

# The Common Cause

## THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF

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# Women's Suffrage

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REGISTERED AS

# SOCIETIES

A NEWSPAPER

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## THE ELECTION FIGHTING FUND.

### ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

Our new sword is not to be allowed to rest idle in its sheath. Its metal was proved in the Holmfirth by-election and last week we were able to report the most encouraging result of that first trial. This week a fresh call to arms comes from Hanley, where the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards, the well-known miners' leader, has caused a vacancy in a Labour seat. Mr. Edwards has held the seat since 1906, and has had the support of the Liberal as well as the Labour vote of the constituency. This time, however, the Liberals talk of running a candidate of their own. In that event the contest will be a critical one and a case for our Election Fighting Fund (provided, of course, that the Labour Candidate answers all our questions satisfactorily).

#### HELP WANTED.

The local organisation of the Labour Party is admittedly weak, as they have depended on the electoral machinery of the Liberals. The help of the Suffragists will probably be most welcome for canvassing, tracing removals, and the usual Committee-room work. The Labour Party is greatly handicapped at elections by the fact that most of the workers are only free in the evenings. Our help in their Committee-rooms by day is much valued. Speakers and canvassers must be more or less in sympathy with Labour Party ideals, but there are a dozen kinds of work, quite as useful and important, which can be carried out by anyone who believes in our new policy and wants to contribute to its success. The loan of motor-cars for use in getting about the constituency is, of course, invaluable. Mrs. Cooper is at present in charge of our work. Offers of help should be sent to her at the Women's Suffrage Committee room, Hanley, and donations to one of the Treasurers of the Election Fighting Fund at the National Union Offices, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

#### MORE ECHOES FROM HOLMFIRTH.

Every day brings fresh evidence of the effectiveness of our new policy. There is no doubt that Party agents are beginning to treat us as a force to be reckoned with, valuable to our friends and formidable to our enemies. The "Christian Commonwealth" and the "Labour Leader" testify warmly to the value of our support at Holmfirth. Our speakers and organisers enjoyed working in co-operation with the Labour Party and say it was the most encouraging and stimulating election in which they have ever taken part.

#### STRENGTHENING THE HANDS OF OUR FRIENDS

There is one aspect of our new policy which has not been sufficiently emphasised. It is not only a means of punishing those Liberal members who have betrayed us; it is quite as much a means of strengthening the hands of our Liberal friends in the House of Commons. There are many of these who feel bitterly the stain which rests on the Liberal Party so long as it ignores the women's demand for justice, but find themselves powerless to put pressure on their own party machine. Our new policy, if it is effective, will provide them with the means of doing this. When their anti-suffrage colleagues say to them, "you must put aside your personal views, because the granting of women's suffrage might damage our party," they will be able to reply "the delay in settling this question is damaging our party now, therefore you must put aside your personal views

### The Only Effective Protest Against Militancy.

We publish on another page a letter from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, which appeared in some of the papers on June 28th. As it refers by name to the National Union, we wish here, in the

and help to secure the passage of a women's suffrage amendment." Our real friends among the Liberals have for some time been asking for some such weapon with which to fight our battle (even a Cabinet Minister and a Liberal Whip have been known to do so). Liberal women have been slow to take the hint, but now many of them are throwing themselves eagerly into the support of our new policy, perceiving that it will give our friends just the weapon they need. One Liberal woman sends a generous donation "to help to purge my once beloved party—the party which still represents so much that is dear to me and is only going astray on one point—of those reactionaries and wobblers against whom I feel an indignation that no woman who is not a Liberal can fully share (I don't believe any Conservative or non-party woman can properly enjoy contributing to the Election Fighting Fund!) . . . The defeat of the Conciliation Bill has cured me of the slackness and apathy that were taking possession of me before. I thought at the beginning of the year that women were certain to get votes in 1912, and asked myself: 'Is it worth while for me to spend my money in asking for something that we shall get whether I ask for it or not?' Now I am thinking of getting a self-denial box and putting in every little sum that I save from other things for the Election Fighting Fund." Another Liberal woman who is resigning her membership of her local W.L.A. writes: "I am throwing my whole energies and substance into the support of the new development of the N.U.W.S.S. policy—viz., the providing of a Labour candidate in all constituencies where either Liberal or Unionist has not proved himself a supporter of our cause not only in name but in deed."

This is the spirit that is bringing in daily contributions to our Fighting Fund.

#### TREASURER'S NOTES.

We have received a large number of donations again this week from members in different parts of the country, all showing eagerness to send help to our Fighting Fund. Many of these donations are small sums and these often represent far greater personal sacrifices on the part of the donor than many a larger gift from those who fortunately can so easily afford it. We are grateful for contributions from all who can give. In a number of cases the donations are accompanied by interesting expressions of opinion and of warm encouragement. When space permits we hope to be able to publish a few characteristic extracts from our weekly mail bag.

#### THIRD LIST.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Already announced ..	828	7	10	Miss E. M. Gunter ..	1	1	0
Miss Gertrude Bayley ..	5	5	0	Mrs. John Grubb ..	1	1	0
Mr. Leland Buxton ..	1	0	0	Mrs. Hecht ..	5	0	0
Mrs. W. S. Clark ..	30	0	0	Miss E. Hensman ..	0	10	6
Miss Lucy Clibran ..	1	0	0	Mrs. Hewit ..	10	0	0
Miss C. B. Drummond ..	1	0	0	Miss E. M. Hitchcock ..	3	3	0
Mrs. Eddington ..	0	10	0	Miss Jeffrey ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Frank Fletcher ..	0	5	0	Miss C. A. Jones ..	2	0	0
Mrs. Carl Flügel ..	25	0	0	Miss E. A. Jones ..	1	0	0
Miss E. H. Ford ..	2	0	0	Mrs. Garrett Jones ..	1	0	0
Miss I. O. Ford ..	1	0	0	Miss M. D. Jordan ..	5	0	0
Miss Fountain ..	0	2	6	Miss Alice Kemp ..	1	0	0
Miss Naomi Bassett-Fox ..	10	0	0	Miss Kempthorne ..	1	1	0
Hon. Mrs. Franklin ..	20	0	0	Mrs. Lucy Kennedy ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Fyffe ..	0	5	6	Mrs. Laphorn ..	5	0	0
Miss Gadsden ..	0	10	0	Miss Bertha Lowe ..	2	2	0
Miss A. T. Gardiner ..	1	1	0				
Mrs. Ruth Giles ..	1	1	0				
Mrs. A. B. Gillett ..	15	0	0				
					2986	6	4

organ of the National Union, to try and make Mr. Macdonald and those of our readers who are not members of the National Union see the situation in what we think a clearer and juster light.

Mr. Macdonald asks: "Have we quite forgotten the cause of woman suffrage?" and we reply, without any hesitation at all, "Yes"! A very large number of members of Parliament and a

considerable portion of the less thoughtful public have forgotten the true issue and lost themselves in a mist of temper, recrimination and reprisal. Is Mr. Macdonald going to take the statesman's way out, or is he going to allow himself, to use his own words, to be "dragged into a wilderness of barren effort"? Is he going to answer threat with threat and violence with violence? Is his attention of so wandering a kind that it can only be focussed on a grievance by the most violent assaults of modern advertising methods, or will he, and those like-minded with him, make the supreme effort to turn their thoughts from disorderly manifestations of revolt and bend them to the statesman's task of remedying the disease of which these are the symptoms?

It is ten thousand pities that whereas the rebels can find in the House a handful of men who will go into the division lobby in support not only of their claim but of their tactics, so many of that much larger number who support the claim, but object to the tactics, do next to nothing. When will Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the man who, more than any other, stands for this section in the House—Mr. Lloyd George—realise that by far the most effective weapon against "militancy" is hard and continuous work for the suffrage? Instead of standing aloof and calling upon the National Union to "protest" against the W.S.P.U., why do these gentlemen not work a little harder to support the legitimate efforts of those with whom they profess agreement?

The National Union has protested repeatedly and unequivocally. Through its Council, its leaders, and its press it has absolutely consistently declared the methods of the W.S.P.U. to be not only bad tactics, but wrong. What, on their side, have our critics done? What was the contribution of Mr. Lloyd George during the period of "truce," when no law-breaking was indulged in? He wrecked the Conciliation Bill. That, so far, has been his only accomplishment. But he did it in order to give women a much better measure—a democratic measure. Very well then, what is he doing now? Because now is the time for work; now is the opportunity of which Liberals have been speaking ever since 1908; now is the time for focussing a majority in the House on some amendment that will pass. The National Union is working its hardest. We want to see some of these men working for women's suffrage; we do not want to watch any of its supporters being "dragged into a wilderness of barren effort." No one can drag Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Lloyd George if they refuse to be dragged. The trouble is that it has always been so fatally easy to distract their attention from the real issue and to tempt them into that besetting sin of politicians, the indulgence in the "You're-another" style of controversy.

And the real issue? Mr. Macdonald knows it as well as we. He speaks of "the great mass of working women whose well-being is cruelly sacrificed"; he speaks of "the devil's work in keeping women in political bondage." Will he not work for all those working women who are in no way involved in the disorders and insincerities of which he speaks? Will he be a party to that devil's work, because he hates (as we do) the methods by which some are striving to undo it? Let him be in no error as to the verdict of reflection upon his motive. Cowardice, at best, is the motive which must be attributed to those who see a great evil and millions affected by it and yet stand aloof calling on others to do the impossible task of making a superficial calm over seething revolt, before they will take off their coats and set to real business.

We do not speak to wooden-minded officials whose only conception of administration is to find some regulation which will absolve them from the painful necessity of thinking, and who in so doing are guilty of soul-suicide, so that, as Tolstoy long ago pointed out, they can with unimpeachable respectability perpetrate inhuman cruelties. We speak to men who have merely followed Nature's lure of pugnacity; who so far have not resisted the commonest of all impulses, that of hitting back. Will it not help them to control themselves if they can realise that the persons they are hitting hardest are the perfectly innocent and in some cases most admirable non-combatants? Would not even a sense of humour help Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Macdonald? Cannot they see that in their anxiety not to seem to "give in to that Pankhurst lot" (*vide* "Press Cuttings") they are all along providing justification and confirmation of that "lot"? The W.S.P.U. threw over the Conciliation Bill and Mr. Crawshaw Williams and others obligingly killed it for them. The W.S.P.U. declared no amendment to the Reform Bill could pass, and we of the National Union thought it could, if only we worked very hard and if all the men who had advocated this solution worked their hardest too. Are these men now going to sit down and say the work of the National Union, the sufferings of millions of poor women whose interests are quite inadequately represented, the needs of the children and the race, the welfare of the home and the establishment of

purer morals—(we have intentionally passed from the less to the greater)—will they say that these things are as nothing compared with the satisfaction of what is really a mere spite? Provocation there has been, of course, but provocation is merely an excuse, never a justification. And all the provocation is not on one side either!

Mr. Macdonald contradicts himself at every turn. He implies that the militants have made the acquiring of the vote a secondary consideration; if this be so, what punishment will it be to them to postpone the reform which they have ceased to desire and which, once granted, will deprive them of that "notoriety" for which they are "hunting"? He declares that they in no way represent "either the mind or the manners of the great mass of working women"; then why does he propose to penalise the working women for the misdeeds of those who "in no way represent them"? We will give him the reason and we earnestly beg him to reflect upon it and ask himself if it is not the true one: the reason is that he has not yet himself got out of the house of bondage of sex and he still thinks of women in the mass and visits on the whole sex the errors and follies of a few. If he doubts this let him ask himself this question:—he deprecates much of the disorder and impatience of organised effort that exist in his own party; does that prevent him from working for the betterment of working men? He thinks the strikes are often ill-advised; is he going to cease from efforts towards peace and understanding and a fair life for all? We think not. We have spoken strongly about his attitude and that of Mr. Lloyd George, but we refuse to believe that they would consciously and of set purpose abandon the great work we all have on our hearts to further while we live. But they need more light and less heat. Is it too much to hope the season may not be too far away when they may "be tamed to say not 'I,' but 'we'?"

We appeal from the politician to the statesman who is, indeed, not so remote from the plain, kind man. Does he wish to govern Englishwomen by dragging them? What is our aspiration? Is it unworthy? Is it not one for greater responsibility and power of service? Can the country afford to restrict its women to wire-pulling and underground agitations? Does this make for true democracy or does it not rather give an immense pull to wealth and influence? Can any statesman contemplate throwing us all back into a bitter, hostile, envenomed agitation, there to waste the effort and the sacrifice we would so gladly devote to constructive work for social betterment?

### The Labour Party and Its Organisation.

The first thing to remember about the Labour Party is that it is not the same thing as the Independent Labour Party. Plenty of intelligent people, and quite a number of journalists, have not yet grasped this elementary fact of modern English politics, and there is this amount of excuse for them, that the leaders of both parties are the same men, the policies are extremely similar, and the two bodies are very closely associated.

The Independent Labour Party is a purely Socialist Society, the largest, and politically the most influential, in England, but quite a small body, with a membership variously estimated at anything between 28,000 and 50,000. The chief leaders are Keir Hardie, M.P., J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., George Lansbury, M.P., and W. C. Anderson, its present chairman. So much for the I.L.P., as it is usually called.

Now for the Labour Party. This body was constituted early in 1900 as a Federation of Trade Unions and Socialist Societies, united for the purpose of promoting the representation of Labour in Parliament. At the beginning of this year it consisted of 141 Trade Unions with 1,501,783 members, two Socialist Societies, the I.L.P. and the Fabian Society with 31,404 members, and 149 Trade Councils and Local Labour Parties, which are local federations of local labour bodies for each constituency or town. There is also a Women's Labour League with 5,000 members, which is affiliated as if it were a Trade Council. This league has its own organisation, and holds an annual conference the day before that of the Party.

The organisation of the Labour Party is much more definite and formal than is that of the two older British parties, and is based on the familiar trade union model. It is a federation of constituent bodies. Once a year, in January, a Conference is held in some town, which in theory is the supreme governing body, and in fact does decide all constitutional questions. To this conference every affiliated body sends delegates, one per 1,000 members or part thereof: Trade councils send one or two delegates according to their size. The Conference settles the rules of the Party, discusses and votes on its policy, and



in fact acts as its Parliament. It also elects the Executive Committee in three sections. The trade unions elect 11 members by ballot, and there is always a vigorous contest to secure seats; the Trades Councils and Local Labour Parties also elect one by ballot. The Socialist elect three, and, being a peaceful orderly folk, they have never yet had a ballot; the I.L.P. nominates two, the Fabrian Society has always hitherto nominated the present writer, and there is no contest. It will be seen that the Socialist section is greatly over-represented. My constituents are less than 4,000, and were for years under 1,000. The average Trade Unionist now represents over 130,000. This is a tribute by the Trade Unions to the political vigour of the Socialists; for it will also be observed that the Labour Parliament votes by card, in precise proportion to its numbers, and the Socialists, all told, only hold 32 cards, whilst the Trade Unionists can cast some 1,700 or 1,800.

The Conference also elects the Secretary and the Treasurer nominally for the year. The National Executive has a large share of control over the party business. It administers the funds, now collected at the rate of a penny a member per year, which should realise some £6,500.\* Till members of Parliament were paid, the party fund provided £200 a year for each Labour M.P., but now it only contributes to election expenses, and grants a few special subsidies. The most important work of the Committee is the supervision of candidates. On this point the rules are very strict. Every candidate must first be nominated by an affiliated society, and that society must give a guarantee that all election expenses will be duly met. Up till recently every candidate had to sign a very harmless "constitution," but that rule was repealed a year or two ago. Sometimes candidates are nominated for a particular constituency, and sometimes they are put on a list of "approved candidates," at large, who will receive the necessary support from their societies when they are selected for a suitable constituency. No candidate can be sanctioned in a constituency until he has been adopted at a conference of delegates from all the affiliated societies (Trade Union branches, Socialist Society branches, etc.) in the constituency, and the head office insists that such a conference shall be duly summoned, and indeed often sends a representative to see that all is in order. Finally, the Executive Committee itself has to sanction the candidature, and that is by no means a matter of form. If every fight were sanctioned for which permission is asked, three-cornered contests would be the rule instead of the exception.

The Executive Committee, as representing the whole body of the members, has general control over the policy of the Party, in so far as it interprets and applies the resolution of the annual Conference, and it issues manifestoes, prints election literature, and generally acts for the Party as a whole. The Executive Committee appoints its Chairman, who holds office for a year only. At the present time, George H. Roberts, M.P. for Norwich, holds the post. Its secretary is elected by the Conference, but J. Ramsay MacDonald held office without a contest from the foundation of the Party till six months ago, when Arthur Henderson, M.P., succeeded him also without a contest. Mr. Henderson had been Treasurer for many years, and Mr. MacDonald has followed him in that office.

Besides the Executive Committee, the Party has another organisation. The members of Parliament themselves have to decide on their policy from day to day, have to draft Bills and put down amendments, and for this purpose they have their Chairman (J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., who leads the Party in the House), their Chief Whip (George Roberts, M.P.), their Secretary (Jas. Parker, M.P.), and a staff of paid officials. The whole body of Labour M.P.'s meets once a week to arrange its business, and has constantly sitting a series of committees for special subjects.

It will be seen that the Party has two governing bodies, each supreme in its own sphere, but holding joint control over political policy. In fact, there is no friction between them. The leaders of one are also the leaders of the other, and half the Executive Committee are usually members of Parliament, whilst most of the remainder are aspirants for that honour.

In the Liberal Party, Newcastle programmes have long been at a discount, and nowadays the Tories find that Tariff Reform looks better as a distant background. The Labour Party instinctively recognising the unwisdom of making promises which they have no power to fulfil, has never adopted a written programme, which would serve as an excellent battle ground for rival theorists, and which would divide rather than unite the rank and file. Every year the Conference passes a series of resolutions, some of which demand the millennium and others the reform of some detail of industrial legislation.

\*A number of members are debarred from paying their dues by the Osborne judgment.

This programme the Parliamentary Party carries out as far as its opportunities, and the chances of the ballot permit, which as a rule is not very far. But although many items, such as the reversal of the Osborne decision (which forbids Trade Unions to contribute to the Party) are hardy annuals, and will keep their places till their objects are achieved, others vary from year to year, according as opinions and circumstances change.

Such is the Labour Party. It leapt into fame at the election of 1909, when 30 members were returned in its interests. In January, 1910, the miners joined it, with some 15 members, and in spite of some losses at the polls, its strength was increased to 40. The December election gave victory to it alone of British parties, since it alone increased its membership this time to 42. At this figure it still stands, but the forces of progress are on its side, and though the swing of the pendulum may bring temporary reverses, it is certain that the party of the working classes will grow stronger as it grows older.

EDW. R. PEASE.

### Co-operative Working Women's Congress.

Nearly 700 delegates assembled at Hull this year for the Women's Co-operative Guild Congress. The business has become very crowded, and on Tuesday we had to plod without much sense of ease and freedom through a number of discussions on resolutions upon the annual report. These resolutions are not mere words, for they guide the work of the Guild for the coming year, and as the work extends to more and more co-operative developments and subjects of public interest, the resolutions naturally thicken. One dealt with the important campaign for a minimum wage for co-operative women, which progresses well, another with the work of the co-operative employees' union among women. The appointment of women Insurance Commissioners was welcomed, also that of two members of the Guild to the Insurance Advisory Committee. The appointment of married working women on local Insurance Committees was urged, and the Congress was glad to hear that this is likely to take place, as a number of Guild members have been nominated for appointment, election not being possible until the insurance bodies are fully established. Through the courtesy of the Commissioners, the married women will be represented, though as a body they are left out of the Act. The Guild also takes part in an industrial women's board to watch the interests of working women in regard to insurance. The Congress asked that the holding of approved societies' meetings in public houses should be prohibited, a matter on which the delegates, even those who were not total abstainers, evidently felt strongly, especially because many insured persons will be very young. Two alterations in the Act were claimed, the extension of the State twopence to voluntarily insured married women, who alone of all insured persons are put off with a penny—part of the general muddle—and the assignment of the maternity benefit to the wife herself, not the husband. The present plan, said Mrs. Close, who moved the resolution, was a relic of the old idea that a woman was her husband's property.

I must pass over many interesting points out of respect for your space, and go on to Adult Suffrage, "this well thrashed and worn subject," as one speaker called it. The resolution was: "That this Congress urges every M.P. and all friends of labour and progress to do their utmost to secure that the Government Reform Bill becomes an Act giving the vote to all adult women as well as men upon a short residential qualification." The Congress, which had been going rather flatly, chiefly on account of the oppressive airlessness of the hall, cheered up at this subject. The speeches were warmly applauded, and there were only five dissentients to the resolution. I think no Guild Suffragist would oppose the grant of the franchise on terms less favourable than Womanhood Suffrage, but the whole seems to us to be clearly the right thing to "go for," especially as there is no other satisfactory way of giving the franchise to married women, whose exclusion would be an insult to feminine humanity. As far as the Parliamentary vote is concerned, the new Bill would set up a franchise really suitable to women, though the residential period seems to us too long, and we shall not be satisfied without "the same terms as men," which would mean for the first time a real equivalent. Resolutions on school clinics and on the reform of the qualification for country and borough councillors were also among Tuesday's business.

On Wednesday we spent a deeply interesting morning on Mrs. Eddie's paper describing the manner in which during the coal strike co-operative societies had prevented local rises in the prices of coal, bread and other things, or had sold at the old

or even lower prices to their own members. The possibilities of strengthening the more militant side of the labour movement by co-operative trading has never been so well brought out. English workmen are not much in the habit of thinking, and it is significant that it should be the women who have called attention to this function of the workmen's stores. The labour unrest gave the subject great interest. One eager speaker after another came forward, telling of what the societies were doing, and what were and what ought to be the relations of co-operation and trade unionism, and expressing sympathy with the transport workers' strike. Later the standing orders were suspended to allow of a resolution of sympathy with the strikers, and £7 was collected to help in feeding their families.

Mr. Walter Rea's Bill for abolishing half-time labour by raising the school age to 13 was supported in a resolution moved by Mrs. Barton (Sheffield) with passionate eloquence, and able and well-informed speeches followed. The motion was carried with 10 dissentients, probably from Lancashire, where, however, a great advance has been made of late years on this question. A motion in support of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was passed unanimously.

In the evening a fine suffrage meeting of delegates and others was addressed by Miss Helene Berg, an active social worker of Denmark, and Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. Miss Berg is a practised speaker, and her fine brow and the straightforward simplicity of purpose we have come to expect from Scandinavian visitors were very impressive. Much more was at stake, she said, than entrance into political life. The winning of the vote would give the death blow to that contempt for women which had inflicted such bitter disgrace and burning pain. She spoke of what an electorate should be. It "should get the parole not from above nor from without but from within." There was "something abnormal when men's and women's interests were not in harmony." "Agitation aims not only at attracting attention and gaining support, but at waking the heart of women, but they should no longer be narrow-minded or cold-hearted, nor lead scattered, weak and poor lives." "The community is a true image of its members. Our first aim as citizens ought to be conscientiously to live our life from within and to be in harmony with the inmost and divine will of existence. This should be women's motive power in political life, and in the present phase of development, woman has a special responsibility for this."

Mr. Lansbury moved a resolution calling for adult suffrage and demanding the rejection of the Reform Bill if it did not include women; but, alas! there is no space to describe his most sympathetic and sincere speech. The resolution was passed unanimously with loud applause.

R. N.

### Death of Mr. Walter McLaren.

We record with very deep regret the death of Mr. W. S. B. McLaren, M.P. for Crewe. The last time we spoke to Mr. McLaren was after the defeat of the Conciliation Bill and we shall never forget the tone of his voice in replying to the question: "How do you feel about it?" He answered: "Heart-broken, heart-broken." No one could doubt it.

Mrs. Fawcett writes to us:—"In the death of Mr. Walter McLaren the Women's Suffrage cause has lost one of its truest and most devoted friends. At a very early age he identified himself with the women's movement; from his childhood he was greatly influenced in this direction by his mother, the late Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren, of Edinburgh, a remarkable woman, distinguished by rare qualities both of the head and heart. In early manhood he married Miss Eva Müller, who was in full sympathy with him in all that he hoped and worked for with regard to the position of women. They worked side by side for many years, each devoting their best and most strenuous efforts to the women's cause. We offer Mrs. McLaren our deep and respectful sympathy in her great loss. Wherever the cause of Women's Suffrage is valued the name of Walter McLaren will be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance."

We hope to publish a fuller account next week.

### The Fifth Estate.

Lord Morley, in Manchester, last Friday, made one of those reflective pauses in political life for which we wish modern politicians had more time. From a speech of deep significance, we quote the following:—

Let us remember this: times, times and mutations, of the political atmosphere are incessantly attaching a new significance to old words,

yet we are apt to go on in our manifold battles as if the flags, banners, and catchwords of old days still stood for old causes. While intent on the topics of the day, prices of Consols, gold reserve, aeroplanes, and such like, China, Persia Mesopotamia, and railways, is it possible that we are somnambulists, only half awake to the great rising currents in full blast over our heads and beneath our feet and sweeping through the world of white men, black men, yellow men, and brown men—are we somnambulists seeing all this?

May I, without peril, add another element in the political landscape? I will borrow the language of a French critic. You have all heard how, just before the revolution storm broke over France in 1789, Sièyes published one of the most effective pamphlets ever written. Its title was this—"What is the Third Estate? Everything. What has it been in politics until now? Nothing. What does it ask? To become something." Our critic of to-day warns us that behind the third estate, behind the fourth estate, a fifth estate has risen, with which we have to count. "Women who were nothing, and who rather claim to be everything, to-morrow are going to be something." Nothing is easier than to make a crisis out of this signal conjuncture of interesting, perplexing, and exciting circumstance. Still, the long experience of our national history shows it safest, wisest, soundest, in respect of all English-speaking communities, to be in no hurry to believe that, in John Bunyan's pithy phrase, "passion will have all things now."

How greatly one wishes that Lord Morley might enough renew his youth "to bring," in Meredith's phrase about him, "the army of the faithful through" in this great revolution.

### Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Letter to the Press.

On June 28th, the following letter by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald appeared in the papers:—

"Amidst the present agitations connected with the prison treatment of certain women have we quite forgotten the cause of Woman Suffrage? I was under the impression that the whole of this agitation was for the sole purpose of getting women's names put on the parliamentary register. We now know that the Conciliation Bill was defeated owing to the injurious effect of the action of one of the women's franchise societies, and the events of the past week have put almost insuperable difficulties in the way of any amendment in favour of Woman Suffrage that may be moved to the Reform Bill. Those who are really in favour of Woman Suffrage ought to consider where they now stand. Are we to allow ourselves to be dragged into a wilderness of barren effort in support of a policy that might have been devised by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and that certainly is to result in the triumph of the Anti-Suffrage League?"

"Mr. McKenna, I think, made a great blunder in not foreseeing what would happen when he transferred the leaders to the first division, and he must bear the responsibility of his mistake. The events now taking place inside our prisons are very disgraceful, and are all the more so not that they display any grand spirit of heroism, but that they only illustrate those pettifogging qualities which, insultingly to women, used to be known under the generic title of 'feminine.' But whilst this opposition and disgust are being voiced, are we to be silent regarding the criminal betrayal of the cause that thousands of women have made their own, and the wanton destruction of the movement for arming women with the parliamentary vote?"

"The whole of this tomfoolery is the creation of women who are in a position to throw into collecting plates handed round in the Albert Hall £10,000 at a minute's notice. It in no way represents either the mind or the manners of the great mass of working women whose well-being is being cruelly sacrificed. Is the work of women like those who have stood by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to go for nought—to be swept away in the deluge of reaction which must follow this hysterical campaign, and which is undoubtedly welcomed by some of those who are egging on those responsible for it?"

"Surely, even at this late hour, with the destruction of our hopes threatening us, some effective protest must be made in favour of Woman Suffrage and in condemnation of those who, inside prisons and out of them, are doing the devil's work in keeping women in political bondage. If the National Union can do nothing to make such a protest, the cause of Woman Suffrage must once more disappear from practical programmes. To make such a protest, I know, is difficult, as the repulsive-ness of forcible feeding stirs up emotions which push every other feeling into the background. But let us all face the facts which lie behind awaiting to reveal themselves in the autumn. The cause of women's enfranchisement is being ruined."

### In Parliament.

#### SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS.

A considerable amount of time was taken up in the House of Commons last week with discussions and questions about the treatment of militant suffragists in prison. On June 25th, Mr. Lansbury became very angry with the Prime Minister for saying that there was not one of the women who could not come out of prison if she gave the undertaking not to repeat her offence. Eventually the Speaker desired Mr. Lansbury to leave the House for "gross disorderly conduct," which he did.

On June 27th, Mr. Lansbury had tried to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing this question, but he could not get a majority. On Friday, however, the Government gave time, and Lord Robert Cecil moved the reduction of the salary of the Home Secretary, on the ground that, having given first division treatment to the three leaders, he had been guilty of differential treatment in maintaining second division treatment for the rank and file. Mr. Keir Hardie



pointed out that the only undertaking given by the leaders was that they would not conduct the agitation from prison, and the same undertaking would have been given by the rank and file. Mr. Cathcart Wason proved an awkward apologist for the Government, saying, first, that there is and always has been one law for one class and another law for another, and then declaring that "everyone" was anxious to give the women "every reform they see fit to ask for"! Mr. Lansbury pointed out that the judge in court had asked the leaders for a totally different pledge from that subsequently suggested to them and taken by them. He, as well as Sir John Rolleston, pointed out that suffragists had received an enormous amount of provocation and insult.

Mr. McKenna based his justification on the plea that he had no power to act otherwise than he did. He was entirely guided by "long-established practice," and maintained that, although he had power to shorten or terminate sentences, he had not power to transfer prisoners from one division to another. This had only been done in three cases during the past 30 years: Mr. Stead, in 1885, and the Jameson raiders, in 1896, were the two others, and he was not able to give the reasons that had determined those transferences. By quotations from the letters of Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. McKenna made quite clear (1) that the pledge he desired from Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in court was that they would refrain from further inciting to illegality. This they never gave. (2) That the pledge asked of them in prison, and given by them, was not to conduct illegal agitation from prison. (3) That the rank and file were never invited to take this second pledge. Mr. McKenna wound up by appealing to the House to "support the administration."

Mr. Healy made a noteworthy contribution, in which he adjured Mr. McKenna not to "chop logic as to rule this, that or the other"; to take "a broad, common-sense look" at the thing, and not deal with it "from a small and petty point of view." He said: "I do not know what the position might be if you showed some little spirit of mercy and magnanimity. It might wholly alter the conditions. At all events, that is one medicine you have not tried." Mr. Healy concluded: "I think some hon. members of the House are quite unconscious of the depth of feeling which is at the back of this movement. I did not realise it myself for very many years, and, therefore, in some speeches and in some attitudes there is a tone of levity and jeering taken up which I verily believe no man should indulge in when dealing with this subject. The scene I most regret during the many years I have been in the House was the clapping and waving of handkerchiefs upon the night when the women's cause was defeated on the last occasion. I believe that was a most unfortunate demonstration, calculated to have the very worst effects, and I can assure the Committee—and I have arrived at this conclusion largely as an outsider, and with very little desire to interfere in what is more or less an English movement—I have come to the conclusion that you are up against as big a revolt against the system of legislation which prevails as any of those which have brought about practically a revolution in this land."

Mr. Snowden, in an admirably clear speech, showed how arbitrary the Home Office had been, and suggested that it was by no means impossible to arrive at some classification of offences. He spoke with contempt of the men who had broken their solemn pledges, and added: "I think I see, and I am told there are a great many women outside who think they see, clearly in this policy of the Government a determination on the part of the Government to irritate them into further acts of violence in view of the fact that woman suffrage is going to be debated in this House again before long."

The vote of censure was lost by 213 votes to 69.

#### FRANCHISE BILL.

In reply to Mr. Hogge, Mr. Pease said, on the 26th ult., that the Government could not entertain the suggestion of dividing the Franchise Bill into two parts.

#### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Under the ten minutes' rule, on June 26th, Mr. Holt introduced a Bill for the better representation of minorities.

#### NUMBER OF WOMEN.

On June 24th and 26th, in reply to questions, the number of females of different ages in England and Wales and in Ireland were given by Mr. John Burns and Mr. Birrell, estimated as follows:—

Above the age of	England and Wales.	Ireland.
21	10,682,749	1,260,801
23	9,957,110	—
24	9,602,783	1,136,439
25	9,245,220	1,094,984
26	8,897,987	1,058,532
27	8,558,137	1,022,080
29	7,902,090	949,176
30	7,586,397	912,724
31	7,279,114	884,012

#### THE INSURANCE ACT.

In reply to questions on June 24th, Mr. Masterman said that lists of approved societies, with names and addresses of secretaries would be procurable at all Post Offices. It was hoped to publish at an early date tables showing equivalent substitutes for sickness and disablement benefit alone, but not for sanatorium, maternity, or medical benefits. Mr. Masterman advised domestic servants who are in service in which they are practically guaranteed sickness and disablement benefits, to wait before joining any society until they see what superannuation benefits are offered.

#### FINANCE.

Some time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he had a surplus of five millions, which he did not propose to allot at once. On June 24th he announced that he had set apart one million for the Navy, half a million for the development of Uganda, and the remainder for the reduction of the National Debt. The tax on tea is still to be 5d. a pound.

## THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Non-Party.

Non-Militant.

**OBJECT:** To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

**METHODS:** (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

#### PRESIDENT:

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

#### Hon. Secretaries:

Miss K. D. COURTNEY.

Miss EDITH PALLISER

Miss CATHERINE MARSHALL

Telegrams: "Voiceless, London."

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

Miss EMILY M. LEAF (Press).

Miss I. B. O'MALLEY (Literature).

#### Hon. Treasurer:

Mrs. AUERBACH.

Secretary:

Miss GERALDINE COOKE.

Telephone: 1960 Victoria.

### From Headquarters.

#### HOLIDAY WORK.

The summer holidays always offer special opportunities for Suffrage work. Some of our members are prepared to give us the whole of their time for a week or a fortnight, and we ask these to send their names as soon as possible and to mention whether there is any particular part of the country to which they wish to go. Holiday tours on other occasions have

proved very successful, and this summer those who are inexperienced need not hesitate, as there will be opportunities for them to work with the National Union trained organisers.

Besides the volunteers who are able to offer all their time for Suffrage work, there are many others who are willing to spend a definite time every day or every week selling THE COMMON CAUSE, distributing literature, or helping in other ways. Such work is of very great value and already Secretaries of Societies in holiday resorts are asking for names of those willing to help, in order that they may plan

a vigorous campaign. We appeal to all who can give any time, however short, to Suffrage work during their holidays to send us their names and let us know where they are going, so that we may put them into communication with the nearest Society. The new caravan started from London on Monday morning and will spend the month of July in the Eastern Counties' Federation. After that it will travel across England to the West Lancashire Federation where it spends the last half of August, and it will then return to the south, Mrs. Auerbach having kindly offered to house it during the winter. Those Federations which would like to make use of it in September are requested to apply at once; parts of the West of England, West Midlands, Oxford, Berks and Bucks, and Surrey, Sussex and Hants could be taken on the line of route. Miss Collum will be in charge as "coachman-cook" and Miss Gill as organiser. K. D. COURTNEY.

#### Literature Department.

#### AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

We hope to publish shortly in pamphlet form the series of answers by Miss Royden to the Anti-Suffrage Handbook which have recently appeared in the "Common Cause." They will be called "Plain Answers to Tangled Questions."

#### NEW LEAFLETS.

We have two excellent new leaflets this week. One is a very simple one called "Suffrage or Party," 4d. per 100, 2s. 6d. per 1,000. The other is a reprint of the excellent article on Women's Suffrage and the Reform Bill, published in "The Nation" on June 22nd. It is specially suitable for distribution among Liberals. It is called "The Reform Bill and Women's Suffrage," 1s. 6d. per 100. "The Friends of Women's Suffrage" leaflet is also ready. 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

#### "THE ENGLISHWOMAN."

The July number of the "Englishwoman" is equally suitable for those who are working and for those who are taking holidays. It has an article by Mr. Snowden on "A New Conciliation Bill." Other articles on the education of Indian women, and the protection of maternity in France are of keen interest to working suffragists. No one should miss "All in the Day's Work," by Mrs. Chew, or the many delightful critical and imaginative articles, suited to beguile holidays.

May I remind members that subscriptions to the "Englishwoman" can be made through this department, and that we are also glad to sell single copies, 1s. each?

#### LITERATURE OUT OF DOORS.

This is the time of year for starting out-of-door Suffrage stalls and we are glad to have excellent reports of the one at Scarborough. Many of the country women who have been given leaflets have returned and asked for more; and one man, after reading the new National Union poster, "Is a Woman a Person, etc.?" said: "That's a good notice there; it's quite right!"

We earnestly hope that many of our Societies will find opportunities of posting the notice in question.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

##### PAMPHLETS.

"How Women Use the Vote." By A. M. Royden. 2d.

"Physical Force and Democracy." By A. M. Royden. 2d.

##### LEAFLETS.

"The Vital Claim: An Appeal from Liberal Women to Women Liberals." By C. C. Osler. 1s. 6d. per 100.

"The Reform Bill and Women's Suffrage." 1s. 6d. per 100.

"Suffrage or Party." 4d. per 100. 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

"What is a Vote?" 4d. per 100. 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

##### RECENTLY STOCKED.

"Why Women Need the Vote." By Mrs. A. C. Osler. 6d. (Published by Birbingham W. S. Society.)

"Sex War." By Laurence Housman. 4d. (Published by W. F. L.)

"Man, Woman and the Machine." By A. Cameron Grant. 1d. (Published by New Constitutional Society.)

I. B. O'MALLEY.

#### Press Department.

The article in the "Times" this week on the action of Lady Desart and her followers is rather more guarded than last year in its admiration of the women who assemble in the Albert Hall to bid defiance and encourage resistance to the law in the shape of the Insurance Act. There is nevertheless a note of enthusiastic reverence towards the anti-suffragist speakers, who have been endeavouring to encourage insubordination and carry it into the very heart of domestic life.

## DEBENHAM & FREEBODY'S Stocktaking SALE

FOR TWELVE DAYS ONLY,  
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Coat and Skirt, in good quality black and white flannel, buttons of grey pearl, skirt with full box pleat at back. Perfectly cut and tailored. Original Price 45/-  
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Lady Desart asked her friends to make it clear to the Government that "it had to count with the women of the race that was as freedom-loving now as when it refused to pay ship money it had not been consulted about. Let them tell the Government in a voice that should convince even it that in the present, as in the past, they were and meant to remain free women," "that in spite of Welsh attorneys, Britons never would be slaves." It has obviously been a shock to anti-suffrage susceptibilities to discover, in the words of Lady Desart, that even the meeting at the Albert Hall could not coerce the Government, and that "no members of any political party had thought it worth while to take up their Cause, though they had to contribute to the salaries of members of Parliament as representatives of the people."

Notwithstanding its obvious approval of this outburst of insubordination, the "Times" will doubtless continue with imperturbable inconsistency to maintain, as it did a few days ago, that the fact that some suffragists break the law in order to declare their right to decide the greatest questions of the State, is a proof of the kind of hysteria described by Sir A. Wright, and that women are unfit for the vote. It has not a word of criticism of those Anti-Suffrage leaders who induce thousands of "young girls" to attend meetings at the Albert Hall in order to pass resolutions indicating deliberate defiance of the law.

The Liberal papers in London have shown the efficiency of our policy, by a considerable suppression of by-election news, and a reluctance to insert letters dealing with facts likely to be embarrassing to the party. The device of concentrating attention on militant outbreaks, when the question of women's enfranchisement is an immediate issue, is not new, and papers professing support thereby make their real unfriendliness palpable.

The "Daily News and Leader" recognises that it is the business of the Press "to enable the House to approach the question in a clear atmosphere." The atmosphere would be considerably clearer, if the Liberal Press would take a stronger line in maintaining that the enfranchisement of women "on the same terms as men," is not the only solution, that what genuine suffragists demand is an immediate practical solution of the problem of removing the sex disability in some form.

The "Daily Herald" pointed out on June 29th that "the suffragists are making a fight for political principle. In this fight against vested political interests," it says, "we are entirely at one with them." Criticising the utterances of Liberal leader writers in relation to their acceptance of the prospect of the wrecking of an amendment to enfranchise women on account of militant tactics, it adds "These orthodox politicians are seizing the opportunity of any excuse to escape from promises," but "the women are expressing the immorality of politics at every turn. They have exposed the frailty of a Liberal Democracy which rules that one-half shall be political serfs. They have done as much as anyone to pour ridicule on the trivialities which have done service as political issues for generations. The Women's Movement is something greater than the demand for the vote."

A perusal of the papers this week presents a strange light on the party principles of the Press. It shows the Conservative organ, the champion of law and order, viewing with the utmost complacency, not to say approval, the revolt of women against the enforcement of the Insurance Act; it shows sections of the Radical Press, the apostles of democracy, adapting themselves painlessly to the idea of establishing the electorate upon a basis of 10 million male votes—a task, in the words of a Liberal M.P., "worthy of the citizenship of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth"—while withholding the votes from all women, on the ground of the law-breaking of a few. It shows the Labour Press supporting the men who can least afford to lose any of the goods of this world ready to champion women, even at the cost of rejecting a Bill by which it might be supposed this party would be the first to gain.

E. M. LEAF.

### Friends of Women's Suffrage.

The Friends of Women's Suffrage Committee are much encouraged by the enthusiastic support that the scheme is

### FAMILIAR INITIALS AND THEIR MEANINGS.

**N. U. W. S. S.** (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies).—Objects.—to obtain the Parliamentary Vote for Women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. Methods.—Constitutional.

**W. S. P. U.** (Women's Social and Political Union). Objects.—Same as above. Methods.—Militant.

**T. P. W. B.** (Templar Printing Works, Birmingham). Printers for both above great Organizations (and many others). Objects.—To obtain by trading, Funds to be used exclusively for the extension of the Cause of Temperance—no personal profit-getters or shareholders. Methods.—For our employees—Trade Union Conditions For our customers.—Best work at lowest remunerative prices.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

# CANADA FOR WOMEN



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## THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

Will hold an

### International Suffrage Fair

In November.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE GIVEN SHORTLY.

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## THE WEST END ASSOCIATION.

(Miss GOLDING.)

Secretaries, Housekeepers, Matrons, Governesses, Nurses and Companions introduced free of charge. Flats, families receiving Paying Guests, Schools, Nursing Homes and Couriers recommended. There is also a Branch for Domestic Servants.

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receiving from many Societies. Even before the Committee was formed, London and Birmingham had begun working it in immediate response to the Council's resolution. London has already a large number of Friends, and the local Committees are collecting visitors. In Birmingham, Mrs. Ring and Miss Kirby are organising the work through the circle secretaries. One of the visitors, a working woman, has in a fortnight's

visiting enrolled not only a large number of Friends, but also several new working-class members. As some of these are too poor to pay a whole shilling at once, she collects their subscriptions from them at the rate of 1d. per week. She has also persuaded one blind "Friend" to take in the "Common Cause," on condition that she should go and read it aloud to her every week.

The Edinburgh Society intends to work the F.W.S. scheme in connection with its Midlothian campaign. Newcastle will work the scheme through its district captains.

An equally good response has come from the country Societies. The Reigate and Redhill Society has organised a Council of Workers, one of whose chief duties will be to provide visitors for the Friends of Women's Suffrage. The Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation has taken the matter up officially, and much excellent work is also being done in the Oxford, Berks and Bucks Federation.

It is well to start the work in summer when possible, as it is easier for the visitors to get about; but of course in some places it will not be possible to get it thoroughly organised till the autumn. One great advantage of the Friends of Women's Suffrage is that it can be started bit by bit. Anyone who will take charge of even three or four houses can be a visitor, and any Society that can find even one visitor can start the scheme. Every little bit done will count, and every Friend who is enrolled and kept in touch with suffrage work will be of value to the National Union. The task looks and sounds a big one when it is completely described in a circular or a speech, but it can be done in tiny fractions and spread over a long time. With regard to this, as with regard to all our work, it is exhilarating to know that there are Societies and individuals who are willing to pursue Counsels of Perfection; but none need wait to take it up till they can do so. Even fragmentary work will be far, far better than nothing. It is a matter in which we can none of us achieve completeness!

The decorative welcoming letter to be given to Friends to keep is not quite ready yet. The Committee hope however that the delay will not be any inconvenience to the Societies who are already at work. The presentation of the letter will afford a reason for the later visits to Friends. It will be easier for those who have enrolled them to go to them again if they have something to take to them. We hope that the letter will be very ornamental.

The Committee has been asked to suggest the name of a leaflet to distribute to Friends at the first visit. Almost any of the cheap, simple leaflets published by the National Union would do. Perhaps "Women in the Home" would be as good as any to begin with. It is very simple, it touches root questions, and it meets the anti-suffragist on his own ground. It is also very cheap (4d. per 100, 2s. 6d. per 1,000), so that it will not be any considerable expense to the Societies using it.

The Committee has itself published a leaflet describing the Friends of Women's Suffrage scheme, and suitable for circulation by the secretaries of Societies working the scheme among their members. ("Friends of Women's Suffrage," 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.)

The following are the Societies which are either working the Friends of Women's Suffrage scheme already, or have signified their intention of doing so. They are arranged in alphabetical order under Federations:—

**EASTERN COUNTIES**—  
East Herts.  
Kentish—  
Ramsgate,  
Tunbridge Wells.  
**MANCHESTER**—  
Bolton,  
Burnley,  
Buxton,  
Eccles.  
**EAST MIDLANDS**—  
Leicester.  
**WEST MIDLANDS**—  
Birmingham,  
Rugby,  
Shrewsbury.  
**NORTH EASTERN**—  
Durham,  
Newcastle.  
**NORTH WESTERN**—  
Carlisle,  
Workington.  
**OXFORD, BERKS, BUCKS**—  
Ascot,  
Bracknell,  
Crowthorne,  
Maidenhead,  
Pangbourne,  
Reading,  
Wokingham.  
**SOUTH WALES**—  
Newport.  
**SOUTH WESTERN**—  
Barnstaple,  
Exeter.  
**SURREY, SUSSEX AND HANTS**—  
Basingstoke,  
Guildford,  
New Forest,  
Oxted and Limpsfield,  
Reigate and Redhill,  
Shanklin,  
Woking.  
**WEST OF ENGLAND**—  
Bristol,  
Cheltenham.  
**WEST LANCOS, WEST. CHES. & N. WALES**—  
Birkenhead,  
Seaford.  
**WEST RIDINGS**—  
Shipley.  
**SCOTTISH**—  
Edinburgh.  
**LONDON SOCIETY**

I. B. O'MALLEY,

(Hon Sec to F.W.S. Sub-Committee).

### THE "FRIENDS" AND THE "COMMON CAUSE."

It is good to read so excellent a report as the above of the new scheme of "Friends of Women's Suffrage."

We hope before long to have worked out a plan for having an occasional special number of the COMMON CAUSE for the special use of "Friends." One of the many things a district visitor can take with her on her periodical visits is a copy of the organ of the Union and we think of having a (perhaps quarterly) number which will be especially useful for this purpose.

### Treasurer's Notes.

We heartily congratulate the Street Society upon the success of the Garden Fête and Sale of Work of which a full description appeared among the Federation news in last week's COMMON CAUSE. The members of the Street Society set us an example of well-directed enthusiasm and show us what can be done when there is the will to do it. The Society hopes to clear about £57 as a result of the Fête, and the manner in which they propose to distribute these proceeds proves that they care not only for their own local needs, but that they have the progress of the Cause throughout the country equally at heart for, besides granting £30 to the West of England Federation, they have sent a generous donation for the organising work of the National Union and another equally generous one to our Fighting Fund.

Street is an industrial village of only about 4,000 inhabitants, and our Society, which was founded 2½ years ago, has between 60 and 80 members. There are many other such Societies in our Union, and I hope that when they read of what has been done by Street, they will all take heart and resolve to emulate their splendid example as soon as possible, for we rely on these brave bands of suffragists scattered all over the country to put forth every effort to back us up and week by week to add strength to our Union and enable us to go forward with our policy of pressure and attack upon our enemies and support and help for our friends; and along the shining path of high endeavour we know that we march to success.

HELENA AUERBACH.

### By-Elections.

#### ILKESTON.

RESULT:—	
Col. Seely (L.)	9,049
M. Freeman (U.)	7,838
Liberal majority	1,211
PREVIOUS RESULT—1910:—	
Col. Seely (L.)	9,990
M. Freeman (U.)	5,946
Liberal majority	4,044

The result, showing a decrease of 2,833 in the Liberal majority is very encouraging, Colonel Seely being an anti-Suffragist. The increase in the Conservative vote was 1,892 and Colonel Seely lost 941 votes. These figures suggest that, had a Labour candidate been run, he would have had a very good chance, and we heartily hope that Ilkeston will now keep its Labour organisation going so as to be ready for the next fight.

Mrs. Cowmeadow, organising for the National Union, sends the following report:—

I am writing this report with the accompaniment of continuous boing and cheering, which testifies to the great interest Ilkeston is taking in its by-election contest, and in this interest the suffrage movement has a very large share. No Labour candidate being forthcoming, we have had to fall back on propaganda work, which will probably mean easier work in the future, although definite fighting would have been more interesting. During the week we have had meetings in every important centre in the constituency, and in every case we have been asked to come again. Ripley, Long Eaton, Heanor, Codnor, and Sandiacre are considerable industrial centres, and our good reception has been very encouraging. At the same time we have held meetings in Ilkeston daily, and at these meetings we have gathered in names of "Friends of Women's Suffrage."

On Thursday we were favoured by getting Miss Margaret Ashton to speak for us in the Town Hall, Ilkeston. We all looked forward rather with fear and trembling, as we were told it was warm for indoor meetings, and there were five other meetings going on in the Market Square. However, the Town Hall was full, the audience was friendly, and Miss Ashton was absolutely inspiring. The meeting had a splendid effect, one very striking incident showing the interest taken. Some of the audience were miners who had to go on night shift, and they left their departure to the very last minute.

On Friday we had meetings at Codnor and Ripley, but as the Labour Exchange windows were broken, we thought it necessary to have one in Ilkeston as well. We had a very large and perfectly peaceable meeting. Oddly enough neither candidate got a hearing that evening, and the militants had to have police protection.

On Saturday we had good meetings at Sandiacre and Draycott, and received quite an ovation on our return to Ilkeston.



To-day, polling day, we have been touring the constituency, and have received a mixed reception, but on the whole friendly.  
 To-morrow a meeting is called to endeavour to start a local society, and as we have about 150 names of interested people and Friends of Women's Suffrage it seems almost a certainty. The work here has been most encouraging, and I feel very grateful for the help given by Mrs. Seamur and Miss Hague, local ladies, as well as Miss Eva Ward, Miss Evans, Miss St. John, Miss Sheard, and Miss Ballantine.

HANLEY.

The West Midland Federation has sustained a heavy loss in the death

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1911	£	s.	d.
Received from June 22nd to June 29th, 1912	6,996	11	9
<b>Subscriptions:—</b>			
Miss D. Evans	2	0	
Miss M. Evans	2	0	
Miss D. Evans	2	0	
Donations			
Miss Leaf (Common Cause)	5	0	0
Oxford and Limesfield, W.W.S. (Common Cause)	3	0	0
Miss D. M. Blundin	2	0	
Mrs. Ferris	2	0	
Tunbridge Wells W.S.S. (Stall at Earl's Court)	2	10	6
Scottish Federation (Organiser's salary)	4	3	4
Application Fees:—			
Grief W.W.S.	6	6	
Melton Mowbray W.S.S.	6	3	
	27,002	6	10

CORRECTION.

Certain Contributions acknowledged in "Common Cause" of June 22nd as ordinary donations, should have been printed as follows:—

N. and E. Riding's Federation for payment of Organiser's salary.	2	s.	d.
Hull W.S.S.	10	0	0
Miss Thornton	10	0	0
Miss E. Bateson	10	0	0
Miss Brook	5	0	0
Scarborough W.S.S.	5	0	0
Miss Hanks	3	0	0
York W.S.S.	3	0	0
Harrogate W.S.S.	2	10	0
Filly W.S.S.	1	0	0
Malton W.S.S.	1	0	0
	250	0	0

London Society.

**FORMATION OF A NEW BRANCH.**  
 NORTHWOOD.—A meeting was held at the Church Hall, Northwood, on June 25th, to inaugurate the formation of a branch of the London Society. The speaker was Miss Helen Ward and the chair was taken by Mrs. Street. Miss Ward, after exposing many anti-suffragist fallacies, explained the recent development in the policy of the N.U.W.S.S., and the reasons that make it necessary. Questions were invited, and a cordial vote of thanks given to Miss Ward, proposed by Mr. Norman Baynes and seconded by Captain Street. Much satisfaction has been expressed at the formation of a Northwood Branch, and it is hoped that many names may be added to those already received for enrolment, and a strong society established. The meeting was the outcome of a debate, got up by Mr. Baynes a little while ago, between Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Gladstone Soloman, at which the Suffragists lost the motion by 98-104. A meeting of members will shortly be held to elect a Committee.

Federation Notes.

**Scottish.**  
**EDINBURGH SOCIETY.**  
 40, SHANDWICK PLACE.  
 The record of work achieved by the Edinburgh National Society during June is a remarkably full one. Very successful public meetings at which resolutions were unanimously passed have been held at Penicuik, Gorebridge and Mid-Calders, and these meetings have resulted not only in a considerable addition to the Society's membership, but in a great increase of local interest. The speakers—Mrs. G. F. Abbot, Mr. William Lowson, Miss Lindsay Jardine, Miss C. M. Gordon, and Miss Alice Low—have been well reported and evidence is constantly being met showing that Woman's Suffrage has secured a firm foothold in Mid-Lothian and in Linlithgowshire.  
 Miss Lisa Gordon, Miss Alice Low, and Miss Hilda Cotterill addressed large crowds at Bo'ness, Linlithgow and Bathgate, where they have been conducting a vigorous open-air campaign, considerable help being rendered by members of the Bo'ness branch. Miss Kate Andrews, the honorary secretary, has been indefatigable, and her enthusiasm and energy are beyond praise.  
 Miss Florence Raeburn and the Misses Potts gave a delightful drawing-room meeting at Eskbank on the 28th, at which Miss Alice Low spoke; and earlier in the month a garden party given by the Misses Watson, of Blackness House, enabled the Society to extend its work in Linlithgowshire.  
 \*Thirteen new members handed in their names, and two important resolutions were passed—one addressed to the member (the Lord Advocate), and the other to the candidate, Mr. Kidd—the latter calling on him publicly to declare himself in favour of Women's Suffrage. The speakers were Miss Alice Low and Miss Lisa

of Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P. for Hanley, who was a strong supporter of our cause.  
 A by-election is probable, so all friends in the Federation area are urged to give all the help in their power to the work of returning another suffragist for Hanley. Speakers, workers, money, will be wanted. This is the first election in the life of the West Midland Federation, so we are in honour bound to make it a success.  
 At the time of writing nothing has been decided as to the candidates at Hanley, the writ not having been moved for in the House of Commons. Mrs. Cooper went to Hanley as soon as the vacancy was announced, and is making provisional arrangements with the assistance of Mrs. Irene Meyer.

Gordon, a vote of thanks being moved in an admirable speech by the Rev. R. Glen, U. F. Minister of Religion. Edinburgh itself has not been neglected. Well-attended meetings at 40, Shandwick Place, having been addressed by Mrs. Leslie Mackenzie of the Edinburgh School Board on "Women on Public Boards"; by Mrs. Turnbull on the "Milk Supply of Great Cities"; by Miss Lisa Gordon on the "Reform Bill and Our New Policy"; and by Miss C. M. Gordon, on the "Mental Deficiency Bill: A New Danger to Voteless Women." Mrs. Turnbull's address, which was followed by a demonstration, was published verbatim in the *North British Agriculturalist* and the *Scottish Farmer*, two of the leading agricultural papers in the United Kingdom. A splendid open-air meeting was also held one evening at the foot of Leith Walk, when a deeply interested crowd listened to Miss Alice Low. Before leaving, she had to answer a perfect torrent of questions.  
 These events do not by any means represent all the work accomplished by the Society. Strenuous effort is also being made to ensure the success of the "Fancy Fair" which will be held in October, and with this in view an entertainment was organised on the 19th by Mrs. W. P. Scott in aid of her stall, and of the central fund. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Dobbie, Mrs. White, Miss Pearson, Miss Watson, Miss Janet Hopekirk, and others, and the "Walter Scott" competition entered into with zest, resulted in the acquisition of a considerable sum.  
 The programme for July is an extensive one, and all offers of assistance, whether in money or in personal help, will be most gratefully received.  
 LISA M. GORDON, Organiser.

**South Wales and Monmouthshire.**  
**ORGANISATION IN SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES.**  
 Owing to various circumstances my work in South Wales during the last six weeks has been chequered by interruptions. Pontypridd, Merthyr, Ebbw Vale and Newport have been the places touched upon. At Pontypridd we had a small meeting, at which Mrs. Rosser took the chair, and Miss Price and I spoke, and at Merthyr arrangements for Whit Sunday occupied my time. These two places, together with Ebbw Vale are unlike any others that I have been to in South Wales. Imagine picturesque valleys, narrow gorges and scenery which guide books pathetically describe as "once romantic, transformed, or in process of transformation, into highways of activity, lined with overcrowded villages and towns, dotted with collieries and fiery furnaces that cast a copper glow on the sky at night. Such are the valleys. The waste spaces are often occupied by coal tips, and the refuse heaps that seem to co-exist. Few sights were so pitiable as that of the numbers of people who delved for possible treasure amongst the latter. It made one realise the havoc of the strike.  
 Towards evening in the villages and towns crowds of men assemble, spoiling for something with which to occupy their leisure hours. The opportunities for open-air meetings are unique.  
 At Merthyr I heard Mr. T. P. O'Connor speak on Home Rule. Unconsciously he laid two Anti-Suffrage bogies. Speaking from 32 years' experience, he said that only twice a year did the House of Commons deal for a few hours with foreign affairs, only once a year with Indian affairs, and then on a July day when the members were mostly absent. Sensible M.P.s. to leave Imperial (which presumably only means foreign) affairs to experts! How unnecessary it seems to tell Antis that voters can do the same.  
 During the last fortnight I have been at Newport. The L.L.P. has allowed me to address two of its open-air meetings, and Miss Grath, of Cheltenham House, kindly arranged an indoor meeting for June 19th. Miss Vivian, B.A., took the chair.  
 During the last week Mr. Haslam must have received hundreds of postcards from Newport, asking him to support Women's Suffrage, and the Friends of the Suffrage organisation, which is being started, will probably develop in the early autumn. At present it is difficult to find workers. The local Society has now nearly 200 members after about a year's work, so the outlook is very promising, and the Working much to be congratulated.  
 L. F. WAREING.

**West Midlands.**  
**SUMMER SCHOOL.**  
 The Summer School will be held on the Malvern Hills from July 30th to August 13th (two courses). The School will be held in the Malvern Ladies' Cottage, which is within easy reach of the golf links, tennis courts and swimming baths. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging and tuition, range from 30s. to 85s. for the course of one week, according as cubicles or single bedrooms are desired. Arrangements are now being made with well-known speakers to deliver lectures on the legal position of women, women in industry, history of women's suffrage, etc., and to give us the benefit of their knowledge and experience in the technique of organisation. Students from all parts of Britain have already enrolled, but we can accommodate a many more, especially for the second week. Informations as to prices of admission to single lectures may be had from Miss Noel Wright, Solihull Warwickshire, to whom all inquiries should be addressed and all applications made.

**WORK IN NUNEATON.**  
 I have just finished an open-air campaign in the villages of the Nuneaton constituency for the purpose of explaining our new policy and our aims to the working men of the district. On the 17th we held a dinner meeting at Attleborough, followed by an evening meeting, which was well attended. Miss Wadding, of Rugby, who made her maiden speech at Attleborough, rendered lectures, where we had a very large audience indeed, to the joy of an anti-Mormon agitator, who arrived as we were leaving. The men of Stockingford proved to be keen suffragists, and we had two meetings at Bedworth and one at Abbey Green, where a questionist poetically described the life of a suffrage worker as a "field of roses." Foleshill, near Coventry, proved full of friends, and we hope to have a large audience at an open-air demonstration we are organising in Nuneaton itself. My best thanks for help are due to Nuneaton members too numerous to mention, to Miss Wadding, of Rugby, and to Mrs. M. Trenby for her kind hospitality.  
 E. J. D. MORRISON.

**Eastern Counties.**  
**NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.**  
 Will local secretaries kindly send me news for my monthly report by the 12th of each month, as my report has to be sent to the Editor on the third Saturday in each month?  
 FANNY JOHNSON ("C.C." Correspondent).  
 Ramsay House, Barton Road, Cambridge.

East Midland.

**BURTON SOCIETY'S CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH DERBYSHIRE**  
 A strenuous suffrage week has recently taken place in Sir Herbert Raphael's constituency. On Sunday the 16th, the Men's Adult School, Swadlowcote, was addressed by Miss Marion Nicholls on "Modern Woman and her Responsibility." On Monday the Swadlowcote Women's Adult School was addressed by Mrs. Michael Sadler on "Citizenship and the Home." On Tuesday there was an open air meeting in the Market Place at which Mrs. A. Lambrick, Mrs. Michael Sadler, Mr. T. R. Shomcliffe and Mr. S. Reiffen spoke to a very large crowd, who were obviously very interested and in strong sympathy with our cause. Wednesday saw a large gathering at a garden meeting held at the house of Mrs. Percy Mellor, Woodville, at which Mrs. W. E. Dowson, from Nottingham, and the Rev. J. H. Tomlinson, of Burton spoke. The latter spoke most strongly on the need for co-operation between men and women in fighting against the lax moral standards that underlie so many of our social problems, and he made a strong appeal to the men present to come forward and help. Mrs. Dowson spoke on the need of the vote for working women, and instanced the changed position of women in this industrial age, which made it imperative for them to take an interest in the laws which govern their bread-winning.

Friday the 21st ended the campaign with an open air meeting on Porsley Common, at which some 300 people were present. Resolutions calling upon the Government to include women in the Franchise Reform Bill were put to the last three meetings and carried by good majorities.  
 Much billing and canvassing of the districts was done by the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Percy Mellor, who must indeed have had a most strenuous week's work.

Irish Notes.

Constitutional Irish suffragists are working hard to gain signatures to the petition asking for the Parliamentary vote for Irishwomen on the same terms as for Irish men under this or any future form of Government. This petition is to be presented to Mr. Asquith on the occasion of his visit to Dublin on July 19th. In connection with it the following letter has been forwarded to Mr. Asquith by the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation:—  
 "We are anxious to present to you, on the occasion of your visit to Dublin, a Petition which has been signed by a large number of men and women throughout Ireland and which claims that the Parliamentary Vote be granted to Irish Women, on the same terms as to Irish Men, under the present or any future form of Government. We should be much obliged if you would grant us an opportunity to present this petition to you during your stay in Dublin."  
 The following reply has been received from Mr. Asquith's secretary:—  
 "The Prime Minister desires me to thank you for your letter of the 24th instant, and to say that, as his visit to Ireland is so short, he much regrets that he will be unable to receive a petition from you in person as you suggest, and that if you will be so good as to forward it to him through the post with any remarks in writing that you may care to make, he will give it his careful consideration."  
 Another letter has been sent to Mr. Birrell. It runs as follows:—  
 "The Committee of the above Federation have entrusted me to inform you of their conviction that it is very essential that women should be made eligible for the Senate to be appointed under a Home Rule Government in Ireland, and they earnestly beg that you will use your influence to ensure this arrangement."  
 Mrs. Spring Rice, Mrs. Cope and Mrs. Duncan (Irishwomen's Reform League) are working in London for the Women's Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

Miss Helga Gill has now completed a tour in Ireland which has been productive of splendid results. Her work in the South was very successful. The open-air meetings were attended by large and interested audiences, and Miss Gill has done much to strengthen the cause of woman's suffrage in Ireland and to make it known in places where the voice of the suffragist had not hitherto been heard. Our warm thanks are due to the N.U.W.S.S. and to Miss Gill for this valuable help.  
 The Irishwomen's Reform League have decided to adopt a form of Miss Royden's scheme, "Friends of Woman's Suffrage." It is thought that members of the Reform League who are spending the summer months in the country will have fine opportunity of carrying this scheme into effect.  
 Miss Day, the active hon. secretary of the Munster Women's Franchise League, has been elected by the Cork Corporation to the Advisory Committee of the Insurance Commissioners for Munster. Miss Day was one of the first Irishwomen to consider the Insurance Bill as it affects women more particularly and to start the agitation here for amendments for women. She is a Poor Law Guardian and her recent articles in the "Irish Review" on the workhouse system

with regard to women and children have attracted much attention, and it is to be hoped they will do something to hasten Poor Law reform in this country.  
 The attention of the Irishwomen's Reform League has been drawn to the fact that there is no Borstal Institution in Ireland which admits girl criminals. As a matter of fact there is only one Borstal Institution in this country—in Clonmel—and that hardly receives the financial support it deserves. At present only boys are admitted there. It is time, however, that Irishwomen awakened to the necessity of securing similar privileges and opportunities for girl criminals. Fortunately the number of such is considerably smaller than of boy criminals. But, however small the number, they should be given equal chances in life, especially when we remember how appalling is the fate to which a girl who in early youth is condemned to a term of imprisonment, almost inevitably drifts. "Prevention is better than cure." It is obviously the duty of all who are interested in helping to rescue girls from a life of sin, to secure for those who are just entering upon life under averse conditions, an opportunity to be morally braced and strengthened. Such an opportunity the Borstal Institution does certainly afford, as the admirable and hopeful annual report of the institution a Clonmel testifies. From it we learn how large a number of Irish boys who had made a bad beginning have been turned into useful citizens. Why should not our poor girl criminals have an equal opportunity? Will Irish readers of the COMMON CAUSE, who may have suggestions to make with regard to this matter, kindly communicate with Mrs. Wilson, Irishwomen's Reform League, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin.  
 LOUIE BENNETT.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**  
 The Surrey, Sussex & Hants Federation held its annual meeting on June 28th at the offices of the National Union. It was attended by twenty-two representatives, the Hon. Press Secretary, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary and Hon. Secretary of the Federation, and Mrs. Auerbach, National Union Executive Representative. At the ballot for officers the following were elected:—Chairman Miss F. de G. Merrifield; Vice-Chairmen: Miss Evelyn Atkinson and Miss Anna Bateson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Margaret O'Shea. The annual report was submitted and adopted. It showed that during the year the societies had increased from 38 to 49. Thirty-nine societies are affiliated direct to the National Union. Of the ten not affiliated direct to the National Union through them. Besides its permanent organiser the federation gave occasional work to two others, and has probably to face the task of finding funds for developing further in this direction in the future. The Press report stated that the Federation dealt with 75 papers out of 120. In most of these it is possible to procure fair notices of local activities, even in the majority of those returned as "Anti." Press correspondents are achieving considerable and increasing success in obtaining insertion of general suffrage news and the announcements of the National Union in all our papers.

The COMMON CAUSE Correspondent lamented that lack of space in the COMMON CAUSE prevented any adequate report of meetings held by societies being given.  
 The Treasurer reported receipts £28 16s. 3d.; expenditure, £243 2s. 1d.; the balance £45 14s. 2d. This balance includes £14 to be used only for election purposes.

Coming events announced were a Suffrage Week at Haslemere, culminating in a procession there on July 24th and a Federation bazaar at Winchester to be given later.

The Regatta Society reported its scheme for carrying out the "Friends of Suffrage" work by means of a Council of Workers. The Surrey, Sussex and Hants Committee recommended this scheme to the earnest consideration of its societies. The Federation Committee also decided to work officially for the "Friends of Women's Suffrage Scheme," as recommended to Federations by the committee sitting to inaugurate that work.

The advent of two new societies was announced. One at Newhaven and another at Seaford.  
 Mrs. Timpany, 169, Preston Drive, Brighton, was proposed as a speaker for Class A of our List.  
 M. O'SHEA.

**HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS AND EAST SUSSEX—A CLUB FORMED.**  
 For a long time this society has felt the need of permanent premises. One of the members, who wishes to remain anonymous, promised £10 towards the necessary funds for starting a club, and this club came into existence on June 24th, the opening ceremony being performed by Mrs. Tubbs, of St. Leonards. Mrs. Dempster, in a short forcible speech, wished the club every success and urged the members to make the effort a successful one. Mrs. Strickland seconded this appeal.  
 NORWOOD AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

Miss Abadam spoke with her usual eloquence in opening the "Franchise Forwards Fair," on June 28th. The Fair, so splendidly arranged by Miss McKechnie, has brought new members to the Norwood Society and added £25 to its funds. A delightful surprise in the opening ceremony was the gift of a piano from Mrs. Vost, who has only recently joined the society.

**Suffrage Summer School at Dartmoor.**  
 The response to the suggestion made in our paper a few weeks ago, on this matter, has been so good that the Suffrage Summer School will be started very soon. Suitable premises are being taken, and we hope in our next number to announce the list of speakers. Those wishing to take part should apply to Miss Elkin, 19, Abercorn Place, London, N.W.

**The London Teachers' Association and Women's Suffrage.**  
 On Wednesday, the 25th of June, a special general meeting of the London Teachers' Association was held in the Memorial Hall to consider the following motion:—"That this meeting of London teachers desires to record its conviction that it is in the best interests of education that duly qualified women teachers be granted the Parliamentary Franchise." This was moved by Miss Lightman, and seconded by Miss A. Dawson. An amendment was moved by Mr. J. Litt, B.A., and seconded by Mr. A. E. Cook, F.E.I.S., that "it is inexpedient for this Association to express an opinion on the question of the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women."

From the outset it was evident that there was strong feeling in the meeting, which was a very crowded one. A number of questions had been sent in to the chair, and an attempt was made to put many more verbally, chiefly on various technical points of order. Finally, however, it was ruled that the business of the meeting be proceeded with and Miss Lightman came forward to move her resolution. For some time speech was impossible, and when at last she did get a hearing, it was not for long. Again and again she was interrupted, and when the ten minutes allotted to her had expired, she had had so little fairplay that the meeting granted her an extension of time, and also treated her with somewhat greater courtesy.  
 Miss Dawson also suffered interruption, though, perhaps, not to so great an extent, but one cannot say that any single speaker had a really fair hearing.  
 One of the speakers on the Suffragist side—I think it was Mr. W. A. Nicholls, a veteran in the service of the London schools and a former President of the N.U.T.—whose speech was truly a refreshing shower in that barren atmosphere of male prejudice—referred to Mr. Litt as one of the finest orators in the L.T.A., and said that nothing showed the poverty of the opposition argument so much as his tacit admission that he had nothing to say. Possibly though Mr. Litt knew his audience better than Mr. Nicholls, and realised that it was only necessary to make a short speech, and say "No politics" loud enough, and prejudice would then have sufficient excuse for putting forth all its strength. One may add that, as was pointed out several times, the plea of "No politics" is a strange one to be put forward by an Association that tried its utmost to make its General Secretaries



tary the Parliamentary representative for Peckham a few years ago.

One striking fact to be noted was that up to the time of the closing of the debate no woman had spoken against the resolution, but as many more people had sent in their names to speak, it is not possible to say that no woman would have spoken.

The vote on the amendment was, as usual, taken first. On a show of hands it was apparent that the voting was very close. The President declared it lost by a small majority, and a division was at once challenged. This was very difficult to arrange and the meeting got more and more excited and the male part of the audience more and more out of hand. For twenty minutes or half-an-hour it was impossible for even the most stentorian voice on the platform to make itself heard except at rare intervals, and at one time several men near the back of the hall indulged in an exciting struggle which fortunately did not last long. At 9.45 p.m., the President, after warning the meeting of the results of not allowing a division, left the chair declaring the amendment lost.

And what is the chief impression carried away? One thing we should remember and that is that there is much work to be done among the teachers of London by Suffragists, for although some no doubt endorsed the plea of "No politics," and voted for the amendment on those grounds (Mr. Cook and other speakers declared themselves Suffragists), yet undoubtedly the greater number are either indifferent or anti—especially is that true of the men, who were the majority of those for the amendment, for no man who was at all in favour of the movement could possibly have exhibited such contemptuous ridicule as did those men that night. One felt that all the human nobleness of men had disappeared, and that instead of fine humanity we were facing reaction, conceit and prejudice incarnate. Never do I wish to be present at such an exhibition of the "superior male" element in man again. The finest and noblest aspirations of women were treated as a huge joke, and one can only wonder at the blindness of women who cannot, or will not, see that this is the attitude of men who oppose the legitimate desire of women for enfranchisement.

A MEMBER OF THE L.T.A.

Miss H. M. Townsend, of 27, Murillo Road, Lee, S.E., asks us to make known that a meeting of Women Suffragist Teachers will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Monday next, July 8th, at 7 p.m. Important matters will be discussed. Essex Street is opposite the Law Courts, Strand. See advertisement in this week's issue of London Teacher.

The Late Miss Rosa Morison.

The friends of the late Miss Rosa Morison (Lady Superintendent of Women Students at University College, London, 1883-1912) desire to raise a memorial as a tribute to the affection and respect in which they held her and as a means of commemorating her work in connection with the Higher Education of Women. To give effect to this desire, some of those associated with Miss Morison in her work at University College, Queen's College, and College Hall, Byng Place, together with some of her personal friends have formed a committee: President, The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.L., LL.D.; Chairman, T. Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D. (Provost of University College); Hon. Treasurer, Lady Lockyer; Hon. Secretaries, Miss E. Chick, B.A., and Miss E. Goodyear, B.Sc.

The Committee have considered several suggestions as to the form the memorial should take. They feel that in the first instance, portrait medallions or busts should be provided, one to be placed in University College and the other in College Hall; and, in the second instance, that a Loan Fund or a Scholarship should be instituted for the benefit of students connected with University College. The precise form of the memorial must be left for decision until the funds are raised. Whilst hoping that a considerable sum of money may be subscribed, the Committee feel that the value of such a memorial is to be estimated rather by the number of the subscribers than by the amount of the individual subscriptions.

It will greatly aid the work of the Honorary Secretaries if those who wish to take part in this memorial will communicate with them forthwith. Communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, Rosa Morison Memorial Committee, University College, London (Gower Street, W.C.)

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

The Pass the Bill Committee.

This Committee is organising a meeting, for women only, in support of the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill, to be held at the Kensington Town Hall, on July 10th, at 8.15 p.m. Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, has kindly consented to take the chair, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, with other representative and influential women, will speak on the subject of the Bill. The Committee believes that the increased number of women who desire greater efforts in fighting such a terrible evil, will welcome this public opportunity of supporting the Bill, an important step towards this object. All further particulars to those interested in the matter to be had from LADY BUNTING, Hon. Treasurer, and MRS. PERCY BIGLAND, Hon. Secretary of the "Pass the Bill" Committee, 19, Tothill Street, Westminster.

Memorial from Members of London University.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE REGINALD MCKENNA, Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

We, the undersigned members of the University of London, desire to express our satisfaction with the action of the Home Office in transferring Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to the first division, and we earnestly hope you will consider the advisability of similar treatment in the case of those other suffragists at present imprisoned in the second division, who were arrested in connection with the same political agitation, and whose motives are equally free from moral turpitude.

- Among the signatories are the following:— Miss L. B. Aldrich-Blake, M.D., M.S. Member of Board of Advanced Medical Studies of the University of London. Sir Edward Busk, M.A., LL.B. Chairman of Convocation. Lady Busk, B.Sc. Rev. Professor Alfred Caldecott, D.D., D.Lit., Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Member of the Senate. Mrs. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.Sc. Head of the Department of Botany, Birkbeck College. Professor W. B. Halliburton, M.D., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Professor of Physiology in the University of London, King's College. C. Mansell-Moullin, Esq., M.A., M.D. (Oxon.) Late Lecturer on Surgery at the London Hospital. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, M.S., F.R.C.S. Member of the Senate. Late President of the Medical Society of London. Karl Pearson, M.A., LL.B., F.R.S. Galton Professor of Eugenics, University College. Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A., Principal of Bedford College, University of London; Member of the Senate. Mrs. Vaughan-Sawyer, M.D., B.S. (Lond.). Royal Free Hospital and London School of Medicine for Women. Mrs. Willey, M.D., M.S., B.Sc. (Lond.). Royal Free Hospital and London School of Medicine for Women. Charles J. Martin, Esq., M.B., D.S., F.R.S. Director, Lister Institute.

Medical Protest Against Forcible Feeding.

We have received from Dr. Agnes Savill of 56, Harley Street a copy of the letter to the Home Secretary signed by 114 medical practitioners, in which they call attention to the dangers of forcible feeding. Dr. Savill writes:—"The conditions under which the operation is forcibly performed in the case of resisting prisoners is totally different to those existing in the medical conditions which necessitate artificial feeding. Among the signatories are Sir Victor Horsley, Mr. Mansell Moullin, Dr. Percy Mitchell, Professor Brodie, Dr. Helen Webb, Professor Augustus Waller, Dr. E. Davies Colley, Mr. Cuthbert Lockyer, Mr. Percy Flemming, Mr. Willmott Evans and Dr. Florence Willey.

The memorandum has been prepared in the course of a few hours, as the signatories considered the matter to be of the utmost possible urgency."

MEMORANDUM.

To the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna M.P.

Sir,—We, as members of the medical profession, strongly protest against the forcible feeding to which certain prisoners are at present being subjected.

We consider that tube feeding in cases where the operation is resisted by the patient is accom-

panied by immediate risk to life, in addition to the danger of permanent damage to the health both of body and of mind. We urge that this practice be discontinued.

Foreign News.

UNITED STATES.

We have received from California the first number of THE WOMAN'S BULLETIN, a monthly paper with the motto, "The home is the seat of government." It is a paper breathing on every page a deep sense of responsibility and a desire to educate the enfranchised women of California to be an example that all women will be proud to point to. The Bulletin points to the fact that, in the first year of their freedom the women of Los Angeles have established two organisations whose basic creed is allegiance to principle not dogma, loyalty to measures rather than persons. The Woman's Progressive League has for its purposes: the education of women in the principles of government and citizenship; civic betterment; initiation of legislation specially affecting women and children; the consideration of proposed candidates for office—Not much that is "unwomanly" about that, is there?

Letters to the Editor.

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

Correspondents are requested to write on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

The courtesy and fairness which it should be the object of all of us to preserve in public debate should, I think entitle me to an apology from Miss Royden and the Editor of the COMMON CAUSE. Having received from a correspondent an account (written from memory) of a speech by me, you publish certain words, as part of a "statement by Mrs. Colquhoun," and head the comments on them "nailed to the counter." Words taken from their context not infrequently convey a wrong impression, but for this every public speaker is prepared. What I cannot be expected to accept is a hostile version of my argument put forward as my own "statement." Practically the whole of Miss Royden's article is founded on a misconception of my attitude, but at the same time she enters into questions which are controversial and makes statements which are not true. Perhaps you will permit me to point out one or two of these.

"Every expert in Great Britain is agreed" as to the desirability of raising the age of consent, and that the offence of procuring should be treated as a "felony" instead of a "misdemeanour." "These two universally approved reforms have been demanded ever since 1885, and indeed before. The House of Commons refuses to grant them. It refuses even to discuss them."

On what authority does Miss Royden say that "every expert in Great Britain is agreed, etc.," However strongly I may personally favour the raising of the age of consent I cannot blind myself to the fact that it is a controversial question even among the keenest social reformers. A reference to Parliamentary debates would make this clear to anyone. The question of the age of consent has been discussed by the House of Commons in 1861, 1875 and 1885, and the age has been twice raised. Again, in a sentence in italics Miss Royden draws attention to the fact that women's votes were "restored, and polygamy abolished (in Utah) in the same Act of 1896. Nothing could be more significant," she adds. The inference is obvious and quite unjustified. The United States Senate annulled the Act allowing polygamy in Utah in 1862, but nevertheless polygamy flourished to such an extent that in 1884, when a law was passed disenfranchising polygamists, 12,000 persons lost their votes. In 1896 Utah was admitted to the Union as a State, on the condition that polygamy was forbidden by its own laws. Notwithstanding legal prohibition the Mormon church has continued to flourish, and so little stigma is attached to the practice of polygamy that in 1898 and again in 1900 notorious apostles of Mormonism were elected as representatives to Congress. In 1901 a notorious polygamist was elected President of Utah, was proceeded against, pleaded guilty to having several wives, and was obliged in 1907 to resign. It appears, therefore, that the practice of polygamy, though nominally illegal, is so far recognised that it does not forfeit the respect or trust of citizens or disqualify a man, in their eyes for the highest honours in the State.

EDITH GARRUD & JUDITH ESPINOSA

JU-JUTSU. DANCING. FENCING, BOXING, FROLIC CULTURE FOR CHILDREN. TOE DANCING, TEACHERS PREPARED. CHILDREN'S CLASSES. 9, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, W. Visitors welcomed. Call—write or Telephone, No. 2952 Holborn

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part 1.

The National Health Insurance Commission (England) invite applications from women for the posts of

Salaries.

- (a) Inspector ... £300 rising to £400. (b) Assistant Inspector ... £100 rising to £300. (c) Health Insurance Officer £80 rising to £150.

No application will be considered unless it is made on the official application form, which may be obtained from The Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission (England), 55, Whitehall, London, S.W. Such forms will (together with a memorandum giving details of the posts to be filled) be supplied by post only. Letters asking for forms should be marked "Appointments—Women" on the left-hand top corner of the outside cover, and must be accompanied by an addressed foolscap envelope (9 ins. by 4 ins.), which need not be stamped.

Any attempts made by candidates seeking posts to enlist support for their applications, whether through Members of Parliament, or Commissioners, or in any other way, except as directed in the Memorandum above referred to, will disqualify.

The appointments will necessitate whole time service, and will, with certain exceptions mentioned in the memorandum, be pensionable.

Candidates must be over 25 and under 50 years of age. No application form will be issued after July 6th, and the list for applications will be closed on July 12th.

Candidates who appear from their applications to be suitable will be interviewed, and the final selection will be made on the results of a written examination to be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Successful candidates will, before appointment, be required to undergo a strict medical examination. No person should apply unless in a thoroughly sound state of health.

Among the qualifications required are general administrative experience, including experience of work in connection with Public Health, special knowledge of industrial conditions, experience in dealing with bodies of employers or employed persons, or experience of Friendly Society, Trade Union or Insurance work.

Candidates already in the Civil Service must apply through the Head of their Department, and in no case direct to the Commissioners.

The list of Candidates for posts open to men is now closed.

June, 1912.

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

Miss Royden comments severely on the ignorance of a writer in the Anti-Suffragist Review in giving the wrong figures as to the number of Suffragist States. In justice to our editor perhaps you will allow me to state that the article describes conditions "In the four equal Suffrage States of etc." It is not said that there are only four equal Suffrage States, but as a matter of fact when the article was written there were only four.

This lengthy letter makes a heavy demand on your space and courtesy, but I venture to ask you to insert it as an *amende honorable* to an opponent who, while she fights hard, always tries to fight fair.

ERHEL COLQUHOUN. [We gladly publish Mrs. Colquhoun's letter, but we cannot see that any apology is due from us. We accepted the report of a lady who was present at Mrs. Colquhoun's meeting—Mrs. Watkins, of Hindhead—who writes that she believes the exact words were, "the only civilised and Christian State where polygamy is still practised and where women have had the vote for some years." We do not gather from Mrs. Colquhoun's letter that she challenges the substantial accuracy of this report, and she has not met Miss Royden's chief point, which is that polygamy is "practised" everywhere and is not "legalised" in Utah.—Ed. C.C.]

THE OPPORTUNITY OF LIBERAL WOMEN.

May I as a guide, I might almost say as a message to women Liberals give the gist of a conversation held recently with one of the Government Whips, member for the constituency in which, if a man, I should have a vote. Nominally in favour of Woman Suffrage, he professed his inability to afford support on the urgent question for Suffragists of the treatment of political prisoners, as with him no consideration of humanity and justice could count as a paramount claim against his duty of supporting the Government. While agreeing that further delay would bring about more law-breaking, he said that we ourselves must go on. Asked if he wished that to go on—women driven to law-breaking and then imprisoned and subjected to torture under pretence of medical treatment—he said, no, he believed a better course of action was possible; thus we might go down to his constituency and get the Liberal women there to move. "Do you really mean that?" "I should be glad if you could." "Do you really mean it, if they struck and refused to work for you?" "Yes." "May we go down and tell the Liberal women there that you say so?" "Yes, certainly."

If as I believe he spoke honestly and sincerely, he has given to women Liberals in his own constituency, and beyond, a clear indication of what manner of responsibility rests with them. While he as a Party man cannot do what he would wish to do, not call his political soul his own, he realises that to be rescued from impotence a forcing measure can come from them. Are he and his like much to blame, so long as women Liberals dare claim no soul of their own, and do not stand up and lead in a matter where, as primarily concerning women, it is their province to lead? We Suffragists have long known that they have the power if they would but use it; for, without their co-operation the Liberals dare not face an election, and automatically a strike of the women of their party would bring them into line for Women's Enfranchisement.

Whether they choose to acknowledge it or not, a great responsibility does rest with women Liberals for, as the utterance quoted goes to show, from them should first come an example of essential integrity.

CLEMENCE HOUSMAN.

MRS. CARMICHAEL STOPES.

All women, but more especially all Suffragist, will wish to offer their congratulations to Mrs. Carmichael Stopes on the recent well-deserved honour conferred upon her by her election as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Mrs. Stopes is the first woman to receive this honour, and as such takes her place amongst us as one of our pioneers.

E. S. MAIR, President Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage.

5, Chester Street, Edinburgh. June 21st, 1912.

STREET SELLING.

I want to know why COMMON CAUSE is not sold in the streets? I have never seen it sold in any place except when some meeting is on, or while people are waiting outside theatres, etc. But the wearisome, hateful business of patiently standing selling all day our members don't undertake. Why not? When our souls are burning within us more holy than ever, when our battle is nearing its end, but is therefore requiring harder work, more care and more energy than ever before in its whole history, why, oh why, are not our young members out helping all they can in this particular way? We want our cause known and understood more than ever just now, from our point of view—then let us sell COMMON CAUSES for all to read. I dare say I am grieving some by saying this, but fresh from Holmårth and those delightful villages folk there listening with rapt attention to our words, I feel I must let out some of the fresh ardour that campaign has put into me.

If we think it wrong to break windows, we must work in our way with redoubled vigour. Some people have said to me, "but it's such disagreeable work." To such I have no reply, for it makes me too indignant. As if our cause, or any great cause, wasn't only won by doing disagreeable things.

I know there are distinguished members of our Union—notably Miss Fawcett—who sell and distribute thousands of papers and leaflets when "having a holiday."

SPECIAL OFFER to our readers of a

5/6 FOUNTAIN PEN for 3/6.

"Common Cause" Safety Non-leakable Fountain Pen, with a Solid 14-Carat Iridium-Pointed Gold Nib.

3/6 each.

The special arrangements entered into with one of the largest British Fountain Pen Manufacturers enables us to offer our readers a beautifully made and specially constructed Safety Non-leakable Fountain Pen at the low price of 3/6. The pen is admirably suitable for ladies' use, since it can be carried in a handbag, attaché case, or in any position without fear of leakage. This pen is usually sold at 5/6.

DESCRIPTION OF PEN.

British made throughout of only highest class materials. Constructed to be positively proof against leakage. The nib being in the ink when the pen is closed ensures instant readiness for writing. Has an even, smooth flow of ink. The nib is of solid 14-carat gold, with hard iridium points. Every hand can be suited.

HOW TO OBTAIN THIS PEN.

Fill in coupon below and send to The Manager, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., with Postal Order for 3/8 (2d. being for postage and packing).

COUPON.

Please send ..... "Common Cause" Safety, Non-Leakable Fountain Pen; fine, medium, broad pointed nib. (underline point required) for which I enclose P.O. 3/8.

Name .....

Address .....

[Please write distinctly.]



THE MAKERS GUARANTEE EACH PEN.

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# CHARLTON, Gowns, 53, MANCHESTER ST., W. Lingerie and Blouse Showroom—1, Lower Seymour St, W.



EMBROIDERED, FINELY TUCKED AND TORCHON TRIMMED NIGHTGOWN 12/6 Telephone 1916 MAYFAIR.

but to such work I am not referring. I am only referring to the standing at street corners (hateful work!) selling our paper. It ought to be done.

ISABELLA O. FORD.  
[Some do sell the COMMON CAUSE in this way—all honour to them—but not enough.—Ed. C.C.]

**TWO EDINBURGH LADIES.**  
Edinburgh has recently shown further appreciation of women's capacity for assisting legislation. The Town Council have elected their Committees to act as Insurance Committee, and have included in it two women, Mrs. Watson, and Mrs. Kerr. The latter is well known for her social work, as Secretary to the Edinburgh Social Union and Edinburgh Charity Organisation Society. Her book, "The Path of Social Progress" has just been published by Nelson.

MAUD MORIN.  
15, Mansion House Road, Edinburgh.  
June 15th, 1912.

**IRISH GIRLS AND THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION.**  
I should be very grateful if you, or some reader of THE COMMON CAUSE, would inform me as to the provisions made in England for the treatment of young girl criminals? Are they admitted to the Borstal Institutions on the same terms as boys? There is only one Borstal Institution in Ireland (Clonmel), and there is no provision there for receiving girl criminals. I understand that this particular Institution is supported almost entirely by ratepayers of Clonmel, and it is therefore probably owing to financial considerations that no arrangements have been made for the reception of girls. It is nevertheless very lamentable and unjust that girl criminals in Ireland should not be afforded the same opportunities as boys for a new start in life.

LOUIE BENNETT.  
Irishwomen's Reform League, 29, South Ann Street Dublin.

**HEALTH**

## SOUTHALLS' Towels

POSSESS MANY GREAT ADVANTAGES:—

- Their elasticity gives comfort to the wearer.
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- Their unique softness gives warmth and ease.
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**WARNING.** Do not ask for Sanitary Towels—ask specially for Southalls'. Other makes lack the many advantages which distinguish Southalls'.

Sole at Ladies' Counters in all Dispensaries, Chemists, etc. in silver packets of one dozen at 6d., 1/1, 1/6 and 2/-. A FREE SAMPLE can be obtained by writing to THE LADY MANAGER, 19, Ball Street, Birmingham.

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering advertisements. It will help us.

### Other Societies.

**THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.**  
The last "At Home" of the season will be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant on Friday, July 5th, at 3 p.m. This will take the form of a special meeting, at which some of the Speakers will deal particularly with the question of the White Slave Traffic, and a Resolution, urging the Government to pass the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, now before Parliament, will be put to the Meeting. All friends and Members of the League are especially asked to be present for this purpose. Miss Lena Ashwell will take the Chair, and the Speakers will be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Dr. Christine Murrell, the Rev. Silas K. Hooking and Mr. Joseph Clayton.  
The Annual General Meeting was held last Friday at 3, Bedford Street, Strand, when the Committee was re-elected, with the exception of one Member.

**CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.**  
51, Blandford Street, Baker Street, W.  
Secretary: Miss G. Jeffery.  
This Society intends to present a petition to the Home Secretary for the immediate release of the remaining Suffragist prisoners. Members are requested to write at once to the office for forms, and to collect as many signatures as possible before July 8th.  
Miss Abadam has kindly consented to speak at the meeting to be held in Norwich, on August 3rd, during the National Catholic Congress.

### Forthcoming Meetings.

ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION.  
(The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

- JULY 4.  
Cirencester—Corn Hall—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton, Miss Rose Sidgwick, Miss Hunter Ballie, Mr. Cameron Grant (chair) 8.0
- Pershore—Mrs. Harrison's Suffrage Tea—Miss Muriel Matters 4.0
- Nottingham—Tangle House, Carisbrooke Drive—The Misses de Hereant's garden meeting—Miss Eva Ward, B.A., Mrs. W. E. Dowson (chair) 3.30
- Manchester—"Faddy's Green," Burnage—open-air meeting—Miss J. Heyes, Miss M. Walkhead 8.0
- Chester-le-street—garden party—Miss Lucas, Miss I. S. A. Beaver 3.30
- JULY 5.  
Cambridge—18, Hobson St.—Speakers' Class—Debate 6.0
- Solihull and District—Sunny Croft, Knowle—Mrs. Lionel Smallwood's garden meeting—Miss Muriel Matters, Lady Isobel Margesson, Rev. W. Ingham-Brooke (chair) 3.30
- Solihull and District—Henley-in-Arden—open-air meeting—Miss Muriel Matters, Rev. W. Ingham-Brooke (chair) 7.30
- Nottingham—"East Done," Alexandra Park—Mrs. W. R. Hamilton's garden meeting—J. G. Warren, Esq. (chair) afternoon.
- Bristol—Durdham Downs—open-air meeting—Mrs. H. C. Hicks, Mr. T. L. Pearson 7.30
- Hitchin—O. Grammar School—cake sale 3.0
- Braunton—open-air meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0
- JULY 6.  
Accrington—Moorside House, Altham—garden party (by permission of Mrs. Haworth)—music, dramatic performance, etc.—speaker, Miss A. Maude Royden—Admission 6d. 3-9
- Newcastle-on-Tyne—Town Moor—procession and demonstration—N.U. Platform, Mrs. Nield Chew, Mrs. Bittcliffe, Dr. E. Williams (chair) 4.0
- Church Stretton—the Yeld—garden meeting—Miss Matters, Mrs. Wood Acton (chair) 3.0
- Church Stretton—the Fountain—open-air meeting—Miss Matters 8.0
- Warwick and Leamington—St. Bees, Northumberland Road—garden meeting—Miss Earl, Arnold Thornton, Esq., B.A. 4.0
- JULY 8th.  
Cambridge—Mrs. Dobbin's garden meeting—afternoon  
Rackham  
Hyde—Market Ground—open-air meeting—Miss M. Robertson, D.A., Mr. O.H. Burden, M.A., B.Sc., Rev. F. A. Scoreton, B.A. (chair) 8.0
- Croydon—The Arcade, High Street—Mrs. Esson (Johannesburg) 3.30

JULY 9.  
Benton—Grove Cottage—Mrs. Robson's garden meeting—Miss Bury 3.15

Oxford—Windmill Road, Headington—open-air meeting, Miss Ewing 7.30

Cambridge—Market Place—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Rackham evening

JULY 10.  
Cambridge—Peterfield (by kind permission of Mrs. Young)—garden meeting afternoon

Oxford—The Warden's Garden, Wadham College—The Committee "At Home" 4-5.30

**SECRETARIAL TRAINING FOR GENTLEWOMEN.**

## MRS. HOSTER,

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, TELEGRAPH ST., E.C.

Typewriting, Translation,  
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Terms on Application.

Special Six Months' Course of tuition in English Shorthand and Typewriting and General Secretarial Training.

Technical German and French, German and French Shorthand, and Book-keeping taught.

Instruction by Correspondence.

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LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.;  
MESSRS. DAWES AND SONS, Solicitors.



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## JOHN KNIGHT LTD.,

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### The Royal Primrose Soap Works, London, E.

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

Bath—Mrs. Lansons' garden meeting—Miss Maude Royden, Mr. W. H. C. Cross 7.30

Cambridge—Waterbeach, The Green—Mrs. Rackham, Miss Ewing evening

Bristol—Heathlands, Leigh Woods—The Misses Sturge's garden meeting 4.0

Barton—Torrington House, Brantson Road (kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown)—impromptu bazaar—opener, Miss Meynall 3.30

Willington—open-air meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0

JULY 11.  
Brockenhurst—Morant Hall—New Forest Annual meeting—Mrs. Bonwick, Miss Clough (chair) 4.0

Tudhol—open-air meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0

JULY 12.  
Bristol—Durdham Downs—open-air meeting—Mr. H. Daniell, Mrs. Scrimgeour, Miss Tanner 7.30

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Banqueting Hall, Jesmond Dene—Exhibition of Sweated Industries—Opener, Mrs. Spence Watson; lecturer, Mr. Cameron Grant 3.0

Weston-super-Mare—Mrs. Youngman's meeting—Miss Johnson (Bath) 3.0

JULY 13.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Banqueting Hall, Jesmond Dene—Exhibition of Sweated Industries—Opener, G. B. Hunter, Esq.; lecturer, Mr. Cameron Grant 3.0

JULY 15.  
Hett—Open-air meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0

Banbury—Mrs. Gillett's garden party—Miss Lewis (Oxford) 4.0

JULY 16.  
Oxford—O. Marston—Open-air meeting  
Lincoln—Central Hall—"Working Women and the Vote"—Miss A. Maude Royden 8.0

Cornforth—Open-air meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0

JULY 17.  
Oxford—The Warden's Garden, Wadham College—The Committee "At Home" 4.0

Cothol—Open-air meeting—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.0

### LONDON.

JULY 4.  
Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 17, Camden Road, N.—North London "At Home"—Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G., Miss Helen Ward, Mrs. Theodore Williams (chair) 3.30

JULY 5.  
West Southwark—Corner of Union Street and Southwark Bridge Road (Flat Iron Square)—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Stanbury, Miss I. Deverell and others. 7.30

East and West St. Pancras—Corner of Drummond Street, and Harestead Road—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Walshe, Miss Elkin 9.0

JULY 6.  
Enfield—Little Court Gardens—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Bisset Smith (chair) 8.0

JULY 7.  
Bermansbury—Fort Road Institute—Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants—W.S. meeting—Miss Agnes Dawson 11.30 a.m.

JULY 8.  
West Southwark—Corner of Southwark Street and Borough High Street—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Cicely Corbett, M.A. 7.30

JULY 9.  
Rothschilds—Mrs. Heeman's drawing-room meeting—Miss Maude Royden, Miss Mary Simmons 8.0

West Norwood—Mrs. Stiggle's garden meeting—Miss Corbett, M.A. 5.30

East and West St. Pancras—Corner of Victoria Road and Prince of Wales Road—Miss Agnes Dawson, Miss Rosamond Smith 8.0

JULY 10.  
Blackheath—Corner of Stockwell Street and London Street—Open-air meeting—Miss M. Goddard, Mrs. Hiscox (chair) 8.0

Islington—Richmond Road—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Bisset Smith 8.0

N. Lambeth—Corner of Hercules Road and Westminster Bridge Road—Miss H. D. Cookey, Miss Margaret Hodge 7.30

JULY 11.  
Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 17, Camden Road, N.—North London "At Home"—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G., Miss Rosamond Smith (chair) 3.30

Camberwell—Collyer Place, Peckham—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers 8.0

JULY 12.  
Ponder's End—Derby Road—Open-air meeting—Miss Elkin 8.0

West Southwark—Corner of Union Street and Southwark Bridge Road—Open-air meeting—Miss Helen Ward, Miss Rosamond Smith, Malcolm Mitchell, Esq. 7.30

East and West St. Pancras—Cobden Statue—Open-air meeting—Miss Hodge, Miss Walshe 8.0

JULY 13.  
Muswell Hill—The Exchange—Open-air meeting—Miss W. G. Jameson, Miss Dawson 8.0

### SCOTLAND.

JULY 5.  
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—public meeting 4.30

JULY 8.  
North Berwick—Parish Church Hall—Joint meeting with O. and U.W.F.A.—Miss Rosaline Masson, Miss Alice Low, Provost Macintyre (chair) 4.45

JULY 9.  
Edinburgh—Aln Lodge—Miss E. J. Scott Moncrieff's garden party—Miss Alice Low, W. Lawson, Esq. (chair) afternoon

Edinburgh—Princes Street—Joint Demonstration 8.0

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

JULY 10.  
West Calder—Masonic Hall—Mrs. R. Glode Guyer, Miss Alice Low, J. T. Brown, Esq. (chair) 8.0

JULY 12.  
Bo'ness—open-air meetings—Miss Lisa M. Gordon, Miss Alice Low, morning and afternoon

JULY 13.  
Dundee—Albert Square—Joint Demonstration with Freedom League, L.R.C. and Trades Council—Dr. Elsie Inglis, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Alice Crompton, M.A. 7.30

MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.  
JULY 8.  
Birmingham—Grand Templars Lodge—"Influence of Women's Vote on Temperance"—Mrs. Ring 8.0

LEEDS.—The weekly "At Homes" at the office, will be discontinued until the Autumn.

### PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d. 2 insertions 1s. 3d. 3 insertions, 1s. 6d. 8 insertions, 2s. 9d. 13 insertions, 5s. 6d. Every additional ten words, 6d. extra per insertion. All payments for Advertisements should be made to The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.O.

### SUFFRAGE NOTICES.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL, Malvern: first fortnight August; terms (board, lodging, tuition), 30s. to 35s. weekly.—Apply Miss Noel Wright, Solihull.

SUFFRAGE SONG, "Forward, ever Forward," Margaret O'Shea; music, Emily Jones. From Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand. Price 2d. Cards, 1d.

I SHALL be out of England all July and it will therefore, save Secretaries of Societies both time and trouble if they will kindly not write to me about engagements before 30th July. I. O. Ford.

MRS. MERVILLE MAYER, address care of 24, Queensberry Place, South Kensington.

WANTED, Organising Secretary for Country Suffrage Society. Must bicycle. Apply, M.D., "Common Cause" Office.

### FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY can be spent from July 27th to August 31st at the Vegetarian Society's Summer School at Ainslie, Westmoreland; illustrated prospectus free on application to 257, Deansgate, Manchester.

CONTINENTAL Holidays, 5 guineas week; Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, 25 guineas; particulars stamp.—Women's International League, 199, Victoria Street, London.

ADVERTISER would be glad to hear from ladies and gentlemen wishing to join a summer party for August and September (or part); charming country house; most healthy and delightful spot; large garden (tennis and croquet); entirely away from main traffic; near well-known golf course; excellent bicycling roads; very good cook and first-rate service; from 23 3s. weekly. Write (in first instance) to Mrs. Redmond, 25, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead.

### EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

ADVERTISING EXPERT and PRESS AGENT. Advertisements artistically designed for all purposes. Frances L. Fuller, Advertisement Office, 20, Brook Street, Bond Street, W.

COUNTRY REST-CURE HOME. Rest in bed. Massage. Generous diet. Healthy, bracing influence. No mental cases. Miss Driver, Cranleigh, Surrey.

COUNTRY NURSING AND CONVALESCENT HOME. Penn's Lane, Erdington, near Birmingham. For Paying Patients. (Under the distinguished patronage of the Countess of Bradford.) Medical, Surgical, Massage. Permanent Patients received in Homes. (Care of one delicate child.) Fully certificated. Hospital-trained Nurses sent out on application.—Miss G. Fallows, Matron. Telephone: 117 Erdington. Telegrams: "Nursing, Erdington."

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

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT on the Surrey Hills. The Children's Home, Tatsfield. Principals, Miss Mitcheson and Miss Bourdon. Medical, Surgical or Convalescent cases from 3 to 12 years of age. Fees, from 10s. 6d. weekly. A few adults also received from 41s. weekly. Nearest stations, Westerham (S.E. & C.R. and Otford (L.B. & S.C.R.).

### EMPLOYMENT.

GOOD home and fair wage offered to willing girl, age 16-17; no washing, cooking, or children; must have been out before; good outings.—Apply 35, Napier Avenue, S.W. (two minutes) Putney, Bridge District Station.

WANTED, useful help—Suffragist's family.—Mrs. Youngman, Torre House, Weston-Super-Mare.

### FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BONELESS CORSETS, unbreakable. Illustrated List Free.—Knitted Corset Company, Nottingham.

BROADWOOD Satinwood Piano (great bargain) and Simplex Piano-Player.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.

CAN'T AFFORD BIG ADVIS. "Common Cause" Cigarettes, 50 Virginia, 2s. 6d.; 50 Turkish, 3s.; lovely. Write Berlyn, King Street, 34, Manchester.

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