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Notes and Comments.

Mothers and Children.

An article appearing in the Manchester Guardian, under the ading, "A Sad Case," once more calls attention to the astonishing way in which anti-suffrage theories work out in practice. The view that women are, before all things, mothers, practice. The view that women are, before an things, momens, and should not be allowed to have any other duties or interests than those of the home, is translated in practice into the harsh facts of "A Sad Case." A mother, who is also a widow, removed herself and her children from the workhouse, with the intention of supporting them by her own efforts. She failed to get work, was charged at the County Police Court with " wilful neglect," and the children sent back to the workhouse. Is it not almost incredible? Here is a mother who desires to look after her own children. The State, with no suggestion that she is unfit to do so, prefers to pay someone else! And a gentleman who defends this position in a letter to the Manchester Guardian proudly points to the fact that the children were not actually sent back to the workhouse, but were placed out with a foster-mother in a Cottage Home. This last absurdity leaves one breathless. Nothing is left to add but the announcement that the mother "will be allowed to visit her children," and what payment is demanded from her is asked "with the idea of reminding her of her responsibility." It is clear that men can solemnly do these things, and write these things down, and not see the absurdity of it all. But where women have the vote, they have discovered that if anyone has to be paid to look after children, the children's mother is the most suitable person for the job. They do not preach that a woman's whole duty is to her children, and then take them from her, pay a "foster-mother" to do her work, and—oh, crowning irony !—exact part of the payment from the mother, in order to remind her of her responsibility. In the countries where men and women work hand in hand and side by side, there is a better understanding of the sacred duties of motherhood, but here of the sacred duties of motherhood, but here-

Man, proud man, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, As make the angels weep—who, with our spleens, Would all themselves laugh mortal."

The Result of the "Maternity Benefit" Debate.

Many people must have been as much confused as Members of Parliament undoubtedly were by the changing fortunes of

the Maternity Benefit clause. We publish in another column the opinion of Miss Llewelyn Davies, who is the spokesman of the Women's Co-operative Guild. Here we only desire to the women's Co-operative Guild. Here we only desire to record once more our satisfaction at the admission of the economic importance of the wife's work in the home. While Mr. Roberts' speech defending the amendment which sought to destroy this position (in fact though not in principle) was received with chilling silence, that of Mr. Ward was cheered to the coherent to all and positively stated his position as the echo. He clearly and positively stated his position as resting on the fact that the wife earned half the income, and therefore had a *right* to the benefit. Although, owing apparently to some misunderstanding—the amendment was carried by a narrow majority, and the position not entirely recovered by Lord Robert Cecil's clever motion, yet this principle is of the greatest value. We hardly think the House of Commons realised how far it may lead them.

Taxation and Representation.

It is true that under Government Whips the House endeavoured at once to retrace its steps, and declared that the endeavoured at once to retrace its steps, and declared that the incomes of husband and wife were to continue to be regarded as one for the purposes of taxation. We deeply regret the spirit in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer treated Mr. Cassel's amendment on this subject. He admitted that the law as it stood constituted " a humiliating grievance " to married women, and one which he had promised to remove. But to keep his promise would cost the Exchequer (1 250 000; therefore he promise would cost the Exchequer $\pounds_{1,250,000}$; therefore he was not going to keep it. He proposed instead, as Lord Robert Cecil pointed out, to go on penalising marriage by taxing those who, if they chose to live together without legal marriage, might go free.

Prevention or Cure ?

At the International Medical Congress, Dr. Stiles asserted that he had constantly known cases of tuberculosis in which " the causal relation between milk and disease was absolutely estab-lished." But it is too late now to ask for the Pure Milk Bill But it is too late now to ask for the Pure Milk Bill. It has gone the way of many other bills concerned with the protection of life and prevention of disease, and we plunge into the business of building "first-class hotels" for the cure (?) of the disease we might in many cases have prevented. It is sometimes a little difficult to refrain from bitterness of spirit when one contemplates these great and costly congresses of doctors, this apparatus of (largely futile) effort to cure an almost unconquer-able disease, this death-roll of children and adults who cannot be saved, because we leave the housing problem and the pure milk problem to settle themselves, and exercise our ingenuity in trying to undo what we have done when it is too late. Is it really so wonderful that we Suffragists think our cause one not of great, but of greatest importance?

A Women's Referendum.

In a very friendly and sympathetic letter to the *Times*, the Bishop of Sheffield proposes to submit the question of women's suffrage to a Referendum, but to a Referendum of women only. While admitting that those who ask for a vote are asking what they "have a right to claim," he says he "cannot but believe that, whatever the issue" (of the Referendum), "the suffragettes and suffragists would accept the verdict of their own

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sex." Leaving aside for the moment the question what the issue would be, we, with all respect for the Bishop's evident wish to be fair, ask him if he holds that the desire for freedom could or should be abandoned because some of the un-free still prefer un-freedom? We are often taunted with the existence of an Anti-Suffrage League, partly composed of women. Those who taunt us forget that there were slaves in America who fought against the abolition of slavery. They have not heard, or have forgotten, Abraham Lincoln's answer to a deputation of slaves who went to him to protest their preference for slavery. the iron of slavery has indeed entered so deep into your hearts,' " how much greater the need that your shackles be struck off ! " And so with us. The fact that there are women so accustomed to un-freedom that they shrink from freedom with alarm, and protest against the imposing upon them of its responsibilities, not only does not shake, but it confirms us in our desire for freedom both for them and for ourselves.

The Bishops and the Cat-and-Mouse Act.

We are in hearty agreement with all that the Bishops of Lincoln and of Sheffield say in their condemnation of the Catand-Mouse Act. Dr. Hicks writes in the Times :-

"The demand of women for the vote has come to be one of the greatest moral and social movements of our time. It gathers strength and volume daily; all the forces of progress are working in its favour; it cannot be set aside. It only awaits the handling of a sympathetic, courageous, and constructive statesman, who has imagination to conceive of the England

that is to be. "Methods of repression and expedients like the Cat-and-Mouse Act would deserve only ridicule, were it not for the sufferings they involve. The only same and lasting remedy for the present discontent is truly Liberal legislation; that is, the extension of liberty through the franchise."

Deputations to Mr. Asquith.

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We notice that the Bishop of Lincoln did not join the Deputa-tion of clergy who insisted, in spite of refusal, in going to Downing Street to see Mr. Asquith, and we believe he was right. It must, however, be getting a little awkward for the Prime Minister to be so bombarded as he is with requests to receive deputations when he is prepared to offer them Trade Unionists from Hampshire are now demanding that their deputation be received. This comes well after Miss Margaret Robertson's speech;-and Mr. Asquith's.

Rowdyism and the Police.

It will be remembered that the National Union sent a deputation to Mr. McKenna to protest against the inadequate protection afforded to Suffrage meetings. The Home Secretary asked for exact information, and an enquiry was instituted, the results of which are given in another column. It will be seen that there is grave cause for suspecting that in more than one instance the rowdyism was organised, and that prejudice was deliberately excited by the charge that the Pilgrims were not really law-abiding Suffragists. In some cases, also, the police refused to interfere. At one very disorderly meeting the inspector said that the disturbance had been planned for days beforehand, but he refused to take any action unless the meeting was abandoned. It was not until threatened with "a question in the House of Commons" that he became active. All this evidence has been laid before the Home Secretary. We are confident that as a result both police and public will be disabused of the idea that Suffrage meetings may be broken up with impunity.

A Revised Marriage Service.

Suffragists who are members of the Anglican Church will be greatly interested in the " Prayer Book Revised," which was published last week, with a preface by the Bishop of Oxford. From this revision almost all that offends modern opinion in the marriage service of the Anglican Church has disappeared. The vows made by the man and woman are equal, and provision is made by which the woman may, if desired, give a ring to the man, with precisely the same words—" with this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow "-as he uses to her. The " reasons " for marriage are expurgated, and "the prominence given to the Hebrew Patriarchs in connection with Christian monogamy ' has disappeared. It is to be regretted that the ceremony of giving away the bride has been retained. In the preface, the anonymous editor calls attention to the fact that "unequal vows" as between husband and wife, "do not make their appearance till about the fourteenth century, and even so did not find their way into the Roman or Ambrosian rites, nor into those of the Eastern Orthodox Church, in all of which both questions and vows are still equal,"

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

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

What Mr. Asquith's Answer Means.

It is hardly necessary to point the moral of Mr. Asquith's speech to the National Union deputation which visited him on Friday, August 8th. He told Mrs. Fawcett in writing, and he epeated it at the time, that he received the deputation because e understood that it had fresh evidence of popular support to ay before him. He had refused other deputations because he ad nothing to add to what he had always said with regard to Women's Suffrage. His opinions are unchanged, and apparently they are unchangeable; he is not prepared to listen to further argument upon the subject. But he was prepared to hear the National Union. It had no fresh argument. It had fresh evidence of support.

The Prime Minister added that when the country demanded Women's Suffrage, the most determined of our opponents would bow to its will. We believe that he gravely misinterprets the signs of the times. It is harder than he quite realises for the leader of a party—or for any party politician—to know what the country does demand, if that demand is not a party one. Speaking regularly at party meetings, to which, generally speaking, those go who are already party men; listening to the inevitable applause which greets the inevitable reference to the glorious virtues of his own party and the sordid vices of the ther; witnessing the perplexity with which any allusion to reforms not on the party programme is met by the well-trained party audience; it becomes extraordinarily difficult for him to gauge the real feeling of the country. It is true that, in a sense, this difficulty confronts not only the party politician, but the preacher of any special reform. But when such preachers go out into the highways and byways, to speak to any audience that comes together to hear them, on a subject on which it had not been told beforehand what it is to think, we believe they are more likely to get at the truth than the party politician can be, even when he most earnestly desires it. And it is possible that if those who, from their position, should lead and not for ever follow public opinion, wait too long to " bow to the public will," they may find themselves altogether swept aside. Signs are not wanting that this is likely to happen to the Liberal Party. Nothing impressed Mr. Asquith more than Miss Margaret Robertson's evidence of the changed feeling of the working-men—and especially the working-men of the North of England, where the strength of the Liberal Party lies-towards the question of the enfranchisement of women. It is becoming in their eyes what it has always been in ours-a question, not of sex, but of democracy. When once that is established in their minds, the Conservative Party will still have a logical and honest position to hold : but what of the Liberal Party? How will the party of democracy look to the people who associate the Anti-Suffragist with the Anti-Democrat? Is it not time that the Liberal Party set its house in order?

We shall bow to the will of the people," said the Prime Minister. "How is that will to be expressed?" asked Miss Robertson. "Through their representatives elected to the House of Commons," was the reply. We have our answer. Nothing weighs with the Prime Minister but votes; neither argument, nor entreaty, nor hatchets. It becomes our duty, as pointed out by himself, to turn votes against the Government of an Anti-Suffragist Prime Minister.

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The Deputation to Mr. Asquith.

The National Union deputation was received by the Prime Minister on Friday, August 8th, as a result of the Pilgrimage. New evidence of support, especially from the working people, could be and was laid before him. The question of Anti-Suffrage finance came up, and Mr. Asquith was deeply interested to hear of the effect of the "secret subscription list" on working class opinion. Mrs. Fawcett called upon him to find a way out of the political "impasse,"

MISS ROBERTSON : The Trades unions are deeply interested MRS. FAWCETT INTRODUCES THE DEPUTATION. in Women's Suffrage, and believe that opposition to it comes Mrs. Fawcett introduced the deputation, and at once called from capitalists, who want to keep women cheap. As it is the Miss Margaret Robertson to speak. Miss ROBERTSON: My experience lies chiefly with the industrial men and women of the North of England, Scotland, working women who are cheapened and the men's labour that is undersold, the unions are increasingly determined that the women must be enfranchised. I believe you would be surprised nd Wales, and I have noticed a very great change in the to learn how many Trade Unions have had women's suffrage up ttitude of the working-man towards Women's Suffrage of for discussion during the last year. And I think you hardly recent years. Four or five years ago, for instance, I was often asked by a man in the crowd : "Would my wife have a vote?" realise how much and how deeply working-men trust their women



[MISS STRACHEY, MISS MARSHALL, MRS. RACKHAM, MRS. HARLEY, MRS. FAWCETT, MISS COURTNEY, MRS. AUERBACH, MISS ROBERTSON.]

And if he thought there was any chance of her having one, he MRS. HARLEY : I have to testify to the enormous crowds and was in opposition at once. Now I am still asked this question, but the answer hoped for is "Yes." Working-men have genuine sympathy with which the Suffrage Pilgrims have almost everywhere been met. I agree with Miss Robertson that a great change has come over the working-classes in their attitude towards the Suffrage, and we proved that such opposition as sentation, and have begun to identify Anti-Suffragism with we have met was directed against militancy rather than the the war of capital against labour. In this belief they have been Suffrage, by the fact that where the law-abiding attitude of the Pilgrims was understood there was no trouble; and even revealed in their " secret subscription list," which has recently where there was disorder at the first meeting, a second held in the same place was invariably well received. I walked through ne almost entirely from a few very wealthy men, such as a very thickly populated district, and everywhere our meetings Lord Rothschild. surpassed all records. In Hanley we had a crowd of ten to MR. ASQUITH : I haven't seen that. I should like to see twelve thousand.

come to regard this question not as a sex question, but as a democratic one. They think their class should have more repreconfirmed by the finance of the Anti-Suffrage League, as got into the press, and shows that the finance of the League

Miss Robertson : I will send you a copy, sir. I wish to add UNDUE NEGLECT OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS. that the working-classes are, in my experience, not so "obsessed" MISS ROYDEN: I had the privilege of hearing your speech by the terror of militancy as others. They have the same in the last Suffrage debate in Parliament, sir, in which you

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injustice done to them by the press, which always exaggerates the working-man's "militancy," just as it tries to represent the Suffragist movement as all "militant." The same complaint might be made in both cases with justice.

MR. ASQUITH : I quite agree. You are perfectly right.

TRADES UNIONS AND CHEAP WOMEN'S LABOUR.

SOME OF THE DEPUTATION.

stated that the interests of women had not been "unduly neglected " by the House of Commons. It would be tactless to ask what degree of neglect was "due "-(here the Prime Minister began hunting in "Hansard," apparently hoping to be able to disown the phrase)-but I wish to state at once that women think there has been much neglect. I instance the failure of the Truck Act forbidding fines, which has proved almost entirely successful in the case of men, but does not apply at all to out-workers (who are nearly all women), and is failure with regard to women in the factories.

MR ASOUTH . That is an administrative question.

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MISS ROYDEN : The administration lies with the Inspectors. of whom very few are women

MR. ASQUITH : And you think there would be more if you had votes ?

MISS ROVDEN : That is what we think, sir.

THE INJUSTICE OF THE DIVORCE LAW. Another instance is that of the Divorce Law, which Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists alike admitted to be unjust to women; yet after appointing a Commission which reported unanimously in favour of putting the sexes on an equality, no legislation has been or is to be introduced.

MR. ASQUITH : That is a very large question.

MISS ROYDEN : Not this one point.

MR. ASQUITH : Oh, you think a Bill might have been passed on that

MISS ROYDEN : Yes, sir. These two instances were chosen by me because in the one case, men (with votes) have remedied their grievances, and women (without votes) still suffer; the other, because it was admitted on all sides to be an injustice. But rather than run through a list of grievances, I should prefer to argue, as you, sir, would in another case have argued, that good government is no substitute for self-government.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

Women have become politically conscious, and when that happens to any class it can never be sent to sleep again. Everything that is done seems an added reason to the politically conscious, for their admission to political power. If the Government ignores the grievances of such a class, it increases the demand for the vote : if it seeks to remedy them, it proves how much legislation can do.

MR. ASQUITH : Then we can't get out of it anyhow?

MISS ROYDEN: No, sir; that is my point. For example, many women have learned through the Maternity Benefit how ' politics " are their affair; how much they could do, and how stupidly things are sometimes done. The Pilgrimage proved the impossibility of putting this awakened consciousness of women to sleep. It came at a time of deep and bitter disappointment, when Suffragists had no immediate Bill to work for. Yet nothing we have ever done has been so universally effective and successful. Never have we raised so large a sum of money in a single effort, and never has that money been subscribed with so much readiness and enthusiasm.

MRS. RACKHAM : I have been a Pilgrim for three weeks, and I wish to endorse all that has been said about the enthusiasm shown. Many even of the most loyal supporters of the Liberal Party are becoming disheartened by its refusal to act up to its principles, and many Liberal women are resigning because they know what Liberalism really means, too well to continue supporting the official Liberal Party. My experience as a Pilgrim convinced me that the country detests militancy, but it loves fair play, and is beginning to think that the women are not having fair play.

MRS. FAWCETT : I wish to explain why we feel that nothing short of a Government measure for Women's Suffrage will be of any use to us. I go back to the time, now twenty months ago, when you promised us :-

The fruition of these promises was dependent on a free vote of the House of Commons, and no free vote was possible with a Prime Minister ardently and actively opposed to the principles of representative government as far as women were concerned. These promises were given on November 17th, 1911.

" UNFAIR PRESSURE" ON LIBERAL M.P.'S.

Before Christmas you had publicly spoken of women's suffrage as a " political mistake of a disastrous kind." This was one of the causes which led to the Conciliation Bill being "torpedoed " in the following March, mainly through the efforts of your own supporters. When your Franchise and Registration

Bill came on for second reading in July, while our friends in the Cabinet were silent you said, referring to the possibility of the House adopting women's suffrage by an amendment in Committee, that you " could not conceive the House would so far stultify itself as to reverse the considered judgment it had pronounced " at an earlier period of the session. Why the defeat of the Conciliation Bill by 14 votes in 1912 was a " considered judgment" and its second reading in 1910 and 1911 h majorities of 110 and 167 was not a " considered judgment ' is not easy to explain. But the effect of these expressions on your part was to make your followers in the House of Commons -not only anti-suffragists, but many suffragists as well-pro claim that their loyalty to you necessitated their getting you out of the extraordinary position in which you had placed yourself in regard to our question. I have in mind a signed article in the press by a Liberal M.P., calling upon your followers to rescue you from the "humiliating position" in which you would be placed if the promises given to us in November, 1911, were allowed to become effective.

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THREATS.

Again, it is common knowledge that members of your Cabinet were allowed to state positively to the Irish members and others that the carrying of suffrage amendments to your bill or the second reading of the Conciliation Bill, would certainly lead to the break-up of the Government. This went on without any official contradiction to within 24 hours of the Committee stage of your Bill, at the end of January of this year. These things made a free vote of the House of Commons an impossibili Then came the Speaker's ruling that your own amendment about the occupation franchise to the Government Bill as well as the women's suffrage amendments, if carried, would make it essentially a new bill and not the one which had been read a second time in July. The fiasco followed with which we are all familiar. Your pledges and promises to us remain unredeemed. I admit that in January you could not redeem them, and you offered us-or rather you forced upon us-something which you deemed an equivalent, but we deemed no equivalent. In support of our own view, we can at least quote the authority of many your most distinguished colleagues, who had repeatedly told us how greatly superior were our chances of success by way of amendment to a Government bill coupled with the promises you had given us in November, 1911, compared with any chance afforded by a private member's bill.

MR. ASQUITH : So they were; so they were. They told you the truth

MRS. FAWCETT : This is an outline of the events which have convinced us that our only road to the legislation we desire is by way of a Government Bill, and that it is waste of time and trength to work for anything else. You will say that your party is divided. Has not your party and every other party been divided on great and momentous questions before they have definitely been adopted on the party programme? You yourself have repeatedly acknowledged that on our question you are in a ninority in your Government and in your party. Is there no honourable way out of this difficulty? You now occupy the position in regard to women's suffrage which Lord Palmerston occupied in the sixties regarding the franchise for working men. He was the Conservative at the head of the Liberal party, and he was able to hold back reform for many years until it was finally carried by a Conservative Administration. I cannot help hoping there is some chance that all this will not happen over again, and that a way out of the impasse may be found. From he point of view of argument, if we accept as fundamental ch we do, the good faith of your promises and pledges of November, 1911, there does not appear to me to be an impassable gulf between what you then promised and your consent to a Government bill for women's suffrage. Twenty months ago you were prepared to adopt women's suffrage as an integral part of a Government bill if it were inserted in the Committee, stage. If you were prepared to do that, why not adopt it at an earlier stage, and introduce a bill containing it?

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

It appears to us that there are precedents. The Duke of Wellington and Peel remained at the head of a Government which introduced and carried Catholic emancipation, although they themselves remained opposed to it. Lord Goschen (then Mr. Goschen) in 1880 stood aside for a time from active participation in party politics because of his determined opposition to the enfranchisement of the agricultural labourer. Is there no hope that you will find it consistent with your conception of personal honour to adopt one or other of these two courses-either the course adopted by Peel in 1829 or by Mr. Goschen in 1880?

MR. ASQUITH AND MR. GOSCHEN. MR. Asquith : How does the Goschen case come in?

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MRS. FAWCETT : He resigned. MR. ASQUITH : You mean that members of the Government ho are not in favour of women's suffrage should stand aside? MRS. FAWCETT : It is possible.

MR. ASQUITH : It is quite possible

MRS. FAWCETT : At the end of this Parliament your Govern-MR. ASQUITH : The point is really whether or not if a Liberal ent may have passed the measures for which they were returned Government is in power in the next Parliament, by which I mean o power. In conferring with your colleagues as to the new a Liberal majority in the House of Commons, which is comgramme to lay before the next Parliament, if you find a posed in preponderating numbers of supporters of women's prity of your colleagues in favour of women's suffrage, would suffrage, it would then be the duty of the Liberal Government, not be possible for you to put your opposition aside, and make whatever might be the personal opinion of some of its members, part of the Government's policy? to introduce women's suffrage into their franchise bill. I am not The demand by women to share in self-government is a vital going to answer that question. I am not very fond of the preand living movement. It gathers force and intensity year by cedent of Sir Robert Peel and Catholic Emancipation. It has ear, almost month by month. It is manifesting itself in nearly always seemed to me that it would have been the proper thing very country in the world, and is most advanced in those for him to have allowed his opponents to carry it. That was a party question. The whole of the Whig party and a large minority of the Tory party were in favour of Catholic Emancipatries which have been foremost in the tenacity with which ev cling to free institutions. It is a development of the iples of democracy, and is founded on the growth of education, and the natural thing, I have always thought, would have and the wider industrial and professional opportunities been for Sir Robert Peel to give way. The proper people to do it women now enjoy. We have ceased to have the serf's were the people who believed in it, not those who did not. That and the serf's economic helplessness, and it follows of action impaired the moral authority of Peel, for he did surrender essity that the political status of serfs no longer contents us. his convictions in that matter. I do not think that is a very The Government is now meeting the demand of women for free encouraging precedent. The other precedent, that of Mr. itutions with coercion and nothing but coercion. It is not Goschen, is more simple. Mr. Goschen stood aside, and took that the victories of Liberalism have been won. I readily no part in the passing of the bill.

it that the maintenance of order is one of the first duties of v Government. Another is to redress the grievances from ich disorder has sprung. We condemn and deplore acts of ence, but we say that coercion by itself will not cure them and will probably lead to even greater excesses.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

The PRIME MINISTER said : I have been asked to receive a eat many deputations, and have refused to do so. I received National Union, because I believe it represents the great ss of law-abiding suffragists; because it has just organised great and—speaking as an outsider—a most impressive emonstration, and because Mrs. Fawcett told me she had by means obtained new evidences of support to lay before me am convinced that if a majority of the women and of the ors are in favour of any reform, that reform must be ranted. But I am aware that the question of women's suffrage one of great difficulty, because no party will take it up, and our present Parliamentary system, the chances of a vate Member's Bill are scanty and precarious, unless the ernment grants special facilities. So that the majority really ght not get fair Parliamentary treatment. This was my on for giving the pledges I did, and I consider that I acted boldly in giving them.

DRAFTING THE REFORM BILL.

The greatest care was exercised in drafting the Reform Bill, no one was more disappointed than I at the Speaker's g. I did not think that a woman's suffrage clause d pass, but I wish it could have had a fair chance. [MRS. FAWCETT: There is very great evidence.]

In these large matters of policy the Government must act as a whole. You have very good friends in the inner counsels of the at I cannot put on a white sheet. I exercised no pressure on person, and I do not for a moment believe that anyone did Government, and any step that I or the Government take will be taken with their counsel, concurrence, and co-operation. That It is, security I gladly give you. If you read the speech which I made on the private Members' bill this spring, you will see that my ever, now clear that no Franchise Bill for men could be mended so as to include women. MISS ROBERTSON : The Speaker did not say that. attitude on the matter has been a good deal misunderstood. I MRS. SWANWICK: Could it not be introduced in an said then what I said before-that I think there is a certain icised clause? Then it could be dealt with by the House of amount of exaggeration both in those who anticipate good things and those who anticipate bad things from this change.

 $M_{\rm R}, Asguith$: That is a very ingenious suggestion. It shall certainly be considered, though I think there is no pre-I said also, what I repeat, that it is a matter which in the final resort must be decided by the people themselves. If you edent for an italicised clause except in the case of a moneycan convince-you say you have, and you may be right-the judgment and conscience of the people that it is a beneficent MISS MARSHALL : Would it not have been all right if the title change, there is no combination in the world which can prevent f the Bill had been (as in 1867 and 1884) "Representation of he People Bill," instead of (as in 1913) "Franchise and your success, and no political party will attempt to do it. might offer one word of counsel it would be-proceed as you egistration Bill "? have been proceeding, and continue to the end. I am perfectly Mr. Asguith: How do you suggest that that would affect certain that if you succeed in persuading the judgment of the difficulty? people, your most determined opponents would be the first to MRS. SWANWICK : Well, women are people, aren't they? bow to it, and to make the change as beneficial as is possible.

MR. ASQUITH (doubtfully): I suppose so. At least it is other very ingenious suggestion, and deserves consideration. NEED FOR WOMEN'S ADVICE.

MISS COURTNEY: These suggestions would have been made MRS. FAWCETT : We understand that you are opposed to it, the time if you had consented to see us. MR. ASQUITH : Yes; that is so.

ASQUITH : I consulted my colleagues in the Cabinet. MISS COURTNEY : Quite so ; but we asked you to see us. That

MRS. FAWCETT: I noticed in two parallel columns of two speeches of your colleagues against the Referendum, that one ows how much we need representation. MR. Asquith : But that would show that you ought to be said it was "just the thing for female suffrage. said it was "a costly method of denying justice," and the other

in the Cabinet. But in fact I understand that nothing will satisfy you now but a Government Bill?

MRS. FAWCETT : That is so. We are satisfied that we shall never get a free vote on a Private Member's Bill

DEMAND FOR A GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

These questions certainly deserve consideration when the opportunity arises. This I will say : it is quite impossible, if the Liberal party by a majority (a substantial majority, not a casual one), is in favour of a great measure such as that you are advocating, for a minority to obstruct or to prevent the realisation of You may be perfectly sure of that. What precise course the it. minority under those circumstances ought to take is another matter which does not concern you very much, but which more concerns them. If you can bring about that state of things, I myself should think that you might look with considerable equanimity as to the precise method and manner in which the bill could be brought in.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE "NEW FACTS."

I will promise to communicate to my colleagues the very important and serious facts, some of them new facts, which you have brought before me. I was particularly interested in what Miss Robertson told us about the attitude of working men and women, and also in the evidence that the public are beginning to draw distinctions between the militant faction, which is a very small minority, and those who, like yourselves, have been content with undramatic yet thoroughly honest and constitutional methods of advocacy. It is a most regrettable thing that so much prominence should be given to those repellent incidents which bulk so largely in the public eye, and it is in consequence of that that the real work which is being done in support of what even strong opponents must regard as an honourable and worthy cause is kept out of sight and ignored.

MISS ROBERTSON : How is that judgment to be expressed? MR. ASQUITH: Well-there is the Referendum; but I understand that you are opposed to that.

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MR. ASQUITH: The juxtaposition was certainly a little unfortuna

MRS. FAWCETT : It represents the attitude of a good many of your friends

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MR. ASQUITH: There is only one way of finding out what people think, and that is by the representatives they send to Parliament

MISS ROBERTSON: There has been a majority for women's suffrage in the House of Commons for twenty-five years. ASQUITH : There is not one now

MISS ROBERTSON : There is, on the principle, but votes were

cast against it for tactical reasons. MR. ASOUITH: People's motives in this world are very complex.

MRS. SWANWICK: Do you think there would be a majority for a Government measure for women's suffrage?

MR. ASQUITH: Do not ask me that. Governments can do strange things.

MRS. RACKHAM : Do you not think that-though not through your fault-something is actually owing to us?

MR. ASQUITH : I think your position is one of great hardship. MRS. RACKHAM : But could you not meet us? MR. ASQUITH: Find a way. Mrs. Fawcett has suggested

MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION : And a very good one.

Mrs. Fawcett then thanked the Prime Minister for receiving the deputation, and withdrew.

Deputation to the Suffragist Ministers.

In the afternoon of Friday, August 8th, a deputation from the National Union was received by the Suffragist members of the Government. The proceedings were private.

Deputation to Mr. Bonar Law.

Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Eleanor Rathbone have had an interview with Mr. Bonar Law. The proceedings in this case also were private.

International Medical Congress and the "Social Evil."

For years past suffragists have been urging the necessity for breaking through that conspiracy of silence, with regard to the results of immorality, which has led to the sacrifice of thousands of innocent women and children, through what an eminent member of the International Medical Congress described as a devastating pestilence-second only to tuberculosis and alcohol in its effects upon the race." They pointed out that so long as the public were in ignorance of the prevalence of this disease and of its highly contagious nature, little could be done to check its terrible ravages. Their agitation for a full discussion of the question was met by a campaign of abuse and misrepresentation. They were accused of prurience-of being devoid of both modesty and reason. Their attempt to combat a condition of things which doctors admit to be one of the main causes of premature birth, blindness, and other maladies, was put down to a spirit of relentless sex antagonism. Because they wished to protect helpless women and children from men unfit to be fathers, they were held to be attacking all men, and stirring up strife and bitterness in the home.

Far from revelling in disgusting details-as their opponents professed to think-their attitude on this question was, to the leaders of the suffrage movement, a most painful duty, which they could only bring themselves to face by the knowledge that the welfare of the race was at stake. But now they are not alone in the battle. Eminent members of the medical profession are loudly proclaiming that "knowledge must displace ignorance." and instead of cranks and faddists-actuated by a petty spite against the stronger sex-suffragists are shown to be pioneers in one of the biggest pieces of work that has yet been undertaken for the benefit of mankind. The International Medical Congress has spoken most emphatically on the need for educating public opinion with regard to "this hideous scourge," which, as one of the speakers declared, "costs the country millions of pounds, fills many homes with preventable misery, overcrowds our workhouses, prisons, and lunatic asylums with imbeciles, idiots, criminals, epileptics, and other insane persons, saps the vigour of the nation, and if uncontrolled, may eventually endanger its very existence." In this country alone, there are some 500,000 fresh victims every year.

Sir Malcolm Morris, who presided over the meeting, pointed

out that a movement was on foot to induce the British Government to take the question up,¹ and expressed a hope that the appeal for a Royal Commission of enquiry would not fall on deaf

"The ease with which the disease could be communicated, the inadequacy of proper means of treatment, were facts of which the general public were almost entirely ignorant, and they were most

imperfectly appreciated even by legislators. "An end must be put to the silence in which this subject had too long been shrouded. In this country the State insisted upon the notification of infectious diseases, took charge of the insane, built fever hospitals, rigidly inspected factories and workshops, and in between the properties of the properties of the protect health of the people, yet it did not lift a finger against these contagious diseases, which were more ruthless than the Destroying Angel which slew the first-born. Words failed to express his sense of the grossness of

On the purely medical side of the debate there is no need to touch here, nor is there space to enter into a discussion now as to whether notification should be compulsory or voluntary—a question on which there was considerable diversity of opinion. It must be noted, however, with satisfaction, that the general feeling of the Congress was not in favour of "the State regulation of vice "-to which all who wish to improve the status of vomen are resolutely opposed. Professor Dr. A. Blaschko, of Berlin-an eminent authority on this question-stated that in his pinion, "the regulation of prostitution had proved unsuccessful diminishing venereal disease in any country," and urged that all measures to prevent the spread of infection should apply equally to both sexes, and should be administered not by the police, but by a board of health-a recommendation with which vomen will be in hearty accord. Professor Gaucher, of Paris, also advocated a measure which should include both men and women, on the lines of that now being tried in Denmark-a measure which "encouraged without menacing the unfortunate "-and strongly deprecated " any system which would label the applicant for treatment and give rise to suspicion or hoveotting

In Denmark, as another speaker pointed out, all police regulations had been cancelled, and voluntary notification by patients and doctors encouraged in every possible way, and for both sexes. Dr. Carle, of Lyons, also testified against police regulation-which has now been abandoned in that city-and spoke of the good effect of " delicacy both of treatment and enquiry " in encouraging notification

The whole tone of the discussion was extremely high. One felt that, far from being actuated by the spirit of the C. D. Actwhich sought to make vice safe for men by police control of women-the Congress was desirous of combating not only the effects of evil-living, but vice itself. Many speakers insisted on the need for the greater protection of girls and destitute children, and the rigid suppression of souteneurs; others on the education of boys in the dangers of laxity and the duties of self-control. A paper by Major H. C. French, B.A.M.C., laid great stress upon moral and religious considerations as a check upon the young, and several other speakers insisted that the question was a social as well as a medical problem. It is a problem which can only be solved by men and women working together with mutual trust and respect, and the good of the race steadily before their eves.

Maternity Benefit.

Miss Llewelyn Davies, Secretary of the Women's Cooperative Guild, sends us the following comment on the amended lauses of the Insurance Act dealing with Maternity Benefit.

The victory won in the House of Commons on August 6th marks an era in the position of women. The decision to make the Maternity Benefit the property of the mother in practice and in law is the first public recognition of the mother's place in the home, and of the need of economic independence for wives. It is an acknowledgment of two things : that the woman, through her work, though unpaid, contributes to the family income, and that "the wife of the working man, like her rich sister, should allowed a definite legal status as regards money due to her." It hardly now seems too much to hope that the mother may some day be recognised as a "parent." At the same time, the protection that is given to the women who need it removes a crying evil, and carries out the intention of the Act. The grievous cases which continue to be reported to us and the experience of practical women show that we have understated the amount of

¹ Since this article was written Mr. Asquith has announced in Parliament that the Government have agreed to institute an enquiry into the causes and treatment of venereal disease.

abuse going on. We regret to say that the five Labour mbers on the Standing Committee voted against the Materity Benefit being the property of the mother; and, in the House Commons, voted for a weakening amendment. Mr. Philip owden spoke strongly for us, and, with Mr. Jowett and Mr. Wadsworth, voted for us in both divisions, Mr. Will Thorne and Mr Stephen Walsh also voting for us in the second division.

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Lord Robert Cecil's amendment secured the position of the Women's Co-operative Guild; but the final form of the clause is not so good as the form in which the clause left the Standing Committee. We consider that any form of alternative signature unnecessary. Just as the husband's receipt only is taken for ickness benefit, so the wife's receipt only should be taken for maternity benefit. The regulations and customs as regards those who fetched the benefit where it is not either sent by post r visitor, could be similar to those relating to sick pay. If any alteration is made by the House of Lords, we hope that the decision of the Standing Committee will be embodied in the

The Care of Children.

Women's Work on Children's Care Committees in Rural Districts.

PART I

The object of the work undertaken by Children's Care Committees is so imperfectly understood; and, even amongst members of such Committees, the far-reaching possibilities of heir labours often so little realised, that we desire in these short articles to draw attention to the importance both of the deals in view and of the work at hand.

It was with something akin to consternation that the reports of the first medical inspection of elementary school children were read by those who realise the priceless value of sound health, the eavy handicap of debility and disease, and the close relationhip between poor physique and mental and moral inefficiency. wly our eyes were opened to the fact that numbers of our school children were marred by physical defects of one kind and another, of which parents and teachers had not been aware. me such defects were serious; others there were, which, while simple in themselves, and easily curable in the first stages, were, at a later period, difficult of treatment and disastrous to the child's future capabilities of work and usefulness. Numbers our children were, in fact, bidding fair to join the ranks of the

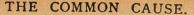
Now, whither is such physical unfitness tending, and at what price to the individual himself, and to the nation at large? The overnor of the Borstal Institution reports that the Medical Officer there is "more and more struck by the importance of physical unfitness as a determining factor in the downfall of ¹Mr. T. C. Horsfall gives us the numbers of youths and boys who, having offered themselves for the Army or the Navy lving shown, that is, their anxiety to earn an honest livelinood), are rejected on account of poor physique. Failing in their attempt to join an honourable profession, too often they swell the crowd of unskilled labourers, of casual workers, or of loafers

Mr. Th. Holmes tells us plainly of the next stage down when physical disability has reduced all chance of honest employment o a minimum. There is a calling which demands no physical itness from those who follow it.² " It by no means follows that because a boy is weakly, has defective eyesight, or has some nental peculiarity, that he cannot become a criminal; the reverse is true, for just because he possesses one or more of these defects he is the more likely to become a criminal." We see then whither physical defects, neglected in the early stages, nay lead a boy or girl who otherwise had started with fair opes in life.

What are the defects which the school medical inspection most comonly reveals? Round shoulders, flat chest, anæmia, general debility, stammering, sore eyes, neglected teeth, are among the number.3 "These are all of a simple nature, and can be cured by the exercise of commonsense, without medicine surgical interference." Others there are of a more serious kind, defects of sight and hearing, decayed teeth, adenoids, &c.

The Medical Officer having reported such cases what is the next step? It is desired to establish small Care Committees in each school, or group of schools. These Committees are composed of local voluntary workers, and one of the chief

¹ Reforms needed in our Educational System, p. 4. ² London Police Courts, by Th. Holmes, p. 138. ³ Notes for the Use of Bucks. Rural Care Committees, by the School Medical Officer.



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functions of these workers is to see that the defects reported are immediately attended to. The first stage will be the interviewing of parents. The nature of the child's ailment and the treatment recommended will be explained, and suggestions offered for the carrying out of such treatment. For these interviews, discretion, tact, and infinite patience will often be required. The work is pre-eminently a woman's work, demanding her best gifts of courtesy and sympathy, and not least, her sense of humour-the laugh which makes the whole world kin.

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It is scarcely to be expected that parents should immediately understand the value to themselves of the Medical Inspection; but they will listen to explanations readily, more especially if these are not proffered at meal-times or on washing-days.

Fresh air, sufficient sleep, milk, "wi'out so much as a teething powder in it!" At first the very simplicity of these remedies will raise doubts as to their efficacy. But we persevere, and soon we find another tone : " Our children be like the gentry nowadays. H'every one 'as 'is own tooth brush ! " swells the breast of the cottage mother, while the visitor is not slow to praise the now visible results of open windows, and of the beverage once disparagingly described as "h'only milk ! " A beginning has been made. Does it seem pitifully insignificant? We must measure its greatness by the greatness of the end we have in view. For we believe that ¹ " Upon the efficiency of the lower and

commoner functions of life depend most directly the vitality of the higher and permanent ones. . . . The bodily life is therefore to be dealt with wisely and lovingly in the interest of the spiritual life, which is inseparably connected with it."

MARGARET SMITH-MASTERS.

Factory Girls and Gambling.

Some years ago, when I was officially connected with the Leeds Tailoresses' Union, the parents of the girls used to send me requests to try and get certain things in the factories One thing which troubled them much, and which in all altered. these years has never been touched, is the encouragement of the gambling spirit. I do not for a moment mean to assert that it is directly inculcated or even recognised, but the custom of raffling for spoilt garments is very common—almost universal, I think—and many parents told me they deplored its evil effect on their daughters.

When a garment has been spoiled by a worker-that is, when from inexperienced work, or owing to some accident, it considered as unsaleable—the other workers in her room hold a raffle for it, in order to refund the worker, who, of course, receives no pay for the spoilt garment. The winner gets the garment, which is often of no use to her, and the worker gets the money. This custom, though it arises from the kind-heartedness and generosity of the workers, often has a bad effect, and leads to gambling of a more serious kind. The employer naturally considers himself as in no way responsible. It is none of his doing, he says, and on occasion, if necessary, he can appear absolutely ignorant of the custom. Another point, which I think has been overlooked by the

advocates of the Trade Boards, is the number of women in the worst-paid departments of the clothing trade who are losing their employment because they cannot make the miserable minimum of 3¹/₄d. per hour. This is how a worker described to me what happened in her factory room, and it serves as an instance of what happens elsewhere.

You see, she was that poor; she was a widow with four children, and she couldn't earn that amount, for she was always so anxious-she was too anxious to be able to do her work right; she looked fair starved, and we were that sorry for her, poor thing, so we altered the cards so that she got some of our wage, and made up her proper amount. She was a slow worker, you see, for she never looked as if she'd enough to eat, and she set a deal of store on her children. I never were more sorry for anvone.

The words, "she was always so anxious," remain perpetually in my mind. I have seen that anxious look on working women's faces, and it is a haunting look.

In order to screen and help one another, some of those women will do quite wonderful things; but all the same, my point is, that deceiving and altering their wage accounts and raffling as a recognised custom, even though both be done out of goodness of heart, are not moral acts, and cannot and do not lead to the truest moral development.

I. O. FORD.

¹ Du Bose, The Reason of Lite.

The Bridge Builders.

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Women's Suffrage in Ireland.

During my stay in England I have been told things about Ireland that I never heard before. For instance, while selling papers in the street, I was asked the meaning of my blue and papers in the street, I was asked the meaning of my blue and white bow. I told the questioner that the blue and white were the colours of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, the big non-militant organisation of Ireland. "But you have no suffrage work in Ireland," was the reply.

Now I have come over to make it clear to you that we have suffrage work in Ireland, and that we are at one with you in our demand for the vote. What have we done to prove our desire? We have not walked from the four corners of the land as many of you have done. We are too new at the work for that. But this we have done. We have brought Ireland together as no one else has ever brought it. Remember that your party feuds in England are but lovers' quarrels compared your party passion is mild and gentle compared to to ours : our feeling. Ireland is divided into two by party politics as England has never been divided. I never go from Belfast to Dublin crossing the river Boyne on the way, without thinking how that river cuts across the history of Ireland even as its course cuts across the land.

Now this is what I want you to realise. Travelling from Belfast to Dublin you cross the great estuary by a long, manyarched bridge. But there is another bridge, an invisible one, which crosses that river, and which shall bring together North and South as no bridge of bricks and stone and iron can ever bring them. And we Women Suffragettes are building this bridge

The thing came about thus. For years Irishwomen had given all their energies to politics. They could not have done otherwise, being Irish, for Northern or Southern, if you are Irish, you are bound to be a keen politician. So women worked for one party or for another, and got small thanks from either. Then by degrees women began to realise that certain matters concerned them as women in a quite special way. instance, they began to inquire into the sweating prevalent in many factories, and they began to understand the meaning of cruelly low wages for women and girls. Further, they began to concern themselves about the disgraceful state of many of the school buildings, and about the waste prevalent in the workhouses. Especially did they begin to inquire about the position of Irishwomen under the laws regarding marriage and parenthood, and found it to be as in England, only even more unsatisfactory

Then the women went to the responsible Ministers, and found them most courteous. When there was time, these matters should surely be attended to, they were told. There has not been time from then till now. So Irishwomen began to say: "This will never do. We will keep our party politics. Unionists will still be Unionists, Nationalists will still be Nationalists, but we will be women also." So a few years ago, women began to form Suffrage Societies. Two years ago, the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation came into being, with four Societies. Now it has twenty. Two years ago, there was not a Suffrage Society outside Belfast, Lisburn, Dublin, Cork, and Waterford. Now we have Societies all over Ireland, from Cork in the far South, to Giant's Causeway in the far North.

Now what I want to emphasise is this. All these Suffrage workers are of different opinions; but differing on everything else, they agree to this, that women must care for themselves, if they are to be cared for at all. So we have Unionist women and Nationalist women meeting on committees and on the platform, and no one asks another as to her politics, or cares whether her colours be orange or green, so long as she wears the blue and white of the Suffrage Federation.

Now the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation is the only political organisation which has ever held North and South together, or has even tried to do so. And we are doing it because we know there is a claim on us greater than the claim of party. The Boyne River is deep and wide, but across its waters we can hear the cry of women suffering, of children

A chill is the beginning of half the illnesses we suffer from. The only way to escape is by wearing suitable clothing. Jaeger Fine Pure Wool Underwear has been designed to this end, and will be found most effective, attractive, and durable. Illustrated price list sent free.-126, Regent Street, W.; 456, Strand, W.C.; 102, Kensington High Street, W.; 30, Sloane Street, S.W.; 115, Victoria Street, S.W.; 85 and 86, Cheapside, E.C.

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starving, children dying. No one heeds that cry. All are too usy fighting their own battles. But we hear it, although we nnot help. It will need North and South together to win this wht for women's freedom. Therefore, we are building a idge invisible to sight, but very real, and North will meet South, even though the cleavage between them were deeper and wider than it is.

DORA MELLONE, Hon. Secy., Northern Committee Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation.

Foreign News.

The Women's Movement in Russia.

There is scarcely a country where civilisation and emancipan are making such rapid strides as over the vast dominions the Tsar. If we compare the Russia of to-day with the sia in 1861, the year of the freeing of the serfs, the progress de in all walks of life is almost incredible. Although Russia behind us still in many ways, she is gaining in rapid marches ; space to-day does not permit of comparisons. The vote ot being asked for, as a representative Government has only e in quite recently; but the women's movement is for eral culture and education on equal terms with men. The ement is keenly alive in all large centres.

Societies, organised chiefly by ladies, exist for practically ery kind of charitable and rescue work ; but the most largely sented unions of lady workers are the Russian Society of "Women Workers" ("trudiaschtsche gentschini") and the German "Frauenbund." The members of the first-named are for the most part women earning their own living. hold the most advanced views on religious and social ons, and do an enormous amount of union work. The lety has good buildings, with lecture and class rooms, dergarten and crêches. Cheap meals are provided for mem-s, and there are soup kitchens for the poor. Children are clothed, or taught, according to their various needs. Expenses have to be met by collections, amateur theatricals, len fêtes, and bazaars.

The "Frauenbund" has much the same object. It consists ly of German residents, and also of the Baltic families, nd supports chiefly German women and children. The supply German literature, and education and clothing of children, gether with lectures and meetings, make the union a busy one.

Women nurses of the Red Cross Society are sent wherever eded, and have done good work in the famine-stricken istricts. Women have for years practised as doctors and entists, and are greatly in demand. They edit daily papers, manage large estates, buying their own cattle and imple-The Universities now admit women students, and those olding lawyers' degrees have sent in a petition to be allowed practice at the Bar. Russian women have ever taken great rest in politics, and have braved imprisonment and transtation for their views. Mme. Breshkovsky, for example, ted the hunger strike in the terrible prisons of Siberia.

Although emancipation is advancing so rapidly in the ns, it has not yet reached the lonely villages on the endless lains, the poor peasant women, whose lot is a hard one, or Mohammedan women, who still live in Eastern seclusion. Let us wish the awakened sisters the "Love of the Pilgrim' on the stony path, to guide their steps in the great work they have so courageously begun.

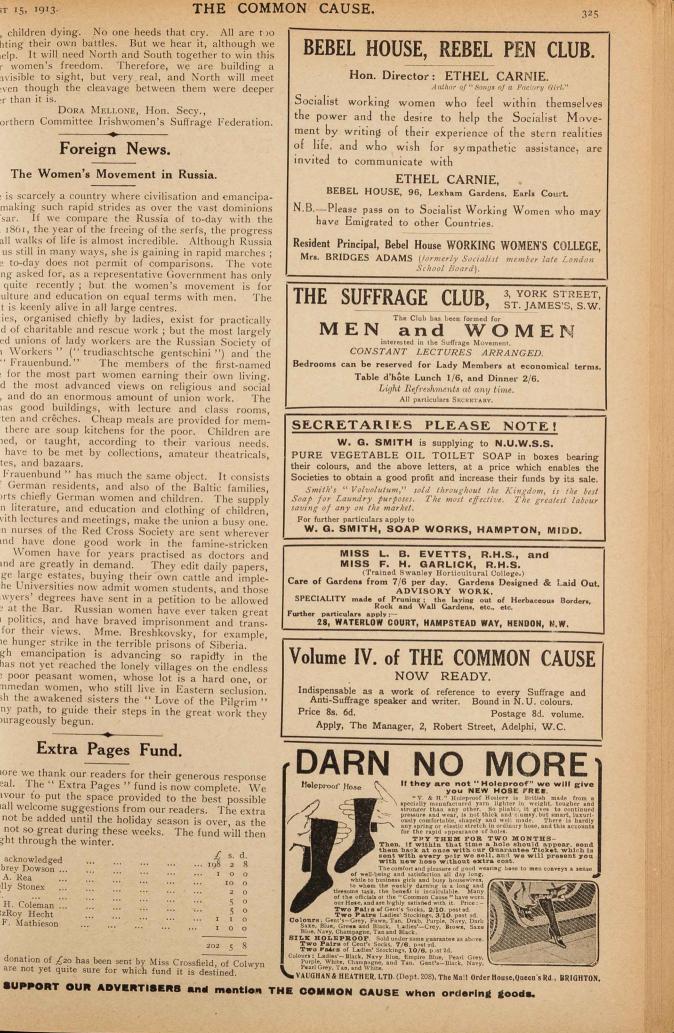
Extra Pages Fund.

Once more we thank our readers for their generous response our appeal. The "Extra Pages" fund is now complete. We all endeavour to put the space provided to the best possible se, and shall welcome suggestions from our readers. The extra ages will not be added until the holiday season is over, as the ure is not so great during these weeks. The fund will then arry us right through the winter.

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Mrs. Aubrey Dowson	 	 		198	2	8
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Miss Nelly Stoney	 	 			10	0
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Mrs. D. H. Coleman	 	 			5	0
MIS. FITZROV Hecht	 	 			5	0
Miss E. F. Mathieson	 /	 		I	0	0
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A further donation of \pounds_{20} has been sent by Miss Crossfield, of Colwyn ay, but we are not yet quite sure for which fund it is destined.



Correspondence.

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MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RIGHT TO WORK. MADAM,—In the article on the "Saving of Child Life" in your issue of August 8th, there are words which almost imply that Suffragists generally would approve of the legal curtailment of married women's labour if provision were at the same time made for their maintenance. But there is, I should think, quite a large section of Suffragists who would be opposed to interference of this sort by law whether maintenance were provided for non-workers or sort by law whether maintenance were provided for hon-workers of not. One of the points much to the fore during the whole of the Conference on Infant Mortality at the Caxton Hall was the relation between married women's employment and infant mortality; and one doctor after another protested against the tendency to advocate what one called "the attitude of lassitude" during pregnancy. Wholeone called "the attitude of lassitude" during pregnancy. Whole-some work, they said, resulted in easier births and healthier children. Dr. Pritchard, of Marylebone, said in his long experience he found charwomen had extraordinarily healthy children and bore them, compared with other women, easily. Dr. Waller, of N. St. Pancras, reported that the Superintendent of the School for Mothers had often recommended a return to work for pregnant mothers because they were in better health when working. He drew attention to the dependence of good nutrition on wholesome work. Many doctors spoke to the same effect. The impression one got was that the right

spoke to the same effect. The inpression one got was that the right line of reform was to improve the conditions of married women's labours rather than prohibit it at any time. In his opening speech at the Conference Mr. John Burns's careful manipulation of the figures gave the impression that Dr. Newsholme's L.G.B. Report on Infant Mortality showed that an excessive infant L.G.B. Report on Infant Mortality showed that an excessive infant rate is mainly due to employment of mothers. The figures show nothing of the sort. Instead of comparing Battersea, Hampstead, and Burnley, Mr. Burns should have compared two towns of similar conditions as regards married women's labour such as Burnley and Nelson. Battersea in 1911 had an infant death-rate of 124 per 1,000, Hampstead 78'5 per 1,000, Burnley 210 per 1,000, and Mr. Burns inferred that the difference between the death-rates of Burnley and Battersea is due to the fact that in Burnley mothers work and in Battersea they do not. In Nelson, however, practically the same per-centage of married women are employed as in Burnley, at the same centage of married women are employed as in Burnley, at the same trade too, *i.e.*, cotton weaving; yet in Nelson the rate of infant mortality was lower than that even of residential Hampstead in 1911, *i.e.*, 77'o per 1,000! The real causes are to be found elsewhere: Burnley leaves much of its insanitary refuse about in "tips"; Nelson burns all of it at the destructor; Burnley has a cloud of smoke over it all day; Nelson is comparatively free from smoke; Burnley has the largest number of "back-to-back" houses in Lancashire; Nelson is dern " town. Mr. Burns also instanced Birmingham as provng his contention about married women's work. Dr. Robertson, of Birmingham, has for six years been conducting an investigation into the relation of mothers' labour to infant mortality, and so far the results appear to be that the babies of mothers who work are better the babies of mothers who do not; the infant mortality among the children of mothers who work being an average of 174 per 1,000 (during three years, 1910-1911), and among the children of nonworkers 179 per 1,000. In view of the facts, then, that the employment of mothers as a

cause of infant mortality is at least not proven; and that one's own-earned pennies are a guarantee of independence, I think we ought to resist every effort to stop married women's labour; though this is no reason why we should not try for a state of things which would enable them to stay at home if they wished. A. M. ALLEN.

[Miss Allen seems to us to have made out an unanswerable case. We believe most Suffragists would be strongly in favour of leaving married women the liberty which should belong to all normal adult human beings, to decide for themselves where their duty and well-being lies.—ED., C.C.]

DEPUTATION TO MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

MADAM,—Will you allow me to correct a false impression which I think may be created by your report of my remarks on the deputation to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. I made no such generalisation as the report suggests as to the attitude of the miners in South Wales on the question of militancy. As a matter of fact, I have found them for the most part strongly opposed to it. I merely stated, as an exception, that in one place several men had heckled me on the subject, and expressed disapproval of our non-militant attitude. I instanced it to show that dislike of militancy cannot be taken for

I instanced it to show that dislike of militancy cannot be taken granted as the inevitable attitude of the working-men. At the same time, it is, so far as my experience goes, by far the most usual attitude, even amongst the South Wales miners.—Yours, &c., MARGARET ROBERTSON.

[Our report was based on that supplied to us officially from the N.U. office. We regret the inaccuracy complained of, the more that it referred to so important a point. But the report speaks of "the miners of South Wales" without modification, and the mistake was therefore not ours.-ED., C.C.]

RESCUE HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

MADAM,—My letter about Rescue Homes for Children has excited comment. Just after I had sent it to you, I met a rescue-worker. I asked her if these institutions were common. She said about one was founded every year

anyone who would inquire privately for it. I do not mention it publicly for two reasons :---

(1) I did not ask permission to publish it. (2) It is self-evident that anyone who has the welfare of these children at heart is not too anxious to stamp the homes to which they go as Rescue Homes. In after life it will go against the children educated there. It is probably for this reason that the public are kept in the dark about much that is going on. This silence will continue as long as society avenges men's crimes on innocent children.—Yours, &c., L. F. WARING. Latchford House, Warrington, Lancs., August 9th, 1913.

AUGUST 15, 1913.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MADAM,—With great regret I learn through a letter from Mrs. Solly appearing in your issue of last week, that the report of a conversation between myself and a representative of THE COMMON CAUSE has hurt the members of the Women's Enfranchisement League of the Cape Province, the largest individual Suffrage Society in South

I have already written to Mrs. Solly explaining that unfortunately I did not see a proof of the report in question before its appearance in print, and that I greatly deplored the fact as one or two slight variations of expression have created an erroneous impres

What I did say, speaking as the President of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa, was that I considered the fear of the W.E.L. that the forward policy of t W.E.A.U. would endanger the enfranchisement of the native a coloured people to be quite groundless. I deplored the attitude the W.E.L. in holding aloof from the W.E.A.U., an Associati which includes all the other twenty Suffrage Societies of South Africa because this holding aloof suggested divisions among Suffrag workers, and that this suggestion, this feeling, retarded—in fact "acted as a brake" upon—the Suffrage Movement as a whole i South Africa.

That this is so, I hold that no impartial observer can deny. The constitution of the W.E.A.U., which is almost identica principle and detail with that of the International Alliance of Wor Suffrage Societies, while allowing complete autonomy to individu societies, provides for combined provincial and national action. provides, also, for full and free discussion on debatable itself a wise preventive measure against such misunderstandin among Suffrage workers as this which has unhappily occurred. No one would more heartily than I welcome "closer union" between the W.E.L. of Cape Province and the Women's Enfranchise.

ment Association of South Africa.—Yours faithfully, MARY EMMA MACINTOSH.

SUFFRAGISTS AND THE ART OF DRESS

MADAM,—I see that you invite opinions on the subject of the clusion of articles on dress in THE COMMON CAUSE extra pages. M I express the earnest hope that such articles will not appear in the paper? I do not despise the subject, but it is as inappropriate to Women's Suffrage journal as it would be to the *Church Tim* Thousands of women read both papers, but not for the purpose getting hints for their next costume or paper patterns for a blou Such useful information is so easily obtained from countless per Just as it lowers the appearance of a bookseller's shop to sell swe Just as it lowers the appearance of a booksener's shop to set sweets or toys or hairpins; so it lowers the tone of a paper devoted to a serious object to include scrappy "hints on dress," "cookery columns," or "gardening notes."—Yours faithfully, L. J. BENHAM.

MADAM,-If the unconverted are to become converted they must be led at the beginning by somewhat familiar ways. I think it would be a great advantage if a section of your paper were devoted to the things in which all women take more or less interest. The average woman could be invited to take the paper because of these and thus she would be brought into contact with the women's mov That dress is discussed in most women's papers to ising extent is not a sufficient reason for assuming that it ment. n itself demoralising. An attractive appearance is a valuable ass n any business purpose, and women should desire it to a reasonab xtent. A dress article in Тне Соммом Слизе, say, once a mont extent. should be an evidence of the paper's tolerance and general goo judgment. As a friend of the paper and of the Suffrage Moveme I should be glad to see a section of its space devoted not merely the everyday things of life, but actually incorporating a serial stor to keep the attention of the casual reader, who, getting a single cop says, "Very good," but thinks no more on the subject. If all new paper *feuilletons* and all lending library fiction deal almost exclusivel with impassioned love between the sexes, it may be asked have wome themselves done much to present the world with truer pictures of life as a whole? The most ordinary life has its interludes of drama and human effort to succeed, to keep faithful to ideals of honour, t surmount financial difficulties, to keep faithful to ideals of nonoul, surmount financial difficulties, to obtain a foothold, by fair means the struggle towards permanent things, is in itself quite as pictu-esque as the contest between two women for a man's heart, of between two men for a woman's, and of more frequent occurrence the server between the server of t The parable has always been effectual in fixing wandering attent and rendering argument memorable. A strong, fine serial would assuredly materially increase the circulation of THE COMMON CAUSE, and consequently would win new adherents for the Suffrage ment .- Yours very truly,

Other letters have been received on the subject of married women' I should be glad to give the name of the home I spoke of to yone who would inquire privately for it. I do not mention it of articles on dress in THE COMMON CAUSE. We hope to print some more next week.

AUGUST 15, 1913.

In Parliament.

August 6th.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—Debate raged round the nestion of the Maternity Benefit. It had been decided in Comnittee that " the Maternity Benefit is the mother's benefit,' but a determined and partially successful attempt was made or reverse this decision on the Report stage. It was loudly isserted that no one desired to see it reversed, but Mr. Roberts's endment (that the receipt of the wife or husband should be sufficient discharge to the Society making the payment) would ctically have had this effect.

Mr. George Roberts (Lab., Norwich) argued that to allow the wife only to give the receipt was "a gross insult " to the husband. He regarded the two as " one in joint co-operation," ut did not suggest any way of protecting the wife when " the ses which have been established " took place.

Mr. J. Ward (Lab., Stoke-on-Trent) urged that the wife in working-class household " is earning part of the wages that \pounds 1,200 out of \pounds 3,000, contributed by the public, on newspaper man actually receives. . . . She herself is contributing his insurance by that work, even though she herself is not appeals and salaries. Mr. McKenna promised to make inquiries. In reply to a question from Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George insured person. She really earns half of the money that he said that the assessment of taxes upon Dr. Elizabeth Wilks s, and even half of the money which the employer pays should in every case have been made upon her husband. ards the insurance, and therefore it is a joint contribution, Dr. Esmonde (N., Tipperary, N.) asked if it was the intena contribution especially from the man." Mr. Ward tion of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to ininstances of men making special arrangements in order quire into the causes of venereal disease; and Dr. Chapple (L., et medical benefit for their wives, and said that if Parlia-Stirlingshire) asked if the Commission could be international. nt had at the outset given the Maternity Benefit to the The Prime Minister replied that the inquiry was to be instituted. ' the workmen of the country would gladly have but the other matter was under consideration. cepted " the position.

Mr. Beck (L., Saffron Walden) pointed out that the argunts used in support of the amendment were precisely those ed by opponents of the Married Women's Property Act.

Mr. Thomas (Lab., Derby) knew for a fact that if a woman vere allowed to nominate some other woman to receive the noney, she would appoint "the kind of woman the majority f men have invariably to clear out of the house."

FINANCE BILL.-Mr. Cassel moved that no proceedings should be taken against a husband who did not pay income-tax on his wife's income. He instanced cases where the tax on the income of a married couple was four or five times as high as it would Lord Robert Cecil (U., Hitchin) quoted the Glasgow Medical have been if they were not married. Sir Rufus Isaacs admitted Officer of Health as saying :the "anomaly." He proposed, however, that the joint income "Abuse of the benefit money is unhappily very common. Cases "numerous in which the husband receives the entire 30s. and ands it on liquor. . . . It is obvious from the above statement it in many cases abuse of the money would be prevented by the ect payment of the benefit to the wife." of married persons should still be assessed as one-" because to treat it otherwise would result in a loss to the Exchequer of $\pounds_{1,250,000.}$ "But each should pay his or her own assessment and receive his or her rebate. This clause, however, was proreferred to the " almost unanimity of all the women who posed "hypothetically," as there was a question whether it would be in order in this Bill.

entitled to speak on the subject," against the amendment.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab., Leicester) argued that the enefit was no one's " property," but a " trust," and therefore to more belongs to the wife than to the husband. He supported e amendment

Mr. Locker-Lampson (U., Salisbury) felt strongly that " if men had votes there would be absolutely no doubt whatever that the 30s, would be safe in their pockets." He showed the House that if the amendment was passed it would put the unmarried in a better position than the married mother, and reminded them that the Conference on Infant Mortality had decided unanimously in favour of the clause, without the amendment

Mr. Worthington Evans (U., Colchester) laid great stress on the recommendation of the insured societies in favour of the endment

Mr. Lynch (N., Clare, W.) suggested that " another deputation would be needed to balance that-a deputation representing all the mothers of the country," whose arguments might outweigh mere questions of administration.

Mr. Snowden (Lab., Blackburn) said the difficulties of dministration were greatly exaggerated, and strongly opposed the amendment.

An absurd scene then followed. Loudly shouting "This way to protect the women," the tellers *on both sides* endeavoured Mr. Wedgwood presented a petition from Mr. Lansbury for o secure the votes of perplexed members. The amendment was release from re-arrest, since he could not honourably consent to arried by 9 votes, several members protesting, amid laughter, be bound over, and knew no remedy for the grievances from that they had gone into the wrong lobby by mistake. which he was suffering.

Lord Robert Cecil then moved to add to the clause making the receipt of the husband a sufficient discharge, the words—'' $ec{if}$ authorised by the wife."

This was carried by 21 votes (186 to 165).

August 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Ward, the Home Secretary held that Mr. Keir Hardie (Lab., Merthyr Tydvil) asked why Lady Sybil Smith, daughter of the Earl of Antrim, had been released Queenie Gerald was not a procuress, that no pressure had been brought to bear on the judge by the Home Office, and that he after serving four days of a fourteen days' sentence, while Mrs. Pankhurst and others had not. Mr. McKenna replied that Lady was not prepared to disclose names on the evidence merely of a diary kept by Queenie Gerald herself. He admitted that a whip, cane, and birch had been found in the flat. Sybil Smith's sentence had expired.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

Mr. King (L., Somerset, N.) asked whether the names of any member of the Government or of the House of Commons had been found to be on the books of Queenie Gerald. Amid roars of laughter, Mr. McKenna replied that they had not.

INDIA .- Mr. Montagu announced the decision of the Government to make a grant of $\pounds_{2,500,000}$ to India for educational purposes, and an annual grant of $\pounds_{695,000}$. He did not say whether any, or what part, of this is to be given to the education of women and girls. August 8th.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PETITION .- Mr. O'Grady (Lab., Leeds, E.) presented a petition from a meeting of over 15,000 people in Leeds, on July 1st, for the enfranchisement of women. August 11th.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the Public Prosecutor would take proceedings against a body calling itself "The British Federation for the Emancipation of Sweated Women," whose director has been twice bankrupt, and has spent more than

Sir Ryland Adkins (L., Middleton) asked whether the Education Bill (No. 2) would be proceeded with. The Prime Minister replied that it would not, as the Opposition regarded it as controversial

The Chairman later ruled that it would not be in order.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he hoped to deal with the question "next year," and that it was "a sentimental grievance of a few ladies." It was not "anything of very urgent importance," and he could not ask Members to upset their arrangements in order to settle it. Mr. Hicks Beach asked if Mr. George would give a definite assurance that the House would be given an opportunity of discussing the matter at a reasonable time next year. Mr. George refused.

Mr. Snowden said the position of the Government was "per-fectly scandalous." "Surely it is more than a sentimental grievance to send a man to prison and keep him there for weeks for the non-payment of a tax he has not the means to pay.

Mr. Cassel asked if it were " not urgent or pressing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should carry out undertakings given to deputations.

Mr. Lloyd George withdrew "sentimental" and substituted "humiliating," but said it would be "unfair to deprive the Exchequer of $\pounds_{1,250,000}$." He admitted that it was a grievance he had promised to redress, but "there are so many grievances !

The amendment was negatived.

August 12th.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked why Lady Sybil Smith's sentence had been reduced from 14 days to 4. He demanded that the pusoners released under the Cat-and-Mouse Act should receive a free pardon, or be made to serve their sentences. In reply to questions from Mr. Hardie, Mr. Wedgwood,

HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS. I.-SELLING COMPETITION.

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TWO PRIZES OF TWO GUINEAS EACH

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September 5th and 12th. Copies must be ordered from the office of **The Common Cause**, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all orders must be marked at the top of the paper, "Holiday Selling Competition." Carriage will be paid both ways, and allowance will be made in the usual way for unsold copies returned within a month. Orders are already coming in for the Holiday Selling Competition. A correspondent writes that she has sold three dozen copies of the last number on the shore at Hunstanton. We know from personal experience that not dozens but hundreds of copies can be sold at the Oxford Summer School. Who will undertake this "pitch"?

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MISS CICELY HAMILTON

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Stories and A.B.C. pages must be sent to The Common **Gause** Office, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., by September 5th, and must in every case be type=written. The Editor reserves the right to publish any contributions sent in besides those of the Prize-Winners.



The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Treasure

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 Miss Crookenden.

 Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Notes from Headquarters,

AUGUST 15. 1913.

Hooliganism and the Police. REPORT SENT TO MR. MCKENNA

As a result of the deputation from the National Union, which waited on Mr. McKenna on July 30th, the Home Secretary asked for a full report of the experience of the pilgrims on all the eight routes by which they approached London, so that uiry might be made into cases where it was alleged that the police made no adequate attempt to maintain order at the suffrage meetings. This report, which is now complete, shows that in the large majority of places through which the Pilgrimage passed, the police provisions were admirable, and the meetings were very large, and perfectly orderly. In cases where disorder occurred, it was invariably caused by a hooligan element in the crowd, which the police failed to keep in check, either because they were not present in sufficient numbers, or because they allowed the hooligans to get thoroughly out of hand before any attempt was made to interfere. It is only fair, however, to the police, to say that their failure to make adequate provision for maintaining order seems often to have been due to the unforeseen and unprecedented size of the crowds which assembled to hear the suffragist speakers. In the industrial districts of the North, especially, the crowds frequently numbered over 10,000, and in many places were reported to be the "largest ever seen except on the eve of polling-day."

In the course of compiling their report, the National Union has collected some interesting information as to the nature and causes of the hooliganism which was so conspicuous in certain places. It seems evident that in many instances the disorder was deliberately organised. The ringleaders were generally men who did not belong to the locality, but preceded the Pilgrims from place to place, and collected bands of rowdy youths to create disturbance, and particularly to pursue the speakers after the meeting and use them roughly. It was noticeable that the hooliganism was always worst in those places where the Anti-Suffragists had held meetings on the day preceding the arrival of the Pilgrims. The National Union attributes this partly to the appeal to the argument of physical force which plays such a prominent part in the speeches of Anti-Suffragists.

In the following instances among others, there seems ground

By plan to the figure of physical force which plays such a prominent part in the speeches of Anti-Suffragists.
In the following instances among others, there seems ground for believing that the disturbances were organised :— STRATEORD-ON-AVON, July 16th.—A brake-load of young men arrived in the afternoon of the day of the meeting and paraded the town with umbrellas labelled "Votes for Women." At least two were recognised as having been among the disturbers at Learnington.
KINETON, July 17th.—A number of men said to one of the stewards (name can be supplied): "Ah, we gave you a nice time at Learnington and Stratford, didn't we? and we're coming on with you to Banbury." THAME, July 21st, and HIGH WYCOMEE, July 22nd.—The same hooligans were recognised at both places. At Thame a signal was seen to be passed round the crowd for the rowdyism to begin. The next morning a perfectly peaceful meeting was held there.
St. NEOTS, July 17th.—The police told one of the organisers that the disturbance had been planned for days, and that the people intended to duck the pilgrims in the river.
'GUILDFORD, July 22nd.—An Anti-Suffrage meeting was organised the evening before the Pilgrims arrived, and was kept secret till the last minute. The speaker, Miss Mabel Smith, told the meeting that although the Pilgrims carried "law-abiding" banners, they were, in reality, militants. After this meeting broke up the Secretary of the Guildford Women's Suffrage Society saw that there was a group of men standing near the platform who had all voted for the resolution, and who seemed to break away from the rest of the crowd, and go off shouting and langhing, and saying: "Oh, we will be here to-morrow," &c. When the Platform who had all voted the disturbance and pushig, which eventually developed into rushing the platform. The disorder began in response to a signal by a flag, which was run up on the roof behind the platform. The disorder began in response to a signal by a flag, which was run up on the r

had not been advertised beforehand, there was never any disturbance

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

AUGUST 15, 1913.

Press Keport.

There has been no lull of Suffrage news in the Press after the culmination of the Pilgrimage, as was anticipated in some quarters. The deputations from the N.U.W.S.S. to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., have provided ample means for keeping the question Women's Suffrage before the general public. Papers avourable to the movement in London, as well as in the rovinces, have given much space to reports of these deputa-The growth of the non-militant and constitutional Suffrage Movement in the country, as demonstrated by the pilgrimage, has been kept well to the fore. The Daily Citizen, in a leading article on August 11th,

lealing with the deputation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, says :-

dealing with the deputation to Mr. Ramsay-MacDonald, says :-"The Labour Party are all the more determined in this matter because the political equality of women would speedily lead to their legal equality, and because their legal equality would both redress an immense mass of private suffering and break into the apathy which is the main deadweight against onward popular movement. It would, make for the happiness of the home by recognising the equal responsibility and equal interest of both husband and wife, and, by introducing a ne element into citizen-ship, would extend, complete, and enrich it. By every right their voice should be heard in every verdict of the interest of t

Report of Literature Department.

The newest publications of the department include ; nphlet, "Service versus Subjection : The Meaning of the Women's Movement " (price 2d.), which is a reprint of an interesting address by Miss E. J. Taylor on the changing ideals of service in this generation. A leaflet on "Women and oreign Politics : The Opinion of Sir Edward Grey " (B. 102, 4d. a 100) has been issued, giving extracts from the oreign Secretary's speech in the House of Commons on the Dickenson Bill in May, 1912. It should be widely distributed. As a fuller report of the speeches on the deputation to Mr. ith than appeared in many newspapers seemed called for, will be issued in leaflet form in the course of a few days. EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON.

Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee.

Treasurer's Report.

The total amount of the Pilgrimage Fund is now £8,422, and donations are still coming in. Some of the collections en route surpassed all expectations; one of the Watling-Street Pilgrims, who set out to collect £20, took altogether £36 9s.

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Mr.	R. L. A	tkins	on		1	20	0	Miss Alice
MISS	Evelyn Roppott	Atkii	ison		1	0	0	Mrs. Seekin
Miss	Concelle		***			25	6	Dr. Sophia
Mrc	Ditmac	or				5 10	0	Miss G. Sair
Mrs	Ditmas Davis Ffytch Grant				1	0	0	Miss Margar
Mrs.	Ffytch				1	1	00	Miss Ottilie
Mrs.	Grant					2	6	Mrs. Thorne
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Mr.	F. H. M	illing	ton			5	0	Miss F Pol
Mrs.	Millingt	on				2	6	Mrs Tait
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Mr.	S. J. Stee	e1				2	6 6	Mrs. Hallibu
Mr.	Mait	orris				2	6	Dr. W. Halli
Miss.	Walt		•••			2	6	Mrs. Blanche
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ls. each Collected Mrs. Ernest Schuste Mrs. Toynbee Miss M. L. Mathieson	1	0
Miss M. L. Mathieson Miss Kett		10 10
Miss D. S. Courtauld		5
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fiss F. Blackett		2 5
Mrs. Toynbee		
Clapham Committee		13
Mrs. F. G. Turner Mrs. and Councillor Wild	-	2 5 10
Mrs. C. Wright		1
Mrs. C. Wright		22
Deaconess Kate		2
Miss Agnes Zimmerman Mrs. Alec Tweedie		10 2
Miss Hilda M. Morris	1	1
Miss Gladys Morris Mrs. A. J. Allen	1 5	10
Miss Edith Place Mrs. Cole		2
Mrs. L. B. Franklin Al	10	10 0
Mrs. F. Lawrence Miss Norah Green		10
Miss Edith Hodge		23
Miss Edith Hodge	5	0
Sharpe	1	0
Sharpe Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harrington	2	0
Mrs. E. D. Morel	1	1
Mrs. Seekings	1	5 0
Dr. Sophia Seekings	1	0
Miss Margaret Hutchins	1	5 0
Miss Ottilie Bodé		10 10
Miss Beatrice Kearne	1	0
Miss Alice Vance, M.B Mrs. Seekings Dr. Sophia Seekings Miss G. Sainsbury Miss Ottille Bodé Mrs. Thorneycroft Miss Beatrice Kearne Miss C. E. Playne, second donation		5
Miss D. Cholmeley, second		
donation		55
Miss Joan Sterling, second	1	0
Miss K. Tipping		5
Dr. May Thorne	15	05
Mrs. Wade Earp Mrs. Ackroyd		5
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Mrs. Wade Earp Mrs. Ackroyd Miss Auerbach Miss Kyne Wright Mrs. Theodosia Lloyd The Compton Proceed		10
The Countess Brassey	5	20
Lady Cory		10
Miss Aueroach Miss Kyne Wright Mrs. Theodosia Lloyd The Countess Brassey Lady Corv Miss F. Bolus Mrs Tait Miss R. Thompson	1	5 1
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Miss F. Bolus Mrs Tait Miss R. Thompson Mrs. L. M. E. Ross Mrs. Halliburton Dr. W. Halliburton Mrs. Blanche Hepburn Miss C. Norison		5
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Mrs. Blanche Hepburn Miss C. Norison Miss Florence C. Wise Mrs. G. E. Gorham Mrs. Theodore Williams Mrs. Shuckburgh	1	0
Miss Florence C. Wise Miss Elise Gorham		2
Mrs. G. E. Gorham		1
Mrs. Theodore Williams Mrs. Shuckburgh Miss Ruth L. Franklin	5	0 10
Miss Ruth L. Franklin	1	0
Total £4,6	678	16

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Further lists to follow

Selling the "Common Cause."

From Edinburgh comes news of 900 COMMON CAUSES sold during the month of July. The Scottish capital has been specially active in street selling; and we are also indebted to its Society for collecting for our "Extra Pages" Fund. If every town in the United Kingdom would emulate Edinburgh in promoting the sale of the National Union's organ, it would score have a large circulation

A member of the Whitby Society, MIle. Stes, is reported to have sold nineteen dozen Common CAUSES on the day of the demonstration in Hyde Park. We hope that our Holiday Competition sellers will be equally

NAL UNION

ociety. If you approve of our methods and objects, please and send it to the Secretary. Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member Common Cause."*

of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to

cs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

(in full.)

Women's Suffrage,

News from the Societies and Federations.

Manchester and District Federation General Report.

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Manchester Society Report.

Manchester Society Report. The Manchester Society assisted the Federation formatities in the organisation of the Pilgrimage procession through Manchester on July 5th, and the special work of the Society. The open-air meetings, held twice a weak in fifterent parts of the City, were continued during the work with excellent results. Among the speakers ere Mrs. Muiter Wilson, Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Uller, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Mr. McKellan, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mrs. Norbury, Miss Wallhead, Ars. Annot Robinson, The Rev. W. Mittawa, Mrs. et al. Misson, Mrs. Norbury, Miss Wallhead, frs. Annot Robinson, The Rev. W. Mittawa frs. Annot Robinson, The Rev. W. Mittawa and Manchester. One was kindly given by Mrs. Her Mr. G. G. Armstrong Ar. McKellan, Miss gravet Ashton and Mr. G. G. Armstrong Wilson argaret Ashton and Mr. G. G. Armstrong were the executed with the sale of miss argaret Ashton and Mr. G. G. Armstrong were the executed as the Whaley Range Committee ere able to pay over nearly filo to the Treasurer the Ashton and Mr. G. G. Armstrong were the executed and were the Whaley Range Committee ere able to pay over nearly filo to the Treasurer the Sociot Committee, which has been formed. Station of Gensel, very kindly lent her garden, is exsult being that the Whaley Range Committee with Saliof Committee, which has been formed. Station of Kensel, very kindly lent her garden, is a most enjoyable party was arranged by the files several new members joince the Man. "The Saliof Committee, which has been formed. The Church League, gave a very Interesting these Several new members joince the Man." "The Saliof Committee, Wilson and the Saliof Miss area society." "In Jul Reverse and the Salister, Chairman of

the Cource League, gave a very interesting frees. Several new members joined the Man-ster Society. Arthur Schuster, Chairman of Nouth Manchester Committee, kindly lent her unds at Kent House, Victoria Park, for a garden and cake sale. There was a large attendance members and friends. Miss Margaret Ashton is Schuster was greatly admired and enjoyed. a result of this effort, the South Manchester mittee were able to send a donation of £18 the Manchester Society. In July 11th a meeting of the local "Friends Woman Suffrage" Secretaries and visitors was 1. The attendance was not large. Miss Ashton in the chair. Miss Darlington gave the report the work done during the preceding quarter. Te are now over one thousand "Friends of man Suffrage". The meeting decided to hold rely social meetings for the "Friends" in the erent districts.

Marterly social meetings for the "Friends" in the different districts. On July 19th the South Salford and Hulme Working Men and Women's Suffrage Clubs held their annual picnic at Marple. There was a good muster, and a most enjovable afternoon was spent. Tea was kindly arranged by Mrs. Lillie and Mrs. Ferguson at the Girls' Institute, Marple. The Institute is charming, and the Committee are only too glad to arrange for picnic parties.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH -July 3rd-Mrs. Spencer's drawing-room-Mrs. Müter Wilson. ECCLES.-July 16th-Mrs. Scowly's drawing-room-cake Competition-COMMON CAUSES and literature sold-£2 13s. raised BUXTON.-July 22nd-Garden Meeting at Mr and

sold-£2 135. raised BUXTON.-July 22nd-Garden Meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Vickery's-Miss Lilian Winstanley, B.A., and Miss Wilkinson spoke. Open-air Meeting, same evening, addressed by Miss Wilkinson. Resolution passed at both meetings. CONGLETON.-July 23rd - Unitarian Schools-Speaker, Miss D. Darlington-Inaugural meeting-Committee and officers elected.

North-Western Federation Pilgrimage.

Excellent as were all the meetings in the area, we feel that special mention should be made of hat at Lancaster. The Pilgrims were most kindly netrataned to tea by Sir Norval and Lady Helme eforehand, and at the meeting itself we were ejoiced to welcome Sir Norval (M.P. for Lancaster) s a public supporter of our cause. The chair was aken by Miss Sibille Ford, and Miss Muriel Matters poke, with her usual success, to a huge audience a the Lancaster Ashton Hall. Sir Norval Helme

then spoke warmly in favour of Women's Suffrage, saying that he had already voted for it on the Conciliation Bill. We extend a warm welcome to him as a champion of our cause. The kindly hospitality given to the Pilgrims all along the route was a delightful feature of the march. We should much like to have more space for recording our gratitude and the generosity of our reception everywhere; there is no doubt that the latter will be among the happiest memories of all the Pilgrims. Last, but by no means least, we would thank our Federation Pilgrimage Sec-retary, Miss Matravers (Carlisle), who gave time and energy so unstintingly to make the Pilgrimage a success. Unfortunately, she was prevented at the last moment from marching with us, but without her weeks of tol beforehand, no Pilgrimage would have been possible.

her weeks of toll beforehand, no Pilgrimage would have been possible. On Saturday, July 5th, the North-Western Federa-tion sent a goodly contingent to swell the Man-chester procession, each member bearing a shield-shaped banner made for the Federation as a labour of love by Miss Slee (of Carlisle), assisted by Miss Hoffman and Miss Stubbs.

N. & E. Ridings Federation Notes.

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Brighton Road Pilgrimage.

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Traind Rüsseil and Mrs. Auerbach were our speakers, and if considerations of space prevent the mention of any other names these at least must not be omitted. PRESTON.—July 21st—Garden meeting for Pilgrim-age—Penwatham House—Speaker, Miss Eskrigge MOCHDRE.—July 22nd—Open-air meeting arranged by Colwyn Bay Society—Chairman, Mr. Herbert Taylor—Speaker, Miss Mildred Spencer.

West Midland Federation.

West Midland Federation. The province of the frederation for the month of July, the province of the frederation for the month of July, the province of the frederation for the month of July, the province of the frederation for the month of July, the province of the frederation for the month of July, the province of the frederation for the frederation frederation for the frederation of frederation for the frederation for the frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation for the frederation for the frederation for the frederation of frederation for the frederation for the frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of the frederation for the frederation for the most frederation of frederation for the frederation for the frederation for the frederation for the frederation of the fredera

Hereford and Malvern organised garden fêtes, which proved most successful, and on each occasion £12 was cleared. Our Organiser, Miss Watson, took endless pains for the comfort and well-being of the Pilgrims while they were in the West Midland area, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to her.

AUGUST 15, 1913.

and the starting work of thanks was accorded to her.
 SHROPSHIRE - The Shrewsbury Pilgrims had a wry good "send off" on their way to join the waiting-Street Route at Wolverhampton. Mrs. Harley addressed a large audience in the Square and a good collection was taken. They then marched to wellington, where the local Society entertained them to tea.
 SUITON COLDFIELD. On July 30th, a garden meeting was held at Russell House, Wailley. Speaker, Miss Matters. Mrs. Brooks gave a short account of the London Demonstration.
 SUITULL AND DISTRICT. The Pilgrims visited the society on July 14th, and were most hospitably entertained by the local members. A delighthat the enarty was arranged for them at Knowle before the evening meeting, when Rev. Newman Hall took and this Matters. Two meetings were also held at Solihuil. This Society contributed the large sun of £61 l6s. 6d. to the West-Midland Pilgrimage Fund.

Oxford, Berks, and Bucks.

Orderd, Berke, and Bucks. The list of meetings this month gives a very fromplete idea of the work done during the four provides the results cannot yet a stated induced of "Friends" cards were signed thadreds of the states of the states of states that the the State of Order will list the suffage summer School at Oxford will list the suffage summer school at the suffage the suffage school at the suffage the

local M.P. and to the Party Whips.
 ASCOT.—Osborne Lodge—July 8th—For "Friends".—Miss Violet Eustace, Miss Forrester, Mr. Summer, SUNNINGHILL.—July 16th—For "Friends".—The Misses Forrester spoke—2 members and 24 "Friends" enrolled.
 LITTLE KINGSHILL, GT. MISSENDEN.—July 16th—Village meeting and Rummage Sale-Speakers, Mrs. Leach, Miss Courtauld, Mrs. Pilley (Chair)—13 F.W.S. enrolled.
 WATFORD.—July 16th—Dr. Heron on "Mental Deficiency and Legislation." OXFORD.—July 18th—Public meeting in Town Hall—Chair, Alderman Hugh Hall—Speakers, Miss Rangaret Ashton, J. Maicoim Mitchell, Esq., Dr. Glibert Slater, Principal of Ruskin College, Mrs. Erabant-Collection £10 odd. Seven dozen comons Curses sold.
 KIDLINGTON.—July 19th—Pilgrims' meeting—(Mrs. Egginton's Field).

Egginton's Field). WHEATLEY AND TIDDINGTON.-July 21st-Pil-

grims' meetings. THAME.-July 22nd-Miss Eskrigge-100 F.W.S. enrolled-Collection 6s.

THAME.-July 22nd-Miss. Eskrigge-100 F.w.s. enrolled-Collection 6s. PANGBOURNE.-Breedon School-July 16th-Chair. Rev. H. Costley White-Speakers, Miss K. A. Hessel on "Parliament and Moral Questions," Miss H. Jones-1 new member-Collection 9s. 94d. THEALE.-July 22nd-Pilgrims' meeting-Chair, Rev. F. Steel. READING.-July 17th-Mrs. Neily's Garden Fåte. Market Square-July 22nd-Chair, Commellior E. Sutton-Speakers, Miss F. Sterling, Miss Walford. Sidmouth Street Adult School-August 3rd-Miss Violet Eustace on the "World Movement for Women's Suffrage."

Scottish Federation Organiser's Report.

Beport. Miss Hury's visit to the North is continuing with foreas, induguration of the members of the members of the make her work difficult. A fortnight at Dornoch resulted in regaining some of the members, which had resigned, adding new members, and bringing officials appointed were. Treasurer, Miss Haitie Murray, Vietoria, with a good Committee Haitie for a scheme was adopted, and a plan of where the adding an autumn Suffage entertainment protecting was held in the MMCA. Haitie broad badges were sold, and a collection taken had hadges were sold, and a collection taken had hadges were sold, and a collection taken had hadges dore tachers in Broad, have the broad badges of the chair was taken by Mis had hadges dore tachers in Broad, have the had hadges dore tachers in Broad, have the had had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions in the prospects of the had badges of the solutions of the prospects of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the prospection of the had badges of the solutions of the

AUGUST 15, 1913.

SHIRE.—Two meetings—one at Duns, and

Coldstream. BAR.—An "At Home" given by the Secretary. IARNOCK.—An afternoon meeting in the rance Hotel, Mrs. Austin presiding. —A successful public meeting. BLES.—An evening meeting in the Leckie ial Church Hall, Mrs. Noel Paton presiding. local papers gave capital reports of these

Edinburgh Society.

y-smith—an excellent meeting—18 COMMON sold. sold. md.—Drawing-room Meeting, Glencairn, Dal-Hostess, Mrs. Somerville—Speaker, Miss C. M. —7 new members gained—13 Common Causes same evening—a Public Meeting, Moss End, n.—Speakers, Provost Brown and Miss y-Smith—Chair, Mr. W. Watson, Miners' Public Meeting, Newlandrigg, 8 pm.— rs, Provost Brown and Miss Pressley-Smith— Mr. W. Watson—Meeting of farm servants. were excellent audiences at both meetings, Common Causes were sold. th.—Public Meeting, 40, Shandwick Place— r, Miss C. M. Gordon—Subject, "Types of faragists." Same evening—Open-air Meeting, Leith Walk, 8 pm.—Speakers, Miss Pressley-and Miss C. M. Gordon—22 Common Causes oth _ Public Meeting, Detheod_ Sizealen-

W.S.P.U. At the close of a meeting held by the Free Speech force Committee in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, a riot was provoked by members of the W.S.P.U. During the meeting Miss Sylvia Pankhurst arrived almost unobserved, and occupied a seat on the west plinth, almost hidden from view by a small bodyguard composed of militant Suffragists. It was not until nearly six o'clock, when the meeting was drawing to a close, that the Women's Social and political Union flag, with a red cap at the top of the pole, was hoisted, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst led a crowd of some three or four thousand people into Whitehall. There she was arrested, and a wild scene took place in which attacks were made upon the police by some of her supporters; but she was eventually driven off in a cab, and after a further comfle Whitehall was cleared by the police. There disgraceful scene took place in West-minster Abbey, where the morning service was interrupted by a gang of some forty millitants, who, however, filed quietly out after they had inshed a chant of intercession for Mrs. Pankhurst

by 2nd.—Common Cause Committee. The number opies sold during July is 900. The street selling k has been carried on successfully during the l_e month, and one new street seller has been

Meeting of members-Speaker, Miss Low-five new members handed in-two dozen Carsss sold. The same evening-Public Straiton, under the auspices of the Miners' n-Speakers, Provost Brown and Miss Smith-an excellent meeting-18 Common id

Some 20 lady members are attending the Congress.
Some 20 lady members are attending the Congress, and several contributed papers. In the section of obstetrics, Dr. A. Louise McIlray dealt with a difficult problem as to the early natural nourishment of infants, and in that of physiology papers involving close original research were contributed by Miss F. M. Huxley, of Glasgow, and Miss Marjorie McNaughton, of Edinburgh. Dr. Helen Wilson (London) spoke during the discussion on venereal diseases. Excellent papers, too, were read by women at the conferences on tuberculosis and infant mortality. SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

W.S.P.U.

Forthcoming Meetings.

AUGUST 17. Leeds-Cross Flatts Park-Miss I. O. Ford 6.30 AUGUST 18. Manohester-Meeting near Sacred Trinity Church, Blackfriars Street-Mrs. Mutter Wilson, the Rev. S. Herlord, and Mr. J. Crane. Hull-Withronsea-Miss Philippa Fawcett, and Mrs. Earp. 7.0

AUGUST 19. Hull-Hornsea-Miss Philippa Fawcett, and Mrs. Earp. 11.0

AUGUST 21. Scarborough-Open-air meetings at Clarence Drive 11.30, and West Pier 8.0-Speakers, Miss Philippa Fawcett, Mrs. Earp, and Miss Ruth Young.

Items of Interest.

Luncheon to Women Doctors

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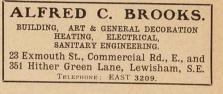
"At Home" at School of Medicine for Women. "At Home" at School of Medicine for Women. Further hospitality was shown on Monday to foreign women doctors attending the Congress; an atternoon "At Home" being given at the London of Registered Medical Women by the Association of Registered Medical Women. The guests were received by Dr. Constance Long, President of the Association, Dr. Helen Webb, and Dr. May Thorne. Among their number were Mme. Greiner of Hungary, Mme. Marta Nobel-Oleinekoff-niece of the founder of the Nobel prizes-and a Parsee lady, Dr. Pennell, widow of the well-known medical missionary who did such remarkable work in Afghanistan and on the North-West Frontier.

Papers by Women Members of the Congress.

others. Speakers on Sunday August 10th—Miss Muriel Matters, Miss Inez Bensusan, Mrs. Alice Chapin, Miss Winifred Mayo, and Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley.

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MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, showing branches of the N.U.W.S.S., very suitable for presenting to anti-suffragists, 1d. each, 7a. 6d per hundred. Postage extra.-Mrs. Kellett, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

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AUGUST 15, 1913.

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