

The Starvation Wage.  
By Mrs. Osler.

# The Common Cause.

The Organ of the Women's Movement for Reform.

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ONE PENNY.

## The News of the Week.

### What Women Want.

At last the Budget is through, and it is time to make another. When we think of what the struggle has cost the unfortunate taxpayers—women as well as men—we might (were we as unreasonable as some men we know) cry: "Why can't you men agree?" But, of course, we don't do that. What interests us is to see whether men will again disagree about the women's demand, and offer them what no body of women has asked for, while denying what the whole body of organized women Suffragists does ask for,—the removal of the sex disability.

### A Point in Scots Law.

A Scotch correspondent points out how different the municipal franchise is in Scotland to what it is in England. There, apparently, ownership carries with it the municipal vote (which it does not in England), and marriage does not deprive a woman of her municipal vote except where her husband is the tenant of the house which she owns. As an instance, our correspondent quotes a lady who owns a house whose rent is about £100, her husband being the tenant. For this she has no vote; but in a back lane she owns a stable, rent £16, which is let to a grocer, and the lady has a vote for this. Immortal Bumble! How often would we quote thee!

### Training Cooks.

A correspondence has been going on in the "Daily News" concerning the proposed college for cooks which the L.C.C. apparently intends to open for boys only. Very naturally people are asking, "Why for boys only?" Women need training in cookery, and it should be different according to whether they intend to take up high-class cookery as a trade in rich houses and hotels, or whether they are to be housekeepers in a poor home.

In any case training is needed, and should be given, and it would be given if women had more say in the spending of public money. One correspondent objects that it is no use training women as domestic servants since English girls prefer factory work, the domestic conditions being so bad. We agree that they are often very bad, and such as no modern independent-minded young woman will, or ought to endure. But the remedy lies in raising the status of domestic service. Wages on the whole compare favourably with women's wages in other work. It is the servile conditions that must be done away with. If domestic service could be organized, if women were trained and certificated, and worked under just Trade Union rules, we should see a considerable return to what is healthy, necessary, and interesting work. A thoroughly trained and efficient girl could command reasonable conditions; an untrained incompetent can only drift about from place to place.



Photo. by Elliott and Fry.

MR. JOSEPH CLAYTON.

### The Supply of Teachers.

Another very warm discussion has been taking place in the Press concerning the supply of elementary school teachers, which is being artificially fostered by the Board of Education so that, in October last, there were actually 1,528 without employment, and large numbers of certificated teachers are taking work at the rates of unqualified teachers. The officers of the London Teachers' Association and the President of the National Union of Teachers have protested strongly against the unwarranted

optimism of the Board of Education. It is pointed out that the proper remedy is for the Board of Education to insist on the appointment of certified teachers, and to reduce the size of classes. This would be in the interests of the children, and would check a grave injustice to young persons who, having trained at public expense, may not take employment other than teaching, and can get no teaching employment.

### Authority and Discipline.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Belloc, M.P., addressed some boys in Salford upon "authority and discipline." "There was no virtue," he said, "in a citizen, or sailor, or workman who obeyed because he was told. Authority was good when there was a law which one obeyed without a loss of self-respect, when one was given an order by a superior and obeyed it without a diminution of self-respect. If one obeyed because he who gave the order was the stronger, then one was a slave. A society built up of men who obeyed because they had to was worthless." Amen, say we. Does Mr. Belloc expect us to believe that men are the superiors of women in temperance? in chastity? in control of the passions? That they are superior to them in the understanding of children? of the needs of home life, health, and the race? If not, how can Mr. Belloc imagine that women will keep their self-respect under the tyranny (benevolent or other) of men, because they are stronger? And how in the name of reason can it be "grossly immoral" to wish to retain your self-respect? What a pity we women can read Mr. Belloc's words of wisdom, even when they are addressed to boys!

### Divorce in Norway.

In many ways it would seem that Norway is greatly in advance of us. In a recent issue we had an article describing the juries on which women sit. Divorce is also obtainable in Norway by mutual consent, which seems rather more rational than our system of only giving it when one party objects or pretends to object. Also a woman can in Norway divorce her husband for the same causes as allow him to divorce her. Yet the rate is not nearly so high as in neighbouring countries, being only 54 per 100,000 of the population.

### The Problem of Existence.

It isn't always easy, of course, to judge from a newspaper report what was the nature of a magistrate's remarks; and Mr. Plowden is so humane a man that we should like to believe the report we saw the other day of a dialogue between him and an applicant for a separation in the Marylebone Court was not quite correct. Here, if we are to believe the report (in the "Globe"), Mr. Plowden made merry over the application of a middle-aged little woman who said that her husband had been drunk nearly every night for two years, and had been guilty meanwhile of cruelty, threats, and abuse, and had failed to maintain her. Mr. Plowden is reported as having chaffed the woman, and as having suggested she should have pity "on a lost soul." Meanwhile it is not suggested how the woman with five children is to live.

### Woman the Breadwinner.

At a recent discussion of the Reigate Education Committee a motion was brought forward by Mr. J. Powell, J.P.: "That seeing that the head women teachers have to pass the same qualifying standard as the men, and are required to do similar teaching work and carry out similar duties, it is inequitable and unjust that they should be paid at a lower rate for their services. This Reigate Education Committee, therefore, resolves that the rate of head teachers' salaries shall be the same for both."

The discussion showed the usual contradictory arguments, all directed to show that for opposite reasons women ought to be paid less than men. One speaker suggested that since women were not equal to the same physical strain as men, they must be paid less. That is to say, because they are weaker they must be less well fed; less well housed, and must never escape from the harassing fear of the future. We deny that women are less tough than men. We believe that their more frequent absences from work, when established, are due to the cruel double demand of home and wage-earning, and to the fact that from childhood up they are underfed as compared with their brothers. One man pointed out that we paid women their "market value": he omitted to say that we do this in a market rigged by men. Another brought up the old, old plea that women had

only themselves to keep, and men had families. Two recent deaths in the Potteries illustrate this pious lie. One, Ann Hand, died of lead-poisoning—her husband was out of work, and she was the breadwinner for the family. The other, Ann Adams, also dying of lead-poisoning, had a mother and sister dependent on her. A bachelor can get a living wage on the assumption that he keeps a family, and if he remains a bachelor all his days and spends all his wage on himself and ruins innumerable poor women, he still gets the wage of the head of a family, while the woman must starve on a sweated wage and be told her work is inferior. Would not a half-starved man's work be inferior to that of a full-fed man?

The N.U.T. is getting on. With a few more women on its Executive we may hope to see it advocate equal wage for equal work.

### Unity or Duality?

Letter-writers in the "Church Times" have been busy justifying the English Church marriage service against the attacks made on it by Lady McLaren. One writer remarks: "May I add that the meaning of the woman's promise to obey seems often ill-understood. The great object is, not to assert inferiority, but to establish unity." Of course there are different ways of establishing unity, and this one is like the historic case of the "young lady of Riga."

"Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;  
They returned from their ride  
With the lady inside,  
And the smile on the face of the tiger."

Another writer explains that when the man says, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," he actually does so, because in law a woman may pledge her husband's credit according to his means. We know the law says so, but the poor woman as a matter of fact often finds it impossible to accomplish this, and can only extract her due maintenance by becoming a pauper; moreover, by our beautiful English law a man may make a will by which he leaves his wife penniless, even when she has borne him children, and is left to support them. It's a precarious sort of endowment, and the sort of "unity" arrived at does not work out so well for the woman as a frank admission of and provision for duality.

### Are Women Laymen?

Not long ago in Melbourne, a lady, Miss Job, from Queenstown, Tasmania, sat "within the bar" at a Wesleyan Methodist Conference. One minister protested that the annual conference was composed of ministers and laymen, and they had not power to admit "the best lady in Victoria"; but others, including the President, held that "laymen" included women, and Miss Job took her seat within the bar amid vigorous applause.

### Australian Elections.

At the recent Federal elections in Australia we hear that women voted in large numbers, and then, as before, voted in the various parties in much the same proportions as men.

### The Logical Frenchman.

*La Lanterne* of the 23rd April has an interesting leader upon the position of women in France. It is founded upon the very favourable report of M. Buisson, of which mention was made in our issue of last week, and it concludes with these words: "If women teachers have the right to the university vote, if women in trade have the right to the commercial vote, if working women have the right to the industrial vote, how can we refuse to women who pay to municipal and national funds the corresponding electoral rights?" How, indeed! But Englishmen seem wonderfully content to admit that women ought to have that which men nevertheless continue to withhold.

### Our Portrait.

We introduce to our readers this week Mr. Joseph Clayton, who we hope will shortly be M.P. for South Salford.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday. THE PAPER WILL BE POSTED TO any address in England or abroad for the following prepaid payments:—

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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to The Editor, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE that this paper goes to press on Tuesday. The latest news, notices, and reports should, therefore, reach the Editor by first post on Monday. The Editor reminds correspondents, however, that the work is made much easier if news is sent in as long beforehand as possible. Monday is only mentioned as the last possible day, not as the one upon which all news should arrive.

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

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### One-Sex Liberalism.

As announced in last week's issue, another step has been taken by the National Union in the direction of more effectually securing friends in the House and keeping out enemies.

It has always been the policy of the Union to support noted supporters and oppose noted opponents, and it has also been long ago recognized that the best way of "opposing" one man is to run another against him. Although opposition by speech and writing may and does do something, there is no doubt it is a much harder thing to get an elector to vote against all his other principles and on the issue of Women's Suffrage alone, than to persuade an elector to choose, between two candidates of the same political colour, the one who, on the question of the enfranchisement of women, represents justice to women. The National Union has now approved the adoption of Mr. Joseph Clayton as prospective Independent Women's Suffrage candidate for South Salford.

The situation in South Salford is this. The sitting member, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P., is entirely opposed to Women's Suffrage. While speaking freely on the advantages of liberty, of self-government, of taxation by the People, and all the other benefits to be derived from "Liberal" principles, he denies to women any share in these benefits, characterizes the agitation for the vote as "grossly immoral" (because it would "alter the relations of the sexes"), and, when challenged to give reasons, refuses to answer a woman and declares that the subject becomes "more unsavoury" daily. Suffragists have felt that it was impossible to sit down under such coarse and cowardly imputations, and it was not unnatural for them to suppose that the Salford Liberals would themselves call their Member to account for his silly utterances; that they would themselves protest against one-sex Liberalism. They have chosen not to do so, while, many of them, expressing disagreement with Mr. Belloc.

The North of England Society, which has been working in South Salford for months past, and which has conducted negotiations with local Liberals, has given them ample warning. During the last General Election the Suffragists protested against Mr. Belloc's attitude and held large meetings, at which resolutions condemning him were passed very heartily. More recently representations

were made to the South Salford Liberal Association, and it was pointed out to them that the National Union had no hostility to the Liberal party, and that if the South Salford Liberals would choose a Suffragist candidate he would be supported; if, however, after due warning, they persisted in running an Anti-Suffragist, the National Union would run an Independent candidate and defeat Mr. Belloc. The South Salford Committee replied that they could not see their way to meeting the Suffragists' request. The next step, therefore, was to secure a prospective candidate, and this has been done.

Mr. Belloc's majority at the last election was 316. On many points he is an unpopular candidate for such a constituency as South Salford, where his *de haut en bas* style of speaking does not endear him to a working-class population. What South Salford wants, and will be glad to have, is a man who understands labour, who will come down among the people and learn their needs and opinions, so that he may truly represent them in the House. Mr. Clayton will do this. We choose Mr. Clayton, of course, because he is a Suffragist and will stand to represent the women's need for enfranchisement, which he believes to be the most crying need of the day. But we do not wish merely to get Mr. Belloc out: we wish and we intend to get our candidate in, and to do that it is necessary to choose one who will appeal to the electors more than Mr. Belloc does. The interests and the character of the electors of South Salford have been constantly in the minds of those who made the selection, and they are satisfied that Mr. Clayton far more closely identifies himself with the interests of these electors than their sitting Member.

The South Salford Liberal Committee have made a great blunder. Their Member, should he stand for re-election is certain to be defeated: the labour vote will secure this. Every man, therefore, who cares to get into the House an Anti-Veto representative rather than a Conservative, will vote for Mr. Clayton rather than waste his vote on a lost man like Mr. Belloc.

Of course, we are scolded by some party Liberals who can see nothing beyond the blinkers of party-discipline. They tell us that to oppose Mr. Belloc "looks like vindictiveness." Vindictive! The notion of women as animated door-mats is so rooted in some minds that it is considered vindictive for them to protest against their cry for liberty being stigmatized as "grossly immoral"! They tell us that Women's Suffrage is a "Liberal principle," and therefore, apparently, we are to support a "Liberal" who denies this "principle"! They tell us that "at this crisis" we ought to refrain from hampering Liberals. But it is always a crisis for party men. And we *did* refrain at the last General Election. What is our reward? In spite of long patience and fair warning, they persist in supporting our enemy. Now we have found a man for whom true Liberals can vote: we fight no Liberal principle, we fight only the cruel and illiberal party machine. No man who votes for Mr. Clayton need deny his political faith; our man is more liberal than the Liberal. "He who's for us, for him are we!"

### Men's Opportunity.

For some time past we have had a "sympathetic" majority in the House of Commons for Women's Suffrage, and the average man is now converted to the justice of the demand for admitting women to full citizenship. (Of course, there are still a certain number of old-fashioned and reactionary persons of the male sex who would deny political rights to women, and these men are generally tiresome in private life and mischievous in public. But they are a diminishing number, and Parliament will soon know them no more). The question is, what is the sympathy of men worth in the Women's Cause?

Take the House of Commons first. Here the difficulty is to get the thoroughly sincere Women's Suffragist to take a strong line or make a definite stand. He admits, to the full, the present injustice, and would like to see it remedied. But —. First, the claims of party are strong, and nothing must be done that would embarrass his party in the House. Then, there are so many other

important questions in which the M.P. is deeply interested (and he forgets that no satisfactory settlement of these questions is possible while women are denied a voice in the settlement). So the good Suffragist M.P. is content to let the women wait; for, after all, having no votes, they cannot worry him with their wrongs, as male electors can. That women are now by no means content to wait, members of Parliament are beginning to realise with feelings of perplexity and annoyance. That the wonderful patience of generations of women has of late yielded to open impatience is distinctly a matter of offence to most Members. "You have waited so long, why not go on waiting?" says our sympathetic M.P. "We are all in favour of Women's Suffrage. What more can you want?" And just because politicians seem unable to understand that the vote, and nothing but the vote, is what is wanted, and that all the sympathy in the world won't make up for the denial of the vote, it is full time a few men were sent to the House of Commons who would stand for Women's Enfranchisement first and last, and all the time; men who would contend for this great reform, in season and out of season, and without consulting the convenience of party whips. One or two Members, directly elected to voice that public opinion which is in earnest for Women's Enfranchisement, could quickly turn passive sympathy into active effort, and the House of Commons would, at length, realise that Women's Suffrage is no longer a matter of academic interest, but a burning question demanding immediate attention.

For very shame Liberal politicians would have to cease from talking about an issue of Peers v. People if we had one M.P. who would point out plainly that while women are voteless the issue is only between Peers and Male Electors.

It would be equally difficult for Tariff Reformers to talk about "the country" supporting their programme if it was dinned into their ears on the floor of the House of Commons that without Women's Enfranchisement "the country" was merely an inaccurate description of male voters.

The Labour Party, with all the good will in the world, and with all the honest purpose to represent the mass of labouring people, can never adequately represent "the people" while women are excluded from citizenship. They are aware of this, and, to their credit, Labour Members have always supported Women's Suffrage. But Labour Members, like others, are apt to think their electors are "the people," and to forget the non-electors. A Suffragist M.P., by the constant reminder that "the people" were still only half represented, might reasonably count on the honesty of the Labour Party to determine that "popular" representation—i.e., the representation of men and women equally—was quickly made a reality. So much advantage to the Women's Cause is, then, to be gained by direct representation in Parliament. Can anything better be done to arouse the average man to action than a Parliamentary candidature?

The average man (always excepting, as we said before, a handful of opponents who hold out-of-date views) is convinced of the justice of Women's Suffrage. But, hitherto, he has been, in the main, rather an onlooker of the battle. He thinks women ought to have the vote, and hopes they'll get it, but is not inclined to do much to help them. It is true, with our Men's Leagues for Women's Suffrage we have done something to show that plenty of men resent the denial of the vote to women; but still most men don't know what they can do to show they mean business in the matter.

A Parliamentary candidature gives men the chance to show that their sympathy means something. It is not enough to turn out an enemy of Women's Suffrage. It is time men proved their faith. By running independent candidates for Parliament the women of the North of England give fresh proof of their intense earnestness for the Franchise, and make a fresh appeal to English manhood. There is only one answer for men to make to this appeal. We believe in the justice of the demand; at the ballot box men can demonstrate their belief as a living faith.

Government by the consent of the governed is the theory of English political justice. In the last hundred

years we have seen the removal of disabilities from the Catholic and the Jew and the Freethinker. Catholics declined to be represented by their Protestant fellow-countrymen and obtained emancipation. The Jew was admitted to Parliament when the City of London declared that to be a Hebrew was no ground for political disabilities. The workmen obtained the franchise, and after some years followed this by sending their own spokesmen to Parliament when they decided that the employer and the landlord could not well represent them. To-day it is the women of England who cannot at all consent to be governed without a vote in the choosing of governors.

The Catholic has been emancipated. The Jew and the Freethinker have been admitted to Parliament without questioning their religious beliefs. The labouring man has been admitted to full citizenship. There is only the removal of sex-disability left.

It is to our national discredit that women have been denied the vote so long. It must be to the credit of the present generation that this injustice is abolished. To obtain that abolition as quickly as possible let us elect a few Suffragist Members of Parliament.

JOSEPH CLAYTON.

### Why Women Need the Vote.

#### VII.—The Starvation Wage.

Let us begin by impressing on our minds two salient facts: (1) That there are computed to be four to five million women wage-earners in our country to-day; (2) that these women, even when doing the same work as men, and doing it equally well, are seldom paid more than from half to two-thirds the wages of men. This holds good of nearly all occupations, from the higher grades—e.g., teachers, inspectors, clerks, and the like—to the factory hand.

Where men inspectors are paid £400 to £800, women discharging the same duties receive £200 to £400. In factories, for identically the same work with the same machines, men are paid 30s. to 40s., and women 18s. at most, the average being lower. Evidence was given before the Fair Wages Commission concerning payment for certain stitching on riding saddles, to the effect that "you cannot tell whether it has been done by a man or a woman." The men were slower at the work than the women, yet the men received 9s. 6d. for work which took them twelve hours, and the women 4s. 6d. for the same work done in ten hours. The rate in the one case was 9½d. per hour, in the other 5½d.

For the most part it is accepted as right and natural that women should be employed only in the inferior and worst-paid departments of all trades; a Trade Union official explained that women would not be allowed to do a certain trade process, because the 36s. earned at the work is "too good money for women." It is sometimes stated that men are paid higher on the supposition that they maintain a family: if any such basis were really adopted, the difference should be made, not between one sex and the other, but between married and unmarried, and between young men and women living at home with their parents, and those compelled to rely only on themselves. The argument might apply to a social condition where all women were supported by all men; but is assuredly not applicable to facts as they exist.

Nothing arouses such anger among the opponents of Women's Suffrage as any assumption that the possession of the vote would improve women's wages. Certainly prophecy is a weak weapon unless based on experience; but the grounds for our expectation are these. Wages depend on three main factors: (1) Demand and supply; (2) organisation; (3) status of workers. The first we may treat as common to both sexes; the second has unquestionably been a powerful lever in forcing up men's wages; at present it is of little use to women, because without money they cannot organise, and without organisation they cannot obtain more money. It is a vicious circle. In the one trade where women do receive equal pay for equal work (cotton spinning), they belong to the same

union as the men and reap the benefit of their united power; but in the majority of trades filled by women, they are too poor to combine effectively. A woman working for a starvation wage (their average pay is 7s. 6d.) cannot afford even the few weekly pence necessary for membership of a union.

Experience, however, shows that a rise of status among workers may have the same effect as organisation. Trade Unionism among agricultural labourers has never been comparable in strength to that among town artisans, yet since their enfranchisement their wages have greatly increased. As voters, they have become a power to be reckoned with and considered. We must also bear in mind the decreasing reluctance of Government to intervene in the labour market for the purpose of securing a living wage to workers. Once this right of intervention is admitted, the connection between votes and wages becomes a very practical one, and is illustrated by the recent Trades Board Act, by means of which the starvation wages of the nail and chain makers have been actually doubled. When this achievement was announced by Miss McArthur (to whom the credit for it is largely due) to a great gathering of the women workers, they are said to have laughed incredulously, crying out that it was too good to be true. Our opponents, of course, will rejoice, "See what can be done without the vote!" No one has ever denied that reforms have been and can be achieved without it; but that is no reason why the labour of agita-

tion should not be lightened by the possession of direct and effective means. Doubtless a man with no plough to help him could dig an acre of land with a spade; but should he therefore not acquire the plough? Soldiers without firearms may defend or assail a position with sticks or stones, but rifles and bayonets are none the less to be desired. C. C. OSLER.

### In Parliament.

#### Last Year's Budget.

On Monday, 25th, the Budget, brought in on the 29th April, 1909, passed its second reading; on the 27th its third reading; on the 28th it passed the Lords; and on the 29th April, 1910, it received the Royal assent and became law. Both Houses are adjourned till May 26th.

#### Prison Treatment.

In reply to questions from Mr. Hugh Law, the Home Secretary on the 27th declared that the methods at present employed in prisons and asylums for feeding persons who refuse to take food naturally was "recommended by the highest medical authorities, and he knew of no reason for modifying them. He drew a distinction between "solitary" and "separate" confinement in prisons, and said the whole question was under consideration.

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

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

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

*Hon. Secretaries:* MISS EDITH DIMOCK. *President:* MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. *Hon. Treasurer:* MISS BERTHA MASON (*Pro Tem.*)  
*Telegrams:* "Voiceless, London." *Telephone:* 1960 Victoria.  
*Offices:* Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### The Executive Committee.

All true friends of the cause will be glad to hear that our inveterate enemy, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, is to be opposed at the General Election by a Women's Suffrage candidate. Ever since the Council meeting the Manchester Society has been on the look-out for a candidate, and has already, in accordance with the Council's wishes, begun "to prepare the ground" in South Salford.

The man chosen by the Manchester Society and approved by the Executive Committee as prospective candidate is Mr. Joseph Clayton, and we have to thank him for thus consenting to show his practical belief in our cause, and his sincere wish to help it forward. There are many circumstances which point to his being a specially suitable candidate for this constituency, and if only all our supporters will put their backs into furthering his candidature we have a good prospect of getting him returned.

Friends can already be making up their minds to keep the time free to go and work for him when the supreme struggle begins; and the sooner the necessary funds are sent to Miss Mason, for which she appeals elsewhere, the stronger fight shall we be able to make.

Both Mr. Clayton and the Manchester Society will begin work at once in the constituency.

This is our first candidate to be declared for the General Election, but not, I think, our last!

EDITH DIMOCK.

### Treasurer's Notes.

The Irish W.S. and Local Government Society, not only overwhelmed the National Union treasurer with kindness, but sent her back with a £5 note for the Union funds.

The Birmingham Society also handed her £2 in return for her lantern lecture. These have been placed to the Million Shilling Fund. Will other societies follow suit?

BERTHA MASON, Treasurer.

### CONTRIBUTIONS.

April 23rd to April 30th, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged .....	1,120	0	10
Subscriptions:—			
Miss Emily Ford .....	1	0	0
Miss Letitia M. Dixon .....	0	2	6
Donations:—			
N. and E. Essex W.S.S. (per Miss K. M. Courtauld) .....	15	9	3
Proceeds of Rummage Sale .....	0	3	0
Special Effort Card .....	2	2	0
Anonymous .....			
Affiliation Fees:—			
Weybridge, Addlestone, and Chertsey .....	0	5	0
Election Fund:—			
Snowball Scheme, first instalment (for W.S. Candidates), per Miss E. S. Hooper Contributor (for W.S. Candidates), per Miss E. S. Hooper .....	0	5	6
	1	12	0
	£1,141	0	1

### MILLION SHILLING FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged .....	569	6	
Mrs. Auerbach (collection) .....	5	0	
Irish W.S.S., per Miss Bertha Mason, in return for lecture .....	100	0	
Birmingham W.S.S., per Miss Bertha Mason, in return for lecture .....	40	0	
Mr. Cyril Yaldwyn .....	1	0	
Oxon .....	4	0	
	710	6	

### Appeal for Election Funds.

In my article, "A Pressing Necessity," published in the April 7th issue of "Common Cause," I drew attention to the need for immediate action in regard to funds.

I appealed (1) to 100 friends to come forward before the end of June with promises of annual subscriptions of £25 each. I appeal again to-day. A ready response will relieve immediate anxiety.

(2) I appealed to affiliated societies to do their utmost, and at once to augment the Million Shilling Fund now













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