WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE

OF HUMANITY.

Vol. VI., No. 268.]

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1914.

[PRICE 1D. Registered as a Newspaper.

LAW-ABIDING.

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"The time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long."

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 489).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 489 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 180.)

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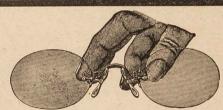
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Notes and Comments.

The Crown.

MAY 29, 1914.

The offering of wanton disrespect to the Crown, even under a plea of certain constitutional rights of approach, forms no part of the constitutional programme adopted by the overwhelming majority of Suffragists. We believe we have authority to express, on behalf of these Suffragists, our profound regret that such disrespect should be offered by anyone, and a repudiation of the claim that it is offered in the name of Suffragists.

The Channing Arnold Case.

We are glad to see that the Channing Arnold case continues to attract public attention, and we hope ourselves to deal further with questions arising from it very shortly. We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Wilson stating that he is anxious to reply in The Times to a communication from Sir Herbert Thirkell White, which appeared in that paper on May 15th, but that *The Times* has declined to publish a reply he has sent

We also print the questions asked in the Commons last week, together with Mr. C. Roberts' answer. On the points raised by these questions we refrain from comment at present. Our thoughts turn once more to the child, for her wrongs are so easily forgotten. Women of an imperial race bear heavy responsibilities. It is useless to say women cannot think mperially. They must. If the law in any part of the Empire not in effect as well as in form, strong enough to protect ttle girls from cruel wrong, women in every part of the Empire re dishonoured.

Fighting for Freedom in N.-E. Derbyshire.

A healthy breeze blows from N.-E. Derbyshire. With many of the points at issue between the three candidates, Suffragists as such are not concerned, but that Mr. Martin stood for exploited women and polled over 3,000 votes against great lds, is very much their concern. Heartiest congratulations to all who fought in the gallant fight.

The Breakfast Egg.

Mr. Lloyd George has twice disregarded the custom by which Cabinet Ministers do not enter the arena at by-elections. Several years ago he spoke for Mr. Winston Churchill at Manchester and Mr. Churchill was defeated—last week Mr. George sped to the assistance of Mr. Masterman at Ipswich, and Mr. Ganzoni has got in. Mr. George seems like that egg the old woman in the workhouse mentioned when she was asked what the inmates had to eat. "Oh," she replied, "they give us mostly porridge and bread and weak tea, and an egg for breakfast the day we die."

The Ipswich Result Helps Woman Suffrage.

The ill-success of Mr. Masterman for the second time within a few months is a heavy blow to him and his political and personal friends, and it is well that he bore this blow in a manly and dignified way. Suffragists may sympathise with his personal disappointment, but they sympathise more deeply with the cry of unenfranchised womanhood. Mr. Masterman refuses all serious consideration of the women's demand for political recognition, and that the N.U.W.S.S. by its opposition has been partly instrumental in securing his defeat is a subject for

Epsom and Ipswich.

The Press states that at Epsom, the Grand Stand, the new refreshment room built at a cost of £14,000, and every building has each its own guard for the race, and that 2,000 police officers have been drafted in. From Ipswich one who has good reason to be well informed, writes: "Our escape is little short of miraculous. — has been pelted with missiles of every kind.

Miss — told me that she had never been so pommelled. She could hardly lie on her back, and her legs were bruised and her face scratched. Platform after platform has been rushed." All physical violence, whether of Suffragists, or of the public, or of the official guardians of law and order, is so nearly contemp-tible that those who resort to it place themselves in the dock before public opinion, whatever official punishment they may suffer or escape.

The Price of a Suffragist Soul.

The correspondence in The Times on Women's Suffrage and local parliaments is not yet exhausted. It will be remembered that Mrs. Ward published a second letter last week of considerable length stating in effect that no official alliance with Suffragists for any form of local government vote would be possible unless they renounced their claim to the imperial franchise. Mrs. Fawcett's convincing reply to this we print elsewhere. Mrs. Ward's further rejoinder only serves to adorn Mrs. Fawcett's moral-that she and Mrs. Ward differ as to the essentials of a settlement by consent.

A communication in *The Times* of May 23rd (which we also reproduce), signed by Lord Curzon and Lord Weardale, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the N.L.O.W.S., proves that even if Suffragists desired to sell their souls, the price offered is a little meagre.

Women's Way in Dublin.

The Earl of Pembroke has just made a gift of land in Dublin upon which model cottages are to be built, to be controlled by the Alexandra College Guild. The Guild was founded in 1897 by Miss White, LL.D., at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who is still a Vice-President. It is noteworthy that it at once took up the Dublin Housing question and founded in the following year the Alexandra Guild Tenements Co., Ltd., to deal with this question, to which public attention has recently been called by means of riots and bloodshed. The Guild's way seems best.

Deptford Women, Loyal and True.

The following appeared in The Daily Citizen of May 21st :-"The women on strike at A. & G. Scott's, Ltd., tin-box factory, Deptford, won yesterday a great victory, the firm having agreed to all their demands. But the women are, above all things, loyal to their fellow-workers. They will not return until the demands of the men employed by the firm are granted."

During the Ladies' Golf Championship Finals the Press was pleased to congratulate the women who took part in them on their sportsmanlike behaviour to each other. The women did not desire special congratulations for conduct in no way exceptional. The right sort of women, whether at work or at play, are always "sportsmen," whether in their relations to each

Perilous Position of the Primrose League.

The following is from The Pall Mall of May 21st :-

The following is from The Pall Mall of May 21st:—

"Sir E. Carson was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League, held at St. James's Theatre this afternoon. Miss Balfour presided.

"Sir Edward Carson, who met with a cordial reception, said their welcome was not so bad for a rebel to receive. (Laughtér.) 'Imperium et libertas'—that was the motto of Ulster to-day. (Hear, hear.) He was not against his King, he was not fighting against his King, but he was fighting for his King and for his kingdom's rights. (Applause.)

"He had been asked to propose a resolution which emphatically condemned the Government's Irish policy. He proposed it with all his heart. (Hear, hear.) No country had made greater progress under Unionist administration than had Ireland."

Perhaps Sir Edward used Latin so that the ladies might not

Perhaps Sir Edward used Latin so that the ladies might not realise he was talking of the Empire and of liberty-which are things they ought not to know too much about.

'The Long Legislated For."

"Candida" has a sad little article in this week's New Statesman. She fears that when women-" the long legislated for "-get votes all women will make laws all the time, and she expresses a just opinion that this will be very tiresome. She perceives that even now Suffragists talk about things like Government and laws and votes. But that is what they are there for, not to teach people how to collect old china, or behave like the Cubists behave. No footballer would gain honours who spent his time on the field showing the crowd how to bud rose trees, though he may be a prime "buddist" in his own back garden.

The Dry Temperament of Man.

The Daily Telegraph sustains its broad-minded and cordially sympathetic attitude towards women's aspirations. Mr. W. L. Courtney however, writing in that journal on May 27th, informs his readers that "Molière, like Shakespeare, has too broad a humour to be fully appreciated in feminine circles." it because Mr. Courtney is anxious to bask in the sunshine of feminine approbation that he is himself a little trite in saying this kind of thing? However, he may be forgiven all for he provides a plum. He states that in the seventeenth century the temperament of a man was declared by some to be "warm and dry," and that of woman, "damp and humid," and that a great many extraordinary conclusions were drawn from this supposed contrast.

MAY 29, 1914.

In Parliament.

Wednesday, May 20th.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Motion, by Mr. Tyson Wilson, to appoint a Committee to consider and report upon the anomalies created in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The motion was agreed to.

SALARIES OF MEDICAL WOMEN.

Mr. Snowden (Blackburn, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary if he was aware that the Board of Control for the Administration of the Mental Deficiency Act had advertised for male and female inspectors, who must be registered medical persons, and had offered salaries of £400 to men and £350 for women, and if he would explain why this difference of payment was made, seeing that the Board stated that there was no difference in the importance of the work of the men and women inspectors; whether the two women candidates had refused the post on account of the difference in salary, and if the post was still unfilled; why the practice of the Government Departments to pay medical officers the same salaries had been departed from

MR. McKenna (Home Secretary) replied to the effect that the rates were fixed by the Treasury because it was believed that suitable candidates could be found at the salaries offered. That it appeared that the proposed salaries complied with the mendation of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, that when conditions of employment are approximately the same the rates of pay should approximate to equality. That the two women candidates for the post of female inspector declined it on the ground of difference of salary, not because they thought it too small. The post had not been filled, but the matter was not at present urgent. There was no rule or practice requiring the salaries of men and women medical officers in the Government service to be the same.

In answer to a further question from Mr. Snowden, Mr. McKenna expressed the opinion that "it could not be said that the work (of men and women medical officers) was identical.

Mr. McCallum Scott (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lib.) asked if Mr. McKenna was aware that "a great many distinguished women economists are strongly opposed to the doctrine of equal pay for equal work, and think it would work disastrously to

MR. McKenna agreed with Mr. MacCallum Scott, but was magnanimous enough to say that he himself was quite willing to give equal pay for equal work, but he was not convinced that the work was equal. Of course, as Mr. McKenna is convinced "that the work is equal, there is an end of the matter, Mr. McKenna being apparently the final arbiter and judge of the relative value of the work of male and female medical inspectors.

Thursday, May 21st.

Government of Ireland Bill. Motion made, "That the Bill be read a third time.'

Motion made and question proposed, "That the debate be now adjourned." Owing to continued disorder sitting suspended by the Speaker.

GIRLS' WAGES IN THE POST-OFFICE.

In answer to questions from LORD ROBERT CECIL (Hitchin,

U.), and Mr. Lane Fox (Barkston Ash, U.),

MR. HOBHOUSE (Postmaster-General) informed the House that the starting pay of female learners in the Provinces is five shillings a week, but wages above this figure are given when the first qualifying standard is reached. The hours of duty are fortytwo a week, and units of age for entry to the class are fifteen to eighteen, and on or before two years' service every learner, if satisfactory in all respects, is offered an established appointment. Girl probationers in some cases start at 5s. a week, increases given after one year's service. The limits of age for entry are fourteen to sixteen, and all girl probationers who give satisfaction and can obtain a Civil Service certificate are eligible for the situation of telephonist or other permanent employment in the Post-Office after they have reached the age of sixteen, and are given permanent employment before they reach the age of nineteen. Mr. Hobhouse was unable to say without notice how many girls were employed at the wages of 5s. a week, nor what was the next step in wages.

Friday, May 22nd.
WEEKLY REST DAY BILL.

their speeches touched upon a variety of subjects—ladies in lifts, militant suffragettes, the making of beds, the moral effect on the home life of a father's absence from the family circle on Sunday, new-laid eggs on Sunday, shaving on Sunday, and other equally weighty questions worthy of statesmen. Result: Bill defeated by 12 votes.

Monday, May 25th.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

Bill read a third time, and passed by a majority of 77. NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT (OUTWORKERS).

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, SIR J. D. REES (U., Nottingham E.) asked the Government to consider the cruel case of the married women outworkers in the lace

MR. Wedgwood Benn (Lord of the Treasury), replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said that inquiries had been made into the case, and that after careful consideration the conclusion come to was that the married women outworkers could not be excluded without injustice to the single women outworkers, and that if both the married and single women outworkers were excluded a great injustice would be inflicted upon people who are in-workers and working in factories.

The House adjourned until Tuesday, June 9th.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

Once an alien; always an alien.

The Women's Co-operative Guild sent a memorandum on the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, to which the measure has been referred. They desire the Bill to be amended so as to allow a woman who, being a British subject, marries an alien the power to retain her nationality on marriage, or to revert to her original nationality on widowhood, on the dissolution of the marriage, or on legal separation, if she so desires.

Unfortunately, the Standing Committee has rejected Mr. Dickinson's amendment, giving a woman the same right of deciding to what nationality she should belong as a man or a single woman has at present. It has also rejected an amendment providing that a British woman who had married an alien and had become a widow, or had been divorced or legally separated, might, if she desired, cease to be an alien.

THE CHANNING ARNOLD CASE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. MORRELL (Burnley, L.) and others questioned the Under Secretary for India on the Channing Arnold case on May 19th :-

Secretary for India on the Channing Arnold case on May 19th:

MR. MORRELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he can
give any particulars as to the civil action brought by Captain Finnie
against Mr. Channing Arnold, in connection with the MacCormick case;
whether this action is still proceeding; whether the costs of it are defrayed
by the Government of Burma; whether the plaintiff is represented by the
Government advocate; and whether, in view of the fact that Mr. Arnold
has already suffered heavily, both by loss of liberty and loss of money,
for the action that he took, and that the conduct of the Government has
been sufficiently vindicated by the result of the appeal in the criminal case,
the Secretary of State will now direct that the civil proceedings be
discontinued?

discontinued?

Mr. C. ROBERTS: The action is for defamation, £1,000 damages and costs being claimed, and, so far as I am aware, it is till spending. The Government of Burma, in the discretion allowed them under rule, are defraying the costs, and the plaintiff is being assisted by the Government advocate. The charges against Captain Finnie have not been withdrawn by Mr. Arnold, and the Secretary of State is not prepared, on grounds personal to Mr. Arnold, or for the other reason cited, to take action which would deprive Captain Finnie of the remedy given him by law.

Mr. MORRELL: Is it not a fact that these proceedings were really started by the Government while Captain Finnie was actually away, and were not these mere civil proceedings by the Government against Mr. Arnold?

Mr. C. Roberts: The proceedings, I presume, were necessary in order that Captain Finnie should have the opportunity of answering the charges which have been made.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Is it the intention of the Government, when it has vindicated itself by criminal proceedings, to identify itself by financial support with similar action brought against an official in his

private capacity?

Mr. King: Is there any precedent for this course of inquiry anywhere Mr. C. Roberts: It is strictly in accordance with rule.

THOSE WOMEN AGAIN.

The special correspondent of The Times in Derry has made a wonderful discovery. It is this, that women are responsible for sending a Nationalist Member of Parliament to Westminster to represent Derry, "a city of Unionist and Protestant traditions." The women who do this do not vote, of course; they only work Moved by Mr. Goulding (Worcester, U.). Its rejection was in the shirt factories of Derry. They come "in large numbers moved by MR. BOOTH (Pontefract, Lib.). Hon. Members in from Donegal. They are Roman Catholics, but the head and



A WEAPON OF OPPRESSION

The honourable badge of marriage becomes a weapon of oppression if any point to it to excuse the under-payment of women workers.

ront of their offence is that "they bring with them their usbands." These husbands have "no employment except in heir homes; they look after the house," and presumably the while the wives work in the factories. The husbands, in tion to the work of the house, vote at Parliamentary tions, and "vote Nationalist to a man." There you are Donegal peasant wives, by their industry, enable their ands to live at home and to vote. The special correspondent not say whether the wives are paid wages which enable hem to keep their husbands and families dependent on them in fort and decency. On this point he maintains a discreet nee, but we may conclude that in this case also, what is sauce or the gander is not sauce for the goose, and that women are not given higher wages even when they have husbands and families to support.—E. P.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE FOR LOCAL PARLIAMENTS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE N.L.O.W.S. STATE THEIR POSITION.

To the Editor of "The Times." SIR,—In view of the correspondence that has lately appeared in your tumns on the above subject, the Executive Committee of the National ague for Opposing Woman Suffrage, at their meeting yesterday, passed following resolution, to which we shall be grateful if you will give blicity—

The Executive Committee of the N.L.O.W.S., while reaffirming their osition to the Parliamentary vote for women, consider that the dis-tion of the franchise for possible Federal Parliaments is at present both nature and academic."—We are yours faithfully,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON, WEARDALE, Presidents of the League.

MRS. FAWCETT AGAIN REPLIES TO MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

To the Editor of "The Times." May 23rd.

SIR,—Mrs. Humphry Ward's proposal, when stripped of ornamental ressories, amounts to this:—If the Suffrage organisations will abandon air main object and purpose, she, on her part, will personally (she most speak for the N.L.O.W.S.) abstain from opposing the granting of a Suffrage to women in local Parliaments, if such should at some future lee established.

May I venture to suggest that she should try the effect of a similar proposal on the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Clifford, and other leaders of Christian Churches, and assure them that if they will, as Churches, abandon and renounce Christianity she will promise henceforth personally to abstain from publishing any more Robert Elsmeres. I fancy they would say:—"You go on with your Robert Elsmeres, and we will go on with our Christianity."—Yours obediently,

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT,
President, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

WOMEN WORKERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Suffrage Resolution Passed.

At the final Session of the International Council of Women Workers at Rome the following Women's Suffrage Resolution was proposed by Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, and passed unanimously and with acclamation :

"Realising the rapidly changing character of problems that must now be considered by Governments, and seeing that these problems increasingly affect the moral and educational and industrial life of the people, it is increasingly important that women should recognise their responsibility in national life. This International Women's Congress reaffirms the earnest belief that the right of voting in Parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative Governments exist."

The Manchester Guardian points out that resolutions passed by the Council have all the more significance :-

"when it is remembered that they must be passed without a dissenting voice and that the National Councils who appoint the delegates are not made up of bodies which necessarily represent equal moral standard, equal laws for women, peace or Suffrage, but of bodies of women working for every kind of social reform. In all the councils, as in our own National Union of Women Workers, there are, no doubt, many individuals not in agreement with these resolutions. The resolutions, however, represent a strong majority of opinion among the organised women of the world."

The Quinquennial Sessions of 1919 will be held in Norway, the British delegation having withdrawn its invitation in favour of that country; but it is hoped that one of the interim meetings of the Executive Committee will be held in this country.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT

The annual meeting of the Ladies' National Association for the abolition of State Regulation of Vice and for the Promotion of Social Purity was held in the Council Chamber, Caxton Hall, on Friday, 22nd inst.

A large audience was deeply interested in a speech by Mrs. James Gow on the Bishop of London's Bill (Criminal Law Amendment), introduced into the House of Lords, of April 28th of this year. Mrs. Gow traced the history of past legislation in this connection, notably the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, and the more recent Act of 1912, showing how their shortcomings rendered necessary the Act now under consideration.

The Act of to-day has four objects :-

(1) To raise "the age of consent" (left by the Act of 1912 at sixteen) to eighteen years;
(2) To raise from thirteen to sixteen the age at which "consent may be urged as a defence in cases of indecent assault";

(4) To take away the defence that a person so charged had "reasonable cause to believe" that the girl was above the protected age.

Mrs. Gow gave one or two cogent reasons for supporting these proposed alterations in the existing law; with regard to the importance of extending from six to twelve months the time-limit for prosecution in cases of criminal assault, she pointed out how frequently the girl victim would hide her shame

and refuse to speak until her condition became obvious, when

it was too late to obtain redress under the present law. Speaking of the frequent defence offered by men who had outraged young girls—that the particular girl looked older than her years, Mrs. Gow instanced a recent case, where a man pleaded guilty to such an offence, and where the Judge explained this was a matter for the jury and not for the prisoner, and the jury deciding that the girl appeared above the protected age, the man, who pleaded guilty, was acquitted.

Those who were opposed to the Bill on the plea that it would open a path to the blackmailer might rest assured—as it was clearly shown through the working of past measure—that no jury would convict a man if there was the slightest suspicion or appearance of blackmail. The argument with regard to blackmail had been used to oppose legislation on this point on each occasion, but in actual practice these fears proved groundless.

A resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman, Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P., as follows:-

"That this meeting expresses the hope that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop of London for the purpose of raising the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen will receive the sympathetic consideration of the House of Lords, and that the Government may be induced to take it up and to pass it into law as a Government measure

This resolution was carried unanimously.

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A meeting was held on May 22nd by the Federation of Civil Service Women's Clerks and the National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, to protest against two of the findings of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service. The refusal to women of equal opportunities with men in the

. The unsupported and erroneous assertion that their work is not

as ethcient as men's.

Miss Gore Booth took the chair, and other speakers included Miss Thompson, Miss Charlesworth, Miss Cale, and Miss Sedgefield, all members of the Civil Service, and Miss Roper. The resolution of protest was passed enthusiastically, and moreover concluded by offirming the vital necessity for an immediate measure for the en-

The Chairman, in her opening remarks, emphasised the interest of all women in the struggle of the Civil Service clerks for equal opportunities and pay with men, not only because they are affected by the stigma put on all women by the Commissioners, but because any change in one part of the labour market is reflected all through. She pointed out that though the Commission had reported in favor of equal pay for women where the work they did approximated that of men, it was easy for the officials to arrange that women should not have the opportunity of doing the same work. On an occasion when a change of work had been made, a high official had said in reply to Mr. Philip Snowden, "The change was made to avoid criticisms as to rates of pay." The distinction made, in fact, by the reply to Mr. Philip Snowden, "The change was made to avoid criti-cisms as to rates of pay." The distinction made, in fact, by the officials between work suitable for men and women is purely arbitrary. The question of equal opportunity is, therefore, bound up with that of equal pay. Miss Thompson followed, and proposed the resolution, which was later seconded by Miss Charlesworth. Both speakers examined the findings of the Commission in detail. The question was never argued from a selfish standpoint; speakers laid quite as much stress on the good of the service as on the need of the individual worker. Quite apart from the fact that consideration for the seads Quite apart from the fact that consideration for the needs of the workers is necessary for the efficiency of the service eakers ask for no special favour to be shown to women, only

speakers ask for no special favour to be shown to women, only be blind to sex, and open your eyes to merit."

The audience and the speakers being drawn mainly from the ranks of those who are actually suffering from the unfair conditions now existing, might have been excused had they shown a little bitterness, but some of the more preposterous assertions of the Commissioners provoked only laughter of an obviously good-humoured kind. For instance, it is claimed as a defect in women that they retire on marriage. One would hardly guess, in reading this part of the evidence, riage. One would hardly guess, in reading this part of the evidence, that the retirement is *campulsory*, and that only 3 per cent. leave annually for this reason. Another "defect" is the "disability" of women for working at night, regardless of the fact that men clerks are not often called upon for night duty, while it is part of the routine

of a nurse's life. Another statement which brought the house down was that women are shielded from the rough and tumble of life by men. It was well said in regard to this, that "poverty is the rough and tumble of life," and that the rates of pay associated with women's work are no protection from that. These same low salaries account, at least in part, for the slightly higher rate of sickness among women (only four days per annum above that of men).

One or two other points stand out from the numerous extracts read from the report. There was one Commissioner who thought it would be difficult to have a system of promotion for men and women alike, purely by the accident of merit. (What about the accident of sex?) The placid opinion of the Commissioners that women are content with monotony roused strong expressions of disapproval, but of a nurse's life. Another statement which brought the house down

content with monotony roused strong expressions of disapproval, it must be repeated that the patience and good humour with which the audience received the many inconsistent and sex-biassed statements of the Commission was surprising. There were cries of "Shame!" only a few times, notably on hearing of Sir A. King's remark, "Women are employed because they are *cheap*." Another resolution, asking for a women's representative on the new section of the Treasury was also carried.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

INDIA

The following paragraph appeared in India on May 22nd: "A Bombay Government Resolution notifies the appointment of consultative Committee to consider from time to time the question the development of moral instruction in schools in relation to public need. This is the result of the recommendation made last year by Mr. F. Gould, of the Moral Education League. The members of the Committ include Mr. Pattani and Sir R. G. Bhandarkar.

The same issue reports the arrival in England of a deputation from the Indian National Congress, who are visiting England at the invitation of Lord Crewe, to express their views on the proposed reconstruction of the Council of India. It contains a review of an article in the Christian Commonwealth by Mrs. Besant, from which we quote a few words :-

Mrs. Besant, from which we quote a few words:—

"India wants no murderers, and her educated classes detest crime, political or other. The anarchical movement is alien, not native, and is inspired and directed from abroad. The National Congress has steadfastly worked along constitutional lines; the attempt by the party of violence to capture it at Surat met with ignominious failure; it stands as the representative of orderly and constitutional progress, and asks only that India shall be recognised as a nation, shall be given self-government, and shall form an integral part of the Empire, composed of self-governing communities. . . India is willing that the change from foreign autocracy to self-government shall come gradually, but it must come steadily; the aim must be recognised and the progress towards it must be perceptible. There is no disturbance in India of a serious nature, the whole country is enthusiastically loyal to the Crown, and the constituency is provided by the Minto-Morley reforms. The new difficulty is that while educated India has been moving steadily forward in the love of liberty and the use of representative institutions, England has been as steadily retrogressing from all her old traditions. The practice of autocracy has corrupted the mother of free institutions, and the deputation comes to ask England to close the widening gulf." England to close the widening gulf.

DENMARK.

We have received from Copenhagen a further account of the doings of Frau Agnete Bandity, the pioneer woman sea captain. She has started a new track for steamers on the Firth of Iselfjord and Roeskildifjord, and has given it the name of "the line of mail steamers of Iselfjord." This new route is of great value both for passengers and cargo, on account of its connection with other mail steamer routes. Frau von Bandity has also formed a joint stock company for the export of fish, and has successfully petitioned Parliament for that purpose. We are told that :-

"In the early morning the steamers gather the results of the night's catch from the fishing boats, bringing it to the nearest railway station, where it is packed for export and despatched abroad by the quickest route. Frau von Bandity is the pioneer of this most practical profession for women, and she has, besides, built a beautiful little hotel in Röring, a landing place at which the steamers call."

NORWAY.

The enfranchised women of Norway are working together with the men to secure important legislative reforms. One of these concerns children, and a correspondent informs us that proposals for such legislation will probably be ready by the autumn. From The Times' Norwegian Supplement (May 18th) we learn that the State Insurance Act is now undergoing amendments in favour of women, although the present Act is considerate of their needs, compared, for example, with our own Health Insurance Act.

"At the present time the period of six weeks after confinement during which a woman is prevented by law from working is considered a period of sickness, and the sick benefit—two-thirds of her wages—is paid."

A further grant is now proposed (about £2.4 as soon as the child is born); and the same grant is also proposed for the uninsured wife of an insured man, as well as free medical attendance and midwifery at 15 11d. a day for six weeks after

Correspondence.

PORTSMOUTH CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERATION ABOLITIONNISTE INTERNATIONALE. (June 15th-18th.)

(June 15th—18th.)

MADAM,—This Conference of "Abolitionists" will not receive the sublic attention which it deserves unless the name and aim of Abolitionists" is cleared from misconception in the public mind. The International Federation stands for the truth-principle enunciated y its founder, Josephine Butler, in the modern crusade against the social vil and the social scourge. Its objective is the promotion of "social ealth." "Social health" depends on sound morals more than on sound sedicine. The name of its last President, the late Professor James Stuart, will vouch to-day with many for the fact—"mens sana in corpore sano"—fits corporate existence.

ill vouch to-day with many for the fact—"mens sana in corpore sano"—
its corporate existence.

But the name "Abolitionist" demands explanation. It suggests at
ice the idea of sweeping away some servile institution. That is its
eaning in this connection. The servile institution which Abolitionists
se to sweep out of existence is "State regulation," which plunges the
infortunate"—whether she call herself (as was once the case in England)
"queen's woman," or be called by the historian a "high-priestess of
vilisation"—into a condition of spiritual and political servitude.
State regulation "failed because it committed a double fault. It ignored
is rightful liberty of the woman and the just responsibility of the man.
The truth-principle enunciated by Josephine Butler was the liberty—
is eternal value—"sub specie eternitatis"—of the human soul; her
amediate application of that truth was a "Habeas Corpus" Act in her
win country for the unfortunate women. "Abolitionism" is simply the
rinciple involved in that political application—whatever form it may
ike—and the application of that principle the world over. The fact
at "State regulation" still prevails, under one form or another, abroad,
ad lingers even within the British Empire, is sufficient explanation of
the Federation's name. Its sphere is international; its rallying cry is
ill "Abolish, abolish, abolish!"

But what immediate claim, your readers may perhaps ask, has it in
included where "State regulation" at least two come for each Text the

the Federation's name. Its sphere is international; its rallying cry is till "Abolish, abolish, abolish!"
But what immediate claim, your readers may perhaps ask, has it in his island, where "State regulation" at least has gone for ever? To that uestion there are many answers; one must here suffice.

The work of abolition is not done when the outward chain is broken, whatever be the nature of the servitude. The work of setting the slave free man upon his feet has only then begun. The work must be contructive as well as destructive. "Abolitionists" of another kind have ound it so in the case of the negro. But "Abolitionists" have in the resent case to face a more complex problem of construction, which has nany factors, medical as well as moral, spiritual as well as social, conomic as well as political—factors rooted in the will of "fortunate" then and women as well as of the "unfortunate" woman. If liberty must orm the basis, as "Abolitionists" believe, of a conscience on her part in his matter, the sense of social responsibility for the social evil and the ocial scourge can alone secure the triumph of their principle, and each towards the true objective of the social health for which abolitionism" ultimately stands.

The subject of the Conference—"A Constructive Policy"—should insure the attention of all who believe that the time has fully come for busines the attention of all who believe that the time has fully come for busines the attention of all who believe the complementary aspects for busine—in the light (as its programme proves) of the latest spert knowledge from Europe and America—the complementary aspects for business and public health which can never be divorced. The site of the Conference is typical of the issues at stake. The hour, in which he nation awaits the verdict of a Royal Commission, is a golden opporunity for claiming public discussion.

The personnel of the Conference will make its counsel of value. It as the hearty support of the Bishop of Winchester in his own diocese:

of the Conference will make its counsel of value. It he hearty support of the Bishop of Winchester in his own diocese; Lyon Blease is well-known as a champion of the "Emancipation of he"; Mr. W. C. Dawson will speak as a lawyer, as an administrator so own city (Hull), and as a traveller who has studied the question uny parts of the world; and Sir Victor Horsley is to deal with the acational" aspect. Other nations are sending representatives who and attention. M. Ives Guyot, formerly Minister of Commerce in the and a distinguished economict is also extract. nmand attention. M. Ives Guyot, formerly Minister of Commerce in ance, and a distinguished economist, is also a veteran "Abolitionist," osuffered imprisonment for the cause forty years ago. Dr. Santoliquido, e Minister of Public Health in Italy, is a physician and statesman world-wide fame. Dr. Lomholt (Copenhaeen) brings unimpeachable tistics of the voluntary, gratuitous, and accessible treatment organised Denmark, as also in Italy, without distinction of sex or penal accomniments. No one living is better qualified than M. de Meuron (Switzerad) to expound the principles which have been worked out by Abolitionists" for guidance in the whole field.

Lastly, the Federation, by striking here this note of "A Constructive blicy" in its own original key—so happily described in the programme that of "Liberty with Responsibility"—discloses the "true wardness" of "Abolitionism" and its significance for our own as well for other countries to-day.

for other countries to-day.

A REPLY TO MISS BAGNALL.

DEAR MADAM,—May I reply to three points in a letter from Miss Helen agnall in your issue of May 15th? She is referring to what she calls mis-statements" made by me at Salisbury.

(1) I did not say that the birth-rate in Australia had either risen or like. I said that it was easing grape any jety to Australian politicians.

I said that it was causing grave anxiety to Australian politicians over than it ought to be if Australia is to belong to Australians

nis, I believe, is a fact.

(2) When I said that 4,000 Bills had been introduced in the Californian egislature in one session since women had the vote, I was speaking in bund numbers. The actual figures are (for the 1913 session):—

Bills 3,738

Constitutional amendments ... 149

Total 3,887

This was not since 1911, but in 1913.

(3) I had said that infant mortality was mostly due to ignorance on the part of women. Miss Bagnall stated that, according to the British

Medical Association, most of it was due to the prevalence of vice. I do were not always right. I should now like to point out to Miss Bagnall that the prevalence of vice is largely due to ignorance on the part of women. If women were taught as a profession how to train their children morally, as well as mentally and physically, there would be far less vice. I therefore repeat that the root of the evil is ignorance on the part of

GWLADYS GLADSTONE SOLOMON.

THE CHANNING ARNOLD CASE.

MADAM,—Some of your readers may be disturbed by the letter of Sir Herbert Thirkell White in *The Times* of May 15th. So it is proper to let them know that, in response to requests from some of them, and from members of both Houses of the Legislature, I at once answered it, but *The Times* refused to print the answer.

See, however, the three excellent paragraphs about that letter in *Truth* of 20/5/14, p. 1239. There is also to be an article in the *English Review* for Inne.

If ever there was a case in which women should this is one. Most decent men will help them.

DAVID ALEC WILSON. If ever there was a case in which women should stand by each other,

TO CITY SUFFRAGE-WORKERS.

TO CITY SUFFRAGE-WORKERS.

You have foregone the scented wind of May,
That pencils silver shadows in the hay,
And stirs the white cow-parsley in the hedges,
Speedwells and buttercups at the wood's edges,
And scatters wych-elm pods upon the way,
—Because of those who, chained in squalor and gloom,
Have never watched the first wild roses bloom,
Those who have never been
Glad of clear sunlight; who have never seen
The silver hawthorn trees, the golden broom,
Nor sunset's light behind the hills die down.
Although you share their springlessness in town,
Be glad! . . . When we are dead
Their children shall possess the lovely reaping.
Of your long toil, whenas they carol, leaping,
In undimmed fields you now forbear to tread.

E. B. C. J

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WIND AND TIDE.

By E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they
Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

the young man Neil comes home for a short holiday, and brother and sister plan out a delightful future together. Her brother's companionship makes Richard Nelson's wooing all the more repugnant to Kate. One day, however, on her way home from market, she is rescued by Nelson from a mad dog, and in the first grateful consciousness of deliverance allows him to kiss her.

HE pushed him away with a weak gesture. "It is over now," she said, and laughed unsteadily.
"Sit here." He pointed where a grey rock jutted from the

She sat down, and covered her face with hands that still

I might have been bitten," she said, "and if so, if there had

"I hight have been bitten, she said, and it so, it there had been the smallest wound, I should have gone mad too, like that."
"Don't think of it," Dick replied, huskily.
"I shall think of it always, always. I was always sorry for hunted things. I shall be sorrier than ever now."

Then she picked up her hat, and adjusted it with hands that shook. "I am very, very much obliged to you," she went on, smiling antly. "I am afraid I have not always been as nice to you as I

"I don't want you to talk like that, even if you have been very, very good this time," she answered, hastily.

"It does not matter to you that I love you," he pursued,

I don't want love." Then, to change the topic of discourse, she asked whose the dog was.
"I don't know; some stray," he answered, indifferently.
"What makes them mad?"

'Want of water they say."
'Who say, dogs?" she asked, with a piteous attempt at archness.

"No, people."

He could scarcely articulate. For a moment he had been deliriously happy, had held her in his arms, had felt her cling to him, had even kissed her hair unrebuked, and now the vision was fading, the golden gate was closing in his face, and commonplace, grey things were laying hold on him again.

She had risen; and he rose too, and stood beside her. When he

led her to that seat he had seen himself, with his mind's eye, seated there too, his arm about her, her face pressing his breast. The revul-

"Is what has happened to make no difference?" he asked.
"What difference should it make?" she replied, coldly. "I have said I am grateful; that I shall never forget how much I owe you.

Is that not enough?"
"I only did it because I love you. Do you think I should have risked what I did for another woman?"

'I am sure you are brave enough to make an effort for any

"Well, I am not; not brave at all, unless where I love."
"Do you not think it rather a shame to say things I do not want to hear, just because a piece of bad luck has put me in your power?"

He did not answer; and, after a moment, she added: "I will go

home now."

"May I go with you?" he asked, with huffy humility.

"I would rather not. I can take care of myself now that I know to turn a corner when dangerous things are running straight." She smiled, firmly determined to be pleasant.

"I won't leave you. There is no certainty that that brute is not

"Here is no certainty that that brite is not running free still."

"But I don't want your company." In imagination she saw a number of neighbourly countenances beaming goodwill on her and her escort, and that hardened her heart.

"And to-morrow you will be cold to me again," he stammered.

Not unless you deserve it. Now go; don't worry me, there's a

I would have torn the brute's head off if it had been the only

"I would have control of the order way to save you."

"I am glad that was not necessary." She spoke gently and civilly, but her natural hauteur was reasserting itself.

"At any rate, I had you in my arms; I kissed you," he said, with a tone of triumph in his pained voice.

She drew herself up, and a spark of pale fire burned in each blue

eye. "It is because you are capable of saying things like that that I dislike you," she replied.

Then the devil entered into the heart of Richard Nelson. "Do Then the deal entered into the heart of Richard Nelson. "Do you know what I should like to do now—this moment? I should like to take you by force, and strangle you with a kiss, and then take you home, and say: 'She was cold to me, and I killed her.' Men do things like that sometimes."

"But I am not afraid of you." Her head was held high; in the stern pallor of her young face her angry eyes were as dark as

sapphires.

"You treat me like a cur," he said, with a sob.

"If you are a cur you deserve that I should."

"There are times when I do not know if I love or hate you most."

"You may do either for aught I care."

Her voice quivered with wrath. Her very lips were white.

"Then I'll love you." He flung his arms round her, and crushed her against his breast. She felt so small and frail in his grasp that his strong muscles ached with the desire to make an end of her. He felt for an instant like a fierce creature of the jungle that is joyful as it tears a smaller creature limb from limb. Then his arms relaxed. He kissed her passionately several times on the mouth; then elaxed. He kissed her passionately several times on the mouth; then

he set her free.

She staggered as her feet touched the ground. For an instant she stood breathless. Then: "I will never speak to you while I live, and do not ever dare to approach or address me. You are a brute; you are a coward," she said, huskily.

Then she went away from him. Something had stunned her innocent girl's mind; it seemed that something dreadful, something outrageous had happened to her. "I will never speak to him as long as I live," she said, sombrely; and she meant it.

The man looked after her. "I suppose that makes an end of everything," he said. But he was not penitent yet.

* * * * *

"What is it, mayourneen? You are as pale as a ghost, and as

Neil Burnsley was fond of using Irish words. It had become something of a fashion among young book lovers at that period. Kate, who was not bookish, never employed them.
"I suppose it is what doctors call a nerve shock. To have been

ed by a mad dog is not pleasant."
They killed the brute; and, after all, it bit no one."

That is lucky.

"That is lucky."

The farm people knew that Kate had been in the way of the dog, but no one knew the circumstances, either of her danger or her deliverance. She had remained in her room the next day, and the doctor had been to see her, and had prescribed rest and a tonic. Before she resumed her usual habits Nelson had left the farm. His engagement was by the week, and easily ferminable.

Neil Burnsley often came home for a week end; hearing that his sister was not quite herself, he had asked to leave early on Saturday, and had reached the farm in time for tea. The brother and sister had this meal by themselves the men getting their's sent to their place.

this meal by themselves, the men getting their's sent to their place of work, and her father sharing with them. When the tea things had been washed and put away the two had talked, but without their usual interested animation.

"I think there is something of the crock in each of us," Neil said, looking at his sister, soberly.

"You do not feel worse, do you?" the girl asked, anxiously.
"No, but it is tiresome never to be able to do the things that belong to one's time of life—never to be able to join in an athletic game, or to swim or run or dance—it would not be so strange if every handicapped chap like me fell into drink."

"Don't," she said, rather wistfully.
"I don't mean to; as a matter of fact, whisky makes me sick.
I only mean that when a fellow is in the dumps he has queer kinds

of impulses "
"Are you unhappy?"
"No; but when the weather is dull my spirits sink."
"I wish father had let you stay on the farm, and had let me learn a business of some kind. I don't suppose he thwarts us on purpose, but he does it as well as if he had planned it."
"He is not so bad. It does us good to grumble to each other. We must remember that the old man has not things very jolly either. There are times when I feel it is human destiny to be sorrowful."
"We only think that because we are Irish, and rather pride ourselves on the tear in Frin's eye"

"We only think that because we are Irish, and rather pride ourselves on the tear in Erin's eye."

"We did not put the tear there. But let us be cheerful! Never mind, if a mad dog has hunted you, and if gloomy demons hunt me often. Now do your farmyard; it always makes me laugh."

"It is silly," she said, testily. "Never mind, it's funny too."

She rose obediently, and going outside the door, announced herself and company: "Mariam Wheat's Farmyard," she said. Then she

and company: "Mariam Wheat's Farmyard," she said. Then she entered just has she was, but with her skirt gathered in one hand, while with the other she scattered imaginery grain.

"Hens first; they move quicker," she said, and then she mimicked a hen, advancing sedately, scratching the ground with one foot, looking at what was under it, her head on one side, and a reflective cluck issuing from her throat. Next came the rooster, with inflated crop, pushing his wives to right and left, and then calling them, when he had impressed them sufficiently with their unimportance. Then came the half-grown chickens, running with ungainly movements, came the half-grown chickens, running with ungainly movements,

looking at the bare ground where evidently only a few grains were perceptible to their observation. Then Kate became herself again, scattering more seed from her apron, then the ducks waddled to the front in their turn, followed by the pigeons, who took little winged skips here and there, like nothing so much as coquettish old maids. Then the geese arrived slowly, their heads in the air, their strides longer and slower than the corpulent waddling of the ducks. To Neil's vivid imagination the room swarmed with all the fowls of the deil's vivid imagination the room swarmed with all the fowls of the armyard, and among them all the farmyard queen moved, disributing food and counsel alternately with sedate fussiness that was

MAY 20. 1914.

Neil laughed till he cried. The fowls put the blue devils to utter

"It is just awfully funny. I wish you could see yourself do it; ou cannot think how funny it is," he said. "It is genius, or ypnotism, the thing that enables Indian jugglers to show people hat cannot be photographed and is not really there. Do you know, think there ought to be a pot of money in that kind of thing, if ou could only show it in the right quarter."

"I am fond of money," she said, soberly, "but I would not do at in public for a Prime Minister's pay."

"I don't suppose you would, though there is no harm in it

hat in public for a Prime Minister's pay."

"I don't suppose you would, though there is no harm in it. Pecople will always pay to be made laugh. Now if we could placard he walls of some big city with the announcement, "She is Coming, Miriam Wheat, the Farmyard Queen," it might catch on like any-

iriam Wheat, the Farmyard Queen," it might catch on like anying, you never can tell."

"I would not do it, my boy, if it would bring me ten thousand. is, ten thousand a year. What, play that tom-foolery before strange ople! Git out wid ye, do. Do you know, one person on this farm we me do it once, and I think it is one reason why I have hated him er since. No, no," she went on, hurriedly. "My dream is of life th you in a lady's house—small, you know, but with everything it in proportion, and in harmony. You will make the income, and ll give me the house money. But just think, Neil, if you should arry when we had got everything right, and the strange woman ould dispossess me of all the things I had collected, and of you, we awfully awful that would be!"

"I shall never marry," Neil answered, soberly.

(To be continued.)

A Present-Day Child's Book of Verses.*

Once upon a time, when the present writer first trod this earth, relived a race of human beings who felt themselves very important, spent their time in delightful "excursions and alarums," but use existence was chequered by a good deal of more or less metaical kicking and cuffing on the part of another race of humans d (as was afterwards found from a study of Miss Yonge's novels) ders." All that was a long time ago. In these days, the sturdy erace referred to seems almost extinct, and there has come in its e a sort of abstraction called "The State and the Child," which ble write articles about, and which is mixed up with other abstraction. called "clinics," or "curriculums," or "pure milk supply," or adenoids and non-flammable flannelette. And the horrible is that they are not abstractions at all, but real, and it is right necessary to talk about them in articles, and to act too.

But, nevertheless, it is delightful to discover the sturdy little race all alive and kicking still, and that one can read about them, and pictures of them in a charming book called "The Littlest One." According to this book, all kinds of exciting things are still pening. For example, the following about The Nugly Little Man

"I 'tend that in the garden
Lives a nugly little man,
An' he always wants to catch me,
If he can—if he can;
But I 'tend that I am quicker than the nugly little man.

In the hedge as I go by,
And he pulls such nugly faces,
'Cos he thinks he'll make me cry;
But I 'tend I always laugh at him, an' whistle goin' by.

"And sometimes when I'm thinking Of the nugly little man, An' its gettin' nearly bedtime, Then I wish I'd not began A-'tending he was such a nugly, nugly little man."

Then it is encouraging to hear that some of the small humans run way from unpleasant duties, just as if they were big:—

AUNT PRISCILLA.

"When Aunt Priscilla comes to tea They always send an' call for me To 'come this minute.' I run away and hide, but though I've hid in every place I know, They find me in it.

"They pull me out an' scold me then,
And take me to the parlour when
I'm brushed and proper.
And Aunt Priscilla's there in black,
And pats my head an' jerks it back;
I wish they'd stop her.

'She sez, 'And how is It to-day?'
And, 'Will It kiss Its Auntie, eh?
Why, It's been crying!' * * * * * *

"She's come this afternoon to tea;
I've found a box the size of me;
I'm hidin' in it.
They're callin' near . . . an' nearer
They'll find me out—I know they will
In half a minute."

Then again, the ever present problem of the relation of bed-time and wrong-doing during the day is treated of :—

When I was naughty an' sent up to bed, And wouldn't go up—I was growing, I said,
Too big to be sent—Mother jus' shook her head;
It's curious, she didn't believe that I was,
And didn't do like what I thought she would, 'cos

"When I was naughty an' sent up to bed,
And somehow I cried on the stairway an' said,
I was only jus' little, then Mother, instead,
Came suddenly to me, with arms open wide;
Her eyes were all shiny; 'Jus' little,' she cried,
An' carried me down from bed."

But, indeed, the problems get "cur'ouser and cur'ouser" towards the end, so we must just quote a few lines about one more, and stop, but not till we have made it quite clear that everyone must buy and read for themselves, on penalty of only owning dull books, when they might own those that are playful, and tender, and true.

BUTTERCUP

"I've got a fairy in a box;
I made her all myself.
l always keep her safe away
On Mother's shelf.

"I thought of her an' cut her out, But Mother sewed her up. An' then I picked a name for her: It's Buttercup.

"I mustn't tell you what she's like, She asked me not to say, In case you tried to make her, if You knew the way.

'And then she'd not know which to be If there were two of her, you see."

*The Littlest One, by Marion St. John Adcock (Mrs. Sidney H. Webb). Illustrated by Margaret Tennant. 2s. 6d. G. G. Harrap & Co., Portsmouth Street W.C.

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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.

Business Communications to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all Advertisements must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.

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

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

The Young Lady in Business.

The middle-class woman in comfortable circumstances has the even tenour of her days ruffled from time to time by the servant trouble. Some extremists even say servants cannot be got. Girls in these days like to go into a shop or a factory, and despise the amenities of "a gentleman's family." To the middle-class woman of the suburbs it is all mysterious and inconvenient, and not very nice of the girls. The whole thing, too, is made more difficult because the daughters of the middle class women in comfortable circumstances also tend to seek a professional or business career for themselves instead of being willing to dust the drawing-room or help the housemaid with

Suffragists see differently. To them also, if they are housewives it is inconvenient, but it is not mysterious, and it is on the whole quite nice. Indeed, it is part of their lives—the breaking of bonds, the striking off of chains. The girls aspire to a fuller life. Ignorantly and with many crude mistakes and linesses, they are working something out.

During the last few weeks undomesticated females (even those on the right side of the law) have been heard of a good deal. The Press generally has commented on the habit of public authorities of banning marriage by dismissing efficient medical women and efficient women teachers if they follow a natural human destiny. The Daily Herald has given encouragement to the Waitresses' Union, and has called attention once again to the rates of pay and conditions of work of the women employees in the service of the great catering companies. Last week the Shop Assistants' Union was forward in the promotion of a fine demonstration at the Queen's Hall against fines, deductions, and living-in; and the night following this a remarkably impressive gathering of women civil servants at Holborn Hall, was presided over by Miss Gore Booth.

What do these things mean? They have nothing to do with

the Suffragist "stage army," the hundred or two professional agitators whom our opponents would have the public believe, voice a demand which is no demand, which has indeed, no backing among the common-sense, reasonable, womanly women

who matter. Yet the main is flooding in. The present is, however, a time of trial for women. What of the young ladies in business? And what of their sisters in the Civil Service or the teaching profession? Many of them are staunch and true. But what of the others? People sometimes smile because a girl in a draper's shop likes to be called a young There may be something to smile at (Eliza Doolittle, in "Pygmalion," is quite amusing when she says she likes to be called Miss Doolittle), but let those who smile be quite sure they smile also because a man holding His Majesty's Commission likes to be known as an officer and a gentleman. It is perhaps not so absurd as it seems to desire to bear an honourable title, if you recognise also the responsibility of bearing it honourably. Now the time of testing is upon them the young ladies must see to it that they behave "as such." Let there be no idea among the waitresses that if one of them has a chance of marriage, her low wages and poor conditions are only her own concern, and do not matter. Let the women shop assistants see that the demand for "full citizen rights for all workers" emblazoned

upon the Union's banner is made in real earnest, and that their fellows the men assistants, understand clearly that the women expect them to stand by them in this. Let the professional omen also be staunch; let the unmarried teacher back to the full the demand of "marriage no bar," let the women within the N.U.T. press on till that great Union learns its A B C of democracy. Let the whole mass of women Civil Servants unite exposing any masculine pomposities or inanities in the Holt Report. Let young ladies, and older ladies too, of all classes and ranks join to sweep into a deserved limbo all gentilities," all conceptions of ladylikeness as allied to nefficiency, or low pay, or bad housing, or servile dependence, or playing a fellow woman false, and let them unite in a new army of chivalry. In this army let her to whom social surroundings, or a happy marriage, or a distinguished career, or innate vigour of mind and character, have given an advantage, use this advantage, not for herself, but for the others, ledicating her strength to the weakness of the weakest of her

MAY 20, 1914.

This is the good old hackneyed "noblesse oblige" freshened again, and any woman, whether in business, or the prosions, or at home, who lives up to it, helps to revive the honour due to the name of lady, helps to raise that name from the deserved contempt into which the treacheries of a servile race of women have brought it.

Against Fines, Deductions, and Living-In.

The "Great National Demonstration" held at the Queen's Hall May 21st, to demand the abolition of fines, deductions, and living-should go far in bringing about the hopes of its organisers. he hall was crowded; the audience was not only enthusiastic, but the hall was crowded; the audience was not only enthusiastic, but emarkably practical. There was some eloquence in the speakers, but twas mostly the eloquence of fact; generalisations appealed less than the hammer, hammer, hammer of the phrases, no deductions, no lines, no living-in. A few banners were hung in the hall, and noticeble among the mottoes they bore were, "The Unity of the Workers is the Salvation of the World" (Palmers Green Shop Assistants), and We demand Shorter Hours, a Living Wage, and Full Citizen Rights for all Shop Workers." The chair was taken about 8.15 by the Bishop of Oxford, and among the speakers who supported him were Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., Mrs. Tennant, Mr. Neil Primrose, M.P., Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., and others.

The Bishop declared the matter for consideration that night was so important as Welsh Church Disestablishment or Home Rule, for tooncerned "the flesh and blood, the aspirations and prospects of a

important as Welsh Church Disestablishment or Home Rule, for concerned "the flesh and blood, the aspirations and prospects of a st number of our brothers and sisters." And through his speech he ske again and again of the women workers as well as of the men. It is demand they made was, rightly, for a greater share of terial welfare in return for their work, but also for a fuller recognion of the personality of the worker.

In regard to features of the present system, the Bishop quoted r. Wells' "Kipps," "We've got into a beastly drain pipe, and we've be to move along until we die." When speaking of the assertion at living in promotes morality, the Chairman's "I deny it" was beeived with loud applause.

Among the other speakers were Lord Henry Bentinck, whose igorous directness was well appreciated; Mrs. Tennant, who, as she old the meeting, "twenty-six years ago as an agitator, then as an nevestigator, as a factory inspector, and again now as an agitator," has worked against this system; Mr. Primrose, Mr. Stephen Valsh, and several of the "workers" whose lives are directly affected the system the meeting desired to abolish. Mr. Walsh made clearly decisively the point that the woman worker needs enfranchisement for her protection. A resolution demanding, in effect, that all fines, deduction of wages, and the living-in system, be abolished by law was adopted with enthusiasm.

A Feminist Manifesto in 1789.

(From the French of Marcelle Tinayre.)

"You have assembled, Gentlemen, in order to advise as to the best methods to be adopted for summoning the next 'States-General.' An interval of 195 years makes it almost impossible to conform to former methods; on the other hand, none of the fine Assemblies of the 'States-General'—neither that held in Tours in 1483, nor those following—can serve as a model for the forthcoming Assembly. All, Gentlemen, were equally irregular, because we were not summoned to attend them. Yet we constitute the most sane and the best part of the nation. . . ."

—From "La Dépêche," Toulouse.

It was thus that the women of Provence addressed the

once withdrawn from circulation and forbidden, "as bringing contempt upon order and public security.

ladies of Provence had not waited for the proclamation of the Rights of Man to proclaim the Rights of Woman. Their memorial, which even to-day appears very daring, is logically conceived, clearly drawn up, with as much moderation as force, and at times with a frankness as audacious as it is ingenuous.

"It is not extraordinary that barbarous nations should keep us infamously imprisoned in their seraglios, and that they should have excluded us from all share in public life. But that in France, where we are the channel of all the graces, where we occupy an important place in society, no one should have thought as yet of admitting us to the States-General seems to us difficult to believe. It was reserved to you, Gentlemen, to wipe out this insult, and to give to the world a great example of French gallantry."

But the Provençal ladies had no pretensions to forming a

"That," they write, "we are well aware, would be unconstitutional. The Clergy, the Nobility, the Third Estate, those are the natural divisions of the nation. We ask that our sex should be divided into three orders like the male sex, and that our representatives should be distributed among the three Chambers, in proportion to the number of members which

The abbesses, prioresses, canonesses, and nuns will form our Clergy; ten of title or of noble birth our Nobility; and all the others shall

"Every young girl or woman over fifteen years of age shall be entitled to take part in the elections, but it would be expedient that those eligible for election should have given a citizen to the State. We believe this condition to be necessary in the interests of the social body, because an innocent and timid young woman would have somewhat limited ideas with which to oppose the coarse arguments of our antagonists. . . ."

It will be observed that the authors of the memorial had

skilfully answered beforehand the objections which would certainly be brought forward. The belief that maternity gives to a woman the highest claim to all the other rights of citizen-ship, this belief, which even to-day is admitted with difficulty, and which is, nevertheless, so just, so logical, and even so respectable, is dexterously handled and developed. In the first place the authors comment on the influence which women exercise over ministers of religion, soldiers, accustomed by the traditions of chivalry to defend the weaker sex, "impassive magistrates," who yield to the solicitations of charming litigants, and citizens of low rank who owe their elevation in society to the influence of their wives! If women are thus powerful, in spite of the laws and against the laws, would it not be better that their power should be used for the public good and in a legitimate manner?

and in a legitimate manner?

"What shall we say to the Nation? . . . We shall make plain to it the defects of our education, while at the same time suggesting methods by which we can be made of use to the State. We will remind it of those obligations towards our sex which are daily repaid with ingratitude, finally, we will place clearly before it the subject of our population and of the means by which it may be increased.

"No one will deny that the true wealth of a State is its population; therefore, if we refuse to increase it we refuse to enrich ourselves.

"Maternity is the one tax which we alone pay, but it does not produce the effect which we should expect from it. It should be paid by all. But the nobility have few children, the clergy can have none, the third estate alone gives citizens generously to the State. . ."

And the Provenceles foresee the processity for a tax we

And the Provençales foresee the necessity for a tax on

"There is only one means of doing away with celibacy in France: it is to double the taxes of bachelors; to give no employment and no responsible positions to this parasite class which lives at the expense of fathers of families, and usurps the possessions of future generations. Only by these means will Frenchmen lose that character of frivolity of which they have been rightly accused; they will be born again in a numerous and healthy posterity which will have patriotism as its universal guiding force."

The desires of the women of Provence were generous and their willingness is obvious. They were ready to pay for their civil rights with one or with several children. They even went so far as to demand compulsory collaboration in this indisputably useful social work. The Assembly either disclaimed or ignored their memorial. Doubtless it would have done better to have received it. Perhaps, owing to the ladies of Provence, France would possess to-day several million more citizens.

Obituary.

Can serve as a model for the forthcoming Assembly. All, Gentlemen, were equally irregular, because we were not summoned to attend them. Yet we constitute the most sane and the best part of the nation. . . ."

—From "La Dépêine," Toulouse.

It was thus that the women of Provence addressed the members of the "States-General," on the eve of their assembly, in 1789.

Mr. Guiseppe Giusti publishes in Il Sècolo an interesting study of this very rare document. Published, no doubt, at Marseilles, and without the printer's name, the exact title of the memorial runs as follows: "Claim of the women of Provence to admission to the States-General." It was almost at

IPSWICH BY-ELECTION.

Polling resulted in a victory for the Unionists.

172

Mr. F. C. J. Ganzoni (U)	 	6,406
Mr. Masterman (L)	 	5,874
Mr. Scurr (Soc.)		395

Ipswich, as polling day drew near, became more and more like a town in a state of siege. Shops and houses were barricaded in the main streets and riots seemed to be expected as a matter of course. The place was recognised as a Parliamentary cock-pit-Sir Edward Carson gave the final word for the Unionists, and Mr. Lloyd George was brought down on the

last night to ensure victory for the Government.

The behaviour of Ipswich crowds was such as one would have thought possible only in the barbaric ages: the way in which women were treated in the streets caused a revulsion of feeling, even towards the militants, on the part of decent-minded working-men. Allusions to Mrs. Pankhurst from the Liberal platform, presumably intended to bring the question into disrepute, were received in ambiguous silence.

During the week at every available street-corner the shouts

of rival speakers, representing many organisations, rose in a continuous, inharmonious babel. It was a trial of lungs rather than of wit. The side issues which marked the election increased the confusion of tongues; Free Trade, Tariff Reform, "Loyal Ulster," the Police Union, Puritanism (represented by Mr. Kensit), Socialism of the rebellious kind, Anti-Insurance, Antisuffrage, Women's Freedom League, Constitutional Suffrage of various types, Militancy, claimed a simultaneous hearing, often within a few yards of each other.

Barrack Corner became by common consent the Suffrage arena; the National Union commanded a large audience every night at seven o'clock, and when our speakers left at eight for another pitch the Freedom League took on the audience. Vehicles of men's organisations came night after night, but their speakers failed to collect an audience. The most noticeable fact about the out-door speaking was that the women speakers swept away the men's audiences at almost every point: in fact, if party organisations wanted a hearing they found it advisable to put up a woman speaker. Women are in politics,

and they have obviously come to stay.

The day before polling Mrs. Cooper and other members of the N.U. went down to the Ranelagh Works: on each side of the entrance and opposite it were rival men speakers, within a few feet of each other, shouting lustily at a perplexed audience below, their arms moving like the sails of a windmill. We drove into their midst accompanied by good-humoured shouts of "It isn't fair," and joined in the fray. From that moment the meeting was a prolonged roar of laughter, except on the part of the two men speakers who were nearest the gate.

The reception of our speakers was extraordinarily good. Miss Muriel Matters and Mrs. Cooper made a favourable impression the first day, and contributed greatly to the success of subsequent meetings. Miss Helen Fraser, who came on Wednesday, is almost a genius in handling a rowdy audience, and was listened to even by the children, in a silence that is most unusual at a street corner.

Owing to the fine weather indoor meetings were at a discount-even Mr. Lloyd George's meeting was not full.

The Suffrage Shop attracted a good deal of attention; members of the local society taking turns in looking after it.

We feel that the unpopularity of the Suffrage Movement

which, owing to the burning of the Bath Hotel at Felixstowe, was such a marked feature of the initial stages of the election, is now almost a thing of the past. And this is not only due to the success of our speakers already mentioned, but also to the enthusiasm and tact shown by our workers, Miss Cohen, Miss Power, and Miss Scott.

The National Union can congratulate itself that an enemy in the Cabinet, no less formidable because he calls himself a Suffragist, is still in the unprecedented position of being without a seat in Parliament.

L. F. WARING.

N.E. DERBYSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

The N.-E. Derbyshire by-election has come and gone, and with but ten days in which to convert the electorate the Labour candidate has polled over 3,600 votes. It is a splendid result. When the fight opened there was literally no organisation in existence and practically no Labour propaganda had been done in any part of the constituency. With few exceptions, therefore,

the votes polled by Mr. Martin were "hewn out of the solid," mainly by the strenuous labour of the speakers and workers of the National Union. In his speech after the declaration of the poll the Labour candidate, amid the acclamations of his audience, drew special attention to the splendid results of the Many drawn to our meetings by curiosity left filled with enthusiasm for the Women's Cause, while on all sides we were besieged with a demand to return and our organise adherents into Suffrage Societies. Our efforts were admirably supported by members of the Chesterfield Society, notably Mrs. Jameso'n, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Whitly, who came over night after night to help at our meetings; also Mrs. Frank Hall and Mrs. Morgan who, with others from Staveley, were energetic in the indispensable but very fatiguing busi ness of working up our meetings and distributing hand-bills. Nor can we be too grateful to Mrs. Morgan for throwing open her house and its bathroom to our workers, and for the many creature comforts she provided for us ere we set out for our dinner hour meetings, and when we returned at night.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

The following sums, sent direct to Miss Alice Crompton, are acknowledged with very hearty gratitude :-

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Glasgow Society								10 0 0
Miss Slack								5 0 0
Miss Lees		***						5 0 0
Mrs. Finlay								3 0 0
Dr. Elsie Inglis								2 10 0
Stranraer Society	114	***						2 2 0
Miss Gillet								2 0 0
Mrs. Renold	300							2 0 0
Miss Lumsden, LL.	D.							1 7 6
Mrs Heitland		-	-	***				1 1 0
Mrs. Rackham		-			***			1 0 0
Miss Lawson		***						1 0 0
Miss Jeffrey		V	***		***		***	1 0 0
Miss Dalby	***	***			***	***	****	1 0 0
Miss A. J. Cohen				***		***		1 0 0
Dunbar Society		***			***	***	***	1 0 0
Dornoch Society			***		***	***	14	10 0
Mrs. and Miss Blan	ne	***		***		***	***	5 0

C.C. SELLERS.

The London Corps of THE COMMON CAUSE sellers is coming steadily on, and arrangements are being made for holding monthly meetings for them at the London Office. The day and hour will appear for two weeks beforehand in this column.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Suffragists felt they had much in common with the aims and objects of proportional representationists, as these were set forth at the Annual Meeting of the Proportional Representation Society, on May 20th. The advocates of both reforms are workthe attainment of the ideal set before them by Mr. Asquith in February, 1906, when he stated that in his opinion "it was infinitely to the advantage of the House of Commons, if it was to be a real reflection and mirror of the national mind, that there should be no strain of opinion honestly entertained by any substantial body of the King's subjects which should not find there representation and speech.

The principal difference between the aims of Proportional Representationists and those of Suffragists seems to be that while the work of the former is devoted to securing the adequate representation of minorities, the latter are concerned with obtaining, for the first time, some share of representation for

the majority of the adult population.

The subject of most of the speeches on May 20th was Proportional Representation in its relation to Federalism and Devolution generally. Suffragists could not but be impressed by the moving appeal for the safeguarding of the interests of minorities made by such Anti-suffragists as Lord Dunraven and Mr. Mackinder, who put the case for the representation of women with all the fervour that the most ardent supporter could desire, while it was difficult to believe that the eloquent pleading of Lord Parmoor that any subordinate Parliaments which might be set up should be based on a real, instead of a sham, system of representation, was not meant for a joke, ing as it did from the lips of one who, a fortnight before, had voted against Women's Suffrage in the House of Lords.

To the logically minded it seemed odd that the Suffragettes, having listened in silence to the speeches of three strong Antisuffragists, should begin their evening's work by interrupting Mr. Anderson, who, as his custom is, made an eloquent speech on behalf of the claims of democracy, of the kind we have so often heard and enjoyed on Suffrage platforms.

Notes from Headquarters.

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

MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS E EMILT M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EMILT M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELUM ATENISON (Literature).
MISS CROOKENDEN.

MAY 29, 1914.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Treasurer's Notes.

We have lately received some very welcome donations, and ne very beautiful gift, consisting of an old silver and jewelled filagree necklace from one who writes she is unable to give money. I take this, the earliest opportunity, of thanking all whose spontaneous help is ever a source of encouragement to ose who are working at Headquarters.

In appealing for further contributions to our funds, it is well realise the evolutionary forces that are at work, and adding laily to the strength of our movement; the progress towards etter social conditions—slow as it is—means continuous imovement in the position of women, and we have got so far, hat to-day the Women's Suffrage question is part and parcel f every important political question. The ramifications of our ork reach out in all directions. Our Union has become one of most active political and educational organisations in the ountry, holding something like 300 meetings every month; our terature goes all over the world, and is in constantly increasing mand, and it is no exaggeration to say that every week nundreds of new subscribers and thousands of Friends are

Our recently published annual report shows all this ogress; but it shows also that the financial responsibility for vast amount of work grows heavier and heavier every year, and those who in any way help us to bear this increasing inancial burden are indeed giving us new life and vigour, and atting us with the strength we need for further efforts. For no ter how much we are doing, there is always something more could be done, and which would be so well worth doing only the money would run to it-if only, when all the current ork is planned out and set going, there were just a little more spare for some unforeseen emergency or for some extra little ece of useful and practical propaganda. Here, for instance, a case in point: the fertile brains of Suffragists are conhuously at work devising new ways of bringing our question fore the public, and one of our members recently made the py suggestion that we should advertise the non-militant frage movement by means of simply worded advertisements motor-omnibuses. By her own generosity we were enabled make an initial experiment, and now we are anxious to carry this useful scheme on a more extensive scale. The general lic who travel in motor-'buses are just the persons whom we re to reach. They are not more ignorant or more prejudiced those whom we meet elsewhere, but they are, for the most busy working people, who have had little or no oppority of having the case for Women's Suffrage put fairly before n, and who know next to nothing about our great organisaor about the many weighty reasons for the urgency of our

Can anyone doubt but that it would be an immense vantage to be able to advertise our work in this way, and cidentally, also, THE COMMON CAUSE, and so help to increase the circulation of our paper, the best instrument of propaganda at we have? There can be no doubt that everything that ocusses attention on the work of the National Union and reads knowledge of the growth and extent of the non-militant frage movement, must tend to increase the support that is given us. But, alas! advertising, as everybody knows, is an xpensive luxury. To carry out this scheme thoroughly we uld like to advertise in every omnibus line running in the Metropolitan and Suburban area, and put advertisements in ndreds of 'buses; but all we can spare just now from the mpaign upon which we are already engaged will not suffice more than a small fraction of that number. Here, then, is

a great opportunity of doing immediate good.

We are constantly being told that the non-militant Suffrage movement is not sufficiently known to the general public. We told that our quiet educational campaign, our vast propaganda work carried on week by week by our 489 societies and down the country, our orderly meetings, our share in ections, the teaching, the writings of our devoted leaders, elpful as they all are to our cause and productive as we know them to be of continuous progress, yet go unrecorded by the

Press, and are therefore ignored by thousands of men and women whose only source of information on all public matters is the ordinary daily paper. Who, then, will send us a donation towards our scheme for motor-'bus advertisements? £10 10s. will cover the cost of an advertisement in thirty 'buses for six months. The present seems to be a most opportune moment for making special efforts: the General Election comes nearer and nearer, and the seed we sow now will assuredly bear fruit.

THE ALEXANDRA COLLEGE GUILD AND HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DUBLIN.

It was announced at the Annual Conference of the Alexandra College Guild, Dublin, last week, that the Earl of Pembroke has decided to give, as a memorial to his father, the late Earl of Pembroke, a site of almost two acres of ground for cottages, and the trustees of the Pembroke Irish Charities have agreed to build on this ground sixteen model cottages, and to hand them over, when completed, to the Alexandra Guild Tenements Company to be their property.

To the Alexandra College Guild has been entrusted the honour and the responsibility of carrying out the design of the memorial, and of making the life of the tenants in these cottages something much better than the best that is possible in the tenement houses they already manage.

FACTS ABOUT THE GUILD.

Alexandra College Guild was founded in May, 1897, by Miss White, Lady Principal, at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who still remains a Vice-President. Its primary objects are to establish a bond of union amongst present students of the College, to keep past students in touch with it by giving them opportunities of hearing lectures on subjects of general interest, and to interest them in, and inform them about, women's work in the world. It now numbers over 900 members.
Tenements Company.

TENEMENTS COMPANY.

The first notable development of the Guild was the formation on July 4th, 1898, of the Alexandra Guild Tenements Company, Ltd. It is interesting to record that at the time it was started this was the only public company in the United Kingdom managed entirely by only public company in the United Kingdom managed entirely by women, and that, except on two occasions, a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. her annum has been paid upon its capital of £1,335. The company purchased and made habitable and healthy seven tenement houses in Summerhill and Grenville street. These houses are looked after by members of the Guild, and in this way many women have become interested and well informed in regard to the housing question.

It thus appears that the housing conditions in Dublin, which are now beginning to arouse general public attention, were being dealt with in a practical way by the women of the Alexandra Guild over fifteen years ago

TO THE WOMEN OF LONDON!

WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY

Apply Secretary . . 62, OXFORD STREET, W

London Society of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. 58, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

UBLIC RECEPTION

To-day, Friday, May 29th, 3.30 to 6.15 p.m. WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Chair: Miss ROSAMOND SMITH (Exec. Com., L.S.W.S.).
Speakers: Mrs. STANBURY (Exec. Com., N.U.W.S.S.); The EARL OF
LYTTON; Mr. T. GUGENHEIM; Mr. P. WHITWELL WILSON ("P.W.W."
of The Daily News).

Next Week (June 5th), Miss EDITH DIMOCK (Exec. Com., L.S.W.S.);
Councillor MARGARET ASHTON, M.A. (Exec. Com., N.U.W.S.S.); Dr.
DISCUSSION
SALEEBY.

FÉDÉRATION ABOLITIONISTE INTERNATIONALE (For the Abolition of Official Regulation of Prostitution.)

Late President: RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART, LL.D. Hon. Secretary of the British Branch: Dr. Helen Wilson.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, PORTSMOUTH June 15th to 18th, 1914.

Subject: A CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY: LIBERTY WITH RESPONSIBILITY" in regard to-THE REDUCTION OF PUBLIC IMMORALITY. THE REDUCTION OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

For particulars and tickets apply Secretary, Int. Fed., 19, Tothill Street

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 rea.—All Northumberland and Durham.
- 29 Societies.
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 Area.—West Lancs, the Wirral and Eddisbury Divs.
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- Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Mertoneth, Montgomery, Carnarvon. 27 Societies.

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- TOTAL, 479.

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- Victoria Parade, Deal.
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 Mrs. Henry Kingsley, 7, The Bayle, Folkestone.

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- Low Fell, Gateshead.

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 I. Chinley and Chapelen-le-Frith.—Mrs. Thoday, 5, Lyme Street, Chinley, Derby.

 Chester less treet.—In the staple of the stap of the staple of the

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MAY 29, 1914.

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Kentish Federation.

Kentish Federation.

DEAL AND WALMER.—Miss Griffith-Jones adressed open-air meetings in South Street on Friday, pril 3rd, and on Monday, April 6th. Both meetings fere well attended. Copies of The Common Causs were sold, "Friends'" cards were signed, and many mestions were asked at the close of the meetings, the seemed to testify to the Interest of the nietings. The seemed to testify to the Interest of the meeting of the seemed to testify to the Interest of the nietings. Miss Cooke addressed a meeting of ambients and "Friends" in the Masonie Hail on hursday, May 7th. at 3.30 p.m., when Mrs. Royse was in the chair. Miss Cooke's able speech on the oblitical situation was listened to with deep interest yall present. Tea was served at the close of the country of the principles and literature were sold, and new Friends' were gained for the cause. Miss Cooke is spoke in the open in South Street at 7.30 p.m. the same evening.

SANDWICH.—On Saturday, April 4th, Miss Griffithones spoke in the Cattle Market at 7.30 p.m. to a
rowded and sympathetic audience, and many
Friends' "cards were signed.—On Friday, May 8th,
tiss Cooke spoke in the Cattle Market for over one
our. She quickly gained the sympathy of her
udience by her moving account of the sweated
orkers of the country. Twenty copies of The
ommon Cause were sold.

ASHFORD.—A Drawing-room Meeting was held at iss Lee's house on Friday afternoon, April 24th, hen Miss Griffith-Jones aroused much interest alongst a number of people who had not come in such with the movement before. The same evening the addressed a big crowd in the High Street. In the of the rain, she was able to hold her audience r more than an hour. Copies of The Common Causs ere sold, and twenty-three "Friends'" cards were gued.

ed.

a Tuesday afternoon, May 5th, Miss Murray ressed the Adult School, Willesboro', for thirty utes. Her audience was interested and sympate, and asked to hear more of the subject at a te meeting. Miss Murray also spoke at the gates it S.E. Railway works in the luncheon hour on nesday, May 6th. Mr. Banks, who is a keen porter of the movement, introduced Miss Murray he men, and said a few very apt words.

CHISLEHURST.—A Drawing-room Meeting was ald at Redholm, Chislehurst, by kind permission of rs. George, on Monday afternoon, May 11th. Miss pray was in the chair, and Miss Cooke's beautiful dress was listened to with deep interest. Mrs. orige invited her guests to tea at the close of the ceting, and much interesting discussion took place.

ORPINGTON.—On April 30th, Miss Griffith-Jones

THE COMMON CAUSE

SIDCUP.—Miss Griffith-Jones lectured at th Literary and Scientific Institute on "Some Wome Authors and Reformers of the Past Seventy Years.

FAVERSHAM.—A small but successful meeting was leid at the small Adult Schools on Wednesday, April st. Three new members joined, and several badges were sold. It was proposed to hold meetings every nonth, if possible.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A well-attended mass meeting was held on May 7th at the Great Hall, Guise Mitford, Esq., in the chair. The speakers were Lady Margaret Sackville and Baillie Weaver, Esq., LL.B. Suffrage literature and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold at the door.

On May 13th, a social tea was given to the "Friends" of Women Suffrage at the office. Over eighty "Friends" were present, and a successful meeting was held.

North-Eastern Federation.

NewCaSTLE.—May 6th-10th—Exhibition of Women's Crafts and Industries. The efforts of all the Societies in the North-Eastern Federation for the past month have been concentrated on the above. The organisation of the Exhibition was in the capable hands of Miss I. S. A. Beaver, and a Committee drawn from the various Societies in the area. The openers for the first two days were Lady Howick and Miss Cécile Barclay—on both occasions there was a large and representative platform. The exhibits were very varied, and in many cases of great beauty. There were three large sections: (1) Loan collection, got together by Miss Lily Clay. This included the samplers of the Bronté sisters, and many other interesting things. (2) Professional work, the exhibitors of which paid a fee for the privilege of showing, and also a percentage on sales. (3) Exhibits given for sale. A good sum of money was raised, and certainly a great deal of interest was displayed by the general public. Good press notices were given.

MORPETH.—Reports no meetings, but the gain of six new "Friends" of Women's Suffrage, one new member, and the sale of two dozen copies of The COMMON CAUSE. This Society also reports the protest raised by those of its members who have been asked to work for a coming Unionist Bazaar. The letter of Mrs. George Renwick, voicing the protest, has been given great prominence in the local press.

SOUTH-EAST WANSBECK.—April 23th.—Drawing-room meeting Hostess, Mrs. Eddleston, Whitley Bay, Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke. April 24th.—Jumble sale at Monseaton House. Proceeds, £2 6s. 8d.

WEST HARTLEPOOL —Reports work sent in for the Exhibition.

HEXHAM.—April 20th.—A good meeting was held at the Congregational School Rooms, Hexham. Speaker, Miss Hare. Chairman, the Rev. Ellis Fearson. Music was supplied by Miss Isa Ridley and Miss J. Dodd. A good collection was taken. April 24th.—Drawing-room meeting at Hillcroft, Stocksfield. Hostess, Mrs. P. Graham. Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke. Chairman, Mrs. Pumphrey. This proved a most interesting meeting with an appreciative audience. A very good collection was taken.

TYNEMOUTH.—April 24th.—St. Oswin's Hall, Tynemouth. The last of this season's members' monthly meetings. Chair, Mrs. Charles. Hostess, Miss H. W. Balleny.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—April 22nd.—A public meeting was held in the Girls' Council Schools. Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke. Chair, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. Six copies of The Common Cause sold. Collection, 4s.

SUNDERLAND.—Reports work during the past month being entirely in connection with the Exhibition. Amongst other things, an amateur theatrical party from Sunderland gave performances of "Press Cuttings" twice during the Exhibition, while the party of children who did country dances so attractively were also brought from Sunderland.

London Society. WEST LONDON.—The summer series of receptions at the Westminster Palace Hotel pened successfully on May 15th; the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves took the chair, and the speakers were Miss Clementina Black, Sir Laurence Gomme, and Mr. Malvolm Mitchell. On May 22nd, Miss H. D. Cockle took the chair; Mrs. Harley spoke on the Active Service League, Mrs. Alys Russell and Sir William Chance were the other speakers.

BALHAM.—A very interesting open-air meeting was held at the corner of Ormeley Road on May 15th, which was addressed by Miss Cockle and Miss Fyffe. Five "Friends" were enrolled, and several copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

BETHNAL GREEN.—A public meeting was held at Thornton Hall on May 8th. In the absence of the Rev. F. E. Birch (Vicar of Shoreditch) the chair was taken by the Vicar of St. Jamesthe-Less, Bethnal Green, the Rev. C. D. Read. The other speakers were Mrs. Paul Campbell and Miss Fielden. A Suffrage play, acted by Miss Abrahams and Miss Owen, was greatly enjoyed. Twenty-five "Friends" were enrolled.

BRIXTON.—On May 12th Miss Goddard addressed a meeting of superior working girls at 73, Brixton Hill, on "How the Vote would Assist the Working-Woman." The young women were very much interested, and asked Miss Goddard to come again in a fortnight's time, when, it 'is hoped, many or all will become "Friends" and members.

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GREENWICH.—Open-air meetings are being held every Monday evening. Miss W. Elkin and Miss M. Green were the speakers at Stockwell Street on May 18th. The women's meetings at the Central Hall, South Street, and the Baptist Chapel, Lewisham Road, were addressed by Miss M. Goddard, on May 4th and 19th, when many new "Friends" were enrolled.

May 4th and 19th, when many new "Friends" were enrolled.

HIGHGATE AND N. ST. PANCRAS.—May 4th.—The seventh annual meeting was held at the Spears Memorial Hall. Mrs. Garnett in the chair. The report stated that the branch now consisted of 127 members, that the receipts for the year had been £66.8s. 2d., and the expenses £24.7s. 1d. After the election of Treasurer and Committee, Miss Hibbert-Ware, F.L.A.. gave an interesting lantern lecture on "Ploneers of Women's Education." At the close of the meeting a presentation of books was made to the Senior Co.-Secretary.

May 7th.—In conjunction with East St. Pancras, a well-attended ward meeting for "Friends" of Women's Suffrage was held by the kind permission of the Rev. T. H. Russell, in the hall of St. Martin's Church, Gospel Oak. Mrs. Ronald Garrett's sympathetic address and the able speech by the Chairman, Mrs. Holyoake Marsh, aroused much interest, whilst the music and recitations arranged by Mrs. Hadrill and other friends were also warmly appreciated. The audience numbered about 200, and sixty additional "Friends" cards were signed. A resolution was passed asking for a Government measure enfranchising women, and was duly forwarded to the member for N. St. Pancras, the Conservative candidate, and the local party agents.

May 14th and 21st.—The two concluding speakers' classes were held at 3. Holy Terrace, the subjects being, "Is it desirable to the Community that Women should work for Money?" and "The National Union By-Election Policy." Those who have attended the course feel deeply indebted to Miss Clementina Black for having acted as leader, generously giving the class the benefit of her wide experience and excellent judgment.

HOLBORN AND S. ST. PANCRAS.—A very successful meeting was held on May 12th in the Art Workers' Guild Hall, about 200 being present. Mrs. H. B. Irving took the chair, and the sneakers were Mrs. Swamwick and Mr. Cholmeley. The resolution was carried unanimously. Seven new members joined, and thirty "Friends" were enrolled, while forty conles of The COMMON CAUSE, together with some other literature, were sold.

MARYLEBONE.—Open-air meetings were held on May 13th and 20th, at the corner of Church Street and Carlisle Street, and the corner of High Street and New Cavendish Street. The speakers were Mr. Joseph Pingree, Miss Rinder, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and Miss Hamilton.

N. LAMBETH.—On May 19th an afternoon meeting was held, at the invitation of Miss Briant, at Alford House, 10, Lambeth Walk, when Mrs Richardson spoke on "Women in Politics." Miss Oetzmann presided, and the resolution was passed unanimously. Four "Friends" were enrolled, the others being, for the most part, already "Friends." Two new members joined, while an old member doubled her subscription. Twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and other literature were sold.

On May 22nd an open-air meeting was held at the corner of Tenison Street, when Miss Elkin and Mrs. Savory were the speakers. The meeting was brought suddenly to a close owing to a thunderstorm, but already 18 "Friends" had been enrolled and ten copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

EAST ST. PANCRAS.—On May 20th an open-air meeting was held at the corner of Rochester Road and Kentish Town Road. One member joined, eight "Friends" were enrolled, and seven copies of The Common Cause sold.

On May 21st a very well-attended meeting for members and "Friends" was held at 22, Bartholometer Road. However, Price List and Samples. All profits to the cause.

Miss Rinder. Speaker, Mrs. Savory. A play en-

titled, "The Ideal Woman," by Miss Millicent Wadham, was also performed, Miss Wadham taking the principal part. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

principal part. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

STREATHAM.—The first of a series of open-air meetings was held at the corner of Becmead Avenue, Streatham High Road, on May 7th. The chair was taken by Mr. Harford Worlock, and the speakers were Miss Fielden and Miss Dora Hoblyn. In spite of a wet evening there was a good attendance. Two new "Friends" were enrolled, and five copies of The Common Cause were sold.

On May 14th an open-air meeting was held at the corner of Stanthorpe Road and Streatham High Road, when the speakers were Mrs. David Watson, Miss Green, Miss Hoblyn, and Mr. Rolleston Stables. There was a large and interested audience, and one new member and five new "Friends" were enrolled, Ten copies of The Common Cause were sold.

Ten copies of The Common Cause were sold.

WEST NEWINGTON.—A most successful open-air meeting was held on May 5th at the corner of Penton Place and Kennington Park Road, when Miss Ellen Walshe, Miss Green, and Mr. Antony Alsop were the speakers. Several very intelligent questions were asked, and nineteen "Friends" were enrolled. Eight copies of The Common Cause were sold On May 6th a drawing-room meeting was held at la, New Street, the hostess being Mrs. Quarmby. Mrs. Hunter gave a most interesting and instructive address on "Women in Politics," and Mrs. Ford Smith made a delightful chairman. About twenty five persons were present, and seven new members joined, the others being already "Friends." Thirteen copies of The Common Cause for one hour a week in the street. The resolution was carried with one dissentient, who was an Adult Suffragist.

An open-air meeting was held on May 12th at the corner of Penton Place, the speakers being Miss W. Elkin and Miss Ellen Walshe. A very large crowd assembled, and remained to the close. Twenty-five new "Friends" were enrolled, and eighteen copies of The Common Cause sold.

WEST SOUTHWARK.—On May 19th, at St. George's Circus, a very large open-air meeting was held, addressed by Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Richardson, hundreds of men being present. Thirty-eight "Friends" were made, and all available copies of

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write istinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE ONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. otices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

MAY 29.

Balham—Corner of Ormeley Road—Open-air Meeting
Clapham—Corner of Long Street, near "The Plough" and Clapham High Street—Speakers, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Fyfle, Miss Stoehr, Mr. Watson 8.0

Deptford — Corner of Brockley Road and Lewisham High Road — Open-air Meeting—
Speakers, Miss H. D. Cockle, Mr. A. Church
7.45

MAY 30.
Finchley—Outside Stanmore Church—Open-air
Meeting—Active Service Branch

5.50

JUNE 2.

South Lambeth—Corner of S. Lambeth Road and Binfield Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Fawcett, Mr. H. Gugenheim

Wood Green — Drawing-room Meeting of Women's Labour League on "The Work of the N.U."—Speaker, Mrs. Wood

3.0

Joseph Pingree
South St. Pancras—Corner of Howland Street
and Tottenham Court Road—Open-air Meeting—
Speakers, Miss Rinder, Miss Meikle

JUNE 4.

Battersea, Brixton, Clapham, Kennington, and North Lambeth — Public Meeting — Clapham Public Hall, Clapham Road, near Clapham Road Station—Speakers, Lady Betty Balfour and Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G.—Chair, Miss Helen Ward—Sufrage play, "Mrs. Chicky," by Actresses' Franchise League, and organ recital by Lawrence Briant—Tickets, 6d. and 1s.



Blackheath — The Institute — Speaker, Mrs.
Basset—Chair, Miss Drew
Highgate—5, Holly Terrace—"At Home"—
Hostesses, Mrs. Ronald Garrett and Mrs. E.
Harrington—Mrs. Rackham on "The By-Election Policy and the Lightning Campaign"—
Chair, Miss Eve
North Isington—Corner of Pemberton Gardens
and Holloway Road — Open-air Meeting —
Speakers, Mr. F. W. Flear, and others—Chair,
Miss McGrigor

JUNE 5.

JUNE 5.

Camberwell — Corner of Grove Lane and Church Street.—Open-air Meeting — Speakers, Miss Gloyn, Miss W. Elkin — Deptford—Corner of Pepys Road and New Cross Gate—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss D. Brown, Miss M. Hamilton 8.0

The Provinces

MAY 29.

Darlington—Thornbech Collegiate School—"Attone"—Hostesses, The Misses Reid and Taylor
-Speaker, Miss Alice Low
Leds—Open-air Meeting—Opposite St. Stehieris Schools, Accomodation Road—Speaker,
diss Margaret Robertson, B.A.

Weymouth-Address by Mrs. Harley-Chair,

Weymouth—Miss Cooke on "The Religious spect of the Women's Movement"—Chair, Mrs.

Scarborough-June 1st-15th-Lightning Cam-

aign

weymouth—Beach Meeting—Speakers, Mrs.
arley, Miss Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Whalley
Afternoon—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Dr.
loan Chesser—Chair, Mrs. Whalley
Evening—Mrs. Rackham on "Woman's Work
Local Government"—Chair, Miss Crook

Westham—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Hicks, B.A.
Weymouth—Beach Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Miss Batchelor
Evening—Speaker, Miss Pease—Chair, Miss
Alice Clerk

JUNE 4.

Birmingham—Handsworth Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Miss Kirby
Croydon — 31. Addiscombe Grove — White
Elephant Garden Sale—Hostess, Miss Waterall
Leamington—35. Warwick Street—Meeting of
the Franchise Club—Miss Jackson on "The
Disabilities of Women under Law and Custom"
Weymouth — Beach Meeting — Speaker, Mrs.
Whalley—Chair, Miss Cooke
The Park—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs.
Hicks, B.A.—Chair, Mrs. Whalley
Evening—Entertainment by Members of Wells
Society—Recitations, songs, &c.

Weymouth—Conference of N.U. Secretaries— Seach Meeting—Speaker, Miss Cooke—Chair, diss Clough Mr. J. Cameron Grant on "Man, Woman, and Mr. Meeting—Speaker, Miss Cooke—Chair, 11.30 wyke Regis—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
ooke—Chair, Mrs. Whalley

8.0

Scotland.

Dumfries — Greyfriar's Hall — Speaker, Mrs. 800wden—Chair, Provost Turner 8.0 MAY 30. Franent-I.L.P. Meeting-Speaker, Miss Press-

Portobello-Meeting of the National Union of allwaymen-Speaker, Miss Pressley Smith 4.0

West Calder—I.L.P. Meeting—Speaker, Miss ressley Smith 6.30

Items of Interest.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH FRY.

The important part which women have played in social reform was fitly commemorated on May 25th by the unveiling of a statute to Elizabeth Fry, in the Old Balley, which stands practically on the site of the old Newgate Prison, where her great life work was berun.

the Old Bailey, which stands practically on the safe of the old Newgate Prison, where her great life work was begun.

It is difficult now to realise the appalling state of things which existed in our prisons at the time when Elizabeth Fry first began to visit the women and children in Newgate Gaol. Through her efforts a more humane system of treating prisoners was introduced, not only in our own country, but in France, Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, whose gaols she visited, presenting reports afterwards to the various governments. She also introduced important improvements in our hospitals, and in the treatment of the insane, thus winning a foremost place in the list of the world's benefactors.

HIGH DISTINCTIONS WON BY FRENCH WOMEN.

HIGH DISTINCTIONS WON BY FRENCH WOMEN.

Mile. Jeanne Duportal has just taken the degree of Doctor of Letters at the Sorbonne, being the first woman to gain this distinction. At the French Universities this degree is extremely difficult to attain, and the number of men LL.D. is very small. It will be remembered that a distinction of a different, but no less remarkable, kind was gained quite a short time ago by another French woman—the plucky wife of a signalman—who, a few minutes after her husband had been shot, took his place at the levers, and worked the signals for three hours, ensuring the safety of the public and enabling the traffic to proceed as usual.

AN EXPERIMENT IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Weymouth—Beach Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Harley, Miss Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Whalley
Afternoon—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Dr.
Sloan Chesser—Chair, Mrs. Whalley
Evening—Mrs. Rackham on "Woman's Work
in Local Government"—Chair, Miss Crookenden, M.A.

JUNE 2.

Portsmouth—The Suffrage Rooms, 2, Kent
Road—Miss W. A. Elkin on "Unmarried
Women and Labour
Weymouth—Beach Meeting—Speaker, Dr. Sloan
Chesser—Chair, Mrs. Harley
North Square, Chickerwell—Open-air Meeting
Speaker, Miss Cooke—Chair, Miss Levi
Evening—Dr. Sloan Chesser on "Woman Marriage and Motherhood "—Chair, Miss Lavi
Evening—Dr. Sloan Chesser on "Woman Marriage and Motherhood "—Chair, Miss Lavi
Evening—Dr. Sloan Chesser on "Woman Marriage and Motherhood "—Chair, Miss Levi
Mitcham—Beddington Corner—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss N. O'Shea
Otord—Members' Meeting for the Active Service League—Miss Evelyn Atkinson on "The
All-British Lightning Campaign"
Pangbourne—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss
Muriel Matters
Preston—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss
Muriel Matters
Preston—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Levi
Westham—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Hicks, B.A
Weymouth—Beach Meetiry
Stanting—All-British Lightning Campaign"
Pangbourne—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Hicks, B.A
Weymouth—Beach Meetiry
Stanting—All-British Lightning Campaign"
Pangbourne—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Hicks, B.A
Weymouth—Beach Meetiry—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Harley

North Square Chickerwell—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss
Cooke—Chair, Mrs. Hots, B.A

AN EXPERIMENT IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Exeter branch of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchot the Conservative and Exeter branch of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchot the Conservative and Exeter branch of the Con

A FEMINIST LIBRARY.

A FEMINIST LIBRARY.

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A TRIBUTE FROM THE U.S.A.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE U.S.A.

Last month's issue of The Woman's Bulletin, of Los Angeles, writes as follows about the N.U.W.S.S. demonstration in February:—
"The great Men's Demonstration meeting at Albert Hall, in London, on February the 14th, broke all records. It was not merely that the hell was full and the speeches lotty, but there was a feeling of great spiritual force, both among speakers and audience, which made the meeting inspiring beyond the inspiration of speakers and speaking, and the impression left was one of absolute unity. When Mrs. Faweett went up the hall, all present in the vast and crowded auditorium arose and burst into a roar of applause. Through all the speeches ran a thread of hope for Equal Suffrage, in spite of all controversy."

HANDICAPPED

"There is nothing in the wide world, from going upstairs, holding a lighted lamp in one hand and a baby in the other, and the front of her dress between her teeth, to being debarred from the polling-botth because she belongs to the angel sex, that isn't harder for a woman . . . just because she is a woman."—Dorothy Dix, in Nash's Magazine.

CAMPING OUT.

West Calder—I.L.P. Meeting—Speaker, Miss reselve Smith

JUNE 5.
Edinburgh—40. Shandwick Place—"At Home"

Speaker, Ex-Bailie T. P. Gordon

Members of the Active Service League and others interested in camping out will be glad to learn that light, portable, and absolutely weatherproof camping out fits of all kinds can be obtained from "The Light weight Tent Supply Co.," 260. High Holborn. For further particulars see page 167.

Coming Events.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, June 2nd, at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, Miss Beatrice Kent, "State Registration of Nurses,"; Miss K. Raleigh, "Is the Parliamentary Vote of Use?"; and Mrs. McKeown.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL, University Hall, St. Andrews, Scotland.—11th August to 8th September, 35s. a week. Board, lodging, lectures, and practical work. Under the auspices of the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies.—For details apply to Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., 2, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh.

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SUFFRACE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Benefit London Society W.S., a few Engravings and Etchings. List sent.—Miss Coxhead, 10, Riverview-gardens, Barnes, S.W.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Production, Conductor of Speakers' Classes, Summer Suffrage Schools (Maivern 1912, St. Andrews 1913), Suffrage Societies' Classes (Manchester, Birkenhead, &c.). Elocution in all its branches. Classes or private tuition.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton-st., Manchester.

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THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM, 40b, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, has a special poster-room, in which are displayed the Suffrage Posters of the Suffrage Atelier. Several new designs. These posters also on sale at Room 28, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C., or by post from the Suffrage Atelier, 6, Stanlake-villas, Shepherd's Bush.

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POSITIONS VACANT.

ORGANISER required early in June for two months' work. Must be experienced and a good speaker.

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