

The Common Cause

THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF

July 25th,
1912.

Vol. IV.
No. 172.



Women's Suffrage

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A NEWSPAPER

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WOMEN OF ENGLAND!

WE THANK YOU

for the whole-hearted support you gave in response to the advertisement we published last week, and we have pleasure in further extending our special offer to the readers of this Journal, as desired by so many correspondents. We are more than ever convinced that YOU supply an uncommon amount of the Common Sense of the Nation.



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All Business Communications to be addressed to The Manager The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Advertisements must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday.

Literary Contributions should be addressed to the Editor, The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

Notes and Comments.

The Home-Women.

The strike in the Port of London goes on, and the people starve. There is one very generally accepted notion, and that is that it is man's province to cause suffering and woman's province to alleviate it without enquiring into causes or into the rights and wrongs. We do not hold this doctrine, and thoughtful men do not. But all men are not thoughtful, and there is an amazing Mr. Percy Cohen who writes to the *Manchester Guardian*, "The collective wisdom of the women in the homes may amount to a great deal, yet I venture to doubt whether it outweighs the collective wisdom of employers and employed on matters solely concerning these two parties. Really, trade unionism would be a pretty ridiculous thing if the wives of the trade unionists intervened at meetings to vote on the question of strikes."

We have ourselves italicised seven words. Will it be believed that these matters which "solely concern" the men involve the life and death not only of the men but of the women and children, and are such as will permanently affect the constitutions of the babies that do survive? When we read of women lying naked on bare boards, there to bear the siege-children of modern warfare, how can we endure our Mr. Percy Cohen? These very Anti-Suffrage men are perpetually telling us how wrong it is of women to go out to earn, and trying to keep them helplessly dependent upon men, yet when the bread-winners strike they tell the women that the men are "solely concerned."

The Fortune of War.

The L.C.C. schools are closing on Wednesday and 25,000 starving children will be thrown upon the already starving families. We quote from Tuesday's "Daily News" a despairing outbreak of a Rotherhithe doctor:—

"I warn the public that whether they help your fund or not, they're going to pay for this job. If an awful catastrophe had wrecked tens of thousands of poor homes in London, killed numbers of people, and permanently ruined the health of more, there'd be all the help required. Well, that's what has happened. It has actually happened. I can speak authoritatively for South London. Homes are in ruins here. People are dying. . . .

"Thousands of children here have had no food for nine weeks, except what they got at the schools. None! Those kiddies break-up on Wednesday. No more food at all for them. Think of it. What's everybody going to do about it? Has everybody gone mad? Can't anything be done?"

"The present funds do not feed all those who are hungry. When the tens of thousands of children, most of them already insufficiently nourished, come upon the overburdened life-raft, the whole lot, funds, mothers, and children, will simply sink."

War of all kinds, whether with guns or with starvation takes the heaviest toll of the non-combatants.

Help for the Starving.

We are proud to hear from Oxford that a reader of last week's COMMON CAUSE, as a result of Miss Ransom's article, sent £5

to the relief of the women and children; he states he is a shareholder in the Port of London.

The Suffrage Shop (15, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.) has been organising a street collection, and Barbara Tchaykovsky, M.D., appeals for street and other collectors for the women and children victims of the strike, who must be fed.

Militant Outrages.

On July 13th Miss Helen Craggs was arrested at 12.50 a.m., and pleaded guilty to a charge of intending to set fire to Nuneham House, the residence of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.

It is stated that the Liverpool police have found spent marches and rags saturated with oil in two pillar boxes.

On the 19th July, Gladys Evans, Mabel Capper (Manchester), and Lizzie Baker (Stockport) were charged with conspiring to cause an explosion at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and Mary Leigh with throwing a hatchet into the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Mr. John Redmond, the last-named being slightly cut.

We note from a communication to the Press and from Miss Annie Kenney's reply to the appeal of the National Union that the Women's Social and Political Union consider these attempts worthy of commendation.

Tactics of the Antis.

The following appeared in the *Times* of July 17th:—

"Liberal members opposed to Woman Suffrage met yesterday and decided to oppose all the Woman Suffrage amendments when the Committee stage of the Franchise Bill is taken, including Sir Edward Grey's preliminary amendment. If a limited Woman Suffrage amendment were passed in Committee, the view of the meeting was that the best course to take on the Report stage would be to support an amendment for Woman Suffrage on a democratic basis in order to kill the limited Woman Suffrage amendment. But the hope is entertained that this will not be necessary, and that no Woman Suffrage amendment will be passed in Committee. Mr. Lewis Harcourt presided, and there were about 20 members present, including Sir M. Levy and Mr. MacCallum Scott. It was decided to approach Unionist members opposed to Woman Suffrage after the vacation, with a view to a joint meeting."

The Hand of Mr. Harold Cox.

It was good news when it was announced a few weeks ago that the new editor of the "Edinburgh Review" was to be Mr. Harold Cox. The July number which has just appeared is the first under Mr. Cox's direction. It contains a most interesting article by Saint Nihal Singh on the "Changing Status of Oriental Women." It is one of the most romantic aspects of the women's movement that it is effecting the status of women even in the East. Some Englishmen, such as Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon, have been orientalised; but the contact of West and East has already made a profound impression in the other direction in occidentalising the conception of the relation between the sexes in what was once called the unchanging East. The writer points out that the Orient is just beginning to recognise that the modernisation of men unaccompanied by a corresponding improvement in the condition of women is not conducive to national well-being. He passes in rapid review the changes which have been accomplished or are in progress in the position of women in Japan, China, Persia, Egypt and Turkey. A remarkably interesting number concludes with an article by the Editor on "Contemporary Politics," and it is refreshing to mark in it the hand of a friend of women's suffrage. In commenting on the Government Franchise Bill, he says it emphasises the "injustice of which so many women reasonably complain, some of them unfortunately by unreasonable methods."

A Return to Barbarism.

We are sorry to find a recrudescence of the agitation to re-introduce flogging for certain offences, and an amendment was actually passed to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to make flogging a punishment for a second offence on the part of a male procurer. Mr. Handel Booth proposed that women should also be flogged but he did not explain how he was going to get women to flog women in the 20th century; or did he propose that it should be done by men?

The Grand Jury at Sussex Assizes last week also recommended flogging as a punishment for assaults on young persons and children. A much better plan would be to treat these men as feeble-minded and segregate them.

The Organ of the Labour Party.

It is announced that the first number of the "Daily Citizen" (price ½d.) will appear on October 8th. The Labour Party has at present only a weekly paper, "The Labour Leader." Mr. William C. Anderson has been writing a most interesting series of articles in that paper and last week's gave a brief summary of the attitude of the I.L.P. towards women's suffrage.

THE ELECTION FIGHTING FUND.

CREWE BY-ELECTION, MOTOR CARS WANTED FOR POLLING DAY.

Every day brings inspiring news from workers at Crewe. Things are moving rapidly there and the prospects of success are much brighter than they were at Hanley. But Miss Robertson could do with still more helpers and a great deal will depend on our being able to borrow a number of motor-cars for polling day, when hired vehicles may not be used. The Labour Party is always seriously handicapped at elections by not having the command of motors as the other parties have. Any suffragist who can lend his or her car on the 26th will be giving very valuable help to the only candidate in this contest who is prepared to oppose the passage of a Bill perpetuating the political qualifications of women. Promises of help should be sent to Miss Robertson at once, at the Central National Union Committee Room, 46, High Street, Crewe.

THE LABOUR PARTY MEANS BUSINESS.

Each of the three by-elections we have fought in co-operation with the Labour Party since the inauguration of our Fighting Fund has strengthened our conviction that the adoption of the new policy was a wise and statesmanlike move. We find we are at least dealing with a Party that means business. Its leaders, its speakers, its rank-and-file members believe in women's suffrage, not as an academic theory but as a vital part of their political creed. They regard it as one of the questions pressing most urgently for solution, here and now, and not in some dim speculative future, when Parliament has leisure to turn aside from "other more important matters" at present engrossing its attention. Many know from their own experience that the more important those other matters are the more important is it that the legislative body which deals with them should be truly representative of the people they affect.

CRITICISM OF OUR NEW POLICY.

In the "Daily News and Leader" of July 20th, "P.W.W." says that the Irish Members regard the new developments in suffragist policy as "a Tory trick to oust the Government from power, just when Ireland's cause is on the eve of triumph." Another critic tells us there is a widespread belief that the suffrage movement is "being engineered to defeat Home Rule." This is quite a mistaken idea. We can assure the Irish Party that our new policy does not imply any hostility to Home Rule—just as they assured us that their opposition of the Conciliation Bill did not imply any hostility to Women's Suffrage. We regret very much that the Women's Suffrage question should still be in the field to take up the Government's time when they have Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment on their hands as well. We did our best to prevent this difficulty arising by pressing for the passage of the Conciliation Bill two years ago, and again last year, when Parliament had plenty of time to deal with it. Perhaps if the Irish Party had been as forethoughtful as we were they might have succeeded where we failed.

But though our present policy is not inspired by hostility to Home Rule, it is the direct result of the Irish vote on the Conciliation Bill. That vote, they tell us, was determined solely by considerations of Party expediency—the only considerations which carry weight with them until Home Rule is passed. They cannot blame us if we take them at their word, and shape our policy accordingly. Last March they thought it more expedient to oppose Women's Suffrage than to support it, because the Government they desire to keep in power might lose prestige by the public discussion of a question on which its members are divided in opinion. We want to make them think next time that it will be more expedient to support Women's Suffrage than to oppose it, because the Government they desire to keep in power may lose seats if a Woman's Suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill is defeated. It is quite simple. The Irish Party have it in their power to defeat or to carry such an amendment.

They must not take it amiss if we use the only kind of appeal they say they are prepared to listen to.

EFFICACY OF THE POLICY.

It is rather unfortunate in some ways that we have had to put our new policy into practice straight away in three by-elections without having opportunity to prepare the ground beforehand. Its efficacy cannot be fairly judged by the results, though at Holmfirth the results, even so, were very encouraging. But the real efficacy of the policy will lie in building up sound electoral machinery in carefully-chosen constituencies, where the majority of the sitting Liberal member is small and the local Labour forces are strong. It is on this that we base our hopes. The Fighting Fund proposes to engage three trained organisers, with Labour sympathies, for this special work, and some of the Federations are undertaking to prepare the ground in their own areas by the formation of local Labour-Suffrage Committees. The E.F.F. Committee has a list of suitable constituencies under consideration and intends to start work in them immediately the Crewe By-Election is over.

If this Franchise Bill does go through without the inclusion of a women's suffrage amendment—and we must face that possibility—we shall have to concentrate more and more on this line of work. If the Nationalists object so seriously the remedy lies in their own hands. If they cast their vote for a Women's Suffrage amendment there is little doubt that it will pass. Until Women's Suffrage is an accomplished fact our present policy will be pursued with ever-increasing forces and funds at our command.

TREASURER'S NOTES.

The splendid speeches made by leading members of the Labour Party at Hanley and Burslem and Crewe have stirred up fresh enthusiasm for our new policy. One generous donor has promised us £300 for special expenses in connection with the Crewe Election, and another promises £100 "for the next General Election, if needed." Many of the smaller sums received represent great personal sacrifices and the spirit that is prepared to go on making sacrifices until the goal is won. Most of the contributions are accompanied by promises of more to come later. There will probably be a falling-off in our subscription list during the holidays, but we expect a great influx of contributions from the Federations and Societies in the autumn.

SIXTH LIST.		SIXTH LIST.	
Already announced	£1,819 7 10	Miss Royden	£11 8 0
Miss D. Macdonald	2 2 0	Mrs. Scott	5 0 0
Miss M. L. Mackenzie	1 5 0	Miss D. Sheepshanks	1 1 0
Manchester and District Federation	6 11 0	Miss Skrine	5 0 0
Mr. Frank Marshall	20 0 0	The Misses Smith	10 0 0
Mrs. Frank Marshall	10 0 0	Mrs. Eustace Smith	3 0 0
Miss H. E. Marshall	0 15 0	Mrs. Spring Rice	1 1 0
Miss Martineau	1 1 0	Mrs. Stanbury	8 0 0
Mrs. McGrigor	1 0 0	Miss F. Sterling	50 0 0
Miss I. M. Meade-King	5 0 0	Miss Steahr	1 0 0
Member of the London Society	20 0 0	Miss Teacher	10 5 0
Miss A. M. Mercer	0 10 0	Mrs. D. A. Thomas	1 0 0
Miss Milton	3 0 0	Miss S. Thomas	1 1 0
Miss Ethel Montgomery	1 1 0	Miss Beatrice E. Thomson	1 13 0
Miss Neuman	3 3 0	Mrs. James Todd	25 0 0
Mrs. Norton-Taylor	1 1 0	Mrs. Randall Vickers	1 0 0
Miss I. B. O'Malley	5 0 0	Miss Von Donop	25 0 0
Mrs. Osler	50 0 0	Dr. Jane Walker	5 0 0
Oxsted and Limsfield W.S.S.	1 1 0	Mrs. James Ward	0 10 0
Miss Edith Pearson	0 10 0	A Waterford Unionist	10 0 0
Miss Mary Pendered	0 5 0	Miss M. H. Warren (Ireland)	0 3 0
Mrs. H. Frances Peterson	1 1 0	Miss H. Watson	0 1 0
Mrs. A. G. Pollock	2 0 0	Mrs. Weiss	2 6 0
Miss E. Power	0 10 0	West Midland Federation	20 0 0
Miss Juliet Rockett	100 0 0	Mrs. Edward Whitley	0 10 0
Mr. J. M. Rendel	2 2 0	The Misses Wilks	2 0 0
Mrs. Hans Renold	5 0 0	The Misses Wilson and Puller	1 1 0
Miss Roberts	1 1 0	Mrs. A. G. Wood	2 0 0
Mrs. Roberts	1 1 0	Miss M. Woodhouse	10 0 0
Mrs. D. S. Robinson	5 0 0	Miss J. A. Woolley	7 10 0
Miss Robinson	5 0 0	Miss Celia Wray	3 0 0
Miss M. F. Roll	5 0 0	Miss Noel Herbert Wright	3 0 0
Mrs. Rowbotham	1 0 0		
			£2,307 18 10

The Dublin Outrages.

The past week has been one of almost intolerable strain and even consternation for the great body of Suffragists throughout the country. Our prospects of a successful issue for one or other of the suffrage amendments to the Government Franchise Bill were promising well. All sections of Suffragists inside the House of Commons were working well together and leading Suffragist M.P.'s of different political parties had shown themselves willing to lay aside their own specially favoured solution of the suffrage problem in order to concentrate the whole strength of the various suffrage groups on carrying an amendment giving a substantial degree of political representation to women. Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Snowden, to take only a few representative names, would have been found in one lobby supporting one of the amendments of which notice has been given. There is a majority in the present House of Commons pledged to women's suffrage, and if members acted up to their pledges success was certain. A Conservative member, who has demonstrated again and again his absolute fidelity to our cause, wrote: "There is one thing and one thing only which can imperil our position, and that is the renewal of militancy."

Notwithstanding this, and in spite of public and private appeals and entreaties from nearly all other groups of Suffragists, including many of their own former supporters, the Women's Social and Political Union have broken out into forms of criminal violence even more detestable than any in which they had previously indulged. It is true that the W.S. and P.U. have issued a statement to the effect that the Government alone are responsible for these outrages. But this will deceive no one. For the same manifesto goes on to say: "The brave and devoted women who have made the recent protests have obviously been actuated by motives of pure unselfishness and public spirit. It is men and women of their calibre who have won every liberty this country now enjoys." It is this last assertion which we vigorously and with all the energy at our command deny. The burning down of Nottingham Castle and the furious destructiveness of the mob which left one-third of Bristol in ashes in 1831 did not provide the motive power which carried the Reform Bill of 1832. These crimes were a heavy make-weight against the efforts of the Reform party, and contemporary records show that they recognised them as such. The crimes in Ireland which were associated with the Home Rule agitation in the eighties made Home Rule impossible for the space of a whole generation until the fury and horror aroused by these crimes had been assuaged by time. I have no hesitation in saying that the crimes encouraged by the W.S. and P.U., and carried out by its members, are fast doing for women's suffrage what the crimes in Ireland did for Home Rule thirty years ago.

The leaders of the W.S. and P.U. seem to believe that they can justify themselves by citing the insulting and provocative speeches of Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Asquith. That these Cabinet ministers have made speeches which can only be regarded as direct incitements to violence is no excuse whatever for the criminal folly of acting upon their suggestions. Suffragists should surely not accept from anti-Suffragists suggestions as to the line of policy best calculated to lead to success. The anti-suffrage party profit by these acts of violence perpetrated by the militants. They therefore speak in a manner calculated to promote and foster violence. This, even apart from all moral considerations, should warn Suffragists and be a danger signal to them. If they were wise they would reply to these incitements: "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." Instead of this they walk straight into the net and pursue a course of action deeply injurious to their own cause and vastly encouraging to the anti-suffrage party.

Mr. Asquith's speech on the second reading of the Franchise Bill was disingenuous: he must have known that the defeat of the Conciliation Bill by 14 represented anything rather than the considered judgment of the House of Commons. But it is obvious that he could not have spoken as he did in the House of Commons on July 12th but for militancy. This gave him the atmosphere and tone in the House and in the country which rendered possible the immense contrast between his utterances of November 17th and July 12th. On November 17th there had been no militancy for a year, and only one specimen of it for nearly two years. The advantage to the suffrage cause was incalculably great, and was shown by the whole tone of the Prime Minister's speech on that occasion. The militants came to his rescue, and by repeated acts of violence, as well as by petty personal insult, have hardened and deepened his opposi-

tion to women's suffrage. The militants are now the most powerful allies the anti-Suffragists have.

Recent acts of violence in Dublin and elsewhere have done great harm to the suffrage movement and have weakened the public opinion in its favour, upon which, in such a country as this, legislation must be based. But we make a very strong protest against those who condemn a whole movement on account of the fury of a few fanatics. The demand of women to share in the representative institutions of the country is based on justice, common sense, and experience, and its essential soundness is not affected by the follies which the great body of Suffragists throughout the country unreservedly condemn and deplore.

MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

Municipal Work for Women.

The necessity for corporate action amongst women with regard to their municipal duties becomes a matter for serious consideration, in view of the nearness of the coming municipal elections, in the autumn of this year and spring of next. There are plenty of women wishing to offer their services to the community, women who are capable of doing the work, but there are so many difficulties in the way that they often do not know how to begin, or how to set to work with any chance of success. Women cannot walk into local government by the exercise of their own sweet will as so many people seem to think, they have to be properly qualified and duly elected. The franchise women hold for voting and sitting on Municipal Councils is an exceedingly narrow one and is practically confined to those women who are occupiers. The Bill, which is now being promoted by the Women's Local Government Society in Parliament, to provide that a residential qualification shall be alternative with the electoral qualification for candidates for County and Borough Councils would, if passed, render many more women eligible as candidates, and it would be possible greatly to increase the number of women candidates. Women have at present to do the best they can in spite of many difficulties and disabilities which are put in their way.

There was a great prejudice on the part of men against having women on Municipal Councils, but this has to a great extent died down, as they find that there is plenty of work women can do much better than they themselves and in which they are extremely useful. "What do women know about roads and sewers and drains?" they said, but they find they do know a good deal about children, epidemics, education, housing, food, and the milk supply, etc. The matters that are dealt with by the different councils are of a very varied character and give scope for the exercise of many kinds of talents and abilities, and it is not necessary for any one member to take up all these questions; she can concentrate and specialise on whatever work most attracts her and is suited to her capacities and inclinations.

Since education has been placed under the County and Borough Councils, unless women stand for and are elected to these councils, they can only take any part in education by becoming co-opted members of the Education Committee of some Council. The position of a co-opted member is not a desirable one for any one who wants to do really useful work, and far more can be accomplished by standing for election to the Council. Women were doing splendid work in education, but when the School Boards were swept away in 1903, they lost their directly elected position, as they were not able to sit on the County and Borough Councils. In 1907 a Bill called the "Women's Local Government Qualification Bill" was passed to enable them to do so, but there were no elections until 1909, three years ago, so that there has not been much time for women to show what they can do in municipal work. It would help on social work to an enormous extent if women would throw themselves energetically into the work of local government, and endeavour to promote purer, better, and more efficient administration in their own immediate surroundings. They have a little power; what is now wanted is that they should use it to the fullest possible extent. Local Committees in each Borough or County to promote the return of women candidates at the next elections would, no doubt help very much in inducing women to come forward and offer themselves as candidates; such women are a little timid of starting new duties by themselves, especially if they have never fought a contested election before. The Women's Local Government Society recommends men and women with an accurate knowledge of the work as lecturers, who would come and help and advise intending candidates. Many Acts of Parliament have to be enforced and their work supervised by the different Councils. The Children's Act, which needs the help of women

badly, the Midwives' Act, the Shops Act—the women lunatics in our asylums—the control of the feeble-minded, education, sanitation, housing, factories, child labour, unemployment amongst women, institutions for children, recreation grounds, libraries—all these matters come under the different Councils, and present a wide field of interesting work to choose from.

It is unfortunate that most municipal elections are run upon Party lines, as a great many women dislike extremely to run as a Party candidate; but if a woman wants to succeed in her election, she must generally do so, as things are at present arranged. To run as an independent candidate means finding the whole of the money for election expenses oneself, and this often costs a good deal, whereas if you run with a Party or a colleague, you share expenses, and have the advantage of the Party machinery to help you. It is impossible to deny that with the last twenty years women have been very badly treated with regard to their municipal work; they have been enfranchised and disenfranchised in the most haphazard way for no reason at all. The possession of the Parliamentary vote is absolutely necessary to protect their position in municipal work, and to procure the changes which are necessary in the existing municipal franchise, but there is no reason why they should not make the most of the powers they at present possess, to show what they can do, although things are made so difficult for them.

ANNIE L. BEAL.

Enemies of Women's Suffrage.

We have received the following letter for publication:—
SIR,—The present position of Women's Suffrage is both novel and critical. An opportunity has been given of obtaining some measure at least of enfranchisement for women by insertion of amendments into the Franchise Bill which the Prime Minister has declared shall, if inserted, receive the support of the Government in all the remaining stages of the Bill. Notice has been given of such amendments by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Henderson, and others. There is a majority in the present House of Commons pledged to the suffrage, and if they act up to their pledges the success of our cause is assured.

We deeply deplore that at this moment, when all friends of the suffrage should be endeavouring to take advantage of this opportunity, the Women's Social and Political Union should have promulgated a provocative and bellicose declaration. We reprobate in the strongest way lawlessness and outrage on every ground. Conduct involving such methods is, in this country, not only a crime but a blunder. There is in our judgment one thing that can now imperil our position, and that is the renewal of militancy. It is not only members of Parliament that are affected by it, but their constituents. Electors who are strongly in favour of extending the franchise to the other sex are shocked and disgusted. Instead of pressing their representatives to support the cause of the women they remain silent; while those who are against the measure become more insistent and determined in their opposition. Thus those who persist in pursuing militant methods become the most serious enemies of the suffrage cause. They make themselves powerful allies of our opponents in the House of Commons and the accomplices of those who are working insidiously to secure the rejection of our amendments. If, therefore, the Women's Social and Political Union proceed to further violence, we can only regard them as more attached to their own methods than to the good of the cause, and as being in effect its worst enemies.

HALDANE OF CLOAN.

E. GREY.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

F. D. ACLAND.

ROBERT CECIL.

W. H. DICKINSON.

J. T. AGG-GARDNER.

ARTHUR PONSONBY.

C. P. SCOTT.

W. MITCHELL-THOMSON.

J. SCOTT LIDGETT.

GILBERT MURRAY.

MAUDE SELBORNE.

MARY WILLOUGHBY DE

BROKE.

MAUDE BAMFORD SLACK.

MILLCENT GARRETT

FAWCETT.

ETHEL SNOWDEN.

LOUISE CREIGHTON.

ELIZABETH GARRETT

ANDERSON, M.D.

ELIZABETH C. WOLSTEN-

HOLME ELMY.

JANE H. WALKER, M.D.

SARAH A. LEES.

M. L. REID.

MARGARET ASHTON.

ELSIE MAUD INGLIS,

M.B., C.M.

ELEANOR RATHBONE.

House of Commons, July 18th.

Everyone of the signatories is a firm believer in Women's Suffrage, and has done great work for it. Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Mrs. Garrett Anderson and Mrs. Fawcett were pioneers; Lady Selborne and Lady Willoughby de Broke have done much service in the Conservative ranks, Lady Bamford Slack and

Mrs. Reid in the Liberal, Mrs. Philip Snowden in the Labour. Mrs. Lees (late Mayor of Oldham), Miss Ashton, and Miss Rathbone are honoured for their municipal work; Dr. Jane Walker, Dr. Elsie Inglis and Mrs. Creighton for their multifarious social service. Amongst the men, as well as the women, will be found those who not only are convinced supporters of the suffrage, but many who have been most generous in their appreciation in the past of all that was good in the work of the Women's Social and Political Union. Their grave protest has all the more weight.

A True-Hearted Liberal.

We have received from a correspondent a letter so nobly expressed and so appealingly to the highest principles of Liberalism that we publish it with the greatest pleasure—it is written by a gentleman in response to an appeal from Sir John Brunner, for many years Liberal member for the Northwich Division of Cheshire.

Chester, July 21, 1912.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am favoured with your circular letter of yesterday asking for additional needed subscriptions to the Federation.

I find myself unable to add my guinea to the subscription list, and as the reason may be one shared by other Liberals, it seems worth while mentioning it. I do this with the idea that—if the motive operates at all generally amongst the rank and file—it is well for the heads of the Party to know of anything which tends to cool sympathy with official Liberalism.

It is because of the present attitude of the Party towards the suffrage question, and in particular the Parliamentary position as it has so far developed on the introduction of a Franchise Bill of the tenour of the one introduced by the Government, that I find myself (a life-long Liberal) obliged to examine and decline an invitation for co-operation, to which formerly I should have been happy to respond.

One has been accustomed to look on the Liberal Party as giving political and legislative expression to the set of forces which in ordered progression have been and are moving in the world to loosen fetters, to restrict privilege and widen opportunity, to fortify weakness, and everywhere to promote those conditions in which the strength and character of the race shall find its best development.

It is a disappointment to find, apparently, an inability to recognise the fundamental meaning of the Woman Movement, of which the agitation is only the surface symptom.

The action of the militant section of the Woman's Suffrage movement cannot be too strongly condemned—especially the latest forms it has taken, which are not only wrong, but puerile.

But you, Sir John, never allowed the worst outrages in the black time of Irish despair to stay your advocacy of the Home Rule that should sweeten at its source the bitterness out of which the poisonous crop of weeds of evil sprung.

And so it will be with the misguided enthusiasts who to-day bring into disrepute the cause they serve, out of the bitter despair which too hasty a review of the situation may engender.

Those who, like myself, think the Woman Movement in its true perspective can hardly have its importance over-estimated, are waiting in the hope that the historic party of Liberty will take up its political expression.

But, meantime, I cannot see my way to give any more help to the Party.

Yours faithfully,

The Right Hon.

Sir John Brunner, Bart.

In Parliament.

THE INSURANCE ACT AND FINANCE BILL.

In reply to a question by Mr. Rowntree on July 17th, Mr. Masterman explained that a midwife, not working under a doctor, is not employed under contract of service and therefore need not be insured.

On July 18th Mr. Masterman gave a long list of residential institutions in which tuberculous patients can be and are treated.

The same day the Finance Bill was read a second time by a majority of 48.

INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION.

On July 17th a debate took place on factories and workshops on the occasion of the Home Office vote. Attention was drawn to the increase of accidents from machinery, time-cribbing, anthrax, the need of more inspectors (especially women), bad

ventilation, the bad working of the Truck Act, dangers of shuttle-kissing and first and foremost the terrible ravages of lead-poisoning in the pottery trade. Mr. McKenna declared that rules regulating the use of lead in potteries would be available "in a few weeks," and if they were not effective in stopping lead poisoning "there clearly would be a case for considering other means." He hoped to introduce and carry a Truck Bill next year. One of the pleasant features of the debate was the reference made by several speakers to the excellent work of women factory inspectors.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

This Bill was on Friday read a second time and, by 208 votes to 33, was committed to a committee of the whole House. Mr. Wedgwood spoke strongly against the absence of safeguards in the Bill.

Mental Deficiency Bill.

PART II.

Persons subject to be dealt with:—
17.—(1) Save as expressly provided by this Act, the following persons and no others, shall be subject to be dealt with under this Act, that is to say, persons who are defectives and
(a) Who are found wandering about, neglected or cruelly treated;
(b) Who are charged with the commission of any offence, or are undergoing imprisonment, or penal servitude, or detention in a place of detention, or a reformatory, or industrial school, or an inebriate reformatory;
(c) Who are habitual drunkards within the meaning of the Inebriates Act, 1879 to 1900;

THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Non-Party. Non-Militant.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.
METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

PRESIDENT:

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:

MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).

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

MISS K. D. COURTNEY.

MISS EDITH PALLISER

MISS CATHERINE MARSHALL

Telegrams: "Voiceless, London."

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

Hon. Treasurer:

Mrs. AUERBACH.

Secretary:

MISS GERALDINE COOKE.

Telephones: 1960 Victoria.

Correspondence

Between the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Women's Social and Political Union.

The following letter was on July 19th sent at the request of the National Union Executive to the Hon. Secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union:—

"DEAR MADAM,—Realising that the suffrage movement has now reached the most momentous crisis in its history, when its success seems only to be a question of the wisdom and statesmanship of the suffragists, we take this opportunity to place before you certain considerations with regard to the future.

"You are aware that on the question of "militant" tactics the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is unalterably convinced that their use is indefensible because it believes that they are wrong. While emphasising this attitude with all the strength of passionate conviction we, of course, on our side realise that your Union does not share it. We know that your Union desires as ardently as we do to see the years of long struggle and sacrifice crowned with success, and we therefore draw your attention to the fact that our best friends, both in Parliament and in the country (whether they share the view of the N.U.W.S.S. or not) are convinced that militancy is doing the greatest possible harm to the suffrage cause. It is only the enemies of that cause who perpetually, and (as it seems) deliberately provoke to outbreaks of violence, being fully aware of their disastrous effect.

"It is a well-known fact that violence resorted to leads to crimes which were undreamed of at the beginning. When a fire has once been lit it is not easy to set a limit to the conflagration.

"We therefore urge you, with all the force and earnestness which the gravity of the position demands, to use every effort to put a stop to acts of violence which, if they occur, must have so disastrous an effect on the cause we serve.

MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

"Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee N.U.W.S.S."

(d) In whose case, being children discharged on attaining the age of sixteen from a special school or class established under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, such notice has been given by the local education authority as is herein-after mentioned;

(e) In whose case it is desirable, in the interests of the community,

(f) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

(g) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

(h) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

(i) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

(j) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

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(y) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

(z) In whose case such other circumstances exist as may be specified

voting for Woman Suffrage Bills when these were certain not to pass, and voting against them when faced by a prospect of their becoming law. We believe that trust, either in Cabinet Ministers or in rank and file Members of Parliament, is utterly misplaced and that strong and relentless pressure must be brought to bear upon the Government if success is to be attained.

You ask us to try and stop militancy. We at the W.S.P.U. headquarters must decline to take the responsibility of doing anything to quench the militant spirit which the Government's treachery has aroused, and if we were to try to quench it, our appeals would be treated with contempt.

Yours faithfully,
p.p. ANNE KENNEY.

4, Clement's Inn,
Strand, W.C.

From Headquarters.

NEW SOCIETIES.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record the affiliation of eleven new societies this week. Two of them—Ilkeston and the Forest of Dean—are the direct result of work at by-elections, and Ilkeston is particularly important in view of developments at the next election.

The following are the names of the new Societies grouped according to their Federations:—

Eastern Counties.—St. Albans, Great Yarmouth, Harwich.
East Midlands.—Ilkeston, Northampton.
West of England.—Forest of Dean, Cirencester.
West Midlands.—Leek.
N.E. Ridings.—Louth.
North-Eastern.—Gosforth and Benton.
Surrey, Sussex and Hants.—Seaford.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR SUFFRAGE WORKERS.

National Union suffrage workers are asked to consider whether they cannot spare time to attend the West Midland summer school, particulars of which are given further on. The need for efficient voluntary workers was never greater than it is now, and we believe that secretaries of Societies as well as occasional speakers and workers of all kinds would find a week at the summer school an immense help and stimulus to their work. Several National Union speakers and organisers will visit the school which, besides its obvious advantages, will offer opportunities for suffrage workers from all over the country to meet and to exchange ideas.

VAN TOUR.

The caravan will leave the Eastern Counties at the beginning of August, and will make its way across England to Cheshire where it will be taken over by West Lancashire, West Cheshire and North Wales Federation.

In September it starts on its return journey and it is hoped that much useful work may be done on the way.

POST CARD CANVASS SCHEME.

The post card canvass scheme was recommended to societies at the Provincial Council meeting and the National Union will now stock the necessary cards. They will be obtainable from the Literature Department (see below).

K. D. COURTNEY.

Treasurer's Notes.

THE WORK OF ORGANISATION.

I wrote last week of the sense proportion between what we have and what we need. Delegates assemble in Council and pass resolutions, "That in every constituency there shall immediately be set on foot," etc., etc. No one of such resolutions can "immediately" be put into effect. We can immediately do something. We can ultimately do all, if funds are forthcoming. Before we attain the full object of our Union, much organisation undoubtedly lies before us. Our enthusiasm for the new Fighting Fund must not blind us to that. The ordinary National Union work must go one without break in all those places where the new development of our policy cannot be applied, and those places include an immense amount of new

ground. There are men in the House of Commons who lie easily for all the perturbation their constituents cause them.

The breaking of new ground is necessarily the most expensive part of our ordinary organising work. Before we finish we shall probably have to tackle places of most resistance, places where we have no known local friends to share the responsibility and expense, and where all energy must be drawn from the centre. In each constituency there should be someone alert and astir. That someone has to be found and stimulated and encouraged. No courage impresses me so much as the courage of the lonely worker.

The splendid response to the efforts of our organisers (many of them now training beginners in addition to their ordinary work) is our best ground for hope in every constituency we can touch. Every £100 means, roughly, the salary and expenses of an additional organiser for six months.

Such work bears a three-fold aspect:—It makes known our great organisation for political liberty and spreads knowledge, courage, hope; it prepares the ground for spirited political co-operation with any political party which will promise us the most effective support; it trains towards citizenship in a particularly practical and direct way, and enlarges the boundaries of human life.

The Fighting Fund has been started to meet a definite political situation. It is appealing to many in the National Union to the exclusion of everything else. They will work to give it a startling effect; that is of the essence of its success. To those who are not quite won over to the wisdom of our new move we look for support for the work of which I have spoken. Recent experiences have taught us to look with confidence.

M. P. STANBURY

(Chairman of N.U.W.S.S. Finance Committee).

Press Department.

Both the *Westminster* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be relied upon unfailingly to advertise objections to every Bill for enfranchising women, when it becomes a matter of urgent political interest. We particularly resent the attitude of the *Westminster Gazette* which has openly professed friendship towards Women's Suffrage and pursues over and over again an insidious and prejudicial line of attack. This week the notes of the Lobby correspondent appear to be frankly anti-suffrage. He tells us that—

The Anti-Suffrage group has every cause to be pleased with the progress of the campaign against votes for women. The question has now become a personal one with many members who will vote with the Prime Minister or out of friendship or loyalty to their leader, and as a protest against the attacks that have been made on him. The Suffragettes do not seem to understand, as a member put it lately, that men stand by one another in these circumstances, whatever women might do.

This is not only anti-suffrage, it is anti-woman, and it would be more honest if the *Westminster* joined forces with the *Times*, and frankly declared its hostility.

On July 13th the *Pall Mall Gazette* attempted to enlighten its readers on political procedure with regard to the Reform Bill. Its remarks were promptly corrected by a Unionist M.P., whose letter on the subject was relegated to a somewhat obscure corner of the paper. In relation to the possibility of the Speaker's ruling standing in the way of an amendment in favour of Women's Suffrage in the Committee stage of the Franchise Bill, he says:—

Apart from the consideration that the committee is technically a different body from the House, and is not bound by the rulings of the Speaker, the question of an amendment to a Bill is both technically, and substantially, altogether a different question from the question of a first or second reading of a bill. It is quite certain that there will be no difficulty in raising in committee any succession of possible amendments, except what may arise from the proceedings of the committee itself, and that the rejection of the Conciliation Bill has no bearing on any question of order which will arise. Seeing that the majority against the Conciliation Bill was only 18, it seems to me that the prospect of some amendment in favour of Women's Suffrage being carried is not at all a bad one.

By-election news has been given fully in the *Standard* throughout the contests, and a leading article on July 11th drew attention to the work of the National Union, and the influence which women "are bound to have" at by-elections.

They are heard by everybody, and most people, certainly most of their own sex, are talking about them. Energy of the first order is being displayed by Suffragists.

The invaluable article in the *Manchester Guardian* by Mr. Brailsford on July 11th is being reproduced by the Literature Department, and every Press Secretary should get it and utilise

the information in all possible ways. Mr. Neville Smith's interesting answer to "A Liberal Suffragist" should also be noted.

The *Daily News and Leader* on July 20th broke the silence of the London Liberal papers regarding the new development of policy and the effect of "Suffragist intervention at by-elections," and its influence on three-cornered contests. P. W. W. asks pertinently—

How far is it possible to retrieve the situation in the interval of some months which must elapse before the amendment comes before the House? If votes in the lobby count for anything, this House of Commons committed itself last year after full debate extending for days to the principle of Women's Suffrage. If a protest against militant tactics were needed, it was made with sufficient emphasis when the Conciliation Bill was rejected some months ago. Is it now reasonable to subordinate all the broader considerations of policy, to say nothing of pledges, to a further protest, which will infallibly punish thousands of non-militants, for every militant who will be rather pleased than otherwise?

He indicates further the danger of an anti-democratic settlement of the question by the Tories, the risk of protracted antagonism from Suffragists if the amendment is lost, and, on the other hand, the extreme unlikelihood of the resignation of Mr. Asquith should it be carried.

Such an article is doubly welcome at the present juncture, both in relation to the best means for preserving law and order, and for the indication it gives of a more truly Liberal spirit.

E. M. LEAF.

Literature Department.

PLAIN ANSWERS TO TANGLED STATEMENTS.

The price of this pamphlet, quoted in THE COMMON CAUSE as 1d., should have been given as 2d.

NEW LEAFLET.

The National Union has published another new leaflet, of the very simple type—
"Men and Women Together." 4d. per 100, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF THE LABOUR PARTY.
This is really a new leaflet with an old title. The quotations from Leaders of the Labour Party in our old leaflet bore special reference to the Conciliation Bill, and were therefore somewhat out of date. Fortunately, it is never difficult to find plenty of up-to-date and vigorous utterances of Labour men in support of Women's Suffrage. The new leaflet contains a few of these. It is in cheaper form than the old one, and costs only 6d. per 100.

WORDS TO WORKING WOMEN.

Lady Chance's pamphlet "Words to Working Women," has been re-published by the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, and is being stocked by the National Union. Price 6d. per dozen, 2s. 6d. per 100.

POSTCARDS FOR M.P.s.

Postcards for canvassing M.P.s according to the scheme put forward by the West Lancashire, West Cheshire and North Wales Federation at the Provincial Council can be had from the National Union at 1s. per 100. The envelopes are 1s. 6d. per 100.

FILING BOXES.

Boxes for filing the "Friends of Women's Suffrage" Cards, or for card indexes of members, can be had from the National Union. They are made of strong mill-board, of superior quality 13½ inches long, 6 inches broad, 4 inches deep. Price 2s. 6d. net. The supply is limited, and they cannot be sent on sale or return.

NEWEST PUBLICATIONS.

PAMPHLETS.
A 87. "Plain Answers to Tangled Statements." (A reply to the anti-Suffrage handbook.) By A. Maude Royden. 2d.
LEAFLETS.
B 77. "Women's Work in Local Government." 1s. 6d. per 100.
B 75. "The Reform Bill and Woman Suffrage." 1s. 6d. per 100.
B 74. "Suffrage or Party." 4d. per 100. 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
B 73. "To Men and Women of the Labour Party." 6d. per 100.
B 81. "Men and Women Together." 4d. per 100. 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
I. B. O'MALLEY.

Friends of Women's Suffrage.

The York Society should have been mentioned as one of those which is working this scheme. The Chester, Nelson and Oldham Societies have also adopted it, as well as Sevenoaks.

The Wokingham Society reports forty Friends, a remarkable number for a small society to have collected in such a short time.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Summer School for Suffragists at Malvern.

WEST MIDLAND FEDERATION.

It is proposed to hold a Summer School for Suffragists on the Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, from July 30th to August 13th (two courses). The School will be held in the Malvern Ladies' College, which is within easy reach of the golf links, tennis courts and swimming baths.

Terms, inclusive of board, lodging and tuition, range from 30s. to 35s. for the course of one week, according as cubicles or single bedrooms are desired.

The School will be under the management of Miss E. J. D. Morrison and Mrs. Irene Meyer, the West Midland Federation Organisers.

Information as to prices of admission to single lectures may be had from Miss Noel Wright, Sutton Lodge, Solihull, Warwickshire, to whom all inquiries should be addressed and all applications made.

SYLLABUS.

FIRST WEEK—JULY 30TH TO AUGUST 6TH.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31ST.—10 a.m.: "Women in Industry," Miss A. Maude Royden 11 a.m.: Organisation of the National Union, Federation and Societies Miss A. Maude Royden. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST.—10 a.m.: "History of Women's Suffrage," Miss Morrison. M.A. 11 a.m.: Organisation of Meetings, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2ND.—10 a.m.: "Women's Suffrage in Other Lands," Miss Morrison. M.A. 11 a.m.: Canvassing; Increase of Membership; Friends of Suffrage Finance, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3RD.—10 a.m.: "Women and Law," Miss Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc. 11 a.m.: Political Work, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH.—10 a.m.: "Facts for Anti-Suffragists," Miss Morrison. M.A. 11 a.m.: Press Work; Literature Campaign, and Other Propaganda, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.

SECOND WEEK—AUGUST 7TH, TO AUGUST 13TH.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.—10 a.m.: "Women in Industry," Miss Helen Fraser 11 a.m.: Organisation of the National Union, Federations and Societies, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH.—10 a.m.: "History of Women's Suffrage," Miss Helen Fraser. 11 a.m.: Organisation of Meetings, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 9TH.—10 a.m.: "Women's Suffrage in Other Lands," Miss Helen Fraser. 11 a.m.: Canvassing; Increase of Membership; Friends of Suffrage; Finance, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH.—10 a.m.: "Women and Law," Miss Helen Fraser. 11 a.m. Political Work, Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.
MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH.—10 a.m.: "Facts for Anti-Suffragists," Miss Helen Fraser. 11 a.m.: Press Work; Literature Campaign; Propaganda of Various Kinds: Miss Morrison, M.A. 12 noon: Speakers' Class, Miss Morrison.

Earl Beauchamp has kindly invited the students and lecturers during the second week of the school to view his gardens.
It is hoped that Mr. Brailsford will deliver one of the lectures on practical work. His visit may necessitate some re-arrangement of the syllabus in organisation.

Selling "The Common Cause."

Last week we published a letter from Miss Stes asking for volunteers to sell the paper at Whitby. When the holiday crowds are overflowing all the seaside places there is a fine opportunity for selling and making the paper and the policy of the National Union known. This week even those who had coquetted with militancy have received a bad shake on reading the doings in Ireland and the threats of worse things. We want to unite all Suffragists in firm resistance to such policy or any tampering with it, and Mrs. Fawcett's indignant leading article on page 265 should be distributed broadcast by all members of the National Union.

The paper is not sensational, and therefore is not as easy to sell as some are, but we have received many evidences that those who read it once want to read it again, and the difficulties are not so great if sellers will use their wits, and while they are going about among the crowds on the beach will say something explanatory when they offer their wares. We have evidence of the extraordinary differences among sellers. Only this week we hear from an organiser in a rural district where the local people had said the COMMON CAUSE "Didn't sell"; she says "last night I went to the little meeting here, and sold a dozen in less than five minutes." One lady, who had been told that street selling was no good, as you couldn't get rid of six copies in an hour, took five dozen on her arm and wandered down Cheapside; she came back in less than an hour and scolded us for not giving her ten dozen "while she was about it."

At Aldeburgh last year Mrs. Franklin had great success. We hope that many of our members will do an hour of this most useful work before bathing.

By-Election.**CREWE DIVISION.**

Candidates: { T. Holmes (Labour).
H. Murphy (Liberal).
E. Craig (Conservative).

Polling Day:—Friday, July 26th.

National Union Organiser:—Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A.

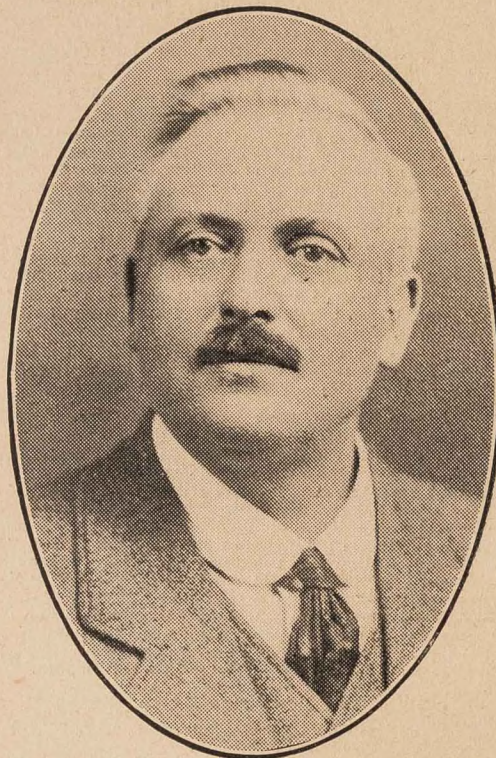
National Union Committee Rooms:—

CREWE:—46, High Street. Miss Reeves in charge

NANTWICH:—2c, High Street. Miss Dutton in charge.

SANDBACH:—The Square. Miss Evans in charge.

ALSAGER:—Crewe Road. Mrs. Darlington in charge.



[Photo by H. Bullock, Crewe.

MR. J. HOLMES.

LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR CREWE.

MR. HOLMES' PROGRESS.

We have to report splendid progress for the side which we are backing. Mr. Holmes is, so far as we can judge, breaking into the Liberal and Conservative vote on every side. The talk of works is all for him. His personality, and the conviction carried both by his own speeches and by those of his supporters, are telling more every day. In the remotest village, where Labour has not penetrated before, the yellow and white is to be seen, and the Labour candidate is everywhere sure of an enthusiastic reception. Magnificent meetings have been held, at which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Henderson, M.P., Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. Sutton, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Goldstone, and last, but not least, Mr. Will Crooks, have spoken, and the enthusiasm of the opening days, which some feared might be but a sudden fire, has been not merely maintained, but is growing.

LABOUR FOR SUFFRAGE.

From the Suffrage point of view the most interesting and satisfactory feature is that the Labour men have so absolutely identified themselves with the women's cause in the broadest sense. One hears sometimes more, sometimes less, of the details of the Reform Bill, but one is never allowed to forget that they are "out for a big fight for the women." It breathes in every speech. The striking result of this has been that the heckling to which we were at first subjected, as to the reasons why we supported Holmes more than Murphy, has absolutely ceased. The theoretical difference between the pretensions of the two candidates may be slight: the practical difference between their attitudes, and between the attitudes of the parties

which they represent, has been so well illustrated in the campaign that the union of women and Labour, in this fight at any rate, is however grudgingly understood and appreciated from every side.

On Monday, at Willaston, Mr. Henderson said: "The Liberals want more votes for men; Labour will not accept them unless women are included."

SUFFRAGISTS AND LABOUR.

This the Labour men are doing for us. What are we doing for them? We are, of course, holding scores of meetings, both separately and jointly. Latterly we have been concentrating in the villages where the footing of Labour is not yet so secure as in the centres of industry. In this line we were able to contribute really effectively last week, when Mrs. Snowden gave us two days, and we rushed her about the constituency, speaking and winning friends for us everywhere. Her record was five meetings in less than five hours, ending up with the grand finale of a great open-air Labour demonstration in Crewe. At an indoor meeting at Nantwich, which was held the same night, Mr. W. C. Anderson made a powerful and deeply impressive Suffrage speech. The arrival of Miss Matters, too, has been a great help; and we now also rejoice in Mrs. Chew and Mrs. Annot Robinson.

But it is not, on the whole, by meetings that we can do most. It is the spade-work of canvassing which is going to tell, and in this we are doing all we can, concentrating on those places where the Labour Party is weakest. We have been able fortunately to help in various other ways, and whatever help we can render they always welcome heartily.

The Friends of Women's Suffrage cards are going splendidly. One fine, six-foot railway man comes in daily for more and yet more, and brings them back signed incredibly soon. He says he can get us a thousand at least. This should be a splendid nucleus for future work.

MR. CRAIG ANSWERS MISS ROBERTSON.

An important incident took place at a village meeting at Weston, where the Suffragists were on the Green at 7.15, and the Conservatives had advertised a meeting in the Schools at 8.0. Soon after 8.0 a melancholy band of Tory speakers, Mr. Craig among them, came and asked Mrs. Muter Wilson, who was standing by the Suffrage motor, having spoken first, whether they might take on the Suffrage meeting, as there was no one in the Schools! Miss Robertson was speaking, and Mrs. Wilson refused to stop her, but said they might go on when she had done. At question time Miss Robertson caught sight of Mr. Craig in the crowd, and asked whether he had no questions to put. He came forward and asked, since he could not "compete with the ladies," whether he might have their crowd when they had done. Miss Robertson agreed if he would first answer a question, and, after a discussion which vastly interested the meeting, got him to promise (which he had not done before) that, since he was in favour of Women's Suffrage, he would vote for the inclusion of women ratepayers in the Reform Bill, though, on the third reading, he would vote against the Bill. Miss Robertson then urged the meeting not, all the same, to vote for Mr. Craig, but to vote for Mr. Holmes, who was a much better Suffragist, and she departed with many waves and good-nights from a friendly crowd.

CREWE.

In Crewe itself we have not held very many meetings during the past week—perhaps not more than a dozen—but we have made it the clearing house for the districts, and every day our motors go forth from Crewe bearing our workers all over the constituency.—A good deal of canvassing has also been done, and the Committee Room has been a busy centre, though happily rarely occupied by more than one or two people. They come and go, but are not encouraged to stay, unless it be to make flags and badges or to eat a well-earned dinner in one of the back rooms of our spacious premises. Upstairs Miss Eva Ward has her press-room, another centre of activity.

In Crewe Miss Reeves, Miss Lillian and Mrs. Powell are indefatigable. Nothing ever comes amiss. They look after us at home, feed us and make us comfortable, and cosset us when we are tired—throats, heads, or whatever it may be. And yet, with all this, they seem to be always at hand in the Committee Room, ready to canvass, sell COMMON CAUSES and badges, go on errands, or anything which may be needed. We are indeed fortunate to have such workers.

Miss St. John, too, is a worker we could not well do without. Her energy is absolutely unbounded, and she has the happy faculty of keeping everyone good-humoured.

CREWE BY-ELECTION.**THE MAN FOR CREWE.**

Our Jimmy blithely sings an adaptation of the one-time popular song:—

"Oh, Mr. Porter, what will you do?
I nearly 'got in' for Birmingham
And I mean to 'get in' for Crewe.
So send me back to London,
As quickly as you can,
To raise my voice in Parliament
On behalf of the working man."

(Reprinted from the "Railway Review.")

Of all the other workers one has not time to speak here, but all are doing willing and excellent work.

NANTWICH.

Our Nantwich Committee Room is next door to a fried fish shop, and the atmosphere is therefore somewhat trying. We intend accordingly to move Mrs. Townley into the more salubrious air of Sandbach, and Miss Dutton will kindly take her place. Mrs. Townley and Miss Sheard together, latterly with the help of Miss Binning and others, have been doing steady, quiet, effective work. They have co-operated fully with the local Labour Party, and have proved themselves extremely useful. Nantwich is a place where women's sweated labour is rife, and the men in many cases live on their women folk; and its general poverty makes work both for Labour and Suffrage harder than it is in a place where the standard of living is higher.

Many meetings have also been held here, Miss Binning, Miss

Sheard, and Mrs. Chew speaking, and the indoor meeting at which Mrs. Snowden spoke reflected great credit on its organisers. The poster which Miss Sheard (a most economical worker) painted for it was a work of art.

More than forty friends of Women's Suffrage have been made, and many more will follow. Any number of canvassers will be welcomed at Nantwich.

ALSAGER.

Here, as in Sandbach, Mrs. Darlington has made incredible use of her opportunities, and has gained a footing for the Suffragists, which few organisers could so rapidly and ably secure.

Mrs. Darlington writes:—On Thursday, July 11th, a small shop was secured in Alsager for a committee room. It is an excellent position for all purposes; on the opposite side of the street the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal parties have their committee-

rooms. A merry party motored from Crewe the next day to clean the windows and place the decorative posters etc.; not by any means the least interested and energetic worker was the kindly chauffeur, who polished windows and climbed ladders with hearty goodwill. Alsager being a residential and strongly Conservative place, there were not many smiles of welcome for the first few days. However, the three workers did their utmost to please, as well as to convince, and soon made friends with many of the inhabitants, who are most kind. An unknown friend at once secured the best pitch for open-air meetings, and constantly looks in to see how he can help next.

Meetings are held every evening, but as this is an entirely agricultural district there can be no dinner hour meetings. Canvassing has been the chief work, Miss Farnell and Miss E. D. Sharpe are indefatigably making friends wherever they go. A large number of "Friends of Women's Suffrage" have been made. On Wednesday, July 24th, a small garden party will be given in order to organise the "Friends" in a Society and set them working before we leave after the election.



Miss Farnell. Mrs. Darlington. Miss Sharpe.

CREWE BY-ELECTION.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE ROOM AT CREWE ROAD, ALSAGER.

SANDBACH.

Miss Evans writes:—I took up Mrs. Darlington's work on Monday the 15th much to the chagrin of the various people whom she has interested in the cause and to whom she had much endeared herself. However she explained to them that she was needed at Alsager and they have been very kind and nice. We have had dinner hour meetings at the big works here and evening meetings in Sandbach and the villages round, and the people are all friendly and most of them in favour of the Suffrage for women, at any rate in so far as those who pay rates and taxes are concerned. We had a splendid meeting at Rode Heath on Monday the 15th, Mrs. Lewis had gone earlier to work up a meeting and the crowd was waiting for Miss Helen Ward and Mrs. Earp when they arrived; they had a most enthusiastic audience, a vote of thanks was proposed by one of the men and carried unanimously and when our speakers were obliged to leave they were pursued by cheers and thanks. At Ettile Heath, where Mrs. Earp and I went on Wednesday, hoping to be able to hold a dinner-hour meeting, I met the first rebuff

For "Common Cause" Fountain Pen offer see page 277.

I had experienced in Sandbach. We found the men had only half an hour for dinner, so we delivered literature at every house in the village and promised an evening meeting later on. At the very last house a woman took my leaflets, gave one look at them, then threw them back in my face and said she wanted nothing to do with window-smashers and such-like. I patiently explained that we were not of that persuasion, but by this time she had returned to her scrubbing, and threatened me with a bucket of suds if I did not get out. I stood my ground and told her about the National Union work; she was at any rate reduced to silence, but I cannot say whether my words had any effect, as she went on with her scrubbing and said no more. Our work for Mr. Holmes is having some good results, the principal canvassing has been done by Mrs. Lewis, a voluntary worker from Alderley Edge, and she reports several promises of support for Holmes from Liberals who had attended the Labour meetings and ours. We had well advertised a meeting in the Town Hall in which Mrs. Philip Snowden was to be the chief speaker, but the weather being hot, and the audience small, she divided her time by joining in the Labour meeting in the Square and making a short speech afterwards indoors. Miss Ashton, who came later, also spoke on the Labour platform.

Our work has been much facilitated here by the great help given us by Mr. Shakespeare, from whom we have hired the brake to take us round the country. He knows every man and woman and child for miles round; he sets us down at the best places for meetings; he goes round and tells the people to come and listen to the ladies, as they will hear things they have never heard before, and in other ways helps by every means in his power. Our plans are always made after consultation with him and we call him our honorary organising secretary.

We went round to Arclid and Smallwood, two small villages a few miles out of Sandbach, on Friday evening, going through Smallwood we left notices of a meeting for 8 o'clock and went to Arclid to hold a meeting at 7; we had about 30 people, mostly men, they were very attentive and clapped vigorously at the end of Mrs. Annot Robinson's speech. By the time we got back to Smallwood it was raining heavily but the whole village turned out prepared to listen, rain or no rain; in the end we went into a kind of rough barn with hay underfoot and had a most delightful meeting. I made a short speech, introducing Mrs. Robinson, and then she made one of the finest speeches I have ever heard her make; the audience listened with great attention. It got darker and darker till at last one could just see the dusky forms and a blur of white faces, but there was hardly a movement till the speech was finished and then the applause was vigorous. We sold COMMON CAUSES and gave leaflets and Mr. Holmes' photograph, and the women and men thanked us for coming and begged for another meeting before we left the neighbourhood.

THE HONEST COUNTRY.

Although the bulk of the electorate of the Crewe division live in Crewe, Sandbach and Nantwich, there are thirty villages and hamlets in the constituency, and the work here is, perhaps, the most interesting of all that is being done. It is good, indeed, to escape from the over-emphasis and unreality of the market place meetings to the sincerity of the village. We find that many of the women read the papers regularly, and are keenly interested in the question of women's suffrage. Usually the whole village collects to hear the "ladies." A few days ago, at a hamlet named Woodall, near Sandbach, about forty adults were gathered to listen to Mrs. Annot Robinson and Miss Evans. As the rain began to fall a hospitable farmer invited the meeting into his barn, and here the audience stood in the gathering gloom. Around them was sweet-smelling hay, and above them from the rafters hung home-cured hams and bacon, and as daylight waned the faces of the eager, motionless listeners became mysterious patches of light in the dark. Every true word from the speakers seemed to go to hearts as true.

A somewhat remote part is Mow Cop, standing high on a bleak ridge on the Stafford border. Though there is little to indicate the fact, the cottages are the homes of miners who live a healthy rural life and are well content to walk some considerable distance to and from their work. It was a pretty sight to see a bonny family of children dancing round a blackened giant whom they had gone to meet on his way home. The women keep the flagged kitchens in apple-pie order, and some of them seem to be poultry fanciers and energetic gardeners. On the hill-side several housewives were gathering herbs, from which they brewed an old-fashioned, delicious drink for the thirsty workers.

This village is the home of the Primitive Methodists, who hold an annual gathering. Whether this accounts for some



Miss Binning.

Mrs. Townley.

Miss Sheard.

CREWE BY-ELECTION.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE ROOM AT 2c, HIGH STREET, NANTWICH.



Mr. Shakespeare. Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Earp. Miss Evans.

CREWE BY-ELECTION.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE ROOM AT THE SQUARE, SANDBACH.

of the distinctive characteristics of the people or not it would be difficult to say, but they have a serious but kindly manner peculiar to themselves.

Word that the Suffragists were going to speak was quickly passed round and all came to hear. A slope, rising in steps above the roadway made an excellent natural auditorium, where the men and boys seated themselves, whilst the white-aproned women stood at right angles on the road below.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes sub-sections for Subscriptions, Donations, and Affiliation Fees.

Van Tour.

Sunday was a day of rest and peace in the cool garden of Brinningham House, and in the evening Miss Breerton, who is a successful lady farmer, took us over her farm and gave us one more proof—did we need it?—that the same kind of woman who excels in the "woman's" arts of nursing and caring for children can also, if she puts her hand to it, excel in the "man's sphere" of agriculture and local government.

V. C. COLLUM.

I left London on Wednesday, and got to Holt just in time to be driven by Miss Collum in the van to Lettingsett, where two of the crew had worked up a meeting for 8 p.m.

When I had finished all the arrangements I walked

them. With such a test it is woe to the missionary who has not grasped the fundamentals of her own belief.

EVA WARD.

MOTORS WANTED!

MOTORS, please, for polling-day, FRIDAY, JULY 26th. We MUST have plenty. Write at once to MISS M. ROBERTSON, 46, High Street, Crewe, and offer yours.

getting to Clay, and found there had been some difficulty in over a pitch for our camp. The good Rector, hearing that the only possible pitch was on a marshland, most kindly lent us a field close to the Rectory, but unfortunately the rain came, and we literally got soaked, so much so that the following night we had to "turn in" to some inns, as we had no opportunity of drying the mattresses, etc.

Federation Notes.

Kentish. DEPUTATION TO CAPTAIN SPENDER CLAY, M.P. (Tonbridge). Captain Spender Clay, M.P. for the Tonbridge Division of Kent, received a deputation from the Tunbridge Wells Society on July 17th, including Madame Sarah Grand, Lady Matthews (Vice-President) Mrs. Castellote, Secretary, Mrs. Rogers, the Misses Scott, Miss Tindall and Mrs. Tattershall Dodd, Captain Spender Clay informed the deputation that though he had opposed in the past the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women, it was possible that he might find it necessary to alter his views upon the subject, but he would not pledge himself either way, beyond saying emphatically that he was against giving the vote to all men and all women—i.e., Adult Suffrage.

ROCHESTER AND DISTRICT.—The Rochester and District Branch of the National Union held its first Summer meeting on June 22nd in the garden of Seale House, South Grand, and Miss Tildard, in the Christ Church Parish Room. ROCHESTER AND DISTRICT.—The Rochester and District Branch of the National Union held its first Summer meeting on June 22nd in the garden of Seale House, South Grand, and Miss Tildard, in the Christ Church Parish Room.

D. Lloyd, the Rev. D. Thomas and Mrs. Walters took part. TROUV.—On July 3rd, a drawing-room meeting was held at the house of one of our members. Mrs. Roger Clark of Street, gave a most earnest address and others followed in the same vein. A collection was taken and the meeting though small, will result in strengthening our interest in the cause.

SCOTLAND. WORK IN BANFFSHIRE. After four days' work in Banff and the neighbouring little town of Macduff, we are afraid that the good folk of the Elgin Burghs are rather "far back." In their dread of militant methods they are inclined to be timid in support of the Constitutionalists. Though they turn out well to listen to outdoor speeches, they are slow to give in names as members of a society, and we are still, in our attempts to form a Banff branch, far from the indispensable number of twenty recruits.

WEST RIDING (Yorks). SHEFFIELD.—Invitations were sent by the Press Secretary to all members of the N.U.T. in Sheffield to a garden meeting on July 12th. Unfortunately, a thunderstorm of almost unparalleled violence and duration necessitated the meeting being held indoors, and interfered to some extent with the attendance. Mrs. Parrish (of Leeds) gave the address, which was listened to with great interest and approval, and a resolution calling for the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill was passed (with one dissentient) and sent to the Sheffield Trades and Labour Council for a Suffrage Demonstration on July 28th, and the local Suffrage Societies have been asked to co-operate. Mrs. Snowden is to speak for the N.U., and we feel assured that our point of view will be adequately explained.

EASTERN COUNTIES. FORMATION OF TWO NEW SOCIETIES. On July 17th a National Union Society was formed in GREAT YARMOUTH. For the past three years an independent Women's Suffrage Society has been doing excellent work in the town, but it was felt that an affiliated society would be more effective than one which stood alone, so a certain number of Suffragists determined to form themselves into one. Their first piece of work is to be the getting up of a petition to be sent to the member for the borough, Mr. Fell.

"NATÜRLICH!" One is supposed to go to Switzerland in order, for a while, to forget women's suffrage, and to see and hear entirely new sights and sounds. What happens? We reach a small place accessible only by walking or by mules. On the table in the salon lies the Standard only two days old, the woman's page conspicuously open. Everyday comes a new Standard, industriously read by all the English. At a round table under a lamp sit three young people—English. "The demonstration is to-morrow." "I hope Mitchell has arranged it well." "How is Mrs. Pankhurst, I wonder!" In the table d'hôte room sit two elderly English—a man and his wife. Says she, "I go to the children's courts every week, and of course therefore, I am an ardent suffragist and belong to the National Union. Do let me see the COMMON CAUSE please for this week."

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE. ORGANISATION IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY. For the past fortnight I have been working in the Rhondda Valley. It is one 12-mile long town, with hills rising sharply on either side. A little beyond Treherbert the valley suddenly ends, and mountains rise before you. So far we have had meetings at Pentre, Troorchy, Pontypridd and Treherbert. We thought Pentre, it to the young people sitting under the lamp. We go into the woods, taking our lunch with us. The bread and cheese are wrapped in a wonderfully strong newspaper. It's the Standard, and the shadows of the pine trees flicker over the woman's page. Sitting in burning sunshine on a huge moraine surrounded by an immense glacier, the snow peaks towering above us, my guide, Polycarpe and I (we are old friends) discourse on the absolute equality of men and women.

IRISHWOMEN'S SUFFRAGE FEDERATION. A petition asking for the Parliamentary vote for Irishwomen under the present or any future form of Government was forwarded to Mr. Asquith by the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation

President Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson. A very able address was given by Mrs. Cowmadow, who clearly defined the position and present politics of this non-militant Suffrage Society, and traced the new development in our policy. After tea, Mrs. Wathen and Miss Annie Villiers, who were our delegates to the Special Council Meeting, gave an account of the meeting and explained why some new development had been rendered necessary. Our Society has since adopted the "Friends of Women's Suffrage" as widely as possible.

On Friday, July 5, a Cake and Candy Sale was held in Hitchin to raise funds for the Federation in response to the appeal of the Society for the Supplement of the goods left was held in Welwyn on the following Monday, and after deducting expenses, a sum of £5 was sent to the Finance Committee of the Federation, together with 10s. from collecting cards for the Million Farthings Fund.

NORWICH.—Two drawing-room meetings have been given during the past month by Miss L. E. Sewell. At the first the speaker was Miss L. E. Sewell, and at the second, Mrs. Bell. At both meetings a large majority of those present gave in their names as members. The ground had been carefully prepared beforehand by Miss Grace Sewell who had thoroughly canvassed those who were especially interested to come and hear more about Women's Suffrage at the meetings.

EAST HERTS.—A "Sale for Housewives" in aid of the funds of the Society was held on Wednesday, June 26, at North Road House, Hertford, by kind permission of Mrs. J. Burnett-Smith (the Mayoress). There were stalls of various household necessities, such as cakes, jam, bread, etc., and also a good selection of Suffrage literature.

WOMEN SAMOS AND ASPREY GUISE.—At a meeting of members at "Woodlands," July 1st, Mrs. Kellet began by explaining that if women were to be admitted to the Parliamentary Register at all, they must be mentioned in the very first section of the Reform Bill, otherwise all Women's Suffrage amendments would be ruled out of order.

She then proceeded to describe the recent development of the policy of the National Union, and showed how it was directed towards diminishing the Liberal anti-suffragist minority and increasing the strength of the suffragist and Miss Sidgwick party in Parliament. The National Union's election policy had always been to support the best friend of Women's Suffrage, and it was now decided by the vast majority of Societies within the Union, to take into consideration not only the individual opinion of a Parliamentary candidate, but also the official attitude of the party to which he belongs.

South Wales and Monmouthshire. ORGANISATION IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY. For the past fortnight I have been working in the Rhondda Valley. It is one 12-mile long town, with hills rising sharply on either side. A little beyond Treherbert the valley suddenly ends, and mountains rise before you. So far we have had meetings at Pentre, Troorchy, Pontypridd and Treherbert. We thought Pentre,

straight in one's mind, and put all things in their right proportion as do these immense and noble presences? Reform Bills, that have no reform in them, Asquith and his Antis, all seem like voiceless shadows here, and our movement seems absolutely "natürllich," as Polycarpe, with his simple outlook born of his mountain life, puts it. So after all there is no escaping from our cause! "Gott sei dank," say I. I. O. FORD. Switzerland, July 15.

"Men want women's help in making the laws." "Natürllich," says Polycarpe "You couldn't live without your wife's help," I say. "Doch, nein, nein," and his eyes grow a little moist. "Der liebe Herr Gott hat uns alle gemacht, alle gleich," he says presently, and looks up at the great snow mountains, and the top of the ice fall glittering in the sun. "Natürllich," I say, and look up too. Does anything set all the world right and

Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation. A petition asking for the Parliamentary vote for Irishwomen under the present or any future form of Government was forwarded to Mr. Asquith by the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation

a good meeting, but each one has been better than the last, and our great success of the week was scored at Treherbert. It takes a bold person, generally speaking, to make jokes. They miss fire so often, and it is damping to one's spirits to gaze at stolid, uncomprehending countenances when one tries to be funny. At Treherbert the merest suspicion of a joke caught on. A more responsive audience could hardly be imagined. Before the meeting started it was not easy to sell COMMON CAUSES. After it was over we had not enough to satisfy the demand for them, nor enough "Friends of Women's Suffrage Cards" to give to those who wished to sign. People fell back on other literature and badges, and of the bundles of pamphlets we had taken with us, there remained hardly more than some ragged pieces of brown paper.

Never before have I been so well supported with helpers and workers as here in this mining district. The Rev. and Mrs. Jameson Williams and Mrs. Davies have been towers of strength; Mrs. Williams is speaking practically every night at the various meetings arranged. Mr. Wright, of Clydach Vale, has done much of the organising for me. Our chairman have been excellent. Either Miss Prestidge or Miss Armitage came up from Newport for each of our meetings. The latter made her maiden speech at Treherbert. Miss Davies, who joined me a few days ago, is to make hers on Monday. So far about 2,500 people must have been addressed on Women's Suffrage.

North Eastern. NEWCASTLE.—A joint Demonstration with the W.S.P.U. was held on the Town Moor on July 6th. Preceded by a processional pageant it attracted a big gathering and the local press—illustrated and otherwise—gave a large share of its columns to the suffragists. From the N.U. Platform where Dr. Ethel Williams was in the chair, Mrs. Nield Chew and Mrs. Billcliffe spoke, and the resolutions were enthusiastically carried.

On July 13th and 14th an exhibition of Sweated Industries was held in Jesmond Dene. All the hard work which the organising of such a venture entails was done by Miss Bury, always indefatigable, and it was owing to her energy and enthusiasm that this most poignant plea for a better world for women has been made to Newcastle. The workers themselves told their own pitiful tale while Mr. Grant opened out the wider issues and the deeper results in lectures on the economic position of women and the White Slave Traffic.

During August the Newcastle office will be closed. SHILTON.—A garden party arranged for July 3rd, had to be abandoned owing to the weather, but a very pretty social gathering in the Dean St. schools was held instead. Tea was provided by the committee and afterwards Dr. Campbell and Miss Beaver gave a duologue, and Miss C. M. Gordon spoke. Ten new members joined.

UXBRIDGE SOCIETY.—The July "At Home" of this society was expanded into a "Garden Party," which took place in the pretty garden behind Brookfield House. The Suffrage speakers were Mrs. Percy Boulton, of the Conservative Franchise Association, and Miss Ruth Young, of the Writers' League. An hour of songs and recitations, given by Miss Penelope Wheeler and Miss Adelaide Morrison, was much appreciated. Mrs. Marion Cunningham recited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. BIRTH. On Wednesday, July 17th, at Ford Place, Arundel, a daughter was born to Ray Costelloe, wife of Oliver Strachey.

PETITION TO MR. ASQUITH. A petition asking for the Parliamentary vote for Irishwomen under the present or any future form of Government was forwarded to Mr. Asquith by the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation

"Thinking Women Read The Standard"

IN a few weeks this phrase became a truism. Why? Order The Standard for a week, or a day, and you will see. It is because, since October 3, The Standard's daily news pages have included one headed:

"WOMAN'S PLATFORM"

which every Thinking Woman in the land, and very many thinking men, want to see and to study every day. "WOMAN'S PLATFORM" has ended what was called the "Press Boycott" of the serious interests of thinking women—not their ribbons and ornaments, but their thoughts, aims, claims, views, hopes, deeds, and—WORK.

"WOMAN'S PLATFORM" in The Standard has already become the Thinking Woman's own medium in the Daily Press of Great Britain. All thinking women, modern women, are keenly interested in "WOMAN'S PLATFORM."

They know that it is their own; they themselves determine how much it can serve their own interests by:—

1. Following "WOMAN'S PLATFORM" closely and day by day in The Standard, and using it freely in women's interests, as opportunity offers.
2. Inducing the largest possible number of the general public—men and women—to do the same thing, thus extending the scope of its services to women.

The Standard,
104, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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

on the occasion of his visit to Dublin, accompanied by the following letter:—
IRISHWOMEN'S SUFFRAGE FEDERATION,
29, South Anne Street,
Dublin.

Right Hon. Herbert Asquith.
SIR.—We are sending you by this post a petition signed by some thousands of men and women of all classes demanding that the Parliamentary vote be granted to Irish women on the same terms as to Irish men under the present or any future form of Government. In proof of the growth of the demand for woman's suffrage in Ireland, we beg to draw your attention to the fact that during the last year nine new societies have been formed under our organisation, and the membership of the older societies has been largely increased. We speak for one Irish organisation only; four others are also engaged in active propaganda work for this cause. We therefore, feel justified in urging upon you an immediate recognition of our claim. When a community is sufficiently awake to demand so clearly and decisively a measure of justice, that demand may not be refused without evil consequences; we view with deep regret and misgiving the failure of our politicians to recognise this truth in connection with woman's suffrage. By means of this petition we would give you one more proof of the sincere and serious desire of Irishwomen for enfranchisement.

Yours faithfully,
LOUIE BENNETT,
Hon. Sec.
July 18th.

The petition was signed by over 3,000 names. This was very creditable, when one remembers how short was the time for organising it, and how unfavourable for such an effort the season of the year.

Great help was given by readers of the COMMON CAUSE, who showed so much enthusiastic interest in the struggle of Irishwomen for their enfranchisement. A large number of COMMON CAUSE lists were received; and as it would be impossible to thank all individually, will those who sent in signatures kindly accept herewith the grateful thanks of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation?

Suffrage Conference on Dartmoor.

Owing to the difficulty of getting accommodation on Dartmoor in the height of the season, the Suffrage Summer School arrangements have been delayed. It is now decided that a Suffrage Conference in the holidays should be held on Dartmoor during August and the early part of September. Lectures on various questions relating to the political emancipation of women will be given by the Rev. Hattie Baker, Dr. Rosa Bale, Miss Kilgour (Women's Local Government Society), Dr. Mabel Ramsay, Dr. Gilbert Slater (Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford), Miss Alison Garland, and others. Conferences and discussions on the best plans of campaign for autumn work will take place in the evenings. The days will be spent in excursions, and for those who wish to help, propagandist work in the villages. There will be no charge for the lectures.

Terms for full board-residence in the neighbouring hotels will be from 2 to 2½ guineas a week. Many influential Suffragists have promised to support the Conference, and it is hoped that our Suffrage friends who will spend their holiday "in taking counsel together" will have a delightful time. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. of the Suffrage Conference, Miss A. Garland, Heather Tor, Donsland, near Yelverton.

The Late Mr. W. S. B. McLaren and the Women's Local Government Society.

Mr. Walter S. B. McLaren notably helped the cause of women in local government. A member of the first Council of Supporters of the Women's Local Government Society, he was a member of the Executive Committee at the time that the Society was reorganised on a wider basis in January, 1893, and continued to act until March, 1907. But it was as a Member of Parliament that Mr. McLaren did the greatest service to the cause, and especially during the lengthy passage through Parliament of the Local Government Act, 1894, when for continuous effort, discretion and boldness he could not have been surpassed; he won for the first time for married women the right to vote in the election of local government bodies, and before the Bill passed into law it was in other respects a very different measure in its provisions respecting women from the Bill as introduced. This is a single but typical instance

of his wholehearted and always self-forgetful efforts on behalf of justice and of women. He was deeply convinced of the fundamental, righteousness of equality of men and women before the law, so that infringement of that principle was seen by him as necessarily error.

Britain Overseas.

South Africa.

THE BLACK PERIL.

The Government of the Union of South Africa, has recently appointed a Commission to inquire into the cause of what is commonly known as the Black Peril. It consists of eight members, (General Christian de Wet of war-fame being one), and among the eight members are three women. This is the first time that women have sat on a Government commission in South Africa, and their appointment is due to a strong appeal on the part of the women, pressed through a deputation to the Prime Minister. The women on the Commission are:—

Mrs. Sarah Ann Woods, of Pietermaritzburg.
Mrs. Amy Faure, of Pretoria.
Mrs. Minnie Fimmeline Fuller, of Cape Town.

The terms of reference are as follows:—To inquire into report upon:—

1. The prevalence of sexual assaults which are committed on women: (a) by men of the same race and colour as the women, and (b) by men of a different race and colour to the women.
2. The extent to which assaults occur in the different parts of the Union and in different localities therein.
3. The causes of these crimes, and especially with reference to: (a) the congregation of large numbers of natives in mining areas living for long periods in separation from their women folk; (b) the excessive use of liquor; (c) the contact of the natives in certain localities with undesirable Europeans; (d) the divorce of the native from his customary mode of life; (e) the employment of male natives as domestic servants and as nurse boys for girl children.

3. In how far the committing of these assaults may be prevented, suppressed, or discouraged, by: (a) greater precautions on the part of the European women; (b) increased police control; (c) improved municipal control; (d) the compounding of natives in mining areas and the establishing of locations in urban areas, and allowing the natives to bring their wives with them to mining and urban areas; (e) the introducing of new forms of punishment; (f) amendments in the native pass laws and their administration.

5. Generally the influence or bearing of any other social and economic factors in respect of such assaults.

6. Whether there are any other remedies which in the opinion of the Commission should be adopted to cope with the evil.

Reviews.

THE WHITE SLAVE MARKET. By Mrs. Archibald MacKirdy (Olive Christian Malvery) and W. N. Willis (Stanley Paul and Co., pp. 290, 5s. net).

This book is written in very impassioned terms with the expressed intention of rousing public opinion on the subject. It is well that public opinion should be roused, but it is essential that public opinion should also be well informed. With much that Mrs. MacKirdy writes we are in agreement, especially on the point of instructing and educating girls. It is a monstrous thing that the law should so often have to declare itself powerless to save girls unless they "complain," when it is their abject helplessness and degradation which makes it impossible for them to complain. The extraordinary subjection of "unfortunate" women to their bullies and in many cases their actual infatuation for these men are complications which are too often overlooked and this book contains some illuminating passages on this subject. We should like to see some philosopher treat with knowledge and judgment of the connection between the whole status of "virtuous" women and their womanly virtues in its relation to "fallen" women and their womanly vices. There is a closer connection than most people would think.

With Mrs. MacKirdy's plea for women doctors in lock hospitals and women police, we are in the heartiest agreement, as also for less preaching and more practical help in the provision of homes, decently paid work and some joy and colour in life. Mrs. MacKirdy speaks with some

justifiable indignation at the one-sided nature of men's sympathies which went out to the "Chinese slavery" in South Africa, and placidly tolerates far worse slavery, when it is the slavery of women. On this subject we hope people will read and ponder over the weighty statement of the late Sir Percy Bunting (p. 222) upon the existence of "an obscure pariah class" to whom the ordinary rights of citizenship are denied.

Individuals must have their idiosyncracies of style and Mrs. MacKirdy has her own. But there are at least two points upon which we differ with her, and one of these is a point of the very gravest importance, upon which we hope Mrs. MacKirdy will change her mind; we have good hope of this, as she has already shown herself open-minded. She advocates flogging for procurers and bullies; we should greatly prefer extended sentences of imprisonment for these pests of both sexes. She further advocates State registration and licensing and a *police des mœurs*. We fervently hope that no one will be led by her eloquence to advocate these "remedies," and that she herself will consult with the Ladies' National Association here, converse with Mr. Coote and Madame Avril de Sainte Croix, read Forel and Morrow and Lavinia Dock and she will see reason, we are convinced, for abandoning this discredited "short cut."

With many of the remedies suggested by her and her collaborator we agree; that much more might be done in the inspection and licensing of theatrical and concert agencies and in increasing the powers of the police to arrest on suspicion and secure time for inquiry. But the real fight is a spiritual one and we are glad to find that Mrs. MacKirdy has begun to realise how large a share the woman's suffrage movement has in this fight. It is not so much because women will get this or that law passed—though doubtless they will—it is because when women are raised to the status of citizenship it will give to them a new sense of dignity and value of incomparable and incalculable worth and the slave-woman will in time be no commoner than the slave-man.

MARY EDWARDS. By P. R. Bennett (Actresses' Franchise League, price 6d.).

This capital little play, which its author calls "An anachronism in one act," was produced in May last year by Miss Horniman's company in Manchester and again played in London last June for the Stage Society. It shows Mary Edwards, an eighteenth century heiress, burning her marriage lines and making her child a bastard, rather than allow her husband to squander his inheritance. We heartily recommend it as a play very suitable for suffrage societies' performances.

DUCCAME: a book of verses. By P. R. Bennett (Elliot Stock, pp. 118, 2s. net).

Readers of the *Manchester Guardian* have for some time enjoyed the witty verses of "Lucio" in that paper and will be glad to have them available in book-form. Here we find again the delightful application of Sir James Crichton Browne's dictum that the relations of the sexes in marriage were decided "amongst the prehistoric protozoa"; the "Knights Tale," relating the chivalry of the modern gentleman to anti's only; the gentle gibe at Canon Paige Cox, the first verse which runs thus:—

"Now, girls, this is all very well; you
Must realise our point of view
When we ask you to do what we tell you
And never to do what we do.
When we ask you to put into practice
The excellent virtues we—preach,
This division of labour, in fact, is
The fairest for each."

PAMPHLETS.

We have received the Annual Report of the *Federation of Women Workers*, presented at the Conference held at the Workers' Institute, Cradley Heath, on July 13th. As so much of the work of the Federation consists in organising the very poorest and most sweated workers, it is obvious that their work is one of extreme difficulty and the record is a noble one.

We have also received the 37th annual report of the *Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice and for the Promotion of Social Purity*. We wish the Association could see its way to sending a fully qualified and wise medical woman as a commissioner to enquire into regulation in the various portions of the British Empire. It is work that badly needs doing.

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

LYDIA BECKER, by Marion Holmes.
(Women's Freedom League, 3d. net.)

This is another Cameo life-sketch by the accomplished author of "Josephine Butler," "Elizabeth Fry" and "Florence Nightingale." We hope that this pamphlet may have as wide a sale as it deserves. The main features of this pioneer work are well brought out and the lessons applied to the present situation.

Letters to the Editor.

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

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

"THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT."

We begin to wonder if the National Union has not the spirit of the proverbial worm! Why try to delude ourselves? Mr. Asquith on Friday, July 12, deliberately broke his pledge both in the spirit and in the letter. As Mr. Philip Snowden says, "There is no more disgraceful episode in Mr. Asquith's career." Why should we truckle to the Liberal party and try to find excuses for their broken pledges? Miss Clemence Housman's letter a fortnight ago shows what manner of responsibility rests with Liberal women. At this crisis the National Union should take the step it ought to have taken long ago, viz., insist upon the Executive (headed by Mrs. Fawcett) withdrawing from party associations till such time as the vote is won; indeed, to insist upon every individual member withdrawing from party associations might do much to rouse the Union from its present apathetic condition, might infuse a little spirit into it. C. BLAIR.

Hopriggains, East Lothian, July 19th, 1912.

[It would be well if critics would ascertain the facts before they write so heatedly. Mrs. Fawcett belongs to no party association. Her devotion is given to the cause of women's enfranchisement. The National Union is not in the least apathetic. At its last Council meeting it endorsed a first-rate election-fighting policy, which it is now putting into force with much vigour. We have never found excuses for broken pledges. On the contrary, we intend to show those who break their pledges that—since no other argument moves them—it is bad business to break pledges. We submit that this is more effective than railing at them.—Ed. "C.C."]

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

I notice that your Executive are again issuing protests, but it is clear that they are protesting to the wrong party. From what I can gather of the temper of women who are in earnest on the question of political freedom for their sex, I have not the slightest belief that the W.S.P.U. could, if it wished, keep back the torrent of indignation and revolution that is now up against the Executive, feels it incumbent upon her to make an appeal that is certain to obviate violence—and in this I would be at one with her—let her appeal to the Government with all the force at her command; and she knows perfectly well that if the Government, notwithstanding its previous dastardly betrayals, brings in and carries, even at this the political twelfth hour, a *bona-fide* measure for sex-equality, militancy of every sort will automatically cease.

It is useless to talk of the present dodge of a "Reform" Bill, which Mr. Asquith only broached in May, 1908, in order to "fish" the Suffragists who were then demanding facilities for Mr. Stanger's Bill, which, three months before, had passed its second reading. Besides, what is the National Union going to do when all the window-dressing amendments are lost, and the male electorate is still further increased, or when, alternatively, the Bill itself is withdrawn under a new pretext? You may say that neither of these will happen, but you cannot be so blind as not to see that they are highly probable, particularly on Mr. Asquith's own statement of the 12th inst. in reply to Mr. Balfour. By the very fact that the National Union abjures militancy, its Executive ought to exert the utmost and the most relentless pressure on the Government and to be all the more prepared for these probable contingencies.

I have not taken up your space of late, and perhaps the proved soundness of much of my previous forecast of the course of the ill-fated Conciliation Bill may entitle me to say now, at this critical juncture, that if you want the enfranchisement of women to be enacted in the present year, with the consequent cessation of militancy, your weight and pressure must be applied to the Government, and to the Government alone, by all the methods that you have at your disposal.

CHARLES B. MABON,
50, St. George's Road, Charing Cross, Glasgow,
20th July, 1912.

[Mr. Mabon asks what the National Union will do when the amendments to the Franchise Bill are lost or when the Bill is withdrawn. The W.S.P.U. has been clamouring all along to have the Bill withdrawn, so that if this were to happen they at least would cry "Triumph!" But we do not anticipate that the Bill will be withdrawn. We think Mr. Asquith has calculated that it will be far better business for him to keep his pledge in the letter and get the amendment defeated in the House. The W.S.P.U., by their present action,

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for **3/6.**

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

3/6 each.

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

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THE MAKERS GUARANTEE EACH PEN.

are giving him every possible assistance. Party loyalty is being brought up to reinforce genuine disgust at terrorism and is greatly strengthening the Antis. The whole body of non-militant Suffragists, on the other hand, are working their hardest in the opposite direction.—Ed. "C.C."]

"WOMEN UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT." Miss Macmillan leaves unanswered the more important part of my question, viz.: "Will the existence of separate accounts enable women, becoming members of a mixed society, to secure distinct benefits?" I am sorry to differ with Miss Macmillan as to the meaning of the Commissioners' leaflet, which she quotes. It seems to me to confirm my recollection, viz.: That separate funds may be kept, and women members treated "as regards all funds and accounts as if they formed a separate branch," rather than her statement, viz.: That "societies with branches are not allowed to separate the men's fund from the women's fund." It is not equally clear that separate accounts must be kept by a society with mixed branches, though it is perfectly clear that they may.

The essential matter is to induce all women to see

Clear your Complexion. PURIFYING YOUR BLOOD. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD BY TAKING BRAGG'S CHARCOAL. It eradicates all impurities by absorption, thus removing the CAUSE of Eczema, Blisters, Pimples, Spots, and the like. Highly recommended by Doctors. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Biscuits, 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- per tin; Powder, 2/- and 4/- per bottle; Lozenges, 1/12 per tin. CAPSULES, 2/- per box. Free Samples sent on receipt of this advert. and 3d. for postage in the U.K. J. L. BRAGG, Ltd., 14, Wigmore St., London, W.

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that separate accounts are kept, whether as suggested by registering "one of the branches for women only," or "by treating the women as if they formed a separate branch." D. B. MCLAREN.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN AMERICA. The Suffrage movement is making such rapid advance in America that its opponents are naturally—raking together every scrap of evidence that can be made to look as though it were evidence of Suffrage failures in the States where women vote. This has brought out replies which would be of the utmost value to speakers in England, where also the anti-suffragists are putting forth a number of extraordinary mis-statements. I know of nothing more encouraging to all who believe in Women's Suffrage than the record of work done by women in America. We have absolutely nothing to fear from the most searching investigation. But it is not easy, at this distance, to have all the facts, and I write this to urge all who speak or write for the cause to send a subscription to 505, Boylston Street, Boston, U.S.A., and have the Women's Journal sent to them regularly. The subscription, including postage here, is a dollar and a half (8s. 3d.). During the last weeks there have been articles on industrial legislation in the Suffrage States, giving statutes, dates, etc., which no suffrage speaker should be without; and every week there is news of importance to us here as well as in America. I know from the number of questions sent to me that information is greatly needed, and no pamphlet can be kept quite up-to-date or contain an answer to every question. July 20th, 1912. A. MAUDE ROYDEN. Frankly Hall, Birkenhead.

Items of Interest.

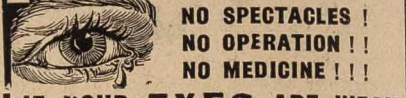
Mme. Charlton is having a "sale" during the next fortnight in both her departments—namely, underwear at her lingerie showrooms, 3, Lower Seymour Street, W., and original gowns, of her own artistic designing at her robes showrooms, 53, Manchester Street, W. (facing the Wallace Collection). This is also an unique opportunity for securing blouses of the very finest quality and make, at enormously reduced prices. These are included in the sale at the lingerie showrooms, as are also a few very smart washing frocks. From the most elaborate gown to the simplest article of underwear, everything that Mme. Charlton has is of the finest quality and most artistic design, so that a "sale" at her showrooms is exceptionally worthy of attention. Mme. Charlton would be very pleased to send any goods, on approval, by post to our readers at a distance.

Miss Golding has found such a rapid increase in her business in the S.W. district of London that she has been obliged to make a change of address in that direction, and has now removed from 317, Regent Street, W., to 325, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. On her books at the moment are several experienced and highly recommended matrons, governesses and housekeepers, and our readers at a distance may thoroughly rely on the care and judgment which Miss Golding exercises in the selection of a lady to any given post so that the negotiation may prove satisfactory on both sides. Readers of the COMMON CAUSE are offered an opportunity of securing a 5/6 Fountain Pen for 3/6. For full particulars, see page 277.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Table with columns for date, location, and details of meetings. Includes entries for July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

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JOHN KNIGHT LTD., Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. King George V. The Royal Primrose Soap Works, London, E.

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

Table of events for July 25, 1912, including meetings in London, Southwark, and other locations.

Table of events for July 26, 1912, including meetings in London, Southwark, and other locations.

MAUD BARHAM, 186, REGENT STREET, W. WALKING COSTUME in TAFETAS or WHIPCORD. GOWNS from 4 Guineas. Patterns and Estimates on Application. Artistic Dress for all occasions. Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

Table of events for July 25, 1912, under the heading SCOTLAND, including meetings in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other locations.

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Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d. 2 insertions, 1s. 3d. 3 insertions, 1s. 6d. 4 insertions, 2s. 9d. 5 insertions, 3s. 6d. Every additional ten words, 6d. extra per insertion. All payments for Advertisements should be made to The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE NOTICES.

MRS. MERIVALE MAYER at liberty. Address, care of 168, Belsize Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. SUFFRAGE SONG. "Forward, ever Forward," Margaret O'Shea; music, Emily Jones. From Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand. Price 2d. Cards, 1d. TWO SUFFRAGE DIALOGUES, 3d. each. Comedy, 6d.—"S.P." Fordel, Glenfarg. WANTED. First-class Speaker. Terms according to qualifications. Apply, preferably in person, New Constitutional Society, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY can be spent from July 27th to August 31st at the Vegetarian Society's Summer School at Arnside, Westmoreland; illustrated prospectus free on application to 257, Deansgate, Manchester. CONTINENTAL Holidays, 5 guineas week; Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, 25 guineas; particulars stamp.—Women's International League, 199, Victoria Street, London. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—Board, Apartments, Misses Graves, Lake Road Villa, Keswick. IF anyone wants to know of a reliable, most excellent, and considerate guide for Swiss mountaineering, I can safely recommend Polycarpe Karlen, of Torbel, above Visp. I have done good climbing with him and have known him for some years. He is especially good for women climbers.—I. O. Ford. SURREY HILLS.—Suffragists strongly recommend 2 rooms in country cottage; sitting room, bedroom, dressing room, and attendance, 15s. weekly.—Mrs. Bowyer, Holms Cottages, Betchworth. WEST KIRBY.—Comfortable, clean apartments near promenade and station. Terms moderate. Mrs. Edmunds, 17, Grove Road.

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A LADY of thorough experience and with highest recommendations as Superintendent, Manageress, or Housekeeper in Institution, or large establishment (in town or country), will be disengaged early in August. For further particulars address "G.," c/o Miss F. L. Fuller, 20, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

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PRESIDENT COOKERY and HOUSEWIFERY. MISTRESS required in September. Vacancies for two students at moderate fees. Miss Earl, Allerton High School, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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ALDEBURGH.—Furnished Cottage from September 1st. 2 Sitting, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 4 Guineas weekly. Mrs. Stevenson, Fawcett Road, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET until October. West End. Accommodation for two; moderate.—Box 1293, COMMON CAUSE.

ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, use Bath; top, Floor; very pleasant outlook over Polo Grounds; quiet house; suit business lady; moderate rent.—L. 35, Napier Avenue, S.W., 2 minutes from Putney Bridge Station (District Railway).

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Boys and Girls up to fourteen years of age prepared for Public Schools,
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Preparation for Scholarships where special ability is shown, but no
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Prospectus and further particulars on application to Secretary.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Monthly Paper (July) contains special articles by Sir John Cock-
burn, K.C.M.G.—"THE VOTE BEYOND THE SEA." Monthly 1d.

Free grants made to districts in which
it is hoped to organise new Branches.

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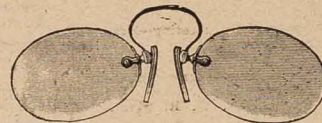
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We are the pioneers of this popular style of glasses. Rimless
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