very good work they have done there! Do they quarrel with the men members? Not a bit. The men are proud and glad to have them. Only the other day a woman from Finland was talking to some Suffragists. She said:

"No one is so glad as the men when the women do well!"

"They are prouder of us than we are of ourselves," she said. "But," she added, "perhaps that is because in Finland we are so unhappy that grief has made us one."

Don't you think, if we are happier here, happiness ought to help us to work together too? Or, if we are unhappy—and there are many things to make us so, even in this country—couldn't we help each other to put them right?

Need men and women quarrel because women have votes?

Isn't a common interest more likely to bring them together? Some people *will* quarrel. You can't stop them. But those people aren't waiting for a vote to quarrel about. They are at it already! Those who don't want to quarrel are far more likely to drift apart for want of a common interest, than to quarrel about a vote. We Suffragists think that more homes are spoiled by the man and woman just drifting apart than by actual quarrelling. Politics are a great interest to many men. Why shouldn't they be to women too?

At the great Suffrage Congress in Buda-Pesth this year, there were some delegates from Poland. One of them had actually fought in a war, side by side with her husband! Do you think he wanted to quarrel with her? Why, he was so proud of her that he came with her to Buda-Pesth, and every morning he escorted her to the Congress, and before he left her he saw that she had all she wanted, and asked when she would be finished. And then he kissed her hand and went off. These were not young romantic people; they were middle-aged and had been married a long time. But they were as proud of each other and as far from silly quarrels as Suffrage husbands and wives want all the world to be.

WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE. SPECIAL OFFERING.

I enclose a donation of £ : s. d.
promise

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

Address _____

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

The whole or part of the Special Offering may be earmarked for any local Society or Federation within the National Union, or for the Election Fighting Fund.

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THE COMMON CAUSE, JULY 11, 1913.—SUPPLEMENT.



(For other Maps, see future issues of THE COMMON CAUSE.)

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 I. B. O'MALLEY (Literature).
 Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
 Secretary: MISS CROOKENDEN.
 Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Literature Department.

Sales of Pilgrimage Literature are brisk, and Societies joining in the march near London are urged to send their orders in good time, as we have sold out large editions of some of the leaflets in a few days.

Miss Royden's valuable pamphlet on "Organisation of Suffrage Work" has been revised and enlarged. It is cheap at 6d., and no Secretary or Treasurer in the National Union should be without a copy. Envelopes in the colours for holding packets of leaflets are now on sale at 1s. 6d. per 100, also square cards for Suffrage "At Homes," with corner in the colours, at 1s. per 100.

EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON.

Treasurer's Notes.

It is an impossible task to express all the gratitude we feel to the thousands who are sending us their Pilgrimage offerings. We know that every sum that comes, whether it be a postal order for a few shillings or a cheque for many pounds, represents the same amount in sacrifice, in conviction, in strength of purpose, in loyalty, in perseverance, and in desire to give all that it is possible to give for the winning of our political freedom and our national citizenship. And knowing all this, knowing all the patience, the generosity, the courage, and the hopefulness that permeates our movement, mere words of thanks seem trivial and utterly inadequate. The donors are so many that it is not possible to attempt to thank each individually. This week the list includes a donation from our beloved President, and a special offering of £200 from one of the staunchest friends of women's suffrage, who sends this as a first instalment of one thousand guineas which she promises to the National Union for the work of the next three years. This lady is also providing a motor car to accompany the pilgrims all the way from her Federation to London, and I know of many others who are hiring and lending conveyances in a similar manner for different sections of the various routes. So many are helping with extra gifts of this nature for the comfort of the marchers that we shall never be able to estimate anything like the full total of all that is being dedicated to our work. We have received special offerings and good wishes from friends abroad, from distant lands beyond the seas, from countries as far away as India and Africa; one friend sends us a donation from the Orange Free State, and writes: "Although far away on the lonely South African veldt, my thoughts will accompany the pilgrims on their mission." Such kind words seem to bring our absent friends wonderfully near to us, and it is good to know that in every part of the world women are thinking of us.

HELENA AUERBACH.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1912	£ s. d.	(monthly instalment, in memory of Sidney Gilchrist Thomas) ...	£ s. d.
...	5,205 17 4	West Riding Federation (towards Organiser's salary) ...	10 0 0
Subscriptions.			
Received, July 1st to 7th :-			
Miss J. K. Lockton ...	1 0	Affiliation Fees.	
Miss A. K. Ellis ...	1 0	Carnoustie W.S.S. (entrance fee) ...	2 9
Miss A. M. Reid ...	2 6	Topsham W.S.S. (1912 and 1913) ...	10 0
Mrs. J. C. P. Thompson ...	2 0	Hockwold and Brandon W.S.S. (additional) ...	1 0
Miss B. Picton-Turbervill ...	10 6	Weybridge and District W.S.S. (additional) ...	2 6
Miss E. A. Lawrence ...	2 6	Diss and District W.S.S. (entrance fee) ...	3 3
Mrs. Samson ...	2 6	Donations.	
Miss M. Evans ...	2 6	Mr. C. P. Scott ...	4 10 0
Miss D. Evans ...	2 6	Mrs. Percy Thompson	£5,238 17 4
Miss E. M. Lindsay ...	2 6	Special Offerings.	
Mrs. Leon ...	1 1 0	Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.	

Already acknowledged	£ s. d.	Lady Crofton ...	£ s. d.
...	2,326 16 3	Mrs. H. Enfield Dowson	1 0 0
per London Society ...	104 0 5	Mrs. Anstruther ...	5 0 0
Mrs. Wylie ...	9 0	The Misses Wilson and Miller ...	5 0 0
Miss E. M. Gardner ...	10 0		1 0 0

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AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER DURING THIS SALE.

Large Fitch Scarf (as illustration), made from twelve extra-fine quality skins, Russian colour. Usual price 6 Guineas.

Reduced to 89/6

Large Plain or Loose Hanging Muff to match. Usual price 5 Gns.

Reduced to 75/-

FITCH is one of the most effective FURS to be had at a reasonable price. We are most particular to use only the finest picked skins, with the result that our Fitch Stoles and Muffs very closely resemble Stone Marten.

WONDERFUL VALUE IN COATS AND SKIRTS

The remaining stock in Linen, Silks, Alpaca, Serge, Tweed, and Coatings will be offered at 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. less than Season's Prices. Black Voile Coats, usually 3½ to 6½ gns. Reduced to 29/9 Shantung and Gloria Silk Dust Coats, White Serge Coats, Beautiful Model Operas, will be cleared at half-price, and in some cases at even less.

GREAT BARGAINS IN UNDERCLOTHING

Having secured a manufacturer's collection of beautiful Brussels hand-sewn Lingerie, in fine cambric and linen lawn, at a discount of 45%, we intend to give our customers the benefit of this special purchase, which comprises Nightdresses, Chemises, Knickers, Camisoles and Combinations, some of which are trimmed with real lace.

Sets of fine Milanese Silk Under-clothing, Nightdress, Chemise, Cache Corset, and Knickers. Regular price 5½ gns. Sale price 59/9 the Set. Pretty sets in cambric, comprising Nightdress, Chemise and Knickers, trimmings various, principally fine Val. lace. Regular prices 25/9 to 30/6. Sale prices 18/9 to 25/9 the Set

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Table of names and amounts for the Summer Sale, including Miss J. Sophie Thomson, Miss F. M. Cooke, Miss D. Blundun, etc.

Summer Sale

Continues throughout July.

Special Offer OF GOLF COATS.

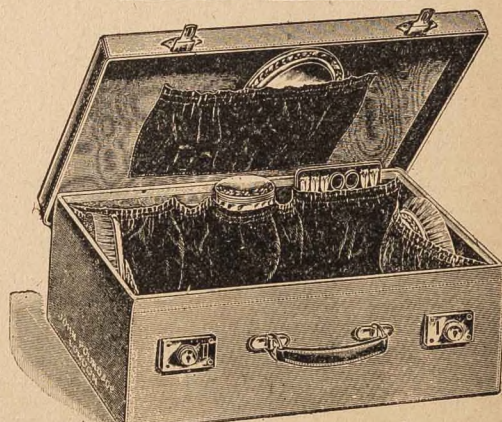


Smart, well-fitting, very light texture, made from a mixture of Cashmere yarn, and has the appearance of a much more expensive garment.

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Such a "Week End" or empty Dressing Case made of brown ROLLED HIDE, lined Moirette, with spacious pockets to carry OWN TOILET fittings. LIGHT WEIGHT.

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News from the Societies and Federations.

London Meetings.

BRITXON.—June 18th—Miss Briant, Miss Helen Ward—12 COMMON CAUSES sold.

A satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at, it was agreed that the split should not be carried into effect until early in the New Year.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

BASINGSTOKE.—A meeting was held on June 3rd at Mrs. Raybird's. The speakers were Mrs. Dempster on the Pilgrimage, and Miss Ridley on work during the forthcoming Church Congress at Southampton in September, and Miss O'Shea on the Dickinson Bill.

BRIGHTON.—Meetings were held on June 1st, 13th, and 15th (the latter on the Beach), at which Miss N. O'Shea, Miss Fielden, and Mrs. de Fonblanque were the speakers respectively.

East Midland Federation.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—June 18th—Garden Party and Impromptu Bazaar in the grounds of Torrington House, Brantone Road, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown.

UPPER HALE.—Open-air meeting held on June 13th—Speakers, Mrs. Dempster, Miss Milton.

West Midland.

The annual meeting of the Federation took place at Worcester on June 30th. The Dean and Mrs. Moore Ede kindly lent the Vaulted Hall of the Deanery for the meeting and most hospitably entertained the members at tea.

South-Western. BARNSTAPLE.—An excellent and orderly meeting was held on June 19th. The Rev W. Richards, Vicar of Newport, Barnstaple, was in the chair, and the speaker was Miss L. C. Harston.

Scottish Federations' Report for June.

A good deal of the work during the month has already, through space being available, been kindly reported in societies' news, leaving the monthly report much smaller than usual.

members. During the absence of the Organiser, Miss Crompton, at Budapest, the correspondence on the Summer School, to be held at St. Andrews in August, was carried on by Miss Hillard.

Help Given to Other Federations.

Miss Alice Low was with the North-Eastern Federation for a week—June 9th-16th—during which time she spoke at eight meetings.

Western Federation at Carlisle and Thursby, during the Pilgrimage. The meeting at Carlisle was a very large one.

"Common Cause" and Other Work.

Nine hundred copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold this month and a considerable amount of political work in connection with the Scottish Home Rule Bill.

Organisers' Reports.

Scottish Federation.

That the work of Miss Bury is prospering in the North we have full confirmation, not only in the results announced by herself, but in the letters we have received from sympathisers anxious to show their appreciation of the work done. The meetings were most successful in spite of the attractions of golf and tennis in the long evenings.

1. A meeting for teachers, at which five joined.

2. An afternoon meeting for women in the Odd-fellows' Hall, tea given by some members, address on "The Cause of Purity and Women's Suffrage," 24 women present.

3. Public meeting in the Masonic Hall, Ballie Robertson in the chair, the hall filled with a most appreciative audience. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. J. Munro, strongly emphasising on moral and social lines, the benefit of the women's vote.

4. Public meeting at the Carnegie Hall, Portmahomack, Chair, Mr. MacIver. At the close of the address a great many questions were asked by men, and the answers were received with much appreciation. In the vote of thanks by Mr. Mackenzie an interesting estimate of women's work was given; as a farmer his experience of women as farm labourers proved them equal and sometimes more than equal to men, and he supported the claim for equal payment.

A local paper says of this meeting: "Even those who might have little or no sympathy with Women's Suffrage were much struck, after Miss Bury's address it seemed in harmony with political justice to give women their rights."

The result of the work in Tain is a membership of fifty, a strong Committee of twelve, a President, Treasurer, Secretary, Press and COMMON CAUSE correspondent, Miss B. Fraser, Secretary, Miss Stewart, Balanloch. Correspondent, Miss Mackenzie.

In Forfarshire Miss Craigie has also been busy with successful meetings. On the 12th, assisted by Miss Foggo from Aberdeen, an open-air meeting was organised in Brechin. The chair was taken by Mr. Dalgety, and the speeches attracted and held a large audience; several men joined as "Friends," and with the help of Mrs. Murray, Miss Duncan, and Miss Wallace literature, for which there was a big demand, was freely distributed. The securing of Miss Muriel Matters gave opportunity for a number of days' campaign in Dundee. A number of the energetic members of the Dundee Society turned the meetings held to account by good propaganda work in handing round pamphlets and selling THE COMMON CAUSE, and large crowds were attracted by the display of the colours kept well in evidence. The meeting on the 16th was in Albert Square, when, after a speech followed attentively by the crowd, Miss Matters was keenly questioned, applause generally meeting her answers. When asked what would be the verdict on a wife-beater if the judge and jury were women, she declared: "He would likely get what he jolly well deserved"—the delight of the audience was complete. On the 17th Miss Craigie addressed a breakfast-hour meeting at Bow Bridge Works, and advertised to a most orderly crowd, the big meeting to be held in the evening, while Miss Matters delivered an address at Keillers' Works. The red, white, and green was again seen on the way to Baxter's Mill at 2.30, where Miss Matters held a large body of workers interested till the mill began work, the drive back through the town advertising the evening meeting. This was a huge success. The crowd was most keenly interested in the speaker, and the leaflets distributed were eagerly taken, while sixty-four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and many sympathisers enrolled as "Friends." The stimulus of Miss Matters' eloquence has added to the interest taken in the cause, and the Society also acknowledges gratefully the help given by Miss Henderson, Mrs. Sime, Miss Lawson, Miss Brechin, and Miss Campbell Smith. The membership has been increased during the month by canvassing as well as by the meetings.

That Miss Foggo has been equally successful in Aberdeen is proved by the fact that the office has extended its premises, two more rooms having been taken. To celebrate this an "At Home" was held, which, although hurriedly arranged, drew a good attendance, and realised a financial success, in a profit of £5., collected from the audience, who so much enjoyed the address given by Dr. Lumsden for the occasion. A good deal of capital work has been done in approaching secretaries of associations, &c., suggesting the moving of W.S. resolutions at meetings. The effect of this will be better seen later on as meetings are few at this season, but already there have been several capitally worded resolutions sent to the Members of Parliament and the chief Whips. One ran thus: "That this meeting, believing that the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary Franchise is contrary to every principle of democracy, calls upon the Member for Aberdeenshire to do all in his power to secure the passage of any measure of Women's Suffrage which may come before the House, and to press upon his Party the necessity

for making it a Government measure. An excellent resolution was passed at an open-air meeting, addressed by Miss Margaret Robertson, for the I.L.P., and was sent to the Members for North and South Aberdeen and to the press.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11. SUTTON—Garden Meeting at Highfield, Overton Road, Sutton—Chair, The Rev. F. I. Harrison—Speaker, Mrs. Savory 3.45

SURBITON—Garden Meeting at Caverleigh, 107, Maple Road, Surbiton—Hostess, Mrs. Stuart Horner—Speaker, Miss O'Malley 5.30

W. NEWINGTON—Penton Place, Kennington Park Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss H. D. Cockle, Miss Hoblyn, Mr. Warlock, Miss Sayle 8.0

MONDAY, JULY 14. WALTHAMSTOW—Garden Meeting at Forest Lodge, Whilps Cross—Hostess, Mrs. Ruck Keene—Chair, Mrs. Parker—Speaker, Miss M. Feilden 2.45

WEST SOUTHWARK—Women's Meeting at Borough Road Baptist Chapel, Borough Road—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith 3.0

Garden Row, London Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss P. Fawcett, Mr. McKenly, Miss Gloyd 8.0

TUESDAY, JULY 15. WHITECHAPEL—Garden Meeting at Ratcliffe Settlement, London Street, Stepney—Hostess, Miss Scott—Chair, Rev. A. E. Popham—Speaker, Mrs. A. Savory 3.0

HAMMERSMITH—Open-air Meeting—The Grove—Speakers, Miss D. E. Browne, Mrs. Baker 8.0

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16. HARROW—"At Home," 4, The Woodlands, Harrow—Chair, Mrs. A. Savory—Speaker, W. J. Mirless, Esq.—Tea 3.30

BRITTON—"At Home," Trade Union Hall, Britton Road—Speaker, Mrs. Hay Cooper—Chair, Miss T. B. O'Malley (Ex. Com. N.U.W.S.S. and I.S.S.) 8.0

RICHMOND—Open-air Meeting at Heron's Court—Speaker, Miss Royden 7.0

HAMMERSMITH—Drawing-room Meeting, 26, Coverdale Road, Shepherd's Bush—Hostess, Miss H. S. McCarthy—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith 3.30

EAST & WEST ST. PANCRAS—Open-air Meeting, Hawley Crescent and High Street, Canning Town—Speaker, Miss Elkin 8.0

JULY 17. WHITECHAPEL—Open-air Meeting at Great Prescott Street—Speakers, Miss Ruth Young and Miss Agnes Dawson 8.0

FRIDAY, JULY 18. WALWORTH—Liverpool Street and Walworth Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Sargeant, Miss R. Young, Miss Hewitt 8.0

JULY 19. RICHMOND—Open-air Meeting at Heron's Court 7.0

JULY 21. CARDIFF—Meeting in Cathay's Park—Speaker, Miss Fraser 7.30

GLASTONBURY—Pilgrimage Meeting in the Dinner-hour—Speakers, Miss Walford, Miss Sterling 8.0

WELLS—Meeting in the Market Place—Speakers, Mrs. Randall Vickers, Professor Kenneth Vickers 8.0

SHILTON—Open-air Meeting at Church Street Crossing—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson 6.30

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Camelsden (top of New Road) 7.0

HARSGATE CUCKFIELD—Meeting to discuss the Pilgrimage 4.0

JULY 12. HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Haslemere Market Place 7.0

WINSCOMBE—Meeting at Woodborough—Speakers, A. Danby, Esq., LL.B., Miss F. Sterling—Chair, R. Burn, Esq. 7.0

MANCHESTER—Meeting at Tib Street, Market Street—Speakers, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Councillor Longden 8.0

BIRMINGHAM—Pilgrimage Procession line up at 20, Easy Row, march to meet Watling Street Pilgrims—March through Birmingham Meeting at Queen's College, Paradise Street Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton—Chair, The Rev. A. P. Roberts 4.45

FRAMWELLGATE MOOR—Joint Meeting with I.L.P.—Speakers, Miss Sheard, Mr. Binney 8.0

NEWPORT—Open-air Meeting at King's Hill Field—Speakers, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Helen Fraser, the Rev. A. W. Anderson 8.0

CHEDDAR—Meeting near Gough's Cave in the dinner-hour—Speakers, Miss Walford—Chair, The Rev. York Fausset 8.0

JULY 13. NORWICH—Pilgrims invitation to attend the meeting of the Society of Friends, Upper Goat Lane 8.45

BIRMINGHAM—Intercessory Service, Carr's Lane Church—Preacher, Rev. S. M. Berry 9.45

Sung Eucharist with Intercession for the Cause at St. Jude's, Hill Street—Pilgrims meet at 20, Easy Row, and march to church 10.35

Special Meeting for Worship at Friends' Meeting House, Bull Street 3.0

Open-air Meeting in Bull Ring—Speakers, Councillor Eldred Hallas, Miss Watson—Chair, Rev. G. D. Rosenthal 4.30

Evansong and sermon in Cathedral—Preacher, Bishop Hamilton Bayes 6.30

JULY 14. SPENNYMOOR—Joint I.L.P. Meeting at Page Bank—Speakers, Miss Dring, Councillor Glasper 7.30

CARDIFF—Open-air Meeting at West Wharf Docks—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 7.30

BIRMINGHAM—Annual Meeting of F.D.W.S.S. at The Shrubbery, Short Heath—Hostess, Mrs. W. B. Craig 4.0-7.0

SPENNYMOOR—Meeting with I.L.P. at Bear Park—Speakers, Miss Dring, Mr. Gulliver 7.30

KEYNSHAM—Meeting at the Welbridge in the dinner-hour—Speaker, Miss Sterling—Chair, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross 7.30

FARMHAM—Meeting at Moreland Road—Speakers, Professor Kemp, Councillor Curtis—Chair, Alderman John 7.30

CARDIFF—Open-air Meeting at Gladstone Square and Carnegie Library—Speakers, Miss Helen Fraser 7.30

BRISTOL—Gathering of Bristol Suffragists in Colston Avenue—Send-off to Pilgrims after brief service 9.30

JULY 16. PANGBOURNE—Meeting at Breedon School—Speakers, Miss K. A. Hessel on "Parliament and Moral Questions"—Chair, The Rev. H. Costley, White 8.0

MANCHESTER—Meeting at Albert Court, Queen's Road—Speakers, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, the Rev. W. Whitaker, Mr. McKellan 8.0

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM—Meeting—Speakers, Miss Dring, Mr. Solomons 8.0

CARDIFF—Open-air Meeting at Canton Common—Victoria Park—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 7.30

CORSHAM—Meeting near the Town Hall in the dinner-hour—Speaker, Miss J. M. Baretti—Chair, Miss Tanner 8.0

CHIPPENHAM—Meeting in the Market Place—Speaker, Miss Sterling—Chair, Alderman Walters 8.0

JULY 17. HURSTPIERPOINT—A garden party to members and friends at Knowle's Tooth, by kind permission of Mrs. Darby—Speaker, Rev. Vicars A. Boyle—Chair, Dr. Helen Boyle 6.0

PORTSMOUTH—Town Hall Square Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Kingswell, P.L.G., the Rev. Bruce Cornford, Mr. Davison (Council Schools), Mr. C. Porter (Secretary Portsmouth Trades Council), and others—Chair, Miss N. O'Shea 6.0

OXFORD—Garden Meeting by kind invitation of Mrs. Arthur Gillet at 102, Banbury Road 4.0

CALNE—Meeting outside Town Hall—Speaker, Miss Sterling—Chair, Mr. Joseph Carpenter 8.0

CARDIFF—Open-air Meeting at Pearl Street—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 7.30

JULY 18. CARDIFF—Meeting at Crwys Road Junction—Speaker, Miss Fraser 7.0

Garden Party at Bronwydd Field, kindly lent by Lord Pontypridd—Speaker, Rev. Ivory Cripps of Swinton 4.0-7.0

MARLBOROUGH—Open-air Meeting outside Town Hall—Speaker, Miss Walford—Chair, W. C. H. Cross, Esq. 8.0

JULY 19. MADMOISELLE AUGÉ, LADIES' MANICURIST. MANICURE, 2s. Agents in England for Mme. Robin's method and Preparations. This is an old French method, very simple and inexpensive, and which may be self-applied, to prevent wrinkles and preserve the natural bloom of youth and a clear complexion.

Coming Events.

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

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, July 16th, Club Tea. "Woman's Share in National Defence," Mrs. St. Clair Stobart (Commandant of the Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps). Hostess, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W. Wednesday, July 16th, at 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. William Basset, "Children under the Poor Law."



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Buy the Royal Primrose Soap from the Suffrage Shop, 54, Long Row, Nottingham. Send for Price List and Samples. All profits to the cause.

JULY 19. HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Pilgrims Open-air Meeting at Haslemere 7.0

CARDIFF—Open-air Meeting at City Road, Parade Corner—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 8.0

SOUTHAMPTON—Pilgrimage Meeting on the Common—Speakers, Miss Feilden, Dr. Stancombe—Chair, Miss Clough (Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge) 8.0

OXFORD—Meeting in the Town Hall—Speakers, Councillor Margaret Ashton, and others—Chair, Alderman Hugh Hall, J.P., D.C.L.—Admission Free—Collection 8.15

The evening meeting arranged for Redhill on the Brighton Road route will not take place. Instead, there will be an open-air meeting on Redhill Common to welcome the arrival of the Pilgrims at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, July 23rd.

JULY 15. CHELTENHAM—Open-air Meeting 8.0

JULY 16. CIRENCESTER—Open-air Meeting 8.0

JULY 17. SWINDON—Open-air Meeting 7.30

Scotland.

JULY 11. EDINBURGH—"At Home," 40, Shandwick Place—Dr. Alice Hutchinson, on Woman's Work in the Balkan War Evening Open-air Meeting at Crossgates and Cowdenbeath—Speaker, Miss Alice Low 4.30

JULY 12. EDINBURGH—Evening Open-air Meetings at Temple and Gorebridge—Speaker, Miss Alice Low

JULY 15. MID-LOTHIAN—Evening Meeting on behalf of the Miners' Federation in West Elfe—Speaker, Miss Pressley Smith

Items of Interest.

A meeting was held by the Actresses' Franchise League at Portman Rooms a few days ago. Suffragists will be interested to note that Miss Gertrude Kingston, who presided, expressed her disapproval of easier divorce, while men condemn it. Another point is that the Government have refused to take any steps in the matter, and the Bill is now in the hands of Sir David Brynmor-tones, and has therefore become, more or less, a private affair instead of a national.

Mrs. Siddon, President of the Huddersfield Suffrage Society, who was elected as Chairman of the Board of Guardians, has been made a Justice of the Peace, so as to enable her to sign documents for the Board.

To Miss Jean Sinclair falls the distinction of being the first lady in Scotland to hold the post of Superintendent of a District Asylum. The district asylum which has been fortunate in securing Miss Sinclair's services is that of Haddington, East Lothian. Miss Sinclair has a distinguished record of service in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and the Bigland Hospital in Wick, having been Matron at the latter and also at the District Asylum to which she has now been promoted as Superintendent.

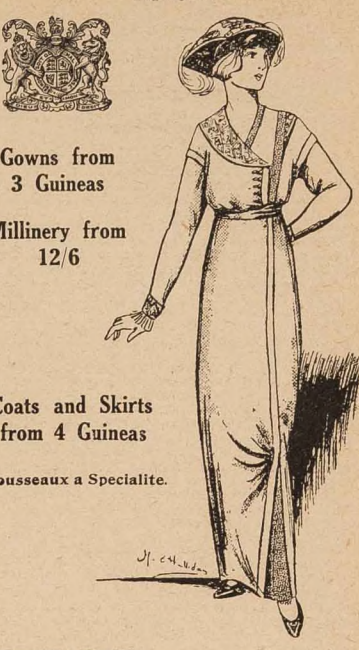
It is interesting to be able to record the success of a girl of nineteen in the great Musical Competition of the Grand Prix de Rome. Mlle. Lily Boulanger attained this coveted honour by her composition of the poem "Faust et Hélène." Apparently this is the first time a woman has ever been adjudged the winner and Mlle. Boulanger has the satisfaction of succeeding in the company of many famous composers, past and present, including Berlioz, Bizet, Gounod, Massenet, Debussy, and Charpentier.

Great expectations were entertained for the success of the Men's Meeting in connection with the Men's Deputation from the North to Mr. Asquith to demand Votes for Women. The meeting, conducted on non-party lines, was held on Wednesday evening, July 9th, at 8 p.m. at the New Cafe, 3, St. Andrew Square. The principal speakers were Ballie Alston, J.P. (Glasgow), Councillor Crawford, and Andrew Young, Esq. The Chair was taken by Councillor Bruce Lindsay, J.P. Mr. Asquith's answer to the Deputation was to be announced at the meeting. Curiously enough, difficulty had been experienced in enlisting the help of the Liberal party in Edinburgh, the members of which seemed to be nervous of doing anything that appeared to be in defiance of Mr. Asquith.

Mlle. Stes, the hon. organising secretary of the Whittby District branch of the N.U.W.S.S., writes to us expressing the hope that any Suffragists who may be staying at the various seaside resorts in the vicinity will help on Saturday mornings for three hours at a stall in the market, or by selling the COMMON CAUSE. Help of this description is urgently needed. Mlle. Stes will be glad if volunteers will communicate with her at "The Outpost," Sleights, Yorks.

The Suffrage Summer School at Oxford begins on August 11th and goes on till August 18th. Its Hon. Secretary is Miss Durnell, Banbury.

Violetta Suffragist.



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PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES, Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement, 3d. and 6d. For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application. ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

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SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COPIES OF THE SERMON preached by the Rev. Canon Rawnsley in Crosthwaite Church on the Sunday that the Suffrage Pilgrims had assembled there, can be procured at sixpence halfpenny each, including postage, from Mrs. John Marshall, Derwent Island, Keswick. The proceeds go to the Funds of the National Union.

All the Notts. Branch SOAP PROFITS in July are going to the CENTRAL PILGRIMAGE FUND. One order (of £2 worth, carriage paid) from every Branch would mean £200 to the Fund. Knight's Royal Primrose Soap is the Best & Cheapest. Write for Price List to N. U. W. S. S. Offices, 54, Long Road, Nottingham.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL.—University Hall, St. Andrews. 11th-25th August. Lectures and classes four hours daily. Bracing air; sea-bathing, golf, tennis. Terms (board, lodging, and tuition), 35s. a week.—Apply, Secretary, Suffrage Summer School, Scottish Federation, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

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

GENERAL.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.
CAPTURE OF LADY BIRD. 7d. post free. 2nd Edition Now Ready. Illustrated. Key Publishing Co., Rist, 56, Ludgate Circus. The Very Reverend Archdeacon Wilberforce writes: "I have read it with deep interest and horror." The Bishop of London has just accepted this moving tale. By Mrs. Hugo AMES, who writes with authority as a member of the International Private Commission and Hon. Secretary of White Rose League. Will 300 or more friends send Mrs. Ames one penny towards publishing the 1d. pamphlet, an answer to Mrs. Billington Greig, condensed from her speech given every night last week at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. The editor of the *English Review*, up to now, is giving no reply.

LADY BETTY French Millinery and Blouses. Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices. 19, Queen's Rd., Bayswater. Close to Tube and Metropolitan Railway.

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

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.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials; embroidery.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office.

MRS. NICOLSON, MILLINER (late of 27, Manchester Street), 42, Manchester Street, W. Renovations undertaken. Sketches copied. Letter orders carefully carried out.

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A LADY (member of the Actresses' Franchise League) gives lessons in elocution, movement, and gesture. Amateurs coached. Pastorals produced.—Apply Box 1,833, COMMON CAUSE.

ALLERTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sutton Coldfield. Pupils for Housewifery and Cookery received for a year's course, at moderate fees.

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, Udmore, Rye.

POSITIONS VACANT.

HELP (Vegetarian preferred). Cottage. No children.—Muirhead, Winona, Bridge of Weir, Scotland.

WANTED, Organiser, who must be experienced in Suffrage work, to begin duty in September, for the Glasgow Women's Suffrage Society (National Union). State age, salary, references, and full particulars.—Apply, by letter only, to Suffrage Offices, 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.

POSITIONS WANTED.

MANCHESTER.—Daily or half daily, experienced capable lady free; used invalids, children; cater, housekeep, musical; references, interview.—"Elizabeth," C.C. Office.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

"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.

GREAT SALE OF IRISH LINENS.—Hundreds of Bargains. Large Bundle of White Linen Remnants, half to one yard pieces, 2s. 6d. (postage 4d.). Send to-day for Sale Catalogue.—Hutton's, 159, Larnie, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suite, 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.

TYPEWRITING, ETC.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TO LET.

AUGUST—SEPTEMBER. Small house on common, near beechwoods. Six beds; cooking.—Apply Miss Eckenstein, The Cell, Little Hampden, Great Missenden.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, unfurnished; six bed, two sitting, £45.—Loesch, Heathfield, Sussex.

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LADY (single) having large upper part in Square, near Kensington Gardens, tube, omnibuses, has Two Furnished Rooms to Let, with attendance. Tenant would have complete independence. Professional (literary or other) preferred.—Apply by letter, "Pax," Farrington's Library, Notting Hill Gate.

NICE LITTLE HOUSE to let for August at Yealand, within three minutes of four railway stations; within a few minutes' walk of church, Friends' Meeting House, and post office; 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, small garden. Lovely country. Oil and coal.—Apply to Mr. Baillie, Friends' School House, Yealand, Carnforth.

FURNISHED FLAT, near Hampstead Heath and Tube. Three rooms, bathroom, scullery. Attendance possible. Terms moderate.—Poysers, 11, Grove Place, Hampstead.

TO LET, well-furnished, picturesque 7-roomed Cottage, beautifully situated in park; good garden. Near two stations, golf links, three miles from Canterbury. Rent, 2½ guineas per week until middle of September, afterwards at reduced terms.—Apply G. J. W., c/o COMMON CAUSE.

WANTED.

A LADY wants converted flat or upper part of house, West or South-west London. Notting Hill Gate preferred. Rent about £38.—Apply Mrs. Percy Thompson, Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.

WANTED, in September, for two ladies, Flat, containing two rooms, bath, and kitchen; or might share one with educated worker; in or near London. Rental must be moderate.—Suffragist, Box 1,830, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WHERE TO LIVE. (Town.)

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly include terms from 6s. 6d. day, 51s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, £1 1s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel., 344 Western.

CLAPHAM, S.W.—Apartments, furnished. Moderate.—Mrs. Browne, 16, Studley Road.

GUESTS received from 30s. weekly.—G., 24, Bessborough Gardens, Westminster.

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

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's Square, Westminster, Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

WHERE TO LIVE. (Country, Seaside, and Abroad.)

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

BLACKPOOL. Highly recommended.—Mrs. Batey's apartments. Penrith House, 16, Dickson Road.

DUNBAR.—Dry, bracing. Good golf, tennis.—Misses Dunlop, Hillside, Pension.

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE.—Five bedrooms, one sitting-room, near station, for August and September.—Fisher, 7, Southey Street, Keswick.

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE (300 ft.).—Board-Residence; modernised farmhouse; delightful grounds, tennis, croquet; from 35s.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udmore, nr. Rye.

HOSTEL for Professional Women.—Miss Broadbent, M.A., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Manchester.

LOWESTOFT.—Dagmar Boarding Establishment. Minute Sea. June, 25s.; July, 30s.

PAYING GUESTS received by two ladies. Charming house; every convenience; excellent cooking. Large garden, croquet lawn; lovely moorland country, braeing. Good cycling, sketching centre. Terms 30s.—Leslie Carrington, Verwood, Dorset.

SUFFRAGIST recommends quiet, comfortable Board-Residence with lady, from 25s. weekly; sea and country air; close Portsdown Hill; ¼-hour train Hayling Island and Southsea.—Apply D., Sunny Cot, Bedhampton, Havant.

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