

# The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

## Women's Suffrage

Societies.

VOL. III. No. 116. Registered as  
a Newspaper.

JUNE 29, 1911.

ONE PENNY.

### Notes and Comments.

#### Educate! Organise! Give!

Already the thoughts of every loyal member of the National Union are turning to plans for the best constructive work in this crucial year that is before us and

we hope that the Edinburgh Council will bring stimulus to all. The Government has consented to give time for our Bill next year and its fate depends upon the private member. What we have to do then is to pursue our old policy of educating the electorate, supporting our friends and converting our foes. There must not be a single constituency in which the Bill is not understood. Every society must not only work in its own area but must make the most strenuous efforts to start another society. The Federations will have schemes proposed to them. For all this two things are needful: *workers*, unselfish, steady, trustworthy and well-informed and *subscribers* to supply the means of subsistence. Where we have

societies they must make every effort to find money for their own work. Where we have none, the National Union ought to be able to send organizers. We want twenty more organizers! The total expenses of an organizer cannot be reckoned as less than £200 a year. Who will give or get £4,000 and send it to Mrs. Auerbach? Who will apply for this most necessary and most interesting work?

#### The Maternity Benefit.

We publish to-day the first of two articles on the Insurance Bill by Miss Anna Martin, whose articles in "The Nineteenth Century and After" moved so many women. Miss Martin who lives in Rotherhithe knows

what she is talking about and she sees further than many politicians in a hurry. It is bad that inadequate provision should be made for women in the Insurance Bill; it is hard that so much should be taken from them and so little given. But far, far worse, because setting a new seal on the subjection of women, are the portions in the Bill which provide that a grown man shall have discretion in spending what he has earned, but a grown woman shall not have discretion in spending what she has earned. If the administration of the maternity benefit is not amended it will be offered in the form of a dole, a charity, and that of the most insulting and exasperating kind. Our working mothers have not deserved this.



Mrs. Chapman Catt,

President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

#### Central Hull.

We hope that the men and women of Central Hull will heckle Colonel Mark Sykes on the subject of the letter we publish in this issue. Is it "unsound education" or "hyper-civilisation" which is to blame for such foolishness in a candidate for Parliament?



**Suffragists in the Honours List.**

The Honours list contains the names of some of our good friends. There is Lord Brassey who has lately declared for us while Lady Brassey and his daughter Lady de la Warr have for some time been of the greatest service. Sir Charles McLaren is the staunchest of friends and so are Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Bonar Law, and Sir Frederick Pollock. The Lord Mayor of London and the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford are two other distinguished suffragists. Mr. Byles, Mr. A. A. Haworth, Mr. Toulmin and Mr. Ryland Adkins are among the favourable Members of Parliament who have been honoured.

**Social Advantages.**

Well, well. The "Coronation meeting for men only," of which the "Spectator" had such great and touching hopes that it might make women think more kindly of men, has come and gone. There has not been very much about it in the Press, but "the outcome" of the meeting, we are told, is . . . "to form a club in the West End with social, athletic, and residential advantages, to serve as a centre for the promotion of social service by laymen!" We have always thought a "mission to millionaires" was wanted. We suppose that is why this club with its "social, athletic, and residential advantages" is to be in the West End. We are sure women will be touched by so much nobleness.

**Public Libraries and "The Common Cause."**

There was quite a lively discussion at a meeting of the Wallasey Public Libraries Committee on June 15th on the question whether "The Common Cause" should be admitted to Earlston Reading Room, as a gift from a local lady. It appears that there is a rule against accepting papers, and the reason for this rule was stated to be that they were apt to be "of an advertising character and some of a very insidious nature in connection with building societies." One member asked if it were not possible to distinguish, but the prevailing opinion was that it was not. One member contended that you might as well call the "Daily News" and the "Daily Mail" "propaganda papers." It is queer to find a Suffrage paper spoken of as if it were of sectional interest.

**A Swedish Poet on the Suffrage.**

Selma Lagerlöf is one of Sweden's most distinguished women. At the meeting in the Opera House at Stockholm on June 13th she gave her reason for being a suffragist. "What is woman's greatest work?" she asked, "surely the generations of women now lying in their graves would answer: 'The creation of good homes, our greatest gift to humanity has been the Home.' If many women now leave the home, it is not only for economic reasons or a longing for liberty, it is a law of nature. On the other hand man's greatest achievement has been the creation of the State. Woman has created the Home with man at her side, man has created the State alone. There are many ideal homes but not one ideal state: surely the time has come for man to accept the help freely offered by woman, and together they will be able to create the ideal State."

**Mr. Lloyd George's Figures.**

There was a letter in the "Manchester Guardian" on June 19th drawing attention to certain points in the Insurance Bill, and ending with these words:

Mr. Lloyd George speaks very freely of the necessity for everything being demonstrable actuarially. But anyone would infer from his frequent reference to actuarial approval that his scheme is endorsed and confirmed by the actuaries. I do not think that anyone who carefully reads the reports of the eminent actuaries who have been consulted by the Government will conclude that they are very sure of their case—they have had very imperfect, very out-of-date, and quite in-

sufficient data upon which to work. Quite recently the president of the Institute of Actuaries said: "People may imagine from certain public utterances of prominent men that the details and scope of the Government measure had been suggested or approved by the actuaries. But that is not so in the least. Their functions began and ended with those actuarial calculations and estimates which the Chancellor of the Exchequer required them to make in accordance with the specific terms of his reference." These are significant words.

We hope people will note this and also Miss Black's statement at the Portman Rooms last week that the Census returns did *not* shew what Mr. Lloyd George made out they did shew with regard to employed widows.

**A New Movement.**

A new Independent Political Association is to be formed, and we wrote for information. We received some leaflets. One of these stated that the "present political parties do not reflect the will of the people, inasmuch as nearly one half (*sic*) of the people are permanently unrepresented." Another suggested opposition to "privilege of every kind." We wrote, thinking here surely at last was a party that would press for justice to women and the abolition of sex privilege. On inquiry, however, we were told that "a new movement such as ours would stultify itself by taking sides on a question that *has never been adequately argued*." We can assure the initiators that a "new movement" which professes to oppose privilege and yet refuses to take sides on the most burning question of privilege now existing and which has been "adequately argued" for half a century has already "stultified" itself.

**Cambridge Women.**

Miss M. M. Hardie (Newnham) and Miss P. B. Mudie Cooke (Girton) have attained 1st class in Part II. Classical Tripos. Miss M. Deaneby, Miss A. M. Strickland, and Miss E. M. Stopford (all of Newnham) have 1st class in Part II. History Tripos.

**The Open Mind.**

We have good hope of "The Times." In a leader on June 21st occurred the following passage:

"We do not need the rather ludicrous impressiveness of the King's Champion when there is no chance that any one will enter the lists against him. Still less do we wish to see the Monarch lifted upon a shield when his position is broad-based upon a people's will, and when whatever in our modern accoutrements corresponds to a shield can be needed only against a foreign foe."

This abandons the "physical force" theory of sovereignty as within the nation, and no one can pretend that the women's voice would take away any of the force available to withstand a foreign foe. We have seen many signs lately of a more reasonable spirit in "The Times," and we would quote a passage from another recent leader as encouragement to open-mindedness:

Let us never, then, be too hasty to condemn men who are slow to yield to arguments which to others may seem unanswerable, nor to suspect the motives of those who, after prolonged agony and suspense of mind, are constrained at last by conscience and the stress of reason to change the opinions of a lifetime.

We should like to think "The Times" had the candour to be convinced and the courage to admit conviction.

**Last Week's Cartoon.**

We regret very much that, by an oversight, the acknowledgment was not made for last week's cartoon to the *General Press Photo. Co., Ltd.*

**This Week's Cartoon.**

We publish this week a very inadequate portrait of Mrs. Catt, who is visiting England this week and whom the National Union is entertaining at a dinner on July 4th. (For particulars see p. 210.) Her noble presidential address will be found on p. 204 of this issue.

**The A. B. C. of Women's Suffrage.****DO WOMEN WANT THE VOTE?**

On June 17, 50,000 WOMEN of all classes, ages, sects, politics, from every part of the United Kingdom, met in London and walked from the Embankment to the Albert Hall; a long, weary, dusty walk, under thousands and thousands of curious eyes. It is an experience few women covet; which many indeed would find intolerable were it not for the inspiration of fellowship and a great cause.

**WHY DID THEY DO IT?**

They did it because they wanted to shew how desperately they cared; how deeply they desired freedom for themselves and their sisters.

A writer to the press next day objected that "ONLY  $\frac{1}{2}$  OF ONE PER CENT. of all the women in the United Kingdom were walking." Let us examine that statement.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent is 1 in 500. That is to say of every 500 females in the whole of the three Kingdoms one had somehow got to London and was walking in this procession. Is not this a staggering thought? I said advisedly females and not "women," for these figures include every female, from the baby of a day to the old, bed-ridden woman. Think of that, and mentally exclude those TOO YOUNG to walk and those TOO OLD; exclude the SICK and the MOTHERS OF TINY BABIES; exclude the millions so POOR that the railway fare to London, or even the loss of the day's wage, was an insuperable bar; exclude those (and they are many) whose fathers, husbands—even sons—WOULD NOT "LET" THEM GO; exclude those whose DUTIES made it impossible for them to leave their homes. Then think again what our figures mean. In spite of all that, of every 500 female souls in the kingdom one was testifying in London that day.

A policeman studying the innumerable exquisite banners remarked to a passer-by—

"IT MUST HAVE COST THEM SOMETHING!"

It did. It cost them money—hundreds and hundreds of pounds in railway fares alone, paid by those who had to stint and save for weeks to do it. It cost them TIME. Those from distant places lost the best part of three days. It cost them VITAL ENERGY; one can only imagine the weariness of some of those who came from far, travelling by night, working till they started, working when they got back. One woman I know, the mother of eight children, a cotton operative, who did double work on Friday, was up on Saturday at 5-0 to clean the house, and had five miles to walk from the station when she got back at 5 a.m. on Sunday. Her retort

to a silk-hatted youth in the crowd is worth recording. "Well, my good woman," he said, "who's looking after your husband all this time?" Dropping the broad Lancashire, in which she had been conversing with a friend, she replied sweetly, with a perfect imitation of his London accent—"Thank you! we keep a maid!"

What else did it cost them? It cost them PRIDE. It is hard to expose yourself to the jeers (though wonderfully fewer now than they were a few years ago) of a rough London crowd.

One is irresistibly tempted to quote the little poem, published last August in the "Common Cause," commenting on the statement made by Lord Ronaldshay in the House of Commons that "women possibly do not want the vote really as much as they think they do."

**WE THINK WE DO.**

When we had beaten them all round  
With arguments of force,  
When not a shred of logic sound  
Could longer on their side be found  
They took another course.

"All this may possibly be true  
Which you so aptly quote,"  
Said they: "but women do not sue  
The right you ask, and in our view  
They do not want the vote."

Petitions then came in a throng,  
Some half-a-million names—  
And then we marched ten thousand strong,  
With banners gay, the streets along  
In witness of our claims.

Then they—"Dear ladies, there's a mote  
In your sweet eyes of blue.  
You are deceived. We, wiser, note  
You do not really want the vote—  
You only think you do."

We think we do, although we dote,  
This much at least is true:  
We see the woman Mammon smote,  
The sweater o'er his victim gloat,  
And then we think we want the vote.  
Well, yes—we think we do.

But we so long have thought this thought,  
And still this thought proclaim,  
And for this thought so fight and fought,  
And it with such hard thinking taught,  
And so to children's children taught  
That though of truth it be not wrought  
'Tis really just the same!

THEODORA FLOWER MILLS.



ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.  
ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

British Isles: 3 months 1s. 9d. Abroad: 3 months - 2s. 3d.  
6 " 3s. 3d. 6 " - 4s. 4d.  
12 " 6s. 6d. 12 " - 8s. 8d.

Copies of back numbers 1d. (post free), or 2½d. when more than three months old.

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

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

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

Contents.

	Page
Portrait: Mrs. Chapman Catt	201
Notes and Comments	201
The A. B. C. of Women's Suffrage	203
Mrs. Chapman Catt's Presidential Address	204
The Maternity Benefit	206
Housewives in Conference	207
The Coronation of the Queen	208
Echoes of the Procession	209
The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	209
The N. U. and the Procession	210
Banquet to Mrs. Chapman Catt	210
From Headquarters	210
Parliamentary Notes	210
Treasurer's Notes	210
The Common Cause	211
Elections	211
Federation Notes	212
The Press	213
Verse: A Demonstration	214
The International Woman Suffrage Alliance	214
Reviews	215
Letters to the Editor	216
Work of Societies in the Union	218
Forthcoming Meetings	219

Mrs. Chapman Catt's Presidential Address.

SIXTH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

In the debate upon the woman suffrage bill in the Swedish Parliament, a few weeks ago, a University Professor said in a tone of eloquent finality "the woman suffrage movement has reached and passed its climax; the suffrage wave is now rapidly receding." To those who heard the tone of voice and saw the manner with which he spoke, there was no room for doubt that he believed what he said. "Men believe for the most part that which they wish" wrote Julius Caesar. With patronizing air more droll than he could know, the gentleman added: "We have permitted this movement to come thus far, but we shall allow it to go no further." Thus another fly resting on the proverbial wheel of progress has commanded it to turn no more. This man engages our attention because he is the representative of a type to be found in all our lands: wise men on the wrong side of a great question, modern Joshuas who command the sun to stand still and believe it will obey.

Long centuries before the birth of Darwin, an old-time Hindu wrote: "I stand on a river's bank. I know not from whence the waters come or whither they go. So deep and silent is its current, that I know not whether it flows north or south: all is mystery to me, but when I climb yon summit, the river becomes a silver thread weaving its length in and out of the hills and over the plains. I see it all from its source in yonder mountains to its outlets in yonder sea. There is no more mystery."

So, these university professors, buried in school-books, these near-sighted politicians fail to note the meaning of passing events. To them, the women's movement is an inexplicable mystery, an irritating excrescence upon the harmonious development of society. But to us,

standing upon the summit of international union, where we may observe every manifestation of this movement in all parts of the world there is no mystery. From its source, ages ago, amid the protests which we now know barbaric women must have made against the cruel wrongs done their sex, we clearly trace the course of this movement through the centuries moving slowly but majestically onward, gathering momentum with each century, each generation, until just before us lies the golden sea of women's full liberty. Others may theorize about the woman movement, representing it as the scattered and disconnected protests of individual women. In that period, women as a whole were blinded by ignorance, because society denied them education; they were compelled to silence, for society forbade them to speak; they struggled against their wrongs singly and alone, for society forbade them to organize; they dwelt in poverty, for the law denied them the control of wealth and even the administration of their wages. Under such conditions of sexual serfdom, what wonder that their cries for justice were stifled, and that their protests never reached the ears of the men who wrote the history of those times? Happily those days are past; we have emerged from that incoherent and seemingly futile agitation into the present-day movement, possessing a clear understanding and a definite positive purpose.

This modern movement demands political rights for women. It demands a direct influence for women upon the legislation which concerns the common welfare of all the people. It recognizes the vote as the only dignified and honourable means of securing recognition of their needs and aspirations. It holds the faith that in the long run man is logical. There may be a generation, or even a century between premise and conclusion, but when the premise is once stated clearly and truthfully, the conclusion follows as certainly as the night the day. Our premise has been stated. The world has jeered at it and debated it. Now what is its attitude towards it? In the secret councils of every political party and every parliament in the civilized world, this question is recognized as a problem which sooner or later must be solved, and the discussion is no longer upon the justice of our claims but how to avert final action. Our opponents may not recognize this fact, but we who have watched the progress of this movement for many years, we who are familiar with every symptom of change have seen the opposing forces abandon, one by one, each and every defence until nothing remains but pitiable pleas for postponement. Such developments are not signs of receding waves!

To follow up the advantages already won, there is today an army of women, united, patient, invincible. In every land there are trained pens in the hands of women; eloquence and wit on women's lips to defend their common cause. More, there is an allied army of broad-minded, fearless, unyielding men who champion our reform. The powers of opposition, armed as they are with outworn tradition and sickly sentiment only, are as certain to surrender to these irresistible forces, as is the sun to rise to-morrow.

These are the things we know. That others may share the faith that is ours, permit me to repeat a few familiar facts. A call for the first International Conference was issued nine years ago, and it was held in the city of Washington. At that time the women suffrage agitation had resulted in nationally organized movements in five countries only. In chronological order of organization, these were: The United States, Great Britain, Australia, Norway, the Netherlands. Two years later, in 1904, the organization of the Alliance was completed in Berlin, and associations in Canada, Germany, Denmark and Sweden were ready to join. These nine associations comprised the world's organized movement, and there were small prospects of immediate further extensions. To-day, seven years later, however, our Alliance counts 24 auxiliary national associations, and corresponding groups in two additional countries. Are these evidences of a wave rapidly receding? It would be more in accordance with facts should we adopt that proud boast of the British Empire, and say that the sun never sets upon suffrage activities. More, the dues of those paying membership in the world

have increased seven times in the past seven years, and have doubled since the London Congress. Even in Great Britain where its opposition declared at that time very confidently that the campaign had reached its climax, the National Union, our Auxiliary, has tripled its individual membership, tripled its auxiliary societies, and doubled its funds since then.

A similar increase of members and funds has come to the militant groups, and twelve independent suffrage societies have been organized in that country. The membership and campaign funds have likewise tripled in the United States, and every President of an auxiliary national society has reported increase in numbers, funds, and activity. This army of suffragists is augmented by new and enthusiastic converts every month and every week. We welcome to this Congress fraternal delegates from men's Leagues of five countries. The movement grows everywhere by surprising leaps and bounds. Two things are certain: first, woman suffrage is not a receding wave, it is a mighty incoming tide which is sweeping all before it: second, no human being, no university professor, no parliament or government can stay its coming. It is a step in the revolution of society and the eternal verities are behind it.

Those unfamiliar with our work may ask what does this great body of men and women do? They do everything which human ingenuity can devise and human endurance carry out, to set this big indifferent world thinking. When John Stuart Mill made his famous speech in the British Parliament in 1867, he said: "I admit that one practical argument is wanting in the case of women: they do not hold great meetings in Hyde Park nor demonstrations at Islington," and the House roared with amusement at the droll idea. But John Bull and Uncle Sam and all the rest of the brotherhood of law makers are slow and stubborn. They have scorned the reasonable appeals of women and have spurned their signed petitions. So demonstrations of numbers and earnestness of demand had to be made in some other form. In consequence, Hyde Park has witnessed many a demonstration for woman suffrage, one being larger than any other in the history of England, and on Saturday of this week, a procession longer than any which has upheld the standard of an aspiration will pass through the streets of London. There are no examples among men in their long struggle to secure suffrage rights of such devotion, self-denial and compelling earnestness as have been shown by the English women.

I believe more money has been contributed, more workers enlisted, more meetings held, more demonstrations made in Great Britain alone on behalf of woman suffrage than for any other cause. Certainly, the men's suffrage movement never brought forth such originality of campaigning methods, such superb organisation, such masterly alertness. Yet, it is said in all countries that women do not want to vote! It is to be devoutly hoped that the obstinacy of no other government will drive women to such waste of time, energy and money, to such sacrifice and suffering as has that of Great Britain.

Nor are demonstrations, and unusual activities confined to Great Britain. Two thousand women swarmed to the Parliament of Canada last winter; thousands flocked to the Legislatures of the various capitals in the United States; a procession of the best womanhood in New York a few weeks ago marched through that city's streets in protest against legislative treatment. Sweden has filled the great Circus building in Stockholm to overflowing. Hungary, Germany, France, "demonstrate." In my opinion no campaign is moved by more self-sacrificing devotion, more passionate fervour than in Bohemia. Teachers and other trained women workers are holding meetings and willingly carrying this burden in addition to their daily work, that the women of Bohemia may be free. In our combined countries, many thousands upon thousands of meetings are held every year, and millions of pages of leaflets are distributed, carrying our plea for justice unto the remotest corners of the globe.

There are doubtless hard encounters ahead, but there are now educated women's brains ready to solve every problem. There are hands willing to undertake every wearisome task; yea, and women's lives ready for any

sacrifice. It is because they know the unanswerable logic behind our demands and the unassailable forces of our growing army, that suffragists throughout the world repeat in unison those thrilling words of the American leader, Susan B. Anthony, "Failure is impossible."

It is not the strength of our campaign forces alone which has filled us with this splendid optimism; there are actual gains which in themselves should tell the world that the goal of this movement is near. Of the nine Associations uniting to form this Alliance in 1904, eight have secured a permanent change in the law which is a step nearer to political suffrage. Of the 24 nations represented in this Congress, the women of 15 have won more political rights than they had seven years ago. These gains vary all the way from the repeal of the law which forbade women to form political organisations in Germany, ecclesiastical suffrage in Holland and Switzerland, suffrage in Trade Councils in France, Italy, and Belgium, up to municipal suffrage in Denmark, and political suffrage and eligibility in Australia, Finland, Norway, and the State of Washington. Among our delegates we count women Members of Parliament from Finland, a proxy member from Norway, a factory inspector from each of these two countries, and to none of these positions were women eligible seven years ago. There are victories, too, quite outside our line of activities.

A new organisation has arisen in Portugal which has conducted its campaign in novel fashion. Observing that the new constitution did not forbid the vote to women, Carolina Angelo, a doctor of medicine, applied for registration as a voter, and when denied, appealed to the highest court. The judge, Dr. Afonso Costa, sustained her demand, and one woman in that country possesses the same political rights as men. This lady has just cast her first vote. She was accompanied by ten ladies and was received with respectful applause by all the men present. This movement developed out of an organisation composed of 1,000 women members, whose work was to further the cause of republicanism in Portugal. The suffrage organisation is small and new, but the president of the Republic and three members of the Cabinet are favourable to a further extension of political rights to women and the new workers are confident of action by the Parliament. It would be curious indeed if the women of Portugal, without a struggle, should be crowned with the political power so long withheld from the long-suffering women of other lands. But justice, like the physical forces of nature, always moves on by the "paths of least resistance" and therefore it is the unexpected which happens. It is with especially affectionate and tender cordiality that we welcome this newly organized and already victorious group into our Alliance. With pride and gratitude we have ordered a Portuguese flag to be added to our international collection and hope to number Portuguese women in our future Congresses.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, by the new constitution of February 20th, 1910, authorised by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, four classes of men may qualify to vote. The first is composed of landowners who pay a tax of 140 crowns on their estate, and widows and spinsters are included in this class. They vote by proxy only, but that is a mere detail. The first election took place in May, 1910. Seventy-eight women voted, seventy-six being Mohammedans, one Servian, one Roman Catholic. When it is remembered that this Mohammedan land has so far forgotten the injunctions of the Koran as to extend this small portion of justice to women, this achievement, though seemingly unimportant, becomes a very significant straw which unmistakably shows the way the wind is blowing in this twentieth century.

At each Congress since our organization, there has been an important triumph to celebrate. The most significant gain of the past year comes from the United States. In point of wealth, population, and political influence, Washington is the most important American State yet won. It will be remembered that in the United States woman suffrage must be secured by a majority of the men voters in each State. The question in Washington was carried by a vote of three to one. The most gratifying factor in this victory was the common testimony that this remarkable vote was the direct result



of the influence of men and women who had formerly lived in one of the adjoining suffrage States, notably Idaho and Wyoming, and who met theoretical opposition upon every side with facts and figures, drawn from experience.

Undoubtedly the five full suffrage States of the United States seem insignificant gains to people of other lands. It is true these States are new and their population small. So new are they that when I was a child, the greater part of the territory covered by these States was indicated on my geography map as "Great American Desert." But a generation has wrought wonderful changes. Modern irrigation has transformed the desert into fertile land, and its delicious fruits have found their way into the markets of the world. Bread made from its grain may be eaten upon the tables of any land. Its mines send gold and silver to the mints of all lands, its mountains supply semi-precious stones to the world; its coal and iron give thousands of factories work and enterprise. Masts from the great forests of Washington are found upon all ships, and a network of railways covers the territory and carries its vast produce to the ocean where one of the largest and deepest harbours in the world receives it. All the elements which in other lands have contributed to the upbuilding of cities and the support of great populations are to be found there. Even now, the total number of voting women is equal to the number of those who would receive the Parliamentary vote by the Conciliation Bill in Great Britain. The territory of these five States is equal to that of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and half of the Netherlands. So unlimited are its resources that time will surely bring a population as large as that found in these older countries. Remember that the vote is guaranteed to all those generations of unborn women, and realize that these victories are of mighty significance!

It is impossible to think of that far-off future without bringing to mind an antipodal empire, that island continent, our best-beloved suffrage achievement, Australia. Old monarchies may scoff at its newness, but look to its future! Its territory is nearly as large as that of all Europe; its resources are as varied and rich. Mankind, ever restless, and ever seeking fresh fields with easier undertakings in its struggle for existence, will not fail to supply a population as large. Asia held the cradle of civilisation. Europe was the teacher and guide of its youth; but its manhood is here. It looks no longer to Europe alone for guidance. The newest developments come from new lands, where traditions and long-established customs have least influence. As Europe supplanted Asia, so it is not only possible, but quite probable, that Australia with its democracy, its equality of rights, its youthful virility, its willingness to experiment, may yet supplant Europe as the leader of civilization. Look to the future and remember that over new lands "the glad spirit of human liberty" will rest for centuries to come and be convinced that our victories already won are pregnant with meaning!

These are the achievements of our cause reached within the past seven years. From history we may turn to prophecy and ask what are the prospects of our cause?

(To be continued).

## The Maternity Benefit.

### I.

"We have a provision for maternity, an allowance of 30s., which I think is one of the most valuable provisions of the Bill and we are going to see that the money is spent for the purpose for which it is designed in spite of one or two protests we have had from Friendly Societies. The money is meant for the mother to help her in discharging the sacred function of motherhood by proper treatment and fair play, so as to put an end to the disgraceful infantile mortality we have in this country."

—Mr. Lloyd George, at Birmingham, June 10.

Liberal party women, when upbraided for their comparative apathy concerning the vote, usually defend themselves by declaring that they will not, by selfishly pushing their own claims, embarrass the Government. "We prefer to wait," say they, "rather than endanger the great measures of social reform to which the present

ministers are pledged." Yet they need go no farther than the above extract to see the disastrous effect on legislation of the political helplessness of women. It is no pleasure to anyone who has first-hand knowledge of the misery which sickness among the workers brings in its train, to pick holes in the Insurance Bill. It is an heroic effort to deal with an urgent need. But had working women votes it would have been simply impossible for Mr. Lloyd George to deviate from the established practice of the "Hearts of Oak," of paying over the benefit direct in cash and so allowing each mother to apportion its expenditure according to the needs of her individual case.

The Chancellor met in consultation landowners over the land taxes, brewers over licensing matters and "a Daniel amongst the lions" faced the doctors over this very Bill. He would be the last to deny that legislation to be successful must take into consideration the points of view of the individuals affected. At least in the case of men he would acknowledge this. As regards women he is still apparently obsessed by the idea that they are rightly classified with children and lunatics and that, in their own interests, their business must be managed for them.

Now, if the Maternity clause is carried, as Mr. Lloyd George foreshadowed in his Birmingham speech and in his "considered reply" to the General Medical Council, the greatest opportunity a statesman ever had of alleviating the hard lot of the patient heroic women of the mean streets will have been lost for ever. Once let either an "approved society" or the proposed Boards of Health with their doctors and officials, establish a vested interest in the administration of the maternity benefit and it would be more difficult to deprive them of their office than to take the proverbial bone from a dog.

It is generally understood that the first duty of the administering authority will be to see that the mother has adequate professional attendance and doctors would hardly be human if, in their eyes, this does not, as a rule, mean the presence of a medical man paid at a rate commensurate with his long preparatory training. At present a large proportion of the births of the country take place without a doctor at all. The writer has no knowledge of rural areas, but in the working-class district of London, which she knows best, it is customary for the doctor to receive a fee of from 10s. 6d. to 15s. from the poorer women; rather more for a first child. Very often, however, a midwife is engaged. She charges 7s. 6d. and for this, visits ten times. The mother has, in either case, to pay in addition a sum varying from 4s. to 7s., for some one to come in daily and attend to the baby and herself. The midwife is obliged to summon a doctor should complications occur and in this connection, medical men have a real grievance, which need not be enlarged upon here.

In the writer's experience, whenever women have spoken of themselves as having had "a rough time" at their confinement, they have never referred to lack of professional skill, but to the fact that they were without what they call "nourishments," had no fire or suitable bed covering, or that they were anxious and worried about the children or their husband's wages. It is sometimes forgotten that parturition ought not to be and among working-women often is not, a morbid function. Even those who could afford a doctor frequently prefer to employ a midwife instead.

Among a certain rough class it is still too often the practice, in spite of the efforts of Parliament, for neighbours and friends to manage the birth, and no doubt, both mother and child sometimes suffer in consequence. The Insurance Bill will take away the last excuse for this. In return for its contribution the State has a right to insist that this cause of physical degeneracy shall be stopped at the source.

As a rule, however, the women of the working-class show a religious reverence towards birth. The poorest will paper and whitewash her room with her own hands, save up a few pence for "art" muslin and borrow a strip of carpet or a bed quilt from her neighbours. One is constantly astonished at the appearance of the lying-in chamber.

A few typical instances, taken from the writer's note books, may serve to show how distressing the circumstances often are in which women of the mean streets pay their debt to the race and how vitally important it is that they should be allowed to decide for themselves how the maternity benefit should be apportioned.

(1) Mrs. R. is a dear little creature, veritably one of "the salt of the earth." At the time referred to her husband worked in a tea warehouse and earned 18s. a week. An unmarried sister lived with them and her board money eked out the family resources. Mrs. R. said, "Baby was born at six and I didn't have a bad time. The nurse got away before eight and then my sister and husband had to go to work. There was no one to take charge of Edie (the old baby—aged 20 months). The poor kid didn't know any better, but I thought she would have killed me. She crawled and played over me and the baby till I was crying from weakness. When John came in for his dinner at half-past twelve, I said, 'If you don't get some one to take charge of that child for a bit I shall go stark mad.'"

(2) Mrs. C's husband is an epileptic and only gets work at all through the connivance of his mates, who combine to conceal his infirmity from his employer. The family has but one room and there are four children. Mrs. C. was found sitting up by the fire washing and binding-up the new-comer with capable mother hands. In answer to a remark she said, "Oh, yes, I've got the proper things for him. You see a woman has nine months to do it in and I saved a penny or twopence most weeks. I was in bed with a clot in the leg for three weeks after my confinement and I was always in terror lest my husband should have one of his fits when I wasn't able to stir. We had a pretty hard time. Last night none of us had any tea, but this morning we got some cocoa and half a loaf. It isn't as bad as people think, though; when one hasn't got it, one goes without." "What puzzles me," she continued, gazing at her infant with maternal pride, "is how I manage to have such nice babies! I'm always half-starved before they come!"

(3) Mrs. D.—is a rough sort of woman, but gifted with a sense of humour that always see something comic in her worst misfortunes. Before her baby came she was horribly ill for weeks, but she said one morning, with indomitable cheerfulness, "My man earned 1s. 4d. this week and nothing last. I'm expecting to go to bed any day and the children broke the teapot this morning. I shouldn't mind, only I had to pawn my blankets before Christmas for food and I shan't be able to get them out. I did want to make the bed a bit comfortable. But I musn't grumble; I've got a good landlady; she's let the rent run for seven weeks. She knows I'll pay her as soon as I can." In the above cases the men are good husbands and fathers, steady and respectable citizens. The families, though deplorably poor, in no sense belong to "the submerged tenth." Space must be found for a story of a somewhat different type.

(4) Mr. G.—, as his wife says, is not "much good." He drinks and gives her very little of his money. Till the birth of her last child Mrs. G.— was a strong buxom woman who kept the home together by her own incredible exertions. Since then she has been a physical wreck. She said, "I had to send for Dr. M.—, as it was a seven months' child, and I was taken unawares. He took ten shillings and let me pay him that in three lots. All my bedding was "away" (i.e., pawned) and I took cold which turned to bronchitis and I've never got over it. G.— and Louie (an elder child) between them had only brought me in 13s. 6d., and out of that I had to pay 4s. 6d. rent and keep seven of us. I nearly starved. No, I don't think any man, however bad, would take the confinement money from his wife. He'd feel shame and the neighbours would let him know something."

One could give dozens of such stories, but space forbids. Surely no one has so little power of constructive imagination as not to realize the enormous difference the indisputable possession of a little fund would make to these women and their fellows. Surely, too, no one is so ignorant of the ways of administrative bodies as to dream that their necessarily stereotyped methods could by any possibility meet the special needs of each case.

It is heartbreaking to remember that these self-sacrificing gallant women are a negligible political quantity and have no power of protecting their own interests.

Next week the writer will deal with the probable reasons, avowed and unavowed, which have influenced the Chancellor in drafting the maternity benefit clause of the Insurance Bill.

ANNA MARTIN.

## Housewives in Conference.

### THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

Our 600 delegates at Bristol have had so much to do that you will only have space for a very small taste of their quality. One of the chief labours of the Guild just now is to get the societies to adopt a minimum wage scale for the women they employ. Already nearly 70 societies have put it in force, and it has just been proposed at the quarterly meetings of the Wholesale Society, a great co-operative agency founded by the stores for self-supply, and employing six or seven thousand women and girls in packing and manufacture. This is the first attempt to put in force a public wage scale for different classes of unskilled female labour throughout the country, and ought to be watched by everyone who cares about raising the economic position of women. The question has been put off for 6 months by the Wholesale, but it is hoped that this is only done to give time for the change. In any case success is practically certain, for a democratic movement professedly existing to "uplift the worker" has no defence against the women's claim. There is a fairly strong union among co-operative employes, but it has only lately, owing to the Women's Guild, begun to pay attention to women.

An important resolution on school clinics was passed unanimously. It shows the energetic and thorough going methods of the Guild.

"That this Congress urges all branches to press forward the establishment of School Clinics in their own towns, and with a view to success recommends (1) that local committees of representatives from all progressive organisations be formed, similar to those at Wood Green and Tottenham; (2) that town meetings be arranged; (3) that local Clinic candidates should be run for Town and Urban District Councils; (4) that questions be put to all candidates asking whether they will support the establishment of School Clinics; and further recommends that Government grants be given for School Clinics."

An adult suffrage resolution was moved by Miss Freeman (Holloway) who based the claim to the vote on justice. A just representative system was the greatest of reforms because it was at the base of all other reforms. Adult suffrage meant that men and women should have the full rights of citizenship, and if we believed in it, we ought to ask for it straight. Mrs. Barton (Sheffield) seconded, laying stress on the position of the Guild, which is the largest self-governing body of working women in the country. Its members could not get the vote under any existing franchise, but could come in equally with their husbands under adult suffrage. Mrs. Mason (Toxteth) enlivened the debate by opposition. When she declared women should have the vote if they paid rates, a kind of gasping groan went up from the Congress. She was quite in favour of votes for women if they possessed property (more exclamations). She was in favour of plural votes. If a man had property in two places he had a right to vote in both to protect his property. He had an interest, he had stakes in the country, and that was what gave the right to vote. If the wife and sons in a household had votes, the father would make the lot vote the way he pleased (Oh! oh!). An outpour of adult suffrage argument followed. Mrs. Terrett (Lewes district) said she wanted the vote as a socially useful person, not as the owner of anything. She had an interest, but it was an interest in humanity, not in property. Miss Allen (Reigate) spoke as an old maid. She wanted a vote but would not ask for herself what she did not also ask for other people. Mrs. Wall-work (Haslingden) said that those who had no property were the producers of property. Women had their children, whose health and education had to be seen to. Those were the real stakes, the stakes that mattered.



Property did not matter. She was reared in Colorado, where she had a vote, and was ashamed not to have one here. Other delegates spoke in support, and when the division was taken, four women voted against the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

The whole of Wednesday morning was given to the Insurance Bill, on which Miss Llewelyn Davies spoke at length. The haste with which this extraordinary measure is being pushed has made effective criticism impossible, and the result is that a body like the Guild can only fix on a few points specially affecting its own members, leaving aside the machinery and principles of the Bill, besides many important minor matters. The need of help for the working mother of a family in sickness is very great. Women's sick clubs, of which there are great numbers, do not complain of malingering, and there is no difficulty of checking claims in cases of serious illness, such as consumption. The Guild has therefore an unanswerable case in asking that married women shall be admitted to the sanatoriums and to such other benefits as are possible, by crediting them with the same sum, 2d. a week, that the State proposes to bestow on other workers.

In an interview with a Guild deputation last Friday, Mr. Lloyd George promised favourable consideration of this claim.

The delegates were indignant at Mr. Lloyd George's describing the housewives as "women who do not work," and a stream of speakers came up to testify to the needs of women and the easy working of sick clubs containing home-keeping married women. The voluntary scheme is too expensive to be of any real use to housewives, but it was decided to ask for their admission to it. The full text of the resolutions moved by the Central Committee and carried, is as follows:—

#### Exclusion of Married Women.

"That this Congress warmly welcomes the Government Insurance Bill as a recognition of national responsibility for sickness and disablement, and while expressing satisfaction at the benefits it will confer on large sections of the people, protests against the exclusion of married women who are not wage-earners, and urges that (1) they should not be deprived of the State's contribution of 2d. per person, but that it should be paid to their credit, and expended in such benefits as are actuarially possible, and (2) that those non-wage-earning married women who desire to pay the full scale should be admitted as voluntary contributors."

#### Maternity Benefit.

"That this Congress heartily welcomes the Maternity Benefit, which places the United Kingdom in the forefront of nations on this question, and in order that it may be made fully effective urges: (a) that its administration should be placed under the new County Health Committees; (b) that the 30s. should be used to pay the doctor or midwife, and that the balance should be paid to the woman in cash, and should be her property; (c) that sick benefit should be paid to wage-earning women for two weeks before and four weeks after confinement, in addition to the maternity benefit; (d) that maternity benefit should be paid to the wife of every Post Office depositor, whether his deposits have been withdrawn or not."

The debate on Adult Suffrage v. Anti Women's Suffrage on Wednesday night was a great success. Mr. Borradaile, of the Anti-suffrage League, had hardly realised he was not speaking to supporters of a small measure of enfranchisement, and when he tried to make our flesh creep with the prospect of votes for all women our enthusiastic applause seemed to baffle him. A member of one of the women's suffrage societies in the audience remarked that he had a difficult job in opposing adult suffrage, and he certainly showed courage in speaking as he did to a crowd of working housewives. The fundamental argument appeared to be that if women entered politics they would cease to have children and then it would be all up with the Empire. Ignorance, too, was harped on, and it was assumed that the audience were in the habit of using the ignorance of men voters as an argument for women's suffrage. (Adult suffragists of course do not accept this argument.) "There are already many ignorant male electors, and you propose to enfranchise a mass of utterly ignorant women." The reasoning was enriched by the statement that in Yorkshire, mothers fed their babies on tinned salmon, and a Yorkshire woman in the gallery, enraged by this insult, cried out, "Sit thee down, lad. If we feed our babies on salmon, we breed better men than thee."

Mr. Borradaile reproached women with their want of interest in municipal matters and in the candidature

of women, and Miss Bondfield maintained that the municipal voters were elderly women whose energy and interests had waned. Younger women were wanted. The women voters at Woolwich, who were not interested in her candidature for the County Council, had risen to the point of voting for the Major, voting imperially—a hit at Mr. Borradaile's anxieties for the Empire. The other arguments were of a more familiar kind. Miss Bondfield spoke with real eloquence and intellectual power, and her candid and generous way of meeting her opponent delighted the audience. Seven voted against the motion, three or four of whom were men.

### The Coronation of the Queen.

It is interesting to reflect on the meaning of the Coronation of the Queen. If woman's place is the home and the home only, it is difficult to see why the King's consort should be crowned at all. Yet not only was Queen Mary crowned last week, she was also anointed and invested with the ring and two sceptres. And the custom for the Queen of England to be anointed and crowned was of very ancient date. There was a story, to which historians have given credence, that owing to the treachery of a certain Queen of Wessex the wives of the Kings of Wessex were not thereafter crowned, and Ethelwulf, King Alfred's father, is said to have got into trouble because his wife Judith received coronation. The rules of Wessex, however, did not apply to other of the heptarchic kingdoms like Mercia, where queens were certainly crowned. Indeed, the West Saxons seem to have adopted or restored the practice themselves before the close of the tenth century, and the wicked Elfrida is said to have urged as a reason why her son Ethelred should be chosen as king rather than her stepson Edward (whose death she afterwards compassed) that he had been born before either his father (King Edgar) or mother had been anointed and crowned. It is interesting to add that, according to one chronicler, it was proposed in the Witan, after Edward's murder, to raise Edith, his natural daughter, to the throne instead of the son of the murderer. Edith is said to have refused the offer. As she subsequently became an abbess and a saint, it is conceivable that she would have made a more successful ruler than Ethelred the Unready. At least the second Anglo-Saxon order of coronation contains a form for the crowning of a Queen. The following is the rubric introductory to the service: "Then shall follow the consecration of the Queen, who must be anointed by the holy oil of unction upon the head by a Bishop, as is due to her honour. And she must be blessed and consecrated in the church before the nobles with honour due to her exaltation to be the consort of the King; and moreover we decree that she must be adorned with a ring for the integrity of her faith and with a crown for the glory of eternity."

From Norman times the coronation of the Queen was part of the coronation service, and a special rite existed for the coronation of a Queen when the King had been crowned before his marriage. The following is an extract from a remarkable prayer in the Queen's coronation services of mediæval times, but which was omitted at the James II. and Mary of Modena coronation, and has never been replaced:—"O almighty and everlasting God, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness, Who dost not reject the weakness of the woman; but rather vouchsafest to allow and choose it, and by choosing the weak things of the earth dost confound those that are strong, Who didst sometime cause Thy people to triumph over a most cruel enemy by the hand of Judith, a woman: give ear, we beseech Thee, to our humble prayers, and multiply Thy blessings upon Thy servant, whom in all humble devotion we do consecrate our Queen. Defend her with Thy mighty hand, and with Thy favour protect her on every side, that she may be able to overcome and triumph over all her enemies, both bodily and ghostly."

Some of the later queens of England were never crowned. The fate of Queen Caroline is well known. The four last of Henry VIII.'s queens never received any coronation. Queen consorts were, until the

time of Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV., anointed on the head and the breast. Queen Anne was anointed on the head, hands, and breast. Our present Queen was anointed on the head and hands, like Queen Victoria. Queen Alexandra was anointed only on the head. At Edward VII.'s coronation a curious innovation was introduced, Queen Alexandra being crowned by the Archbishop of York. Prescription had always assigned the right of crowning both King and Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Indeed, prior to Queen Alexandra, there is only one precedent for the crowning of a Queen by the Archbishop of York—that of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror.

It should be added that the Queen consort of England has from time immemorial enjoyed the rights that the Married Woman's Property Act gave to other married women. The Queen of England has always been, in the lawyers' language, a feme-sole, and has managed her estates by officers appointed by herself.

A word may be added on the coronation of French Queens. The ceremony was quite as elaborate as in England, but French Queens were crowned separately from their husbands. No French Queen was crowned after Marie de Medici, but Josephine was associated with Napoleon in his coronation. The Pope, Pius VII., anointed her, but Napoleon himself placed the crown on her head. J. A. P.

### Echoes of the Procession.

#### ALL-BRITISH.

We are sorry to find that Scottish and Irish friends have taken exception to the legend upon our Procession Cartoon. We hasten to assure them and women of all races and nationalities that neither our cartoonist nor we had any intention of slighting anyone. To many people, we believe, the word "English" is loosely taken as meaning "English-speaking" or as indicating a citizen of the empire. Certainly nothing was more remote than any intention of slighting those who came so gallantly from over the Scottish and Welsh borders and even across the Irish Channel. Mrs. Haslam, of Dublin, who has been working for women's suffrage ever since 1866 and who is over 82, walked every step of the way with the Irish contingent of the National Union. With her was Mr. Haslam, in his 86th year and they accompanied the Irish banner which, of entirely Irish manufacture, was also procured by her efforts. These splendid veterans were on their feet from 4.30 to nearly 9 p.m.

#### A COUNTRY SPECTATOR.

A country correspondent writes:—  
After getting a cup of tea at the Club we started in a taxi to survey the different starting points. It was amusing to see them gradually forming up into their groups, and to see the carts depositing their banners and wands at different points. The crowd was even at that early hour (4.20) gathering in large numbers both on the Embankment and in Northumberland Avenue. Fairly early we stopped our taxi at the corner of a side street opposite the Metropole Hotel and hoped we might sit in it. But a kindly policeman regretted we could not. So we ran to the cab-stand in Northumberland Avenue and engaged an old cabby, who said the cabs were to be

allowed on the rank, and dismissed our taxi. There we stayed for 2 hours, when we had to leave. Our cab was crowded with people. I sat on the box. A. inside, leaning out standing up, and I had two young servants—parlourmaids they said they were—on the roof, two or three on the wheels, and two children on the box with me. We must have looked very funny. I read out from my programme the character of the contingents as they came by, and told the girls to clap for themselves and me, as my hands were full. There was great enthusiasm at times in our part of the Procession, where I should think the crowd was perhaps greater than further west. Anyway it could not have been greater. There was no jeering whatever, both men and women were quite serious, full of sympathy and approval. I was surprised and pleased, because one had read of laughter and ridicule. We saw none. One young boy from a window of the Metropole called out silly remarks about the dress of some of the women, but no one took any notice or appeared to be amused by him, and he soon shut up.

We made great friends with our acquaintances on the cab and the two girl servants said they were going to join. They knew about the Insurance Bill, or rather something of it. I was sorry we had to leave just after the red-gowned graduates came on. It seemed as if quite another third of the Procession would be coming after that according to the Programme. According to that, the passing of the Procession at any one given place would take about three hours. We stayed for two. It started on the stroke, I was pleased to see. You know the time the whole thing took, I suppose. Another thing surprised me—the patience of the vast crowd. I thought they would tire after an hour or so—but no—we were the first to move away from the enormous sea of people that end of Northumberland Avenue.

#### "WE ARE DOIN'!"

The "Common Cause" seller who sent us a description last week adds, "When the N.U. Clitheroe section was passing me there were so many of them I called out 'Bravo, Clitheroe!' and one woman answered with great fervour, 'We are doin'!' I thought this so typical of the temper of the demonstrators!"

Members of the National Union will remember that Mrs. Cooper of Nelson has been working in the Clitheroe Division and the splendid contingent of Trade Union women was due to her organizing.

#### THE CHURCH LEAGUE.

One of the contingents which caused most surprise and which will undoubtedly have a great effect on opinion was the group of clergy who walked with the Church League. There is a prevalent, but quite unjustifiable, notion that Churchmen are opposed to women's suffrage.

Among the beneficed clergy who joined in this contingent were:—

Rev. Dr. Cobb, Rector S. Ethelburgas Within, Bishopsgate.  
Rev. Alan Williams, Vicar of S. Mary's, Warwick.  
Rev. S. Udney, Vicar of Thornton Heath.  
Rev. Maurice F. Bell, Vicar S. Mark's Regent's Park,  
Rev. P. O. Baumgarten, Rector S. George's, Bloomsbury.

There were also present Rev. Wilfrid Richmond, late Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and clergy from Oxford and Brighton.

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

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

Hon. Secretaries: Hon. Treasurer:  
Miss K. D. COURTNEY. Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Mrs. AUERBACH.  
Miss EDITH PALMER (Parliamentary). Hon. Secretary to Press Committee: Miss EMILY M. LEAF.  
Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee: Miss I. B. O'MALLEY. Telephone: 1960 Victoria.  
Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### The National Union and the Procession of June 17th.

As President of the National Union I wish to express my deep appreciation of all the noble zeal and unsparring

self-sacrifice shown by our societies and members on the occasion of the great Procession on June 17. These efforts resulted, as we all know, in making our section of the great demonstration one of its most noteworthy features. As *The Times* said "every part of the kingdom



was represented in this immense section." It made me feel very proud that I was privileged to walk at its head as its President.

I know what great sacrifices many of our members made in coming from long distances and travelling in many cases all night both on the Friday and Saturday. Many working women not only did this but gave up a half-day's wages and paid a fine as well for absenting themselves from their ordinary work on Saturday morning. I find it difficult to say how deeply I am touched by this great devotion to our sacred cause. These sacrifices will not have been made in vain, for they will stimulate every one of us to attempt each in our degree to vie with them. *The Nation* to-day publishes a splendid leader in which it assumes that our cause is as good as won. But while rejoicing because we believe victory is in sight, we must relax no effort. Our cause is not won until the Royal Assent has been given to a Women's Suffrage Bill. Between the present time and the promised "facilities" next year, we must be as busy and as well organised as a hive of bees; each suffragist, each society must work as never before. We must extend our organisation till it covers the whole country and we must make every Member of Parliament feel that in supporting the Women's Suffrage Bill next year he has the intelligence and political sagacity of his constituency, and of the whole country upholding him.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

June 24, 1911.

### Complimentary Banquet to Mrs. Chapman Catt.

(President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance).

#### Committee:

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.	MRS. FRANK DAWES.
THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE.	MRS. ANSTRUTHER.
LADY ROBERT CECIL.	MRS. GULICK.
THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.	MRS. SNOWDEN.
LADY STOUT.	MISS I. O. FORD.
LADY STRACHEY.	MRS. AUERBACH.
MRS. LLINGWORTH.	MISS ELLEN TERRY.
MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.	DR. JANE WALKER.
THE LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWLEY.	MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.
MURIEL, COUNTESS DE LA WARR.	MRS. STANTON COIT.
THE LADY BEATRICE KEMP.	MRS. FORBES ROBERTSON.
THE LADY BETTY BALFOUR.	MRS. EVA MACLAREN.
LADY MACLAREN.	MISS MARGARET ASHTON.
	MRS. GILBERT SAMUEL.
	MISS AGNES GARRETT.

A special committee, representative of the principal Suffrage Societies, has been formed under the auspices of the National Union to organise a complimentary banquet to Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, at the Garden Club, Coronation Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, on July 4th, at 7-30. It promises to be a most interesting occasion. Those who saw and heard Mrs. Catt at the International Congress in London in 1909 know her as one of the ablest exponents of the Women's Cause in any part of the world. She was a matchless president, full of tact, humour, and good sense. Her speeches are marvels of concentrated reasoning and fact illuminated by grace and wit. She will be the principal speaker at the Banquet, but those who attend will also have the opportunity of hearing the Rev. Anna Shaw, another famous American orator and President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Fawcett will preside. Applications for tickets, price 10s. 6d. each, should be made without delay to the Hon. Sec., Miss Agnes Garrett, 2, Gower Street, London, W.C.

### From Headquarters.

A heavy strain will be thrown upon the National Union by the by-elections necessitated by the elevation of four M.P.'s to the Peerage and the success of the Petition against Mr. Masterman. Moreover, we are already carrying on a vigorous campaign in Central Hull, and yet another election in Lancashire is a possibility.

We intend to send an organiser to each of the constituencies, West Somerset, South Bedfordshire, East

Kent, while the Tradeston Division of Glasgow will be managed by the Scottish Federation. An energetic campaign will be everywhere carried on, and the help of speakers and workers is urgently needed.

Will those who can give one day or more communicate at once with the N.U. office, mentioning which constituency they can most easily visit. West Somerset includes part of Exmoor and Minehead. It can easily be reached from Bristol. In South Bedfordshire the largest town is Luton, and the constituency includes Woburn Sands, where we have an active society. The largest towns in or near the East Division of Kent are Canterbury, Dover and Hythe.

As all these constituencies are very extensive, it is needless to say that bicycles would be invaluable.

Will not those who are taking a holiday in July devote part of it to one of the by-elections?

### The Council Meetings.

On July 7th and 8th will be held the Special and the Half Yearly Council meetings in the Queen's Hall, Edinburgh. The "special" is called to consider tax-resistance and will be on the first day. On the second day there will be discussions upon the work of the coming half-year.

### Parliamentary Notes.

Another amendment to the Conciliation Bill standing in the name of Mr. Joseph King (Somerset, N.) is to the effect that no woman shall be registered as a Parliamentary voter till she has first signed a claim, in a form to be determined by the Local Government Board, claiming the right to be so registered.

Mr. W. H. Cowan (Aberdeenshire) has written a letter to the *Aberdeen Free Press* defining his attitude towards Women's suffrage. Mr. Cowan states that he voted against the Conciliation Bill last year because he was convinced that the measure would not promote those questions with which his party was identified and that the best interests of the country and the great cause of social reform were of more importance than this Bill.

He considered that it was for women to devise a measure which would operate fairly as between the two great political parties in the State, but that he would give sympathetic consideration to the present Conciliation Bill. Mr. Cowan expressed his intention of pressing his amendment making women eligible as Members of Parliament because he believed that there was no logical halting place between the exclusion of women from the franchise, and granting to them all political privileges possessed by men.

EDITH PALLISER.

### Treasurer's Notes.

The organizing of our share in the Procession of the 17th has cost large sums of money and yet none will grudge that expenditure for we know that the money was well spent and that the cause of women's suffrage will derive incalculable benefit from that historic demonstration. True, the great army of suffragists, that assembled from every corner of the land and that passed in procession, has been scattered and dispersed once more, but yet the effect produced and the impression created will not fade away but will dwell permanently in the minds of that vast public who witnessed the most remarkable assembly of women in a truly national cause that has ever taken place.

I believe further that the Procession will have been a great encouragement to all our members, for it enabled them to gauge, as nothing else could have done, how widespread has been the recent growth and expansion of the National Union. Therefore I have no hesitation in appealing for yet another £200 to help in wiping off the deficit of our Procession Fund; and I appeal to all who not only take pride in our Union but who also desire to offer something in the spirit of profound thanksgiving, which, surely, should possess us all, for the unclouded

and brilliant success that attended this great undertaking.

### HELENA AUERBACH.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL FUND, JUNE 16th TO JUNE 21st, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st	1,102	19	5½
Subscriptions—			
Mrs. Fischer	1	0	0
Donations—			
Lady Reid	0	10	0
▲Affiliation Fees—			
Warrington W.S.S.	0	18	6
Derby W.S.S.	0	15	6
Stockport W.S.S.	0	5	0
Dorset West W.S.S.	0	8	6
Weston-super-Mare W.S.S.	0	8	0
Sidmouth W.S.S.	0	15	0
Penmaenmawr W.S.S.	0	8	0
Taunton W.S.S.	0	5	0
Wolverhampton W.S.S.	1	5	0
Greenock W.S.S.	1	1	0
Newport (Mon.) W.S.S.	1	0	6
Colwyn Bay W.S.S.	0	18	0
York W.S.S.	1	5	0
Winchester W.S.S.	0	6	0

£1,114 8 11½

#### FOR SPECIAL WORK IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCILIATION BILL.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	1,109	10	0
J. B. Crossfield, Esq.	2	0	0

£1,111 10 0

#### PROCESSION FUND, JUNE, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	281	15	3
Miss K. Clarke	0	0	10
Miss Pratt	0	1	6
Miss Th. E. Clarke	0	10	0
Miss C. W. Armistead	0	10	0
Miss Helen Armistead	0	10	0
Miss Beaumont	1	0	0
Mrs. May	0	4	0
Mrs. Bartram	0	5	0
Miss Frank	3	0	0
Mrs. Graham	0	5	0
Mrs. Chamberlin	0	1	0
Mrs. Gladstone	0	2	6
Miss Miln	0	2	0
Miss A. E. Warrington	0	5	0
Miss S. Horsford	0	2	6
Mrs. Earengay Aylett	0	10	0
Mrs. Sedgwick	0	5	0
Oxford and Lymington W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss E. T. Hallows	1	0	0
Miss Hollings	0	5	0
Miss Mabel A. Hodge	1	0	0
Mrs. Mumford	0	2	0
Miss S. Tanner	0	2	6
Mrs. Walter Carey	1	0	0
Miss K. N. Clark	0	5	0

£234 4 1

### Literature Department.

Two new leaflets addressed respectively to men and women of the Conservative Party, and to men and women of the Labour Party, are in the Press and will be ready by the end of this week.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"A Brief Review of the Women's Suffrage"	1d. each.
"The Belief in Innate Rights" by Frances Petersen	2d. each.
"Women's Need of the Vote: The Position of Seamen's Wives Under the Law," by E. F. Rathbone	1d. each.
"Women Municipal Electors and the Parliamentary Vote"	1/6 per 100.
"The Australian Senate and Women's Suffrage"	1/6 per 100.
"To Men and Women of the Liberal Party"	1/6 per 100.
"To Women Taxpayers on the Payment of Members"	1/- per 100.

#### LITERATURE RECENTLY STOCKED.

"Nature," by W. S. Palmer	1d. each.
"Women and State Insurance," by Mary Macarthur	1d. each.
"From East to West," by Helen Hanson, M.D., B.S.	2d. each.
"The Cause of Purity and Women's Suffrage," by Ursula Roberts	2d. each.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

### "The Common Cause."

#### SELLING AT THE PROCESSION.

We wish to thank most cordially those members of the National Union who sold "The Common Cause" in the streets at the Procession. Some even of those who came from a considerable distance did this work. We hope that it helped to familiarise people with our colours, which came in for a great deal of admiration. Sellers vary extraordinarily. Some find "no sale" and others

sell as many as they can lay hands on. One seller, who got rid of twelve dozen, said she was only prevented from selling as many again by the fact that it was so difficult to get through the crowds for fresh supplies. The police sent our carts and carriages off the route constantly. Besides our own carts, we have to thank Miss Leigh Browne for her brougham, Mrs. Franklin for her governess cart, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey for her motor. Mrs. Darlington organized the work most admirably.

To Miss Joan Drew we also owe thanks for painting a sign-board which was carried in the procession and which had a reproduction of her circular cartoon of the girl binding sheaves.

We draw the attention of our readers to the fact that they can get the beautiful cartoon of the "March of England's women," on Japanese vellum (15in. by 10in.) securely packed, post free, for 9d., by writing to the Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

### WORK IN BRISTOL AND LIVERPOOL.

Miss Colquitt has gained 45 new readers to "The Common Cause" in the Liverpool area, and intends now to devote her energies to reminding readers when their subscriptions are due and collecting them. Miss Ballantine who has secured so many new subscribers for us in Bristol tells us that her subscribers too are renewing their subscriptions as they become due. It is by just such steady quiet work that our circulation and the membership of the N.U. are being built up together to astonish the world presently as our serried ranks astonished London on June 17.

### By-elections.

#### ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Result:—J. Ian Macpherson (Liberal)	3,717
W. P. Templeton (Unionist)	1,258

Liberal majority 2,464

December, 1910: Liberal unopposed.

January, 1910: Liberal majority, 3,012.

"Westward, look, the land is bright." These words of Clough rang in my ears as, on the 15th of June, from the deck of the Lewis boat, I watched the sun rising slowly over the Scottish mainland. Grey and forbidding were the Eastern mountains, but over against them stood the peaks of Skye, flushed with a glow of rosy light. And this glory of the dawn on the Western Isles seemed to me symbolic of the enlightenment of spirit with which they had listened to our women's plea. Nowhere has wiser and keener sympathy been shown than in the distant Lewis. Two days and three meetings in Stornoway ended in the founding of a new society—the most westerly in Great Britain—with a membership of twenty-five and others promised. At least 200 people awaited our evening meeting on 13th June, and before its close the crowd had doubled. Provost Mackenzie in the chair reminded the audience that the Stornoway Town Council had last year resolved to support the Conciliation Bill, and so he was free to preside over our meeting as Provost.

The mainland, where we spoke twenty-three times in eight days, was not far behind the Lewis in sympathy. On 13th June Mrs. Hunter, of Inverness, had very good meetings at Granton and Alness, and on the election day those who staffed polling stations at Muir of Ord, Dingwall, and elsewhere found nothing but sympathy amongst the voters. The result was a foregone conclusion—the Liberal was bound to win—but the poll was smaller and the majority less than in January, 1910. The Highlanders prized their late member, because, in season and out of season, he represented their local interests, no concern of the fishers and crofters being too small for him to bring forward at Westminster. Accustomed to real representation, these Northern men are quick to see how hard is the lot of unrepresented women. We have now three societies in the geographical county of Ross and Cromarty—Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway. If any readers fare North in the late summer and autumn, let them get into touch with the secretaries, and give a helping hand to these distant groups of fellow-workers.

ALICE CROMPTON.

### HULL (CENTRAL).

Colonel Mark Sykes, the candidate chosen to contest Central Hull in the Conservative interest, has some eccentric views about women. They are embodied in the following letter, sent to us by Miss E. Bateson. The letter was written in reply to a question from a friend of Miss Bateson.

(Copy.)

Eddlethorpe, Malton, 11th December, 1908.  
Madam,—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 7th. With regard to your question I feel







**A Demonstration.**

JUNE 17th, 1911.

You said it! Oh truly you said it!  
 You said you but wanted to see.  
 If seeing is really believing,  
 How sturdy your Faith ought to be!  
 You asked but for proof of the Passion  
 That stirs as a tide to the shore—  
 'Twas a round 40,000 of Women,  
 And what d'ye want more?

Brave women who've hungered in prison,  
 Grave women who've planned and achieved,  
 Good women who've laboured and waited;  
 You've seen them: they must be believed.  
 Move, every man's hand, to assist them!  
 Throb, every man's heart, to the core!  
 'Twas the call of the Women of England.  
 Needs any man more?

Wives, sisters, and sweethearts, and mothers,  
 Rich Leisure and terrible Toil,  
 Grey Age and white Girlhood together  
 March on in the wearisome toil:  
 Clerk, Doctor, Musician, and Painter,  
 Queen, Poetess—score upon score—  
 Light, Learning, Wit, Beauty, and Wisdom—  
 Can any ask more?

An hour, and the son and the daughter  
 Together shall help and shall plan.  
 For as Man is the Half of the Woman,  
 So Woman is Half of the Man:  
 And the world shall grow younger and fairer,  
 And Right shall arise and upon  
 In the ether of Freedom and Honour,  
 To fall nevermore!

Fax.

**Sixth Conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Stockholm.**

Now that the Conference is over, and most of the members have dispersed to the various countries whence they came, it is useful to look back and see what the outcome of it all has been. The prevailing note was decidedly one of hopefulness and encouragement for the future, drawn from the experience and the past. Inquiry has shown that the women's movement has suffered no serious setback since the London Conference two years ago; but, on the contrary, in many countries important gains have been recorded. Another interesting feature of these meetings was the universal friendliness shown by all nations towards one another, and one felt that an era of universal peace, helped forward by men and women alike, is not such a hopeless ideal as statesmen would have us believe. It was constantly urged that a Suffrage victory in one country helps forward the common cause in all others; this has been clearly demonstrated in the recently enfranchised State of Washington, where the victory was undoubtedly due to the effect of the franchise in Idaho and Wyoming, the two neighbouring States. There was a general feeling that the fight must continue until women can vote in every country, and Mrs. Chapman Catt's enthusiasm and sympathy will do all that is possible to hasten the time.

After some discussion it was agreed upon that the next Conference should be held in Buda Pesth in 1913, and that if possible international demonstrations should be made in Vienna, as Austria has also most cordially invited the Alliance.

Two new societies were admitted into the International Alliance—namely, those in Iceland and Serbia,—and received a hearty welcome.

One of the most interesting discussions during the Congress was on "What should be the relation of the Suffrage Movement to Political Parties?" It was unanimously agreed that the attitude of Suffrage organisations towards political parties should be strictly neutral, and one speaker after another emphasised this point by illustrations. On the question as to whether individual Suffragists should help political parties there was more variety of opinion; several Germans urged that this particular work was useful, not only as a training, but as showing women's capacity for politics. Miss Shaw, on the other hand, was very strongly opposed to women undertaking partisan political work, and the English speakers supported her, by pointing out that this is one of our greatest hindrances in Suffrage activity. There is no one political party which is willing to put Woman Suffrage before anything else on its programme, and for women to work for one party only is sure to end in disappointment. The attitude of the Press, on which so much of our work depends, was also discussed at some length, and much interest was aroused by Miss Catherine Marshall's exceedingly practical suggestions, particularly with regard to the establishment of a women's national and international press agency.

But quite apart from all these helpful and interesting discussions, there was one decidedly constructive piece of work accomplished during the Conference—namely, the formation of the International Men's League, to which all existing Men's Leagues will affiliate. A Swedish Men's League, which

**West Heath School, Hampstead.**

[ESTABLISHED 1897.]

A SCHOOL where Boys and Girls are educated together, and where they learn the respect for each other and gain the wholesome and natural knowledge of one another which is a foundation for all that is best in the mutual relations of men and women.

Children are received from the ages of six to eighteen; thus obviating the disastrous break at thirteen or fourteen years of age, in the continuity of their intellectual work, which is a necessity (for moral reasons) in schools where boys and girls are educated separately.

At West Heath School the Boys and Girls share each other's pursuits, whether in work, games or leisure (with certain obvious exceptions). They have, in fact, in this respect the freedom of a large family, in conjunction with the help due to the supervision of a staff of experienced educationists.

At the same time, the even proportion in the staff of men and women gives ample opportunity for the association of boys with men and girls with women, which must be an inherent characteristic of any true system of co-education. Where boys and girls are thus brought up, false ideas as to predominance find no acceptance, and a standard, honest in being alike for all, is upheld.

Particulars can be had from the Principal.

Reference is allowed to the

REV. CANON SCOTT HOLLAND, D.D., St. Paul's, E.C., and  
 MISS JANE WALKER, M.D., 122, Harley Street, W.

**The Ladies' National Association**

FOR THE

**Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, and for the Promotion of Social Purity.**

Hon. Treasurer:

Mrs. Budgett, Birchwood, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Bristol.

Hon. Secretary:

Mrs. G. W. Johnson, 2, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.

Org. Secretary:

Miss E. F. Mackenzie, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Objects of the Association are:—

- To oppose every form of State Regulation of Vice in the British Dominions and throughout the world.
- To combat the traffic in women and enslavement of women wherever existing.
- To promote such educational, economic, and social reforms as will tend to extinguish prostitution by removing its causes.
- To promote social purity by the recognition of an equal standard of morality for men and women.
- To assist efforts for the rescue of the fallen and the protection of the endangered.
- To consider the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases, and to oppose all methods which are compulsory or which are calculated to impair the self-respect of persons threatened or attacked by disease.

Approval of the objects of the Association, and an annual subscription of any amount, shall constitute membership.

Among the Publications are:—

Annual Report for 1910. "Life of Josephine Butler," 6s. "Life of Josephine Butler" (New Edition), 2s. "Women and the Regulation System," 1d. "The Suffrage and the O.D. Act." "The Equality of Women before the Law." Etc., etc.

Official Organ—"The Shield." Ed.: H. Wilson, M.D. Pub.: British Committee of the International Abolitionist Federation. 1s. 6d. per annum, post free.

already counts 40 members, has been organised, and we understand that one is shortly to be formed in Denmark, and possibly also in Germany.

Surely this is no small thing to have accomplished, and as we say good-bye to one another in every language to our more than kind Swedish friends, we look forward hopefully to the victories we shall record at Buda Pesth.  
 Stockholm, June 21st, 1911.

EDITH ZIMMERN.

**Reviews.****MATING, MARRIAGE, AND THE STATUS OF WOMAN.**

By James Corin.

London: Walter Scott Publishing Co., 1910.

In this little book the author deals succinctly with many far-reaching and important problems, of which a full discussion was not possible within the space to which he has limited himself; the book thus gives one the impression of a series of somewhat categorical statements. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Corin in regarding the gregarious mode of life as a main factor in evolution of man from an anthropoid, indeed he puts down the failure of the gorilla to jealousy. A more precise terminology for the forms of sexual union is proposed which has some merits; he says that in "regard to primitive man, or perhaps to Pithecanthropus, his relationship to his females was polautonomy (when the female is absolutely free, but where partners may be changed during the breeding season), but one fails to see why "it was only in this state that matriarchy, or metrocracy, or gynocracy could have been possible. The Seri Indians of Southern California are in a very low stage of culture, and the women have the predominance in social affairs, but Mr. McGee informs us that "the formal matings are between one man and one woman, and appear to be permanent," though informal polygamy is practised by the chiefs and there is prenuptial polyandry or adelphogamy. Mr. Corin says: "The idea that in a free-mating herd there would be promiscuous suckling, or any difficulty about knowing the maternity for the young, cannot be held."

At all events there is generally a good deal of promiscuous suckling amongst some backward people at the present day. He is strongly of opinion "that the feeling called jealousy is not truly sexual; it is anger aroused by violation of proprietary rights," and there is a good deal of evidence in favour of this statement. In the chapter on prenuptial customs and taboo it is stated: "It is not difficult then to see how prenuptial chastity was the outcome of taboo. The unmarried virgins were the property of the deity or his representatives. They were therefore so sacred that they were taboo to the laity until the deity had himself imparted his blessings to them. But this was a gradual process—this taboo to the laity." It is well-known that many savage people do not value prenuptial chastity, while others do; generally in the latter case it seems to be due partly to the greater value of the virgin from the point of view of inviolate property for the prospective husband. It would be difficult to find a belief among savages that virgins were the property of a deity. The examples he adduces from ancient cultural religions are by no means "primitive." Even thousands of years ago certain communities were more specialised or civilised than are the majority of mankind of recent times; to recover anything like primitive conditions one must pass by of most of the historical evidence and turn to the least advanced of existing peoples. To take but two examples, the Andamanese may be regarded as one of the most "primitive" of savage peoples; among them we find that there is no restriction on marriage except the prohibition of marriage of very near kinsmen, they are monogamous and the marriages are permanent, and divorce after the birth of a child is a subject of grave social disapproval. The Veddas of Ceylon are strictly monogamous, and their conjugal fidelity is remarkable, the women are treated as the equals of the men. Dr. and Mrs. Seligmann in their recently published monograph, on these interesting people "believe that formerly public opinion was definitely and strongly against the practice "of prenuptial connection of people who would in any case marry each other. There was no doubt as to the attitude of

public opinion towards connection between people who were not allotted to each other." In neither of these cases, nor in others that might be mentioned, is there the slightest indication of any religious prohibition or of a definite taboo. Can the author point to cases where "a man could not suggest to a woman of his own tribe that she should become his wife, a slave," or where "wife-hood was a stigma upon a woman"? Is there any evidence in support of the statement that "some tribes embarrassed with a superfluity of females might even be led to make an arrangement with their vanquished foes to relieve them of their abundance, as a matter of trade or as an act of policy," or for the following: "The males of a tribe successful in war might collect so many slave wives as to be able to neglect the free females"? It is of little use making guesses of what may have happened, especially when such guesses are contrary to the practices of savages as we know them. The author is fond of referring to what he calls in one place the "condition of slavery now euphemistically known as marriage;" in the first place he employs the term slavery in a very loose manner, and in the second his impressions are very different from those of most of the investigators who really know about the condition of women among savages. Savages are a much maligned folk. The real position of women in a given community is not always what appears on the surface, and it needs very careful enquiry. Mr. Corin sees certain "traits in woman as the result of her servitude in marriage. The slave of the male, she has had to be content and happy with what her lord might give her," but does this express the whole truth? Doubtless there has been much injustice in the past, and there still is amongst most people, with regard to the status of women, and a great deal may be done to remedy it, but it is by no means obvious that a solution of the problem lies in the direction which Mr. Corin advocates. In conclusion I would like to apologise not only to the author but to "The Common Cause" for the inexcusable delay in noticing a book that may rouse useful discussion.

A. C. HADDON.

*In the Workhouse*, a play in one act by Margaret Wynne Nevinson (International Suffrage Shop. 6d.)

This little play shows up the stark ugliness, the stupidity and muddle-headedness of our present poor law system and the marriage and maintenance laws, which make it safer, for a working woman at least, to live out of matrimony. It is a play designed to make people uncomfortable and dissatisfied and we heartily wish it success. It seems almost too moral to have passed the Censor.

SOME PAMPHLETS.

Miss Hatty Baker, hon. sec. Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, has published a little book entitled *Women in the Ministry*, which is a reprint of a lecture given by her at the King's Weigh House (C. W. Daniel, 6d. net).

**The International Suffrage Shop,**  
 15, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Just Published. Price 6d. net.  
**"IN THE WORKHOUSE,"**  
 By Margaret Wynne Nevinson.

"There is nothing to approach it in directness and force."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

**SOUTH BEACH HOTEL, PWLLHELLI.**

ON THE SHORES OF THE BEAUTIFUL CARDIGAN BAY.

In full view of Snowdon. Unrivalled Beach. Miles of Golden Sands. Bathing Ground in front of, only 30 yards from, Hotel. Fishing (River and Sea), Boating, Yachting, Golf, Tennis, Cricket, etc.

HOTEL POINTS:—

- (1) Faces due south.
  - (2) Is bathed in sunshine.
  - (3) Occupies commanding position.
  - (4) Provides First class fare.
  - (5) Charges reasonable; inclusive terms from 6/- a day or 55/- weekly, with Excursions.
  - (6) Guests are seated at separate tables in large Dining Room to seat 60 comfortably.
  - (7) Every guest sleeps, because the air is pure and exhilarating and induces sleep.
  - (8) First Class excursion centre on foot and wheel by car or rail.
- Within easy distance of Carnarvon, for Investiture in July.—Write for tariff etc. to Managersess.



In she presents very warmly and persuasively some of the reasons for throwing open to women the field of spiritual teaching.

*Why Women need the Vote*, by Mrs. A. C. Osler (Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society, 6d.), is a handy little book re-issuing the articles contributed by Mrs. Osler to "The Common Cause."

Much useful information is contained in *Women as Inspectors* (Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, price 3d., post free 4d.). Qualifications, requirements and salaries are given and training suggested.

*Suffrage Songs and Verses*, by Charlotte Perkins Gilman (the Charlton Co., 10 cents), is a handy little volume of Mrs. Gilman's racy verse. We heartily recommend it for recitation at suffrage meetings.

We have received the *First Annual Report of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement*, a society formed to oppose the Government and to protest against the continued denial of the parliamentary vote to women. A statement of accounts shows a total of £648 0s. 3d. raised during the first year.

We have received the 36th Annual Report of the *Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of Government Regulation of Vice* and for the Promotion of Social Purity. It records that the London Branch has amalgamated with the Executive Committee of the L.N.A. A series of twelve meetings in various towns was arranged by Miss Forsaith and our readers will be interested to hear that nine of these were Women's Suffrage meetings.

### Letters to the Editor.

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

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND WOMEN.

It may interest your readers to know that having decided to invest a small sum of money in New South Wales Government securities, I sent the cheque for same to the stockbroker, and received a communication from the latter to say that they "passed my name for the N.S.W. Stock, but the Bank of England stopped it—they must have husband's full name."

Whereupon I wrote the following answer to the broker:—

Sir,—As my husband has nothing to do with the transaction, I regret not to furnish the particulars required by the Bank of England. The money paid for N.S.W. 3½ per cent. was earned by myself, and can be had by presenting the cheque at the bankers. I have never been asked before to furnish my husband's full name, any more than he is asked to furnish mine when he buys stock. If, however, I am unable to have my name inscribed without further trouble, please return me the cheque, less your own expenses in the transaction. I notice it is the Bank of England that has stopped my cheque. I wanted by slow degrees to transfer all my investments into those countries where they can trust their women with the vote, as securities and conditions seem automatically to improve where this is done.

Apparently the Bank of England steps in even here. I regret extremely to trouble anyone who has been so courteous as you have been, but as I pay to educate my workmen's children, and those workmen can go to the polls and vote for paid members, while I who have to contribute to paid members am classed on the Statute Book with the paupers and lunatics I also contribute to, I do not feel inclined to submit to inquisition or espionage as to my earnings.—Yours truly,  
M. S.

#### BEAD CHAINS IN THE COLOURS.

I have been asked by Miss Frances Sterling to let our members know that the bead chains made in our colours which have been so much admired as worn by her and Mrs. Fawcett and others, are made, not as a business, but for a charitable purpose, by Mrs. Porter, Huntbridge, Matlock, who is a member of the C.U.W.F.A., at prices from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. according to length and width.

Farnham. M. A. V. MILTON.  
[We hear from Mrs. Porter that it is her sister, Miss Henrietta Hogg, who makes the chains. Mrs. Porter makes "safety bridge purses" in the colours.—Ed. "C. O."]

#### RUMOURS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

In view of the persistent rumours of a general election this autumn, I cannot understand how it is that Mr. Asquith's promise seems to have been generally accepted by our leaders as of any value.

It seems to me that this session is the only one the Government is sure of, and the only one it will not use. On what grounds, therefore, can we "assume the goodwill of the Government," as the "Manchester Guardian" says we must do? Trusting you will enlighten not only me, but others who are puzzled on this point.

AN IGNORAMUS.  
[We agree with our correspondent that "this year" is always preferable to "next year." But even if our progress is not as fast as we wish, nor even as fast as we deserve, it is progress. It is a great gain to have a definite year in which full facilities are publicly promised by those who have the power. We would point out to our correspondent

that if there should really be a general election this autumn it would be the result of trouble over the Parliament Bill and in that event our bill would have no chance whatever. We all know the Government will give precedence over the Parliament Bill to no measure.—Ed. "C. O."]

#### TAX RESISTANCE.

As a member of the National Union I should like to put before your readers another view of the subject of Tax Resistance to that given by Miss Clementina Black in this week's "Common Cause."

For some time the leaders of the N.U. have told us that they would adopt another policy when they found the old one was worn out. Many of us have felt for the past year or more this was the case and that new methods were necessary to bring new life into the Union. More than two years ago at a constitutional suffrage meeting an ex-Colonial Premier and other well-known men advised us to use Passive Resistance as our most convincing protest. We have our historical precedent in John Hampden, who suffered imprisonment rather than pay an unjust tax.

Also the widespread movement of Passive Resistance in connection with Mr. Balfour's Education Bill. A large number of medical women have taken up this form of protest. Perhaps they realise more than most of us the crying need of a change in the economic condition of women, which makes Passive Resistance justifiable. The protests are not pleasant, but it seems to me the real wrongdoing lies at the doors of those who make it necessary. In condemning Tax Resistance, Miss Black seems to forget that women are outside the law classed with imbeciles and paupers, yet having to contribute to the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, police, etc., having no voice in how their money is spent and powerless to obtain redress under the existing laws, as is shown by the refusal of the Home Secretary to allow an inquiry as to the ill-treatment of voteless women on November 18th.

May I say in conclusion that at the sales we have had all over the country, which are well attended by men who show us the greatest sympathy, they repeatedly assure us that Passive Resistance is by far the most effective form of protest which has yet been adopted by Suffragists. I should like to invite all the members of the National Union to my sale which is shortly coming on, as I feel sure it would convince them of the magnificent propaganda work this League is doing.

GERTRUDE EATON.

[We do not wish to express any opinion here on the policy of tax-resistance, which will come up at the Edinburgh Council meeting, although we are very glad to open our correspondence columns to our readers. But we do emphatically protest against the statement that the National Union is badly off for "new life." It is growing so fast that it is impossible to chronicle its growth and vigour adequately.—Ed. "C. O."]

There are of course numerous arguments for, and many others against the policy additional to those advanced by Miss Clementina Black in your issue of to-day, but I wish to point out that since last Saturday the question is entirely changed. Prior to the publication of Mr. Asquith's pledge for full facilities, the problem to be solved by the delegates to the Council meeting in July was, "What effect would the adoption of the policy of Tax Resistance, by the National Union, have upon the Government?" whereas now, it is, "What effect will it have upon the Private Member?" as it is upon the latter that the question of success will now depend.

I venture to suggest that the one year left is none too long for us to put the necessary pressure on the Adult Suffrage, and (at present) Anti-Suffrage members, to ensure the safe passage of the Bill through the Committee Stage and third reading, and that not only all our time and energy, but also all our money will be needed to do it really successfully. Consequently it is to be hoped that delegates will consider the question in the light of the altered circumstances, and not let themselves be led by the depth of their feelings into doing something which, as Miss Black points out, would afford a pretext to some members of the Government to retreat from their promise.

Were our Cause going back, it would be imperative to reconsider our policy; but in view of Mr. Asquith's pledge, the ever-growing support of Town Councils, and in the country generally, the improving attitude of the Press, and, lastly, the very favourable reception given to the great demonstration in London last Saturday, is it not clear that we have now nearly crossed the stream? And if that is the case, should we now be thinking of "swopping horses"?

F. STANTON BARNES.  
12, Deyne Avenue, Prestwich, June 22nd, 1911.

I think a very considerable majority of the members of the National Union will have read with approval the most excellent letter of Miss Clementina Black on the question of Tax Resistance in this week's "Common Cause," but there is one point which she has omitted, and which I do not remember to have seen alluded to elsewhere. We have the Highest Authority for the fact that Tax Resistance is not only illegal but immoral. "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's" was the answer given on a memorable occasion to the would-be tax resisters of Judea! This is a

### Real Standard Bread

IS good. Doctors and every-one qualified to express an opinion will support the statement. The trouble is to secure THE genuine, unless you know the merits of Standard Bread made SOLELY from BROWN'S STANDARD FLOUR, which contains fully 80% of the wheat berry, and more than fulfils the requirements of the Doctors' Manifesto.

## BROWN'S STANDARD FLOUR

contains all the rich body-building and health-making constituents. No adulteration whatever.

If your baker cannot supply Standard Bread made with Brown's Standard Flour, write to us for list of bakers in your district who only use Brown's Standard Flour. Waddon Flour Mills,

CHARLES BROWN & CO.,  
Waddon Flour Mills, Tower Bridge Flour Mills,  
Croydon. London, S.E.

N.B.—Messrs. Charles Brown and Co. not only do not, but never have, bleached any of their flours in any way whatever or added any admixture—chemical or otherwise—thereto.

consideration which should, I think, have weight with many to whom the question of expediency is of no importance.

Sondes Place, Dorking.

#### CONDITIONAL SUCCESS AND FINAL SUCCESS.

One does not wish to appear unappreciative of the efforts of the Conciliation Committee, but had their spokesmen possessed a tinge of the determination, passion for justice and trenchancy of the voteless suffragists, the Women's Enfranchisement Bill would easily have obtained full facilities for this session instead of for next. Nevertheless there has been gained an undoubted victory, which will neither be allowed to lull to sleep the suffrage activities of women, nor to divert them (except by way of necessary comment) to any other question or solution, until the vote has been legally secured.

It would certainly have been wiser and more courteous, under the circumstances, for the Cabinet to have, once and for all, cleared the Parliamentary board of the suffrage issue; but women will, I am sure, continue to press forward with renewed and increased vigour, in the imperative as opposed to the indicative mood, and in still larger numbers, until political and economic sex-disabilities are entirely of the past.

One member of Parliament—who only voted for second readings as a convenient way of "sitting on the fence"—on whom I was urging the gravity of the question three months ago in the Lobby of the House of Commons, actually con-

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

## THACKERAY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON.

Well-appointed and commodious TEMPERANCE HOTEL, offering all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern Licensed Hotels at moderate charges.

Telegraphic Address:—"THACKERAY, LONDON."

fessed to me at the outset of our conversation that he was not much interested. I made him interested before he was done with me. *Verb. sap.*

What is now incumbent on all suffragists—men as well as women—is to use the Government's conditional promise as a starting point for fresh and ever-widening propaganda, and to be at the same time prepared for any political surprises that may, in the interval, be sprung upon Parliament or the electorate with the hidden object of flching from them the fruits of the present victory.

CHARLES B. MABON.

50, St. George's Road, Glasgow, 24th June, 1911.

#### TRAINING SPEAKERS.

With reference to Miss Royden's letter on the above topic may I say that, with a weekly open-air meeting to provide for all the year round, a larger supply of speakers would be a great boon. Also that I have already adopted the plan suggested of making things easy for a beginner, and several have broken the ice at our meetings. I would be very pleased to hear from anyone else in the London district who would like to make a beginning, either by acting as chairman, or by making quite a short speech. The latter can be either at the commencement while the crowd gathers, or following another speaker, which some find easier. Questions are taken by an experienced worker, and even if the beginner is conscious of faults at first I can assure her of sympathy and encouragement and ready help in the unlikely event of a breakdown. One friend, for her initial effort, stipulated that she should be left quite alone, which was done for the stipulated time. The feeling of nervousness soon passes, while the sense of being able to serve the cause is a sufficient reward.

E. M. ROGERS.

4, Cholmsley Park, Highgate.

#### THE MARCH OF ENGLAND'S WOMEN.

I am somewhat short-sighted, and on looking at the cartoon of "Common Cause" for June 15th my first thought was: There is something wrong with my glasses to-day. So I polished them well, but still saw the same word. My second thought was: Oh, they've sent me some stupid provincial weekly instead of our "Common Cause," and I looked at the heading again to make sure, and there read "The Common Cause," the organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage. Well, I have hitherto been under the impression that the Union was National, but when its official organ designates the March of the Women the "March of England's Women," some of us have been rudely awakened and have realised the fact that though we may have had the temerity to include ourselves among the nation's women the N.U.W.S.S. denies our right to any such position. Were there no Irish women, no Colonial women, no Scottish women present? England is certainly the "predominant partner," but a predominant partner who arrogantly slights and ignores his junior partners is not a wise or tactful person, and his attitude does not make for peace and consolidation. Some of us in the North think that "England's" is not a happy title to apply to the body of representative women who assembled in London on the 17th, and we are tempted to pray for you in the words of our National Poet, one Robert Burns:

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us!  
It wad frae mony a blunder free us  
And foolish notion."

NELLIE M. HUNTER.

18, Wilson Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.

[We have received other letters on this subject and we can only abjectly apologise for the legend which was most certainly not intended as an insult to any Celt or Australian.—Ed. "C. O."]

#### A WARNING.

A Birkenhead correspondent warns suffragists against a stranger who appeals for help on the ground that he is a member of the Men's League. He has given the name of the local secretary, who denies knowledge of him. This is not the first time that beggars of various sorts have tried to exploit suffragists. The latter should always ask for references and follow them up before involving themselves.

Lounges and Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.  
Bathrooms on every Floor.  
Perfect Sanitation. Passenger Lifts.  
Floors Fireproof Throughout.  
Night Porters. Telephone.

BEDROOM, ATTENDANCE, AND TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, SINGLE, from 5/6 to 8/.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, six courses, 3/.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.



## HOUSE PROPERTY AND THE INSURANCE BILL.

"Many women may collect their own rents and manage their own property without realising that politics touch most seriously their personal interests. It is true, as 'Decision' observes, 'that it is necessary for man—the voter—to protest at times'—but he does protest. Women will have to take a wider view of things before they are thoroughly competent to manage even their own private affairs." Sir John Cockburn says: "No one is ever fit to vote until he or she is a voter." I take this to mean that no one ever realises the great questions at issue on all sides except the one who votes.

Again, voteless people are most inclined to be overlooked even by the best intentioned Cabinet Ministers. In the State Insurance scheme women property-owners should have been regarded quite apart from men property-owners, as often their livelihood is derived solely from rents.

GERTRUDE MAGEE.

8, Glasgow Street, Rock Ferry, June 26th, 1911.

## LETTERS FROM ELECTORS.

As illustrating the really useful result of electors writing to their members of Parliament asking their support for the Conciliation Bill, will you allow me to say that a friend told me the other day she had heard from the member of Parliament representing the constituency in which she lived, telling her that he had voted for the Conciliation Bill, and had done so because of the numbers of letters he had received from his constituents asking him to do so. Before this he had done nothing to help us, and she had merely received the usual non-committal answers to her letters to him.

Surely this ought to give us much encouragement, and I would urge on your readers, when our Bill comes up next session, to concentrate on getting electors to write to their members asking them to support the Conciliation Bill. If they do this a large majority is assured.

A. B.

## Work of Societies in the Union.

## LONDON SOCIETY.

CAMBERWELL.—On Saturday, June 10th, a demonstration was held on Peckham Rye. Miss Ward took the chair, and Miss Sterling kindly came up from Sussex for the day, and both she and Mrs. Richardson held the attention of the crowd well. Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Stephen, of the Men's League, also came and spoke eloquently. The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and was sent to the Prime Minister and to the local member. When the Rye meeting was well established, a second one was started at the Tabernacle, and was addressed by Miss Sterling, Miss O'Malley, Mr. Mitchell, and others. On June 16th Mrs. Abbott and Mr. Kennedy spoke at an open-air meeting at Goose Green.

ESHER AND EAST MOLESEY.—Our first annual meeting was held, by kind invitation of Mrs. Barton, at East Molesey on June 1st, when we had tea and speeches in the garden. Quite fifty members and associates were present, and some new friends. We reported the two years' work and financial position. Mrs. Corbett Ashby made a charming speech. Miss Watson was in the chair.

FULHAM.—A successful drawing-room meeting was held on the evening of June 9th at the house of Miss Rose M. Paul. The chair was taken by Miss Palliser, and the speaker was Mr. R. F. Cholmeley. The attendance was good, and the audience was much interested in the very kind way in which the case for Women's Suffrage was presented, and in which the present position as regards the Conciliation Bill was explained. A good discussion followed.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A drawing-room meeting was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Roughton Hogg, at 2, Vicarage Gate, on May 26th. About thirty-five persons were present. Mr. Hogg was in the chair. Miss G. Dykes Spicer spoke of some of the reasons why women wanted the Parliamentary vote, and Miss Gadsden gave a very clear account of Sir G. Kemp's Bill. There was an animated discussion, some members of the Anti-Suffrage League being present.

SOUTH PADDINGTON.—A debate was held at Kensington College, Bayswater, by kind permission of Mr. Mumford, on June 7th. There was a large attendance of students. Mr. Mumford left a sick bed to take the chair. Miss Cicely Corbett opened the debate by proposing the resolution, "That the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women would be beneficial to the State." Mrs. Colquhoun opposed. Several questions were asked and answered. The resolution was lost by four votes, the voting being 28 for and 32 against.

EAST ST. PANCRAS.—A very successful meeting was held outside the Metropolitan Market on June 16th, from 3-30 to 5-30, when Miss Cockle and Mrs. Rogers gave most interesting addresses, Miss Deverell presiding.

WEST ST. PANCRAS.—A very successful drawing-room meeting, at which over one hundred persons were present, was held at 6, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park, on June 14th, by kind permission of Mrs. Lloyd Taylor. Mr. Lloyd Taylor, J.P., L.O.C., took the chair, and Miss Cicely Corbett, B.A., made a charming speech, as a result of which twelve new members joined us and several others gave in their names as wishing to hear more of the movement. A resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill was carried *nem. con.*, and two dozen "Common Causes" and some badges were sold.

WILLESDEN AND DISTRICT.—The fourth annual meeting was held in the garden, 75, Craven Park Road, on June 15th, and was well attended by members and friends. The report of the year's work showed satisfactory progress, and especially called attention to the courtesy of the editor of the "Willesden Citizen" in publishing a column of the Suffrage news each week, and to the fact that the Willesden Urban District Council had unanimously passed a resolu-



THE  
LAST  
WORD  
IN  
SOAP.

Try  
**FLAKO**  
this week on  
your Woollens  
Flannels, Laces,  
Silks, and Fine  
Fabrics.

WON'T SHRINK FLANNELS.

AN EXCELLENT HAIR WASH.

From All Grocers, 1d. and 3d. Packets,

**JOHN KNIGHT LTD.,**

Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. King George V.,

The Royal Primrose Soap Works.

LONDON, E.

Buy The Royal Primrose Soap from the Suffrage Shop, 54, Long Row, Nottingham. Send for price list and samples. All profits to the cause.

tion asking for facilities for Sir George Kemp's Bill. Stirring addresses were delivered by Miss Ward and Miss Rinder, and seven new members joined the branch.

## MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT FEDERATION

Very few reports have been received this month, because everybody has been too busy to write, but the numbers sent by this Federation as the Procession in London are proof enough that everyone has been working at full pressure.

ALTRINCHAM reports that through the kindness of Mrs. O'Hanlon a successful garden party was held at her house for the women rate-payers of Hale on Monday, May 30th. Miss Margaret Robertson spoke, and not only were eleven new members enrolled, but many more took literature and "Common Causes" with a view to joining after further consideration.

BOLTON.—On Wednesday, June 14th, an American Tea in aid of the funds of the Manchester and District Federation was kindly held by Mrs. E. T. Crook, and a sum of over £18 was raised.

KIRBY.—This Society held a very successful afternoon meeting in the roof garden of the King's Coffee House on May 31st, when Miss Robertson addressed the meeting, urging all present to join the great Procession. Several gave in their names, and Knutsford was represented by twelve members with their banner.

MARPLE.—The annual meeting of the Marple Society was held on Wednesday evening, May 17th, at the Girl's Institute. There was a very fair attendance. After the reading of the treasurer's and secretary's reports, Mrs. Mitor Wilson of the Manchester Society gave a short address, which was especially interesting to her audience, as it dealt with the problems of wage-earning under the factory system. She also urged that as many as possible should join in the great procession of June 17th.

ROCHDALE held its third annual meeting on May 31st. Miss Lydia Kemp was in the chair. The treasurer, Mrs. Toyne, reported that the year's income was £53 14s. 3d., and that a balance of £3 10s. 6d. was in hand. The secretary, Miss Starkie, reported that the membership was now 172, an increase of 12 for the year, and the officers and committee were re-elected. Miss Margaret Robertson, secretary to the Federation, then addressed the meeting on the Conciliation and Insurance Bills. At eight o'clock an open-air meeting was held in the Town Hall Square. Miss Lydia Kemp presided and the speakers were Miss Robertson and Miss Macdonald of Altrincham.

## Other Societies.

## ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The next "At Home" is fixed for Friday, July 7th, at 3 p.m., in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus. The speakers on this occasion are: Lady Betty Balfour, vice-president of the Conservative and Unionist Franchise Association; Mrs. Israel Zangwill, the well-known authoress; Mr. S. Parnell Kerr, barrister-at-law; and Mr. Walter Roch, M.P., Liberal member for Pembroke, so the subject will be presented from several most interesting points of view. Chair: Miss Compton. Hostess: Miss Alice Crawford. Patrons and members are asked to bring their unconverted friends to this meeting, which will be the last one held this season. Admission free. Doors open at 2-30 p.m.

## CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Offices: 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, London, N.W.  
A branch is about to be started in Chelsea. Will intending members kindly send their names and addresses to the Rev. C. Hinschiff?

A branch is about to be started in Paddington. Will intending members kindly send their names and addresses to Mrs. Shewell Cooper, 8, Warwick Crescent, W.?

There will be a meeting of the Hendon branch on Thursday, June 29th, at 4 p.m., at Bella Vista, Sunnyfields Road, by kind permission of Mrs. Spencer.

Subscriptions for the expenses of the work at the Church Congress this autumn are much needed. Collecting cards should be filled up and returned to the Organizer by the end of June. Will the two ladies who gave 5s. to Miss Maude Royden at an A.B.C. Shop on June 17th kindly send their names and addresses, as she has unfortunately mislaid them?

The Rev. A. E. N. Simms, M.A., B.D., vicar of Grayshott, Surrey, will preach to members and friends of the League at St. George's, Bloomsbury (Hart Street, W.C.), on Wednesday, July 5th, at 6-30 p.m.

## FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

This month the F.C.L. has made two new departures. One in addressing men's meetings, Mrs. S. T. Sambrook speaking for the Lavender Hill Brotherhood with great effect. Another in open-air meetings, Mrs. Baldock being the speaker for a meeting organised by the East Ham branch. The hon. organising secretary (Rev. E. Clark) has, through ill-health, been unfortunately obliged to resign. A successor will be elected in the autumn. Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, 4, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, N., have kindly undertaken the duties.

The Prime Minister refuses to receive a deputation of two ladies and two gentlemen (Free Church ministers) from the above League, who asked to lay before him the reason why Nonconformists respectfully pray him to grant facilities for the passing into law, this session, of the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Lloyd George, who was next asked, has sent no reply up to the present.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 29.  
Farnham—"Woodville," Fir Grove Hill—Annual Meeting—Mrs. T. Patterson (Hostess), Mrs. Kineton Parkes. 4.30  
Croydon—Mrs. Crosfield's Garden Meeting—Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Mrs. Renton. 4.0

JUNE 30.  
Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club. 5.30  
Croydon—Adult School Hall—Mrs. Renton, Rev. A. H. G. Creed. 8.0  
Shildon—Church Street Railway Crossing—Open-air Meeting—Miss Mein. 7.30

JULY 1.  
Manchester—Whalley Range—Mrs. Hiller's Garden Party and Sale—Miss A. M. Royden. 3.30  
Cambridge—"Fordfield"—Miss Corbett, Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones. 5.0  
Croydon—Mrs. Adney's Garden Meeting—Mrs. Renton. 4.0

JULY 3.  
Cambridge—Mrs. Crosfield's Meeting—Miss Corbett. 5.0  
Cambridge—Market Place—Miss Corbett, Mrs. Rackham. 7.30

JULY 4.  
Eastbourne—Mrs. Farnell's Meeting—Mr. Laurence Housman. Afternoon.

JULY 5.  
Eccles—Deansgate Arcade Café, Manchester—At Home. 3-5  
Uxbridge—Old Meeting Schools—At Home—Entertainments—Speech by Lady Meyer. 2-10  
Rugby—Mrs. Crossley's Garden Party—Mrs. Osler. Afternoon

JULY 6.  
Leamington—Birch's Music Rooms—Franchise Club. 3.0  
Manchester—Miss Woolley's Garden Meeting—Miss Robertson, B.A. 3.30  
Eastbourne—Mrs. Charmer's Meeting—Mrs. Strickland. Afternoon

JULY 7.  
Norwich—Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road—Miss E. L. Willis's At Home for Members. 4.0

JULY 11.  
Birmingham—Women's Adult School, Conway Road—Mrs. Ring. 7.30  
Birmingham—Queen's College—"The Insurance Bill as it Affects Women"—Miss M. Bondfield. 3.0

JULY 12.  
Birmingham—Westholme, Selly Oak—Mrs. Ed. Catbury's At Home—Lady Isabel Margesson (chair), Mrs. F. T. Swanwick. 3.30  
Birmingham—24, Chad Road, Edgbaston—Speakers' Class—Hostess, Mrs. Reid—Miss Fry. 4.0

JULY 15.  
Manchester—The Firs, Fallowfield (kindly lent by C. P. Scott, Esq.)—Garden Party—Tickets 3s. 6d. 3.30-6.30

JULY 19.  
Reigate—"Hethersett"—Garden Fête—Speeches by Mrs. Dempster. 3.30-10

## LONDON.

June 29: Sutton, The Broadway, Open-air Meeting, Mrs. Rackham. 8.0

Blackheath, Mrs. Green's Garden Meeting, Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. Long, F. P. B. Close-Shipman, Esq., M.A., F.C.P. 8.0

June 30: Camberwell, Collyer Place, Open-air Meeting, Miss I. O. Ford. 8.0

East St. Pancras, Outside Cattle Market, North Road, Open-air Meeting, Miss I. B. O'Malley. 3.30

Muswell Hill, Mrs. Farquharson's Drawing-room Meeting. 7.45

July 1: Highgate, Percy Road, N. Finchley, Open-air Meeting, Mrs. Garnett, Miss Maud Davies. 8.0

July 3: Enfield, Carlton Tea Rooms, Annual Meeting, Miss Clehentina Black. 3.0  
Highgate Road, Women's Adult School, Kentish Town Road, Mrs. Richardson. 8.0  
July 11: Sutton, Mrs. Young's Garden Meeting, the Lady Frances Balfour. 3.30

## SCOTLAND.

June 30: Edinburgh, 40, Shandwick Place, American Tea. 3-7

## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d.; 2 insertions, 1s. 3d.; 3 insertions, 1s. 6d.; 6 insertions, 2s. 9d.; 13 insertions, 5s. 6d. Every additional ten words, 6d. extra per insertion. All payments for advertisements should be made to the Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

## PROFESSIONAL.

MISS HELEN FRASER can take speaking engagements August on—Perms, etc., in National Union's List of Speakers, or from Nithsdale, Langside, Glasgow.

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

MRS. MERIVALE MAYER can accept speaking engagements.—For particulars address N.U., or 24, Queensberry Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.

## GENERAL.

BARGAINS IN BICYCLES.—Ladies' High Grade Models, £4 10s. and £5 5s. With Three-speed Gear, £5 15s. and £6 15s. Cash or deferred easy payments. Illustrated Catalogue free. New Rapid Bicycles have held a first-class reputation for 30 years. Awarded over 50 Gold and Silver Medals.—New Rapid Cycle Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

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

BOOKS, except of the sermon type, thankfully received by I. O. Ford, Adel Grange, Leeds, for a Suffrage Sale on 26th July.

CORSETS to pattern or measure.—CHARLTON WHITE, White-ladies Gate, Bristol.

DORA MOLE'S Home-made Shampoo Balm.—Use it when you wash your Hair. Miss Irene Vanburgh says: "I shall never use anything else." In Jars, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.—Trebvohr House, Earl's Court, S.W.

FREE! PARCEL OF OVER 300 PATTERNS of Charming Irish Linen Summer Costume Fabric "Flaxella." Light, cool, washable, durable; wide range of lovely colours; fascinating designs.—Write nuttons, 159, Larne, Ireland.

MRS. SWANWICK RECOMMENDS Mrs. Lewy, 61, Brailsford Road, Fallowfield, for making Dresses and Blouses, and for doing up and adapting Ladies' Dresses.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if unacceptable, teeth returned. Dealers in Old Gold or Silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woolfall and Company, Southport.

PAPER BAGS FOR COOKING.—Large stock in hand; 6d. packet, 8d. post free; cash with order.—Miss Kansom, 135, Edgware Road, London, W.

PERSIAN KITTENS.—Two lovely long-haired blues for Sale, 9 weeks old. Pure bred. Price 30s. If sold through the "Common Cause," 10s. for each kitten will be given to the Suffrage cause.—Richard Bates, 22, Devonshire Street, Ardwick, Manchester.

## WHERE TO LIVE.

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

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnaburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, S.O., Yorks.—Paying Guests received; sunny, dry situation; rambles and excursions in Wensley, Wharfe, and Swaledale; lovely moors, waterfalls, and river scenery; special terms to professional women.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

NORMANDY.—Château de la Vierge, Villerville, Calvados. Monsieur and Madame le Métayer receive ladies en famille. No English spoken. Good drinking water. Piano. Garden, safe bathing, good cycling, charming walks. Motor buses to Trouville and Honfleur. From six francs daily.

84, REDCLIFFE GARDENS, London, S.W.—Board-residence (ladies) from 25s.

TREBOVIR HOUSE, Earl's Court.—High-class Board Residence, very highly recommended. Close to Piccadilly Tube and District Railway.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation. Room and Breakfast from 3/- per day.—Madame Veigelé, 63 and 65, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.



## OUR PROCESSION CARTOON.

"THE MARCH OF ENGLAND'S WOMEN."  
A CHARMING SOUVENIR.

Miss Joan Drew's drawing reproduced on Japanese vellum, suitable for framing, size 15in. x 10in.

Price, including packing and postage, 9d. each, from the MANAGER, "The Common Cause," 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

### AN ARTISTIC HEALTH HOME

within 18 miles of London, where Headache, Depression, Dyspepsia, Anemia, and Allied Ailments are treated by reformed diet under Medical Supervision and at most moderate terms. Large secluded lawns, woods, lake, and meadows of 80 acres. Most picturesque, and restful; and near Eton, Windsor, Burnham Beeches, etc., etc. Write for illustrated prospectus from **The Secretary, Baylis House, Slough, Bucks.**

### "Why Women Need the Vote."

By MRS. A. C. OSLER.

A complete set of articles reprinted from "The Common Cause," containing a remarkably clear, full and concise account of all facts relating to the Suffrage. It is brought closely up to date, is written in an interesting and beautiful style and is invaluable for speakers. Price 6d. Order from 10, Easy Row, Birmingham.

### EVERY WOMAN MAN AND CHILD OUGHT TO KNOW

THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE & PHYSICAL CULTURE

KNOWN AS **JU-JUTSU** (THE SOFT ART)

VISITORS WELCOMED. HOURS, 10-30 to 7-30.

**EDITH GARRUD** Only Address,  
(close on Oxford Circus) **9, Argyll Place,**  
Tel. 2952, Holborn. **Regent Street, W.**

### MONTAGUE HOTEL

(Temperance),

**MONTAGUE ST., RUSSELL SQ., LONDON, W.C.**

Close to British Museum.

**BED and BREAKFAST** (attendance inclusive), 3/6 to 5/6.

Back Rooms (overlooking garden) perfectly quiet.

**SMOKING ROOM.**

Telegrams—"FAITHFUL," LONDON. Telephone—9992 Central.



### The William Morris Press: 42 Albert St.

MANCHESTER.

Telephone: CENTRAL 2235.

High-class Printing with promptitude  
and Fair Prices.

### ROYAL ABBEY LAUNDRY AND CLEANING WORKS,

CHISWICK PARK, W.

All Workers in Receipt of Living Wage.

Telephone: 588 Hammersmith.

### THE TEA CUP INN,

1, Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C.

(Close to Lincoln's Inn, Clement's Inn, Aldwych, Strand, Holborn Tube Station, etc.).

Light Luncheons, Hot and Cold.

Afternoon Teas. Home Cookery.

Moderate Charges.

### Deansgate Temperance Hotel, Manchester.

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE TOWN.

Most centrally situated.

Manchester and Salford Cars to all parts pass close to the Hotel.

PASSENGER LIFT. TWO NIGHT PORTERS.

Re-decorated and re-furnished.

Nationa Telephone 5538 & 5539 City, Manchester.

**STANLEY D. GORDON, Manager**

### OXFORD.

#### Oxford Hall Boarding Establishment,

15, MAGDALEN STREET

(Opposite Martyr's Memorial in centre of city).

Terms Moderate.

### MANCHESTER SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

## Garden Party

At The Firs,

FALLOWFIELD

(Kindly lent by C. P. SCOTT, Esq.).

On **SATURDAY, JULY 15th.**

**3-30 to 6-30.**

### TEA, MUSIC, & ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPEAKERS (names to be announced later).

**Tickets (inclusive) 3/6.**

To be obtained from the Manchester Office,

**85, Deansgate Arcade.**

### "INVISIBLE COURIER" TOURS (Dr. Seelig's System).

This is a system which eliminates worry, and unites the economic advantages of the CONDUCTED TOUR with the privacy of INDEPENDENT TRAVEL.

EXAMPLES OF TOURS ON THIS SYSTEM.

8 days' tour in beautiful Shannon District .....	£5 15 6
8 " " to Glasgow, Trossachs and Edinburgh .....	£5 15 6
8 " " in English Lake District .....	£5 15 6
9 " " to Holland and Belgium .....	£5 15 6
Fortnight's tour in glorious Devon .....	£10 10 0
" " to Sweden .....	£11 11 0
" " to Luxemburg and Ardennes .....	£6 16 6
" " to Switzerland .....	£10 10 0
" " Denmark, Finland, and Sweden .....	£14 0 0
19 days' tour to the Northern Capitals of Europe .....	£15 15 0

Full particulars and Programme from Tourist Dept., 50, Parliament Street, S.W.