

THE COMMON CAUSE, JUNE 22, 1911.

The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

Women's Suffrage

Societies.

VOL. III. No. 115. Registered as
a Newspaper.

JUNE 22, 1911.

ONE PENNY.



THE LADY BEATRICE KEMP. MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

The National Union in the Great Procession.
Head of the Column.

Notes and Comments.

The Procession.

It is a big job to take thousands of women up to London and a big job marshalling them all and we are glad that the Procession is over and so well over. It was a great and remarkable success and as an outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual aspiration for liberty that informs so many women it will have impressed millions of people. Processions like this are in the nature of a review. All the year we labour to change the hearts of men and women and when the time comes to show our converts to the world we are well pleased at the muster. Estimates vary from 30,000 to 40,000.

Stern Stuff.

We hear that from the Midland Federation large numbers of working women came up for the procession and the growth of interest among them is very striking. One touching report from Solihull speaks of an elderly school teacher who was preparing to walk home (six miles from the station) at 2-30 a.m. on Sunday. This is the sort of stuff our procession was made of.

Unemployed Men.

A spectator tells this delightful story of the Procession. At one point on the route some twenty sandwich-men hired by the Anti-Suffragists, vicariously to declare upon their boards that women do not want the vote—all present evidence notwithstanding,—were observed, with the exception of the leaders, to be trailing these said boards upside down, and in such dust as was existing on Saturday after the rain. Their message was thus as mute as it was inglorious. "Why," inquired one observer of a policeman, "why are these men doing that? What are their boards upside down for?" His reply was, "They are afraid of being mobbed, ma'am!" These men, poor fellows, were only earning their pence, and it would have been wretched cruelty to mob them. But the police knew the tide had turned and imagined that Suffragists would do as they have been done by. Suffragists know better.

Protests and Recriminations.

We print on page 188 a letter by Mr. Brailsford to which we hope suffragists will give earnest attention. It is one of the miserable results of having been played with, tricked and put off that the confidence once lost is so difficult to restore. We have no wish whatever to see women renounce their own judgment or blindly follow any leader; but it must be remembered that what we have asked for is fair play and not favour. We have been solemnly and publicly promised that in 1912 our Bill is to be given adequate time if our majority is strong and united. If, as is the case, suffragists have accepted this pledge, it is clear that the best business for them is to use the interval in keeping united and in making yet stronger that majority, and in showing in every way possible to them what good citizens women are. In continuing to shew how closely all legislation affects them they are also helping on the state of mind in politicians which makes them acknowledge the present position intolerable.

Mrs. Besant in London.

We recommend our readers to take the "Christian Commonwealth" in order to read Mrs. Besant's lectures. There is an excellent report of her address on "Impending Physical Changes" in last week's issue. It ends with these words:—

Looking around on all the changes, trying to grasp their meaning, and seeing them, not as isolated facts, but part of a divine plan, you may realise that under the idea of the growth of a world-religion, preparing for the coming of a world-teacher, the nations are drawing nearer together, the land is being builded for the future, for the race that shall inhabit it, and while that slow

building is going on the mighty Empire of the fifth root-race is arising. Oh, if you would have it so, learn that it means responsibility, that it means beauty, that it means righteousness. If you would be part of an empire that will last you must grow into a freedom which is self-controlled and learn that only in service to the race is perfect freedom.

University Women.

Miss E. B. Harvey (Girton) has obtained a First Class in the Second Part Mathematical Tripos; Miss M. H. Whiting a First Class in the First Part. In part II. of the Economics Tripos Miss W. A. Elkin (Newnham) has a first, and in part I. Miss G. E. M. Jebb a first. Miss Karin Costelloe has a first in the second part of the Moral Sciences Tripos.

A Woman on the Academic Committee.

Lady Ritchie has been elected on the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature.

A Purdah Queen at the Coronation.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is to be present at the Coronation. This remarkable Muhammadan lady is the enlightened ruler of a State containing a million subjects in Central India. Bhopal is the only State in the world where the ruler must always be a woman, and this lady is the only living queen who has been in action with her troops. Certainly she is the only sovereign who to-day rules in strict purdah. Therefore the public will see of her no more than a very small lady shrouded in lilac silk and a silver embroidered burka extending almost to her knees, while two slits veiled with gauze will mark the position of her eyes. Thus in 1896 she met our present Queen. Forty years ago she married her Prime Minister, Ahmed Ali Khan, and her mother was the famous Sikandar Begum who wrote an account of her pilgrimage to Mecca in 1863, established schools and hospitals, and built a State railway. A former Begum constructed the well-known lake of Bhopal and city waterworks.

Queen Mary's Hostel.

This is the name to be given to a foundation which will probably be a branch of King's College for Women and give instruction and training in the domestic arts. It is suggested that there should be two sorts of courses—one a three year course and the other a one year course for post graduates. About £50,000 has already been subscribed, and her Majesty the Queen has taken much interest in the scheme and lent it her name. It is good to see a beginning being made in endowing work which is largely recognized as specially woman's work.

A Woman Astronomer.

The death is announced at Boston, United States, of Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming, a well-known lady astronomer.

Mrs. Fleming was a Scotswoman, a native of Dundee, where she was born and brought up. She married there and for several years worked as a teacher. In 1879, when she was 29 years of age, she was appointed an assistant at Harvard College Observatory. She became curator of the astronomical photographic section of the institution in 1898, and at the time of her death was in charge of the astrophotographic building, where she was assisted by more than a dozen women computers. Mrs. Fleming had discovered some new stars and was an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

Official Posts for Women.

The Willesden Board of Guardians, who recently appointed a woman as superintendent of the Poor Law Homes for Children in place of a male official, have now created a new post—that of the inspector of boarded-out children—and have appointed a woman to the office.

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 1½d. (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: Head of the N.U. Column	185
Notes and Comments	186
The Suffragist Procession	187
Mrs. Besant at the Albert Hall	188
Mr. Asquith's Answer	188
The Women's Bill and Plural Voting	188
The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	189
The National Union in the Procession	189
From Headquarters	189
From the Ranks of the N.U.	190
Impressions of a "Common Cause" Seller	190
University Contingent	191
Meeting at the Portman Rooms	191
Treasurer's Notes	192
Press Department	193
Federation Notes	193
The Press	195
The International Woman Suffrage Alliance	194
Mrs. Besant on the Immediate Future	195
Reviews	195
Letters to the Editor	195
Work of Societies in the Union	197
Forthcoming Meetings	199

The Suffragist Procession.

Women! who shall one day bear
Sons to breathe New England air,
If ye hear, without a blush,
Deeds to make the loud blood rush
Like red lava through your veins,
For your sisters now in chains,—
Answer! are ye fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Those who on Coronation Day witness the great pomp and splendour of the royal procession will not be able to keep out of their minds that other procession which only five days ago trod some of the same streets and for four or five hours held an enormous crowd of onlookers absorbed and marvelling.

We have heard it said that processions don't "prove" anything. This is generally objected by people who could not make a sound syllogism if they tried. Let it be granted that processions are mainly embroidery, that they are spectacular, that they are in the department of art and emotion, not of logic. Do we govern life by logic? Does anyone really think that this odd patch-work world of ours holds together by reason alone? If so, what has all the pageantry, the pomp, and circumstance of this week to do with sovereignty? Is not the sovereignty of our constitutional King founded upon the willingness of his loyal subjects? And do we not gladly symbolize that willingness in visible beauty and in splendid outward signs? Do we not link it with the past by the use of ancient phrase and ceremonial? Why? Because man is so made that he loves visible beauty; because, also, the things that we know and that are familiar to us are woven into the stuff of our beings, and we can often help the future best by appealing to the past. Nothing that was said at the National Union meeting after the Procession so moved us as the undorned and grave words of our President, when she

reminded us of those who had worked for liberty in the past and who had passed away, but still in the hour of our approaching victory were, in a very real sense, with us. The tired women rose to their feet and did silent homage to those men and women whose far-seeing eyes had prepared this happy day for us.

For it was a happy day. Those of us who remembered the first London Procession of Women Suffragists and contrasted the size and temper of the crowd in 1907 with the crowd last Saturday felt a deep content piercing through all the discomforts and vexations. A good many of us don't like "processing." It is not everybody's joy, and those who dislike it do so very heartily. Physical discomforts and burdens we are so used to that we treat them as almost negligible. But it is no joke to be up half the night and travel or walk all day, knowing you have another sleepless night of travelling before you and the next day's work demanding your remaining energies. Yet this is what many of our working women cheerfully faced, and many of our organizers had very nearly as much, with the additional care and anxiety of shepherding their flock. The wonderful good temper and cheeriness of those who had the hardest work were a fine stimulus.

Nothing was lacking from accident or design to make a monumental success. The weather, which had given some anxiety, was cooler than it had been, and the dense ranks of crowded sightseers made this very welcome. Even so, the millions of people packed into so narrow a space seemed to make the route airless. We knew London was "full," and it turned out to see us in fine force. Many of the stands prepared for the Coronation were well filled, and at many points of the march the police had difficulty in keeping back the crowd enough to allow the line of five abreast to get through. Even the Anti-Suffragists contributed their mite to the general hilarity, for they paid some dozens of forlorn unemployed to ramble about with sandwich-boards proclaiming that "women do not want the vote." It seems a queer way of spending money, but the amusement they create is perhaps worth it.

What did our demonstration show? The first and obvious thing, of course, is that it showed so many thousands of men and women cared enough to go to all that trouble. But consider the variety! They were women of all classes. There were peeresses and wives of Colonial Ministers and English Members of Parliament; doctors and teachers and sempstresses, weavers and cigarette-makers, typists and charwomen, and sweated home-workers. And, transcending all differences of class, there were deeper differences harmonized in one demand. There were women of all political parties and of differing religious communions; there were English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and friends from overseas within and without the Empire. There were "constitutional" and there were "militant" Suffragists. One of the chief reasons why women need the vote is because women differ so much from each other (being as individual as men), and this is also one of the difficulties of work in common. It is therefore, perhaps, the most remarkable sign of the intensity of our demand for enfranchisement that we are willing all differences should be less than the great common agreement of our belief in liberty. We are indeed fit to be free, since we believe, each of us, not only in her own individual freedom, but in the freedom of others who may differ radically from her.

This unity in the midst of diversity is the healthiest sign of life. Ours is no sectional demand. It arises from all classes, creeds, and nationalities, parties, and temperaments. Sir Edward Grey postulated a strong and united majority in the House as a condition of success. In his letter of June 15th, the Prime Minister gave welcome confirmation, and it is our duty in the coming year to keep a steady and united backing in the country for our friends in the House.

The Anti-Suffragists are in a very queer situation. They have lately withdrawn from most of their old positions. One by one we have captured their outworks and entrenchments, and they have fallen back on what Dr. Heber Hart admits to be perhaps the only sound argument—the theory that government rests upon physical

force only. They profess to be anxious lest, if women had the vote, they might use it in opposition to men, and so "remove the sanction of physical force." But here we have male Members of Parliament, chosen by male electors only, showing a majority for Women's Suffrage ever since 1886, and nothing done! The Anti-Suffragists would have this perilous condition to continue! They would, in face of a male majority for Women's Suffrage insist upon still withholding it, and thereby removing from their own decree that sacred sanction of physical force! They still talk as if it were a case of women against men! But it is, as we know, a case of the lovers of liberty and believers in government by consent—whether men or women—against the survivals of barbarous times—whether men or women; and we are glad to know that these last are a rapidly dwindling minority, which has not even the backing of physical force, to which it makes such strident appeal.

Mrs. Besant at the Albert Hall.

When Mrs. Besant, who rose to support the resolution at the Albert Hall at 10 p.m., and who was received with enthusiasm, had spoken for one minute, it was clear that she was carrying the whole audience with her into a new region of idealism. In her clear and vibrant voice she uttered some of the broad principles that lie at the root of the women's movement in general with an emphasis drawn from the warmth of a strong personality and the passion of a fine intellect moving among great ideas.

While others had been talking of past achievements and the possibilities of political combinations and successes, Mrs. Besant gathered it all up with one pregnant saying "This question you are here to discuss is not really a women's question, but a human one. It is as important to men as it is to women, for men and women cannot be divided into two separate halves." Some of us may have been reminded by the note of mysticism that Mrs. Besant's view has been widened by the profound study of Hindu religion with its insight into the unity of all manifestations. "All humanity is the poorer when men and women are divided. They cannot be ranged in opposite camps." Then followed a long and impassioned attack on the wrong of having to organise a great procession of women in order to convince a Parliament of men that they are fighting a difficult fight with one hand tied. But Mrs. Besant struck the note of optimism that prevailed in all the speaking when she said, "If you want the vote, you are bound to have it, for none can refuse womanhood when it claims its rights and its duties. To concede us the vote would close the gulf between men and women."

The appeal to women's conscience, to their sense of responsibility in the use of the vote was one of Mrs. Besant's most noble passages. "Our use of the vote will be the judgment on the value of our claim to equality. Men have had the vote, which they have got bit by bit, and yet the world is full of misery. By working and working together, adding not their sameness, but their difference, and remembering that the human race is a family, you will not be doubling a vote, but multiplying the nation." "As things are now," said Mrs. Besant, "we are in a monotone, but we want the full chord, the harmony of men and women." In a picturesque torrent of images the speaker called on men and women to work to break down all artificial barriers, to join together in the home, in the workshop, in Parliament, and to organise and raise their voice to claim freedom. "All that women can do is theirs by right divine—and when they raise their voice as they have done in this great organised meeting, who shall dare say 'Be silent!'"

Then with one more inspired and inspiring appeal to women to open their hands and take what is theirs as those who must answer to the nation, Mrs. Besant closed her speech—"And may that Power which is neither male nor female, but is in both, carry you forward in your movement and bring you the triumph you deserve." M. C.

Mr. Asquith's Answer.

After Mr. Lloyd George's answers in the House (May 29th) and a few hours before Sir Edward Grey's speech at the National Liberal Club (June 1st) Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister:—

Dear Mr. Asquith,—The statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Government with reference to facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Commons next session is being widely discussed at this moment, and no one seems to be quite clear as to the exact meaning of the Government proposal. All the advocates of women's suffrage would, I think, be satisfied if they could only feel sure that the opportunity to be provided for the consideration of this question next session would be an effective one; but some of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's answers to supplementary questions which were addressed to him in the House of Commons on Monday last have given rise to doubts and misgivings on this point.

The Conciliation Committee has met and considered the Government proposal, and while its members are anxious to accept the proposal in the most sympathetic manner, they desire some reassurance upon points which still leave room for misgivings, and I was asked to find out from you whether they are justified in the interpretation which they have put upon the decision of the Cabinet. May I enumerate briefly these points, and ask you to say if we have interpreted them correctly?

1. We understand that the Government intend the House of Commons to have an effective opportunity of passing a Women's Suffrage Bill into law next session if so disposed, and that the week offered is not intended merely to provide an opportunity for a prolonged academic debate.

2. We assume that "the week" offered to us will not be interpreted in an absolutely rigid sense, and that if the bill had passed through Committee within that time the two extra days required for its report and third reading stages would not be refused.

3. We also assume that the promoters of the Bill would have the ordinary facilities of the closure which would be available in the case of a Government bill.

We cannot help being disappointed that no further progress is to be made with our bill this session, but if you can reassure us upon the points which I have mentioned you will remove a great deal of very natural anxiety.

June 1, 1911.

LYTTON.

In last Saturday's papers the following reply was published:—

June 15th, 1911.

"My dear Lytton,—In reply to your letter on the subject of facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill I would refer you to some observations recently made in a speech at the National Liberal Club by Sir Edward Grey, which accurately express the intentions of the Cabinet.

"It follows (to answer you specific inquiries) that the 'week' offered will be interpreted with reasonable elasticity, that the Government will oppose no obstacle to a proper use of the closure, and that if, as you suggest, the bill gets through Committee in the time proposed, the extra days required for report and third reading would not be refused.

"The Government, though divided in opinion on the merits of the bill, are unanimous in their determination to give effect not only in the letter but in the spirit to the promise in regard to facilities which I made on their behalf before the last general election.—Believe me, yours sincerely,
(Signed) "H. H. ASQUITH."

The Women's Bill and Plural Voting.

On June 13th, Mr. Brailsford addressed the following letter to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The announcement in Monday's papers that the Government may add the Plural Voting Bill to its programme this session has roused, I understand, considerable indignation among women suffragists. They argue that if time can be found for a measure of this kind, which is important only from the standpoint of the party machine, there is time enough for the vastly more important women's bill. It is inevitable that women should feel annoyance if they are to see their bill elbowed out of the way to make room for a trivial and essentially temporary piece of franchise legislation. But it has to be remembered that the Plural Voting Bill is not a new measure. It passed through all its stages in the Commons in 1906 only to be rejected by the Lords. Its passage this year (which could hardly occupy more than two or three days) may be considered as a matter of routine. It is precisely because the issues which it raises are neither new nor important that it cannot fairly be compared with a women's suffrage measure.

Tactless though the apparent substitution of plural voting for women's suffrage in the programme of the session may appear to be, it is reasonable to remember that in repeated speeches Ministers had foreshadowed the early resurrection of their bill. So far from seeing in it any obstacle to women's suffrage, we ought rather to welcome it, since it simplifies the difficult problem of dealing with the plural voter—a problem

which drove us in drafting our own bill to drastic expedients. If plural voting were to be forbidden this year our own task would be lightened and our bill might conceivably be recast in a somewhat more generous form. If, on the other hand, both bills were to be introduced simultaneously next year the uncertainty of the whole position would confront us in Committee with complications of detail which might be almost insoluble. In short, if women were to succeed by their present protests in delaying this bill for a year they would unwittingly create a serious obstacle for their own measure.

The goal which women suffragists have rightly set before themselves is the conquest of the vote before the next general election. If the Government provides effective facilities for a Suffrage Bill next session it will have fulfilled in the spirit as well as the letter the undertaking which Mr. Asquith gave last autumn. The promise of a week next year seemed far from satisfactory as Mr. Lloyd George defined it. But the frank and emphatic speech in which Sir Edward Grey, speaking, as he clearly did, for the Cabinet collectively, repeated and explained this pledge, has made an entirely new and most promising situation. He has made it clear that the Government will not be niggardly of time if our majority holds together, and also that its influence will be used to furnish the promoters of the Bill with the indispensable weapons for dealing with

obstruction. The Conciliation Committee awaits without anxiety a confirmation of Sir Edward Grey's speech from the Prime Minister. If he assures us, as undoubtedly he will, that a real opportunity for solving our question will be found next year, it is a matter of no direct consequence to us what use the Government makes of its own time in the interval. If its debt to us is paid in due season, we have no right to cavil if in the meanwhile it discharges other obligations. The intervening time will be wasted only if it is spent in protests and recriminations.

There is work to be done for which a year is not an excessive allowance in completing the gaps in our organisation and in dealing with the various groups of private members who may attempt to wreck our bill during the Committee stage. To turn aside from such work as this at a moment when the Government has offered honourable terms of peace, to revive and accentuate all the old bitternesses of this long struggle, to antagonise those whom we ought to convince, and to break in the process the present unity of the suffragist forces would be a mistake in tactics so grave that I hesitate to believe that it can be seriously contemplated.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. BRAILSFORD.

32, Well Walk, London, N.W., June 13th.

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:

MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS EDITH PALLISER (Parliamentary).

President:

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Treasurer:

MRS. AUERBACH.

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 in the Procession.

Our new National Union banner made a fine head for our part of the procession, but it was a heavy tax on the two women who carried it. Miss Sterling and Miss Courtney took turns at one pole and Mrs. Auerbach and Miss Palliser at the other. Immediately behind the banner walked Mrs. Fawcett (our President), Lady Frances Balfour (President of the London Society), and Lady Beatrice Kemp (the wife of the Member in charge of our Bill). Some little way behind walked a few members of the Executive, but others could not be persuaded to leave their own Societies, and among these were Councillor Eleanor Rathbone (Liverpool), Councillor Margaret Ashton (Manchester), Mrs. Rackham and Mrs. Heitland (Cambridge), Miss Tanner (Bristol), and Miss Howell (Cardiff).

Then came the International, with Madame Schmahl and Madame Verone, and then the interminable legions of our societies—the dragons of Wales, the Scottish pipers, the heraldic devices of cities, names of great women, records of Town Councils demanding women's enfranchisement; but above all, and more significant than all, hundreds, upon hundreds, upon hundreds—"to the crack of doom" it seemed—of women who had journeyed many weary miles to demonstrate that they *did* want the vote, whatever the Antis might say.

We had a long wait, for our section did not begin to march out till 6-30, and we could see nothing of the moving line that went within a few yards of us for a good hour before that. But if our bodies grew tired our hearts were cheered by the dense throngs of interested onlookers. When we got moving we forgot our fatigue, for it was a wonderful thing to pass for miles through a crowd so dense that it was frequently quite difficult to keep even five abreast. In St. James' Street we all greeted Mrs. Elmy, sitting up aloft like a very queen of valiant old age, wearing the crown of a whole life true to the highest ideals.

The Portman Rooms became a kind of Suffrage Club for the nonce, and as early as 8 a.m. Miss Dimock was there to superintend and to welcome. It gave one some notion of the efforts some people had made to hear from Miss Courtney that, when she entered the large room at about 10 a.m., she thought it was empty, but, on going further, found that every form concealed a recumbent figure of a woman who had already travelled all night in order to walk. Lady Strachey came down to the Portman Rooms in the afternoon, and many of us were rejoiced to see her about again.

It would not have been surprising if no processionists had returned, except those who had to wait about for their trains. But quite a large number of Londoners and Suffragists staying in London turned up, and these amazing people listened to speeches till 11 o'clock at night. Nay, more! They sang "She's a jolly good fellow" in honour of Mrs. Fawcett, and they cheered exactly as if they were not tired.

Perhaps they were too happy to know they were tired.

From Headquarters.

The hearty thanks of all members of the union are due to those who worked so hard for their comfort in the Portman Rooms. Miss Dimock, helped by the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Greaves, spent the whole day at the rooms and spared no pains in attending to every detail.

Miss Cicely Corbett and Miss Janet Thomson were on the spot to receive the delegates who arrived at 8 o'clock for breakfast, and other members of the London Society's Executive and of the National Union Executive, spent part of the day at the rooms.

The Procession Committee also wish heartily to thank the many volunteers without whose help these demonstrations could not be organised. It is of course impossible to mention by name all those who acted as marshals, captains, stewards, sellers of "The Common Cause," etc., but we wish specially to thank Miss Rosamond Smith, who spent many weeks at the N.U. office helping to make the arrangements, and who acted as Chief Marshal of the Procession. Miss Noeline Baker also gave a week to helping to organise the work, and those who walked at the head of the Procession know how much they owe to the excellent marshalling of Miss Helen Ward, of the London Society.

All the members of the staff, and of the special procession staff, worked indefatigably during the weeks preceding the procession, and on the 17th itself; the final responsibility for the excellent arrangements of the N.U. section being due to the splendid organisation of Miss Geraldine Cooke. The unusual size of the crowd which watched the lining up of the Procession made the work exceptionally difficult, especially as the congestion of the traffic delayed the arrival of the banners. The task of the police was also rendered doubly arduous, and as usual we have to thank them for their courtesy and consideration.

K. D. COURTNEY.

From the Ranks of the National Union.

We left a little space between Mrs. Fawcett and the rest of us, so that the crowd could see her. And we heard "That's Mrs. Fawcett—That's Mrs. Henry Fawcett—Bravo, Madam!" and hats were taken off as she went along, with her unassuming air of being just like all the rest—which she isn't!

As long as I was walking in the procession, the respect shown to her, and the vastness of the crowd, were the things that struck me most. It was a good hour for a procession. It seemed as though the decorations were for us, and the stands that people might climb on them to see. I hear they were charging up to 10s. for the privilege, and we certainly gave our foreign and colonial visitors a good show for the money. Standing at the corner of Whitehall Place, we could see the banners and pennons of the other Societies passing down the Embankment before us, and the top of the "Empire Pageant Car." It all looked very gorgeous and finely carried out, and it was proportionately gratifying to hear a comment from the crowd, "That's the best lot we've seen yet!" when the N. U. banner came along. We had had no time to make any attempt at pageantry, and I suppose the compliment was a tribute, not only to our magnificent new banner, but to the unsurpassed decorative value of our colours and to me it seemed that the Red, White, and Green beat all the others out of the field.

I had to fall out of the procession at Hyde Park corner, and saw nearly the whole of the latter part of the procession from a taxi-cab. It was then, far more than when I was walking myself, that I realized the magnitude of the effort and of the sacrifice it involved. It seemed endless, marred though it was by the long breaks in its course. Manchester's magnificent contingent was divided by a wait of nearly ten minutes, and London suffered almost as badly. Had the ranks been unbroken, the effect created would have been stupendous. But with a procession of that size, it could only be a choice of evils, and the perfect steadiness and coherence of each contingent was much better than the ragged effect made by perpetual struggles to "keep up." The Graduates walked splendidly, and were helped no doubt by the uniform effect of their caps and gowns. The gymnastic teachers marched like soldiers. It was a joy to see them. The nurses (as always) moved through a volley of cheering. I wish there had been more of them! But the working-women from the North brought a lump to one's throat. They were walking rather raggedly when I saw them, for the lines were badly kept just then, and the police hardly gave them room enough. They looked tired, and there were no gay dresses or flowers. Looking down at them I remembered that they had travelled through the night, to reach London at 8 a.m. They had—of course—made the most of so rare a chance, and had "seen London" all day long. They were going back by the midnight train, and would get home at 5 a.m. There would not be much rest for them then, and on Monday—to work again in the factory and the mill! They had been fined—every one of them—to the extent of a day's wages.

This sort of thing doesn't want any writing up. I looked at the crowd and wondered if they guessed half of what it all meant. I think they did realize a little—dimly. I know what it meant to all of us—the determination that, if it lies with us, the work done in the year that begins to-day shall make this the last Suffrage procession we have to hold.

Somewhere in Trafalgar Square a man stood drearily holding a sandwich-board upside down, "Women Do Not Want The Vote."

A. M. R.

Impressions of a "Common Cause" Seller.

The first lines I read since yesterday were those of Alice Meynell's—on Horizons—"To mount a hill is to lift with you something lighter and brighter than yourself or than any meaner burden. You lift the world, you raise the horizon; you give a signal for the distance to stand up." And the words seemed just to give my impression of

the Procession yesterday. To walk in it—perhaps to see it—was like mounting a hill to lift the vision of a brighter earth; we were "lifting the world"; we were "raising the horizon"; we were giving a signal for the distant future to stand up. It was to stand on a mountain top of time and let the spirit of the ages trumpet through us. It was to hearken to the voice of the years that are over and to the call of coming years. I think the women must all have felt it, whether they knew it or not, for they marched with the unanimity of a universally informing spirit. It was like putting our hands on the lever that switches off the past and swings on a happier future. I am sure it was a turning-point. So no wonder if backs ached and limbs were very weary! What else could you expect under those circumstances? How could it be achieved without? That is my impression of the whole thing. There were many smaller impressions. The approach of the procession down Northumberland Avenue, as seen from the little rise in Trafalgar Square, was a beautiful sight. After the mounted horsemen one saw the pale purple and silver pennons and banners fluttering right down the Avenue above the black mass of the people, broken only by the beautiful head of "Joan of Arc" on horseback, looking like a wing of light across a thundercloud. One could not see the demonstrators; they were quite hidden by the crowd,—but only the moving stream of pennons and banners. It was a fitting beginning to the Procession, like the million winged ideas in which the movement began. The group of Actresses made a charming group too; they carried wands with bunches of pink rambler roses and pink sweet peas on the top, bound together into a kind of canopy with smilax and roses; it was the daintiest, coolest, prettiest sight imaginable! In the International contingent one was struck by a row of enfranchised Norwegians (men and women together) in peasant costume; and by the Hindoo women, who called forth from one woman in the crowd the amazed comment, "Why! Here are some brownies!" And most charming "brownies" they were too in their Indian costumes. Wyoming, each member of the group carrying a stars and stripes pennon, and preceded by the announcement that women there already had the vote, had a large contingent, a characteristically cheery and business-like one too. In several of the foreign groups, one woman walked alone, and this was most effective; they were often finely-built, beautiful women and a joy to look at. One was struck by the large number of our "weaking" sex who carried large banners with grace and a swing in their step; most of them were unimpeded by hats or long skirts or tight sleeves, and as a display of easy muscular strength they were astonishing and beautiful to look at. They certainly did foreshadow what the untrammelled woman might be! The Roman Catholic League had a good muster, as well as the Church League and the Free Church League; the latter was headed by about half a dozen girls in Quaker costume—only one more of the thousand similar touches which showed how the women's intensity of care for their cause had sought to visualize itself. Nearly everyone carried something—from the roses of the actresses to a simple pennon in the colours—with absolutely bewildering, though impressive effect on the crowd. "Eh!" one woman said, "I can't keep my eyes goin' fast enough!" This, if nothing else, should have answered a person in the crowd who asked, "Are they paid to do it?" Several sections sang "The March of the Women" several times, and when the musicians' contingent sang it, the effect was so beautiful the crowd applauded.

The Lancashire section seemed to have many sympathisers in the crowd; I heard, "It's old Lancashire, isn't it?" and "Good old Lancashire!" The blind woman in this section was noticed with awed sympathy. Oldham was greeted with hilarity as an old friend, and subtle allusions were made to "Rovers," which Oldham received with a lusty cheeriness, and an interchange of compliment in the shape of handbills. Two little old ladies in black, almost too timid to buy a "Common Cause," were overwhelmed with amazement and delight when they found the seller was a Manchester suffragist. They had lived in Manchester all their lives! It was one of the sensations of their afternoon.

Birmingham, too, came in for a frequent salute of "Good old Brum." A "Common Cause" seller could tell pretty well the temper of the crowd; it was in great part a desire "to see the show," and "the show" was making an impression of the right sort, especially on the women. There was almost nothing of the spirit which tells you to "Go home and behave yourself" among the women. Not one said it to me, and I offered a paper to thousands. This slavish bitterness seems to have died out. I heard over and over again such remarks as "They're fine women." "We want some clever women" (meaning in public life). "I couldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it." A very large number were sufficiently interested to buy the different Suffrage papers; but a large number merely wanted the programmes, and the hardy perennial jokes are not dead yet. The man on the club-steps still greets you with "You have a cheek asking me to buy this paper!" He buys one. "Oo's making the 'usband's tea?" is still going. The "baby" and the "washing" alone seem to be played out. A great many foreigners and Hindoos bought papers. One of the nicest things that happened to me was when a man gave me a fervent "God bless you, Miss; I had one long ago." It was the most heartfelt and genuine blessing. As you passed along the route carrying "The Common Cause," you often exchanged them for pennies by "calling" them, or sometimes you were plucked by the sleeve by a shy person in the crowd, and penny and paper changed hands. "The Common Cause—Common Sense" joke seems quite a popular one!

The cheering from the tops of omnibuses, balconies, and even grand stands showed how the wind was beginning to blow! And I noticed another sign of the times—the large number of old ladies who had lived "sheltered" lives, who were applauding with the most delighted vigour. There was the inevitable procession of Anti-Suffragists' placards, "Women do not want the vote," borne by forlorn out-of-works in the gutter towards which the crowd, busy watching the women who *did* want the vote, had their backs turned! Pitiful procession, pitifully disregarded; *no-one* saw it, except some of the marching Suffragists, who smiled, and made the crowd wonder what they were smiling at!

Several times afterwards I was stopped by non-suffragists, and told how beautiful the procession was and how magnificently orderly. The proprietor of a hotel in the Strand told one of the suffragists that he had seen all sorts of processions, but never one to beat Saturday's for dignity, organization and impressiveness.

University Contingent.

Never before has such a large and impressive band of University women walked through the streets of London. Their robes and their gowns made a show at once beautiful and imposing, and they were applauded as they went along more than any other part of the procession. In front of this section marched, with their banners, the ungowned Oxford and Cambridge graduates, whose societies are affiliated to the National Union. Of course many people in the crowd did not know the names of the distinguished people who filled these sections; but even to them it was clear that University women were well fitted to share in the government of their country. There was about all these contingents an air of capability and of seriousness that made a fitting sequel to the gorgeous pageants and the wide democratic representation they followed. If the University women did not want the vote, as the sandwich-men so boldly proclaimed, perhaps the others might process in vain: but they overwhelmingly do, and work and walk to show it, as their glorious contingents proved. R. S.

Meeting at the Portman Rooms.

About 9.30 on the 17th, MRS. FAWCETT took the chair and was greeted, upstanding, with "She's a jolly good fellow." She declared that after the day's events they must see that the object they sought was very near indeed. The speech of Sir Edward Grey had that day received confirmation in the letter of the Prime Minister.

They were in a stronger and firmer position than they had ever been in before. It was a genuine opportunity and not a bogus offer. Now it would be for the Women's Suffrage Societies to make the utmost use of it. They must work as they had never worked before. Above all it must be pressed home that the Conciliation Bill was the only bill which commanded a big enough majority in the House of Commons and the country to secure success. The enemy in the House would try in Committee to extend its scope and enlarge its objects. These would be obvious traps which would deceive no one. The watchword of the friends of the suffrage must be the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill.

MISS MARGARET ASHTON said she had heard that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George were watching the procession that afternoon, and she hoped they appreciated what they saw. She hoped they appreciated the sacrifice that the women made. She hoped also that this would be the last time women would be called upon to make it. Their procession had surely shown the earnestness of the demand for women's freedom, and as surely never was the need of freedom so urgent. When they looked at the legislation before the country and foreshadowed for the session their helpless position became more and more apparent. In the case of payment of members the cost fell just as much on women as taxpayers as it did on men. In the case of the Insurance Bill, was ever the need of self-protection more evident? In the case of the Parliament Bill, though it was policy to accept it, none the less was it an added injury to women that such a fundamental revision of the franchise should be passed over their heads. These injuries and injustices were binding women closer and closer together in united action. She hoped that this time next year they might be meeting as free women to decide what the next step was to be.

MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK spoke of the unhappy position of women under the Insurance Bill and described the tone and spirit of Mr. Lloyd George's reception of the women's deputation. She declared that the most significant thing he said—all the more significant because he seemed unconscious—was his remark that "this was the first he had heard" of a certain suggestion. He had been at work, it appeared, for three years on this Bill and he had "never heard" of a suggestion with which women were familiar. She also criticized his references to the Census which did not shew the numbers of widows who would be "employed" within the meaning of the bill. She said the Census was most unsatisfactory from the point of view of shewing women's employments.

MRS. F. T. SWANWICK said they all wished—and no one wished more than she did—that the National Union could have arranged a mass meeting in Hyde Park. But they had failed and they had failed for this reason and no other: that they had had to fall in with arrangements already made, which rendered it impossible at that late hour to have a gathering in the Park. The Executive of the National Union had felt that by far the most important lesson to enforce at present upon the country was the strength and the unanimity of the Suffragists and therefore, instead of arranging a demonstration of their own, on another day, they had accepted the invitation of the W.S.P.U., to take part in their procession, although they would not take part in their meeting.

Every single society having for its only object the enfranchisement of women was, and always had been, agreed in asking for the vote "on the same terms as men." This was remarkable enough. But even more remarkable, she thought, in showing the concentration and the intense earnestness of women Suffragists, was the fact that, although they all stuck to the one demand, they also all loyally backed the men in the House who were fighting their battles and supported the Bill promoted by the Conciliation Committee, because this Committee was the only body of men who seemed prepared to work for a really practical measure. It was no small credit to women's commonsense and moderation that they were able to withstand the disintegrating effect of different sections of "friendly" politicians, urging them to drop what they were agreed upon and ask for all sorts of other things. They were told that women couldn't combine! There was one bitter lesson

that Suffragists had learned, and that was that the weaker you were the more absolutely necessary was combination. They had learned this lesson so well that not all the blandishments of those who offered them more than they asked for, nor even all the deep and very intense differences of party and methods, creeds and races, could shake the solidarity of women.

Suffragists all stood for the removal of the sex disability in the matter of the Parliamentary vote. It had sometimes been said that they made a mistake in not always bringing forward one Bill, the same Bill, year after year. Those who said this forgot that there were no women in the House! Women constantly asked for one thing, but it appeared that there was only one thing that men would not give women, and that was—what they asked for! Women asked that the term "Man" should include "Woman," and they were then met by politicians who said the men's qualifications were so bad and so unsatisfactory that they couldn't possibly enfranchise women upon those qualifications. But did they proceed to alter them? Not a bit of it! They wrangled over them, that was all. It was like divorce law, which men couldn't make equal as between men and women because divorce was wrong altogether; but they didn't take it away from men! It was like a "living wage," which men had now got in Government employ (because they had the vote), but which it would be so wrong for women to get (because they had the vote), because it represented a "system of spoils"—but they didn't take it away from the men! In fact, whenever women asked for what the men had, they were told it was too bad to be given them—but it wasn't taken away from the men!

In the coming year they had to back the Conciliation Committee and go back to their work in the country with this aim constantly in view.

MISS STERLING spoke of the work of the Union in putting the pressure of local opinion on the candidates and Members of Parliament.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting welcomes the letter of the Prime Minister in to-day's paper regarding the facilities to be granted next session to the Conciliation Bill, and pledges itself to do its utmost to secure the final success of this Bill in 1912."

Mrs. Fawcett read the following telegram from the International Women Suffrage Alliance, now assembled in Stockholm:—"International W.S.A. sends greetings through you to all organizations taking part in demonstration, wishing you great results from to-day's success."

It was resolved to send a telegram conveying the thanks of the meeting.

Treasurer's Notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL FUND.
JUNE 9th to JUNE 16th, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st ...	1,041	18	8½
Subscriptions:			
Miss Emily Ford	1	0	0
Miss L. M. Dixon	0	2	6
Miss E. Hensman	0	10	0
Mrs. Hillier	0	1	0
Miss Heaton	0	5	0
Donations:—			
Miss M. B. Thornton, towards Mrs. Mayer's expenses	1	7	6
Miss Rosa Morison	3	0	0
Miss Stone	25	0	0
Mr. Auerbach	15	0	0
Affiliation Fees:—			
Kelso W.S.S.	0	10	6
Burton-on-Trent W.S.S.	0	12	6
Instow W.S.S.	0	5	3
Appledore	0	7	6
Solihull W.S.S.	0	14	6
Southampton W.S.S.	1	1	9
Bury St. Edmunds and Stowmarket W.S.S.	0	6	6
Rugby W.S.S.	0	17	6
Llandudno W.S.S.	1	9	0
Birmingham W.S.S.	8	10	9
	£1,102	19	5½

PROCESSION FUND.
JUNE, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	209	14	6
Miss S. R. Courtauld	20	0	0
Mr. Auerbach	10	0	0

Mrs. Henry Fawcett	10	0	0
Members of Keswick W.S.S.	6	15	0
Mr. L. B. Franklin	5	0	0
Miss Julia Kennedy	2	0	0
Miss Rosa Morison	2	0	0
Miss Harris	1	5	9
Miss Franklin	1	1	0
Miss Harriet Spicer	1	1	0
Miss G. Jacob-Hood	1	1	0
Mrs. Margaret Steen	1	1	0
Mrs. Binns Smith	1	1	0
Mrs. Bardsley	0	10	0
Miss Brown	0	10	0
Miss Dawson	0	10	0
Miss Lister	0	10	0
Miss Bedford	0	10	0
Miss Groome	0	10	0
Mrs. Churchill	0	5	0
Miss Bardsley	0	5	0
J. A. S.	0	5	0
Miss M. E. Franklin	0	5	0
Mrs. Alfred Bailey	0	5	0
Miss Tucker	0	5	0
Mrs. Talbot	0	5	0
Mrs. Aldin	0	5	0
Mrs. Harrington	0	5	0
Mrs. Thomas	0	5	0
Mrs. and Miss Powell	0	5	0
Miss C. M. Foster	0	5	0
Mrs. Randall	0	5	0
Mrs. Norman MacLehose	0	5	0
Miss Auerbach	0	3	6
Miss Esther Hatten	0	3	0
Miss M. Saint	0	2	6
Miss Drummond	0	2	6
Miss Odell	0	2	6
Miss May	0	2	6
Miss Lilian Lyle	0	2	6
Miss H. G. Cohen	0	2	6
Miss Fairbridge	0	2	6
Mrs. Fish	0	2	6
Miss Helen Hulton	0	2	6
Miss Talbot	0	2	6
Miss C. B. Shaw	0	2	6
Miss M. Rackham	0	2	6
Miss Gladys Young	0	2	6
Miss Hepburn	0	2	6
Miss Vernon	0	2	6
H. W. D. and Irish Supporter	0	2	6
Miss C. M. Matheson	0	2	6
Miss M. B. Lovesey	0	2	6
Mrs. Ballance	0	2	6
A. M. D.	0	2	6
Mrs. Edgar Morris	0	2	6

NEW SILK SPORTS COATS



Registered design (as sketch), the most useful garment imaginable, beautifully made from rich quality double-combed silk, extra bright finish, combining the fit of a perfectly made tailor coat with the comfort and warmth of a "throw-on." A dainty and most becoming garment, stocked in more than 100 fashionable shades.

36 inches long - - 72/6
44 " " - - 94/6
33 " " - - 63/-
Silk Cap to Match 21/-
Sent on Approval.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street,
(Covendish Square) London W.

Famous for over a Century for Taste for Quality for Value

Miss E. Lyne	0	2	0
Miss F. Lyne	0	2	0
Miss Maughling	0	2	0
	£281	15	3

Press Department.

The characteristics of the *London Press* have been of large and striking appreciation of the great Procession on Saturday.

The "Manchester Guardian," "Times," "Morning Post" and "Daily News" reported the meeting in the Portman Rooms and pictures of the National Union banner have been reproduced in the "Lady's Pictorial."

In the provinces, the Press reports many brisk discussions between our secretaries and the Anti's. The "Llandudno Directory," in an excellent article, shows the immense amount of energy prevailing in the constituency of Mr. Lloyd George and the pressure brought to bear in all directions in support of the Suffrage, through local associations. The "Irish Times" says, in a letter from the secretary of the Irish Women's Franchise League: "We desire to warn the Irish Nationalist members in advance that the plea will not avail, that pressing for Women's Suffrage next year would interfere with Home Rule. It will be our special task to hold the Government to the spirit, as well as the letter, of Sir Edward Grey's pledge."

The "Tablet," the Roman Catholic organ, should also be thanked for the good support it gives us.

E. M. LEAF.

Federation Notes.

Manchester and District.

Thanks to the efficient organisation of Miss Darlington, Miss Robertson, and others, and the loyal co-operation of all concerned, every arrangement on Saturday was carried through without a hitch. Mr. Barnes (hon. treasurer of the Federation) went up to Colne the night before so that he might start with the special train and see that all was in order. There were amusing scenes at Manchester Victoria when those who had delayed getting tickets came and begged to be taken in on the racks or anywhere, and when the apparently endless train made its way out of Victoria every inch of available space was occupied, save for the compartments reserved for Stockport, Wilmslow, and Crewe. Finally the number carried was 630—nearly twice as many as have ever been up from this district to a Suffrage demonstration before. Moreover, fully half of those were working people—mostly cotton operatives; and they met with marked sympathy from the London crowd.

We had getting on for 50 banners with our contingent, and 24 societies were represented, as well as many trade unions, and several places in which we have at present no organisation.

We left Euston again at 12.30 with, so far as we know at present, all our people, and all our banners, and we hope that everyone was home by 9 a.m. at latest. There were many of us pretty wearied out, but apparently not one of the 600 but was glad and proud to have gone. Indeed, the life, enthusiasm, and good spirits shown when we turned out at Manchester Victoria at 5.30 a.m. for a cup of tea gave wonderful evidence of the power of the cause to carry one through!

CANVASS OF WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS AT OLDHAM.

The result of the recent canvass of women householders in Oldham was that 77 per cent. of those interviewed declared themselves in favour of the Bill now before Parliament. A petition signed by 1,826 women has been presented by Mr. Barton, M.P. The return of 499 as out, gives no idea of the work involved. In some cases as many as six visits were made before the householder could be seen, as a very large majority were working women.

ANALYSIS OF CANVASS.

Ward.	No. Visited.	Yes.	No.	In-different.	Dead or Re-moved.	Percentage on No. visited.	
Werneth ...	472	311	39	25	64	33	83
Hollinwood	261	181	15	9	18	38	88
St. Mary's	117	48	14	10	7	38	67
Waterhead	241	123	59	No returns.	59	68	—
Westwood	393	269	57	9	34	24	80
Mumps ...	267	132	16	16	26	77	80
St. Paul's	145	106	31	8	71
Hartford	390	226	28	60	...	76	72
Clarksfield	349	234	46	7	29	35	82
St. Peter's	413	207	47	45	43	71	69
St. James'	170	101	18	9	...	42	79
	3,218	1,938	370	190	221	499	77

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
R. H. BRIDGE and M. SIDALL, Hon. Secs.

North-Eastern.

It is with extreme regret and not a little dismay that we learn of Miss C. M. Gordon's approaching departure from our Federation. She has been a great inspiration to all Suffragists, but it is perhaps only those who have worked with her who can fully appreciate her courage and dauntless persistence and her unfailing kindness. We have seven new societies in our area testifying to an immense amount of work, and we have too a strong feeling of co-operation and fellowship which is almost entirely due to Miss Gordon's wide outlook and to her capacity for preserving a keen interest in all the people with whom she has worked and for winning their very real affection. We wish her all success in her new area and congratulate the North-Eastern Federation on their good fortune.

CORRECTION.—It was mistakenly reported in the issue of June 8th that a new society had been formed at MIDDLESBROUGH. The new society was formed at HARTLEPOOL. There has been a society at Middlesbrough since January.

"The Common Cause."

We have received a most welcome donation of £5 from K. R. towards the expenses of "The Common Cause" in connection with the Procession.

East Berkshire Society.

This newly formed Society held its first public meeting on May 24th in the St. George's Hall, Crowthorne, Berks. The chairman was Mrs. Robie Uniacke, and the speakers were the Rev. Hugh Chapman and Miss Frances Sterling.

A resolution was passed by an enthusiastic majority praying the Government to give facilities this session for the passing of the Women's Suffrage Bill; there were only two dissentients. The audience numbered between 250 and 300, there being a large proportion of men present. It is felt that a good start has been made, and interest aroused in the neighbourhood. Any offers of help from friends and sympathisers in East Berkshire will be welcome. The secretary is Miss E. M. Fox, Woodleigh, Crowthorne.

The Press.

"The Times," which headed an appreciative account "A five miles' procession of 40,000 persons," had the following passage:—

The surprise of the demonstration, however, was the unexpected strength of the Constitutionalists which it showed. The Women's Social and Political Union and the Women's Freedom League combined were outnumbered and over-



ZARA
71, NEW BOND ST.
LONDON, W.

HATS, GOWNS, BLOUSES, LINGERIE.

Evening Gowns from 6 gns.
Day Gowns from 3½ gns.
Hats from 1 gn.

This large red French Yedda with narrow binding of black straw, bow of black velvet edge with narrow red Yedda straw, can be copied in any colour for 38/6.

WHY WEAR HEAVY Eyeglasses & Spectacles?



When Preston's Noted Rimless Eyeglasses and Spectacles are to be had at prices within the reach of all. They reveal the natural beauty of the eyes, and lend an air of refinement to the face.

Eyeglasses from 5/6. Spectacles from 10/6.

Made in Steel, Rolled Gold, and Gold.

Write or call for Booklet, "Imperfections of Vision," and mention this paper.

PHILIP A. PRESTON, Eyesight Specialist,
130, High Holborn, London, W.C.

shadowed by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, led by the president, Mrs. Henry Fawcett. Every part of the kingdom was represented in this immense section. It was brilliant also, such was the lavish display of its particularly vivid colours of red, white, and green.

The "Daily News," in a most sympathetic leader, wrote:—

On Saturday women of every calling, of every social grade, of every political complexion, of every sect, of every organisation, of half the countries of the world, united in a common cause. Men think it a memorable day when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour sit upon the same platform. Looking upon Saturday's gathering of women they must have felt that the fellowship of men must be a slight thing or the causes which unite them of little account when compared with the fellowship of women in the cause of the vote.

The battle which Englishwomen are fighting is not their own battle only, nor the prize of victory only the vote. It is the battle of all women and the emancipation of all women. There is a new order in which women mean to have a worthy place. Those many thousands of Saturday included many various ideals. But upon two things they were all agreed—upon the necessity for struggle and upon the necessity for women themselves determining their own fate. This unity of women and this universality of the cause lift the movement into the rank of the great revolutions, and the march to the Albert Hall may take its place with the march of the women to Versailles.

In a leader (Monday, June 19th), the "Manchester Guardian," having congratulated the Suffragists upon having obtained a definite Government pledge of fair play for their Bill in 1912, concludes:—

The non-militant or constitutional section, on the other hand, by far the more numerous and weighty though much less in the public eye, directed all their efforts to the conversion of public opinion, and above all to the action in the constituencies and to enlisting the support of individual members of the House of Commons of whatever party. Now that it is the House of Commons as a whole which has to decide the question, it is obvious that the second course is the only practicable or even rational one. To continue to treat as a party matter a question which must now be decided independently of party, and to continue to ignore the individual member when it is precisely the individual member who has the determination of the whole matter in his hands, would be not merely a piece of political foolishness; it would be downright lunacy. When the Women's Social and Political Union ranged itself in support of the non-party Conciliation Bill and the non-party Conciliation Committee it implicitly abandoned its whole tactical position. The fact might be ignored so long as the Government failed to assure full opportunity for the non-party solution; now that they have assured this it can be ignored no longer. It stares us in the face. Thus, however they may still differ in temper, in organisation, in modes of action, the two main bodies of Suffragists are now at bottom united in policy. It is an immense gain, and if it is reflected as it ought to be in action it should do more than anything else to secure the near success of the common cause.

Local Councils and the Bill.

Kirkcaldy Town Council has passed a resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill by 18 votes to 8.

Cardiff Progressive Liberal Women's Union

This union of Welsh Liberal women walked in Saturday's procession under its own banner which says "We stand for justice." Its representatives were Mrs. Lester Jones, Mrs. F. H. Gotham, Madame Hughes Thomas, Mrs. Glen Wade, Mrs. Hopkins-Williams, Miss Cissie Williams, Miss Gladys Williams, Mrs. D. A. Thomas and many other prominent members. These Liberal women are determined it shall be understood that although they are perfectly constitutional, they will not work for a candidate who does not satisfy them as to the soundness of his intentions with regard to Women's Suffrage.

Inaugural Meeting of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

This was held on Saturday, June 10th, in the Kensington Town Hall, and was very well attended. The audience was most enthusiastic. Mrs. Morgan Dockerell made an excellent speech, in which she said that though as Catholics they had come into the movement late they must work all the harder for this reform which concerned them closely as Catholics and as women.

Mr. Clayton also spoke, and pointed out that when the Catholics fought for emancipation they were met with almost the same arguments that were now being used against the enfranchisement of women, and that Catholic men had dis-

covered that they could not neglect the weapon given them for defence.

A letter was read from Mrs. Fawcett in which she expressed her pleasure at the formation of the Catholic Women's League and also one from the Lord Mayor of Dublin saying that the action taken by the Corporation of Dublin in petitioning at the bar of the House for the enfranchisement of women would help forward the movement. He also expressed on behalf of the Lady Mayoress the pleasure it gave her to be associated with the work of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

Sixth Conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

The Conference now being held in Stockholm is an inspiration which those of us who are fortunate enough to attend it will never forget. Under the leadership of our president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "the uncrowned queen of women," as she has been aptly called, the leading women of the Suffrage movement are gathered together, and gain encouragement and advice by hearing about the progress and experiences of countries all over the world.

A great feature of this Conference is the interest taken in it by the town of Stockholm; the white-and-gold flag, our international colours, greeted us on our arrival at the station. Swedish Suffragists were there to welcome us in every language; the flags of all the nations are flying in front of the hotel where the Conference is being held, so that one and all may feel at home. The arrangements for our comfort and convenience are perfect; girl students of the university, with their white caps, worn by men and women alike, and their wide sashes of blue and yellow, the Swedish colours, are untiring in their office as pages to render any service within their power. One of the prettiest incidents of the Congress was perhaps their presentation of a bouquet of red roses to Mrs. Catt, when they cheered her with a staccato ra-ra-ra in true Swedish fashion. Some invitation or excursion is planned for every day with the utmost thoughtfulness; indefatigable guides are always ready to escort us to the various places of interest in this attractive city whenever we can spare the time from our deliberations. Picturesque dances in the quaint national costumes and beautiful folk songs are performed for our benefit; an old lady resident is giving 300 of us a carriage drive round the town, besides having presented the beautiful banner chosen for our Alliance at the London Conference. There are steamer trips in all directions, with dinners and suppers in the most fascinating spots, and we only wish that we could follow the example of the sun, and never go to bed!

But most of our time is of course taken up with meetings—our own business meetings in the mornings, and often at other times too, and public meetings as well. On Sunday June 11th our proceedings were inaugurated by an inspiring sermon delivered in the church of Gustav Vasa by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw. The Academy of Music was crowded on Monday afternoon, when addresses of welcome were delivered (in English) by the president of the Swedish Woman Suffrage Association, and by Mr. Ernst Beckman, M.P., president of the National Swedish Liberal Federation. After the international banner and flag had been presented, and a beautiful and stimulating Suffrage song sung by a women's choir from Göteborg, we listened to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's presidential address. She told us of the enormous strides made since the international movement was originated in Washington nine years ago, when there was a national organisation in five countries only; now there are twenty-four organised countries and correspondents in several more. "The sun never sets on Suffrage activities." But victories must spur us on to new efforts:—

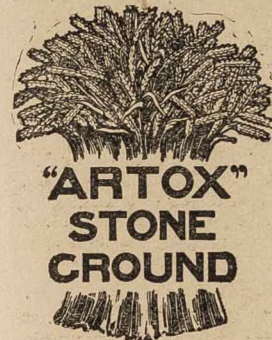
"To the right that needs assistance,
To the wrong that needs resistance,
To the future in the distance,
We give ourselves."

One of the most interesting events of the Conference is the formation of an International Men's League. New York, England, Holland, Hungary, Germany, and France have already joined, and a Men's League is being formed in Sweden. Surely this is an encouraging step.

On Monday evening we were in festive mood, and after listening to an address of welcome by one of the Swedish pioneers, Mrs. Ann Margret Holmgren, and responses from various countries, Mrs. Philip Snowden's being perhaps the most stirring, we gave ourselves up to the delights of a reception, and found many new and old friends. A wonderful cantata, specially written and composed for the occasion, was splendidly sung, and the beautiful effects of the illuminated winter garden, with its balconies and recesses, thronged with Suffragists from all countries, was delightful experience.

Then again, on Tuesday evening in the crowded Opera House, we heard several stimulating addresses. Selma Lagerlöf created perhaps the greatest impression, and held her audience spellbound by her inspiring and eloquent words. "Woman," she said, "with man by her side, has created the Ideal Home; it is now time that woman should co-operate with man, and together they can create the Ideal State."
Stockholm, June 15th, 1911. E. ZIMMERN.

Bran is Digestible and HIGHLY IMPORTANT.



Nearly seventy medical and other authorities signed a manifesto issued by the Bread and Food Reform League, which affirms that "from finely ground whole wheatmeal about two and a half times more of the mineral substances which form bone and teeth, and which nourish the brain, nerves, and tissues, than from a similar weight of fine white flour."

"ARTOX" Stone-Ground WHOLEMEAL

more than meets these requirements, being ground to a most marvellous fineness by a patented process. It is 20% better than the best Standard, and not only makes the finest wholemeal bread, but also the most delicious and nutritious puddings, pies, cakes, tarts, biscuits, scones, pancakes, etc.

"ARTOX" prevents constipation, and is the great preventive against Cancer, Appendicitis, etc.

Sold only in 3lb., 7lb., and 14lb. sealed linen bags by grocers and Health Food Stores, or 28lb. will be sent direct, carriage paid, for 5/-.

WE GIVE AWAY a handsome booklet full of recipes that will give you a banquet of health and delight Post free on application.

APPLEYARDS, LTD. (Dept. Z), ROTHERHAM.

Mrs. Besant on the Immediate Future.

Mrs. Annie Besant gave the first of her four lectures on "The Immediate Future" at the Queen's Hall on Sunday, June 18th, and was listened to with rapt attention by a crowded audience, not a seat in the hall being unoccupied. The subject was "The Growth of a World-religion." Human needs she broadly divided into five sections—Religion, Philosophy, Art, Science, and Morality, and emphasised the immanence of God throughout; all beauty and love around us being a reflection of His smile. In referring to Krishna, Buddha and divine men of different faiths, she thought the words of Christ were not always realised—"other sheep I have, which are not of this fold," etc., etc., and that the use of the present tense in this statement was all-important for us to recognise. Further, that the three paths of the Catholic faith—purification, illumination, and union—were equally to be found in other faiths under somewhat similar terms. In the religion of the future, where philosophy enters, it must be both idealistic and materialistic. The dual force of spirit and matter takes innumerable forms. Evil is, properly speaking, imperfection, and as a part of a whole must necessarily be imperfect—we find this in individuals; only "the totality of the universe can mirror God." Man's soul may be compared to the moon, which turns one side to light and one to darkness. Thought is the creative agent, and by that every son of man can climb to light. Art must be present in all religion; its influence is greater than is frequently admitted, for beauty is a manifestation of God in nature. The Divine sculptor fashions with the same exquisite skill, even the smallest atom invisible to human eye. The Greeks understood the divinity of art more than we do, not keeping it only as a luxury, but giving it to the people for everyday use. They recognised that "hideousness lowers vitality." Schoolrooms and nurseries above all should never lack beauty. Science will become subtler, and what is now termed occult will be brought into line with more material studies. In conclusion she said: "The truths I now utter stammeringly will glow with words of fire, for whereas I speak to mind and heart, He can speak to the spirit."

F. L. F.

Reviews.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

The *Contemporary Review* contains an article on "Rowton Houses for Women," by Christabel Osborn. The writer objects to lodging-house life for women as a permanent institution; she holds that it is anti-social, militating against home life. She proposes, however, that lodging-houses should be instituted near stations, for temporary residents, who may be induced later to adopt a more permanent residence.

In the same issue Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon writes on "Juvenile Employment Bureaux," giving an account of the successful adoption of such a scheme in Edinburgh, where the School Board has instituted an Advisory Committee of teachers and employers. Attendance at continuation classes is urged, and every effort is employed to induce boys and girls to select permanent occupations early. Mrs. Gordon shows how Labour Exchanges may help in such a scheme, and pleads for its wide-spread adoption as a means of preventing blind-alley employment.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mrs. Alec Tweedie writes on "Women and Work," giving instances of the formerly exclusively male public work already done by women as lawyers in France, as clergymen in America, as Mayors and Councillors in England and elsewhere, as doctors all over the world. Mrs. Tweedie quotes Professor W. J. Simpson's and Dr. Beattie Crozier's evidence as to the general mental efficiency of women. Dr. Archibald Reid, she says, states that where they are mentally inferior to men, it is mainly a question of training. Women, says Mrs. Tweedie, ask for equal treatment, not preference, and only the vote will give them this. Sydney Low, writing on "Mrs. Rawdon Crawley" in this number, gives an interesting account of Becky Sharp as a woman of character and will-power, forced to intrigue because direct power is denied her by circumstances. The *National Review* has an interesting article by Lady Selborne on "Women who Want the Vote," showing how large the demand is among the professional and industrial classes.

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.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND THE INSURANCE BILL.

May I endorse the remarks in your last issue signed "Gertrude Magee" on the above subject? One evening this week I attended a protest meeting of property owners against Clause 51 of the State Insurance Bill, and in a crowded meet-

West Heath School, HAMPSTEAD.

For Boys and Girls between the ages of six and eighteen.

[ESTABLISHED 1897.]

The school is happily situated, and attention should be drawn to its special advantages in this respect. It is no doubt considered ideal for a school to be in the country, but in the part of Hampstead where West Heath School stands, many advantages of the country are present, while those of the town, which can be turned to good use for children, are at hand.

The school has a large playing field; good well-treed gardens; is near to a quiet part of the heath, and itself faces across open country towards the Harrow Weald. It thus finds a freedom which many schools actually in the country cannot compass in these days of golf, motor-cars, and game-preserving. At the same time, the advantages of having the British Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the Natural History Museum, historical buildings, beautiful pictures and sculpture (to mention only part of what is available), within easy access for the visits of a class, are of incalculable value in the education of the children.

Particulars from the Principal.

Reference is allowed to THE REV. CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND, D.D., 1, AMEN COURT, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.; and DR. JANE WALKER, 122, HARLEY STREET, W.

**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.

ALICE S. KINKEAD, Worker in
Metals and
Enamel.

23, Clareville Grove, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS,
CASKETS, SPOONS, &c.

Buttons, Pendants, &c., in Enamel of "Society" Colours.

SOUTH BEACH HOTEL, PWLLEHILL.

ON THE SHORES OF THE BEAUTIFUL CARDIGAN BAY.

In full view of Snowden. 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 Manageress.

ing in one of the largest towns in this country there were, as far as I could see, only two women present—myself and another. Much was said by the various speakers on different aspects of the matter, but only one speaker mentioned that if Clause 51 were passed into law many widows (spinners he didn't name) would be rendered destitute, and only one voice applauded that statement, and that was my own.

Is it not deplorable that women take so little interest in the management of their affairs as not to turn up in larger numbers at a meeting of this kind? Of course, I know it will be said that women have not been educated nor encouraged to transact their own business, but many women do collect their own rents and manage their own property. I wish there

had been a good attendance of such at the meeting of which I speak. It seems to me that to say women are voteless is not a sufficient reason for their slackness, for it is necessary for man—the voter—to protest at times, and from what was said at the meeting it will be necessary for him to be very diplomatic and clever if he is going to have Clause 51 of the State Insurance Bill deleted.

Lancashire, June 17th, 1911.

DECISION.

A REQUEST FROM THE CAPE.

Next November the Women's Enfranchisement League, Cape Colony, hope to have an exhibition and sale at Cape Town. A bookstall containing only books by women or about women (as John Stuart Mill's "Subjection of Women") is to be one of the features of the exhibition. May I beg your readers who also write to send us a contribution. Books "with the author's compliments" can be charged extra and all will be sold at the local current price.

Books should be addressed to Miss Metelerkamp, Savings Bank Buildings, Cape Town, but if the senders are old Cheltenham girls will they send to me, the hon. treasurer of the League. May I add that when in England last year, though in bad health, I was able to be first president of the Seaforth branch of your Society.

(Mrs.) J. JULIA F. SOLLY (née Muspratt),
Sir Lowry's Pass, Cape Colony.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD.

I notice that Miss Cicely Corbett has addressed to "The Common Cause" an appeal to suffragists to become members of the above club; and in consequence this seems an appropriate moment to urge intending as well as actual members to press upon the committee the importance of permitting this club greater political, in addition to its social, activity. The latter has been declared its principal end, though far from holding that position in the company's articles of association. If the Reform Club had declared itself a mainly social club, it would have seemed inconsistent, yet its title is not more clearly political than that of the I.W.F. Club.

In reference to political activity, I as a member would point out that meetings of the club for discussion and open debate upon suffrage occurrences of the moment have never been instituted, although such meetings have been suggested and would be of great value. They would tend, for one thing, to raise the general level of information concerning the political situation and party tactics in relation to our movement. Then the club membership is equally open to anti-suffragists and to those who are not members of any suffrage society; there is nothing to bar their entrance or to prevent them from availing themselves of an inexpensive club if they elect to do so.

Those who were present at the London Society's meeting of representatives of the Union on May 3rd, heard Miss Margaret Ashton's eloquent reference to the hardships and the sacrifices by means of which women replenish the funds of this great movement. And so it seems that an institution which, by taking its title from suffrage, appeals to the suffrage world for a large annual sum—£1,000 a year—which it seeks still to increase, should give very substantial aid to the suffrage cause. The "solidarity" of suffragists is the solidarity of a common aim—their political liberties; it is remotely connected with support of a club in which they can meet as neutrals.

EDITH S. HOOPER, M.A. (Edin.), formerly
Fellow of Bryn Mawr College, U.S.A.

Chenies Street Chambers, W.C.

TRAINING SPEAKERS.

The demand for Suffrage speakers increases continually, and has already outgrown the supply. May I suggest to N.U. Societies a plan for the training of fresh talent?

It is not always possible to hold regular speakers' classes, but there are many who would as gladly help by speaking as by any other means open to them if they were not afraid that a breakdown might damage the cause they desire to serve. I should suggest that it is possible to give beginners a chance, with the minimum of risk and the maximum of advantage, at almost any open-air meeting, or small meeting held indoors, if the principal speaker would make things easy for her.

At an out-door meeting the beginner might take the chair. She would then not have to face the dreaded "questions," and need only speak just as long as she has got something to say. There is no necessity for a chairman to do more than introduce the other speaker, and the consciousness of this gives assurance to the most nervous.

At an indoor meeting there is probably a local chairman. The beginner should then speak last, and make quite a short speech—ten or fifteen minutes. The principal speaker should make her feel that the responsibility of the meeting is on her (the principal's) shoulders, and not on those of the novice. If the latter breaks down the former will be perfectly ready to step into the breach. If questions are asked, it will be the business of the experienced speaker to reply.

I would suggest also that the beginner should be asked what she is going to speak about, and that that subject should not be touched upon by anybody else. I remember that when I began speaking, I had to make the speech I had prepared, though every other speaker on the platform made it before me. And I think there may be others who suffer in the same way.

If a question is asked on the subject dealt with by the beginner, she might be consulted by a glance as to her inclination to reply to it herself. She will probably wish to do so (though she must be quite free in the matter), and having once answered a question, the process will be shorn of its terrors for the future. One realises so soon how closely the questions resemble one another at every meeting.

Nowadays, when our new organisation into Federations has so greatly reduced the fatigue of public speaking by saving time spent in the train, it should be easy for speakers to undertake the small extra trouble such an arrangement as I suggest might involve. It would in fact mean only that the speaker should know that a beginner is going to be on the platform, and should find out (if necessary, suggest) what points she wants left to her. But, of course, more help could be given if, as is now so often done, a series of meetings is arranged for a speaker within one Federation. She might then (if allowed) take her student to several meetings, and help her by kindly criticism of her weak points and appreciation of her good ones.

A. MAUDE ROYDEN.

TAX RESISTANCE.

The question whether tax resistance shall be adopted as the tactics of the National Union will be discussed and probably decided at the forthcoming Council meeting in Edinburgh. May I, through the medium of "The Common Cause," lay before members of the Societies belonging to the Union one or two observations upon this subject.

In the first place refusal to pay legally imposed taxes, whether "constitutional" or "unconstitutional" is certainly illegal; and therefore opposed to the spirit of the Union's present constitution and to its invariable practice in the past. It has been declared hundreds of times from our platforms that we do not take illegal action of any kind—that we are "law-abiding." That is not only a strong position as regards public opinion, it is also the only honourable position for members of a civilised community who continue to take advantage of that community's laws. Cases might arise (I could name a country where in my opinion such a case has arisen) in which some classes, or all classes, of citizens would be justified in resisting the laws imposed upon them; and I can even conceive a position in which the supporters of women's suffrage might be justified in resistance to the laws of this country. But such resistance, whether in great matters or in small, can only be justified when legal methods have beyond all question failed.

I submit that legal methods have not failed. By the legal methods that have always been open to us, and that have constantly been employed by the militant societies as well as by ourselves, the House of Commons and the electors whom that House represents have been converted to our cause, until the question to-day is no longer whether but only when the franchise shall be yielded to women. There is now for the first time some reasonable hope that next year when, for the eighth time, a Suffrage Bill has passed its second reading, it shall be allowed to go on to the third. That hope has been given to us grudgingly enough; and there are doubtless members of the Government who would be glad of any excuse for retreating even from would afford such a pretext.

Furthermore, the interval between the present time and the beginning of next year needs to be devoted to work not of a negative but of a positive kind—to the dull, steady, necessary work of organising conspicuous demonstrations of opinion in every area covered by the Union. Every member of Parliament ought to go to Westminster next year with the knowledge in his mind that a large local meeting, attended by electors in his constituency, has, within the previous month, demanded the enfranchisement of women. That knowledge would weigh far more heavily with him than the knowledge that a thousand or two thousand women were one by one having a few goods sold to pay the amount of their taxes.

NEAR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

KINGSLEY HOTEL

HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
LONDON.

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

Telegraphic Address:—"BOOKCRAFT, LONDON."

Do not let us cause any such meetings to be diverted from their plain issue, or any electors to be kept from attending them by the introduction between now and next year of any new tactics—especially of tactics so extremely questionable as those of resisting taxation.

Hampstead, June 13.
CLEMENTINA BLACK.

HOLIDAYS.

Just before leaving for Stockholm, Miss Catherine Marshall wrote:

I should like to suggest that it would be well for the sake of the cause that all of us who have been working almost without intermission for these last three years should take a good holiday this summer—a complete rest for a week or two—in preparation for the strenuous (and we hope the last) year's work which lies before us.

Hawse End, Keswick.

SLEEPING LAWS.

Under this heading Madame Jane Misme, in a most interesting article in "La Française" of April 9th, points out the necessity of keeping continually before Parliament and the public the woman's side of every question of national importance. Many laws not dealing directly with women yet affect them in special ways quite distinct from those in which they concern the male population. As Madame Misme affirms, this is especially the case with the Budgets, which tend, more and more, to raise the most various issues. She mentions also the action of the Men's Trade Unions, which "when a reform which concerns them is in progress poke up (aiguillonnent) their representative, send him deputations, write to him, point out (even if he knows, recall to his mind) the occasions when he ought to take action or make a speech." Madame Misme is, of course, speaking primarily to the "Feminist" party in France which, she says, "has too much neglected this method" but her remarks apply with almost equal force to English Suffragists who, whilst concentrating their energies on the admittedly all-important question of votes for women are apt to let pass occasions of making their voices heard and their influence felt with regard to other matters which concern their sex. Hence it happens that many excellent laws "fall asleep" (to adopt Madame Misme's phrase) and are never heard of again.

Would it not be possible to adopt Madame Misme's suggestion, and establish a Committee of Suffragists, composed especially of those who have interested themselves in some particular legislative project for the benefit of women, and who would individually undertake to watch over the fortunes of that particular Bill and use their utmost endeavours to prevent it sinking back into oblivion?

Sondes Place, Dorking.
CONSTANCE ASTON.

Work of Societies in the Union.

EASTERN FEDERATION

LETCHEWORTH AND DISTRICT.—A public meeting was held in the Pixmore Hall, Letchworth, on May 24th. In spite of the tempting weather the hall was quite full. Mr. Laurence Housman, who was the chief speaker, gave a rousing and inspiring address. Miss Geraldine Cooke very kindly came to explain the Procession, and during the interval several members gave in their names as wishing to join. The meeting concluded with Miss Nightingale's play, "A Change of Tenant." An excellent collection was taken, and eight new members—including three men—were enrolled.

F. LUDICKE,

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER AND SPECIALIST IN ARTISTIC HAIR
WORK, COLOURING AND TREATMENT OF THE HAIR,
FACE MASSAGE AND MANICURE.

Lessons in Hairdressing given to Ladies' Maids, etc.

39, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.
(Opposite entrance to Kingsway Tram Tunnel).

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.

NORTH HERRS.—This month has been mainly taken up in preparing for the great Procession. Many visits have been paid asking people to join, and though no meetings have been held, much propaganda has been the result of so many personal appeals. Though the actual number who walked in the Procession was far smaller than it ought to have been, a great many will have heard of our cause who might not otherwise have reached, the man who made our banner pole, for example, having previously the most erroneous ideas as to what we were out for. Through the kindness of a member living at a distance, some of the working women were able to take part in the Procession. A most gratifying number of voters wrote either to the member, or, if Liberals, to the Chief Whip, urging the Government to grant facilities for our Bill this session. Among the latter was the Liberal candidate, who wrote an excellent letter. All this has entailed much work which does not show, but which it is hoped will bear fruit. Two or three new members have been added to our Society. Now the Procession is over we hope to hold a Rummage Sale, at which our associates have promised to help, and we are arranging for meetings at those villages which have not yet been reached. We are also approaching other bodies with the object of getting them to include Women's Suffrage among their list of subjects when compiling their autumn programmes.

NORTH-EASTERN FEDERATION.

DARLINGTON.—The annual meeting took place in the Temperance Institute on Wednesday, May 18th. Miss Lucas was in the chair. The officers were elected, and Miss Lucas moved the resolution asking for facilities for the Conciliation Bill. Miss Gordon seconded in an effective speech, and, alluding to the work in the area, mentioned that the number of members had been doubled during the year.

DURHAM.—The annual meeting was held at Abbey House on Wednesday, May 31st. The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr. Jevons) presided, and there was a good attendance of members. After the election of officers and the statement of accounts, which showed a balance of £17, Miss C. M. Gordon spoke, supported by Dr. Jevons.

NEWCASTLE.—All the efforts of our members throughout the Federation have been concentrated on our own demonstration and on the London Procession, so that there is little individual work to report. Time was too short last week to do more than mention the meeting on the Town Moor, which ended the procession, but we do want to thank all those who spoke for us and supported us, despite the rain and the cold. From the N.U. platform Mr. Ericsson, Dr. Ethel Williams, and Miss Mein spoke to a large crowd. The Church League, of which a branch has only just been started, was splendidly represented. Rev. H. W. Inskip was in the chair, and speeches were made by Rev. C. Hetherington, Rev. H. Windley, and Rev. C. Hall. The W.S.P.U. platform attracted a great crowd, as did that of the Men's Political Union, and at each the resolution was carried practically unanimously.

SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.—A successful drawing-room meeting was given by Miss Robertson at 18, Meldon Terrace, South Shields, last month. Miss Robertson herself took the chair, and created an excellent impression by her energetic speech. Miss C. M. Gordon followed with an interesting address and plenty of hard facts, with the result that nearly all present became members. On June 1st a meeting of members and friends was held in the Cabin Café. Miss Gordon spoke on "The Present Crisis." Miss Dickenson is holding a jumble sale at Jarrow to raise funds for the Society. All contributions will be gladly received. The loyal address which is being sent to Their Majesties looks very fine, illuminated in gold and the Union colours. Miss Wills kindly exhibited it for a week in her shop window.

SUNDERLAND.—This Society worked very hard for the processions and sent one of the largest contingents to the Newcastle demonstration.

N. and E. RIDINGS YORKSHIRE FEDERATION.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—On June 14th Mrs. Fawcett addressed a meeting in the Middlesbrough Town Hall. Mr. E. T. John, M.P., presided. He said he had had the pleasure of voting for the Conciliation Bill, and he hoped the facilities promised for next session would enable the Bill to go before both Houses. Mrs. Fawcett, who was most enthusiastically received by a large audience, proposed a resolution welcoming the explicit statement made by Sir Edward Grey with regard to the promised facilities for the Bill next session. Mrs. Fawcett said the women, by their great energy and determination, had at last succeeded in extracting a definite pledge as regards the future. She said no subject had been kept more persistently before the public. In conclusion she appealed to all present to give the movement their active support.

WEST RIDING FEDERATION.

The different societies in the Federation have been working assiduously to make the Women's Coronation Procession a great success. A large contingent represented the industrial riding of the county. A West Riding Federation banner was carried, in addition to the banners of the different societies.

LEEDS held a special (and well-attended) meeting of its members on the 24th May to make arrangements for the 17th June. The chair was taken by the President (Mrs. Connon). Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. Cowmeadow, and Mrs. Bauer (of Bradford) spoke. A recitation by Mrs. J. E. Thornton and a dialogue between Mrs. Green and Mrs. Thornton varied the proceedings.

SHEFFIELD.—The annual meeting of the Sheffield Society was held on May 19th, the proceedings being of a social character. The hon. secretary presented the annual report, showing a good record of work done on a comparatively small income. The president (Dr. Helen Wilson) and hon. secretary (Mrs. Gill) were re-elected, Miss Harden was appointed hon. treasurer, and a committee was elected, of whom six members are detailed for special duties, as Press secretary, Literature secretary, "Common Cause" secretary, and secretaries for drawing-room meetings, open-air meetings, and social gatherings. An address by Mrs. Eary, who gave an interesting account of the National Convention on May 3rd, which she attended as Sheffield delegate; recitations by Mrs. Laycock, songs by Mr. Watson, and a piano solo by Miss Wills, with intervals for tea and talk, made up the rest of the programme. Bills were distributed giving particulars of the Procession on June 17th, and members were strongly urged to join the contingent.



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.

WEST OF ENGLAND FEDERATION.

BATH.—On May 25th the annual meeting took place at the York House Hotel. Mrs. Ashworth Hallett, witty and spirited as ever, presided, and Mrs. Nairne and Miss Baretti spoke. Miss Wheelwright gave an interesting account of the year's work, laying special stress on the affairs of the Federation, in the formation of which Bath had taken a leading part. Miss Johnstone, the new secretary, made such an earnest appeal for help that many promises, bearing splendid fruit, resulted. On May 24th the Women's Liberal Association passed a resolution asking for facilities for our bill this year, and on the 31st the Bath Trades Council passed a resolution affirming the principle of woman suffrage and desiring to see the Conciliation Bill made law. Miss Johnstone, the only woman member of the Trade Council, was instrumental in getting this favourable resolution, and is of opinion that it was a good blow for the cause, as the vote was all but unanimous in an assembly strongly favouring adult suffrage. She is also canvassing the Trades Unions.

Bristol.—Our main work has been preparing for the Procession, and a contingent of seventy-nine marched under the Bristol banners, to which two new and beautiful additions have been lately made. One, the gift of Mrs. Randall Vickers, has for device a ship in full sail coming into port. It is most artistically carried out in white, with red pennons on green satin, and is surely of good omen. The other has been the work of two artistic members of our Society, the Misses Baker and Brownlet, who have spared no pains to give us a banner worthy of the cause and the city. It is also carried out in red and green satin, and bears in white the motto: "Be just and fear not." The Federation is also indebted to the same two ladies for its banner. We are indeed grateful to them for their trouble. A practice debate on "Co-education" between Miss Keen and Miss Baretti, Mrs. Hicks in the chair, two working parties at Mrs. Green-Armytage's and Miss Tanner's, and a lecture on "Life at Gorton" by Miss Aldis have taken place. On May 25th the officers of the Bristol Society and Miss Baretti held a meeting with tea at the Temperance Hotel, Thornbury, a country town as yet without a Society. In spite of the preliminary efforts of our good friend, Mrs. Walters, the village nurse, the attendance was disappointingly small, but those present were much interested, and passed the usual resolution without dissent.

BURNHAM.—On May 30th a most successful meeting was held at the Lifeboat Pavilion. The speakers were Miss Morris, M.B., of Bath, and Mrs. Cross, of Bristol. The chairman, Mr. Spencer, said that our topic was now one of the burning questions of the day, and must be considered seriously. Miss Morris pointed out that women were most unfairly forced into the position of "blacklegs" in the industrial market, and that the Government, which treated men fairly, were the worst sweaters of women. Mrs. Cross pointed out how intimately legislation now affects women, giving instances from the Insurance Bill. Mr. Jacques, Mr. Cresswell and Colonel Canfield Stoker, Burnham residents, also spoke, and a resolution calling upon Mr. Asquith to give facilities was passed unanimously. "Common Causes" and other literature sold well. This new branch has been very active since its formation. It has many good men supporters, of whom Dr. Kelly has consented to be president, and as it proposes to include the surrounding district in its sphere, it will no doubt spread rapidly.

Forthcoming Meetings.

- JUNE 22.**
Birmingham—Bournville Coronation Procession—Suffrage Section line up in Cotteridge Park. 11.0
- JUNE 24.**
Romiley—"Dalegarth"—Garden Sale. 3.0
- JUNE 26.**
Birmingham—Windsor Street—Women's Meeting—Mrs. Ring. 3.15
- JUNE 30.**
Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club. 5.30
- 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
- JULY 3.**
Cambridge—Mrs. Crossfield's Meeting—Miss Corbett. 5.0
- Cambridge—Market Place—Miss Corbett, Mrs. Rackham. 7.30
- JULY 6.**
Manchester—Miss Wolley's Garden Party—Miss Robertson, B.A. 3.30
- JULY 15.**
Manchester—The Firs, Fallowfield (kindly lent by C. F. Scott, Esq.)—Garden Party—Tickets 2s. 6d. 3-5-30

LONDON.

- June 24: Highgate, G.N. Railway Station, Finchley, Mr. T. G. Rogers. 8.0
- June 26: 58, Victoria Street, S.W., Quarterly Conference of Members. 4.0
- June 27: S. Paddington, 51, Porchester Terrace, Committee's Garden Meeting to meet Overseas Visitors, Miss C. Corbett, Chair, Mrs. Fawcett. 4.30
- June 28: Camberwell, Grove Lane, Open-air Meeting, Miss Ruth Young. 8.0
- N. and Central Hackney, Mrs. Bishop's Garden Meeting, Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Bewick Colby. 7.15
- Highgate, Tufnall Park Tube Station, Miss A. M. Royden, Miss I. B. O'Malley. 8.0
- 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-Shipham, Esq., M.A., F.C.P. 8.0
- June 30: Camberwell, Collyer Place, Open-air Meeting, Miss I. O. Ford. 8.0
- July 1: Highgate, Percy Road, N. Finchley, Mrs. Garnett, Miss Maud Davies. 8.0
- July 5: Enfield, Carlton Tea Rooms, Annual Meeting. 3.0
- 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, 3d.; 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—Terms, etc., in National Union's List of Speakers, or from Withdale, Langside, Glasgow.

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

GENERAL.

BARGAINS IN BICYCLES.—Ladies' High Grade Models, 54 10s. and 55 5s. With Three-speed Gear, 25 15s. and 26 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.

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.—Trebovir House, Earl's Court, S.W.

GENUINE IRISH LINEN SNOWY DAMASK TABLECLOTH; shamrock spray design; rose-shamrock centre, borders to match; 63in. square; only 2s. 11d.; postage 4d. extra; patterns FREE; write to-day.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

HUMOROUS Suffrage Dialogue, 2d. each.—Apply Mrs. Stirling, Fordel, Glenfarg.

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, 3d. post free; cash with order.—Miss Ransom, 195, Edgware Road, London, W.

WHERE TO LIVE.

ALDBURGH-ON-SEA.—Furnished House to Let, facing sea; balcony, three sitting, five bedrooms, bath, h. and c.; sanitation certified; rent June and July, four guineas weekly.—Apply Order, 50, Platts Lane, Hampstead.

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, Osunburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate.

HOSTEL for Professional Women.—Miss Broadbent, Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Manchester.

LADY receives Students, Teachers, and other Ladies; full or partial board; references exchanged.—"H.", 9, Burton Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.

LADY WILL Let Furnished Room in Flat. Central position.—Apply T. Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, London.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoraby, Aysgarth, S.O., Yorks.—Paying in Weekly, Wharfe, and Swaledale; 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.

PERTHSHIRE Board-residence (ladies); 15s. weekly. Recommended.—Culbard, Lagbeag, Dunkeld

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

SEASIDE COTTAGES (two) in small West Sussex village; magnificent sands, uninterrupted sea and land views, excellent water supply and sanitation; rents £13 and £16 yearly; will be let furnished if desired.—Apply Mr. Lorrain, East Wittering, Sussex.

SUNNY CORNER, HORNSEA, E. YORKS.—To Let, unfurnished, charmingly planned and appointed little house; south aspect; three bedrooms; all conveniences.

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 Veigle, 63 and 65, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

WANTED.—Lady to share Furnished Flat with single lady. Separate rooms, bathroom; guinea weekly; highest references.—154, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea.

HEALTH

SOUTHALLS' TOWELS possess many great Advantages:—

- Their elasticity gives comfort to the wearer.
- Their complete absorbency promotes cleanliness and gives security.
- Their unique softness gives warmth and ease.
- Their thorough antisepticity is the greatest safeguard of health.

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS

WARNING. Do not ask for Sanitary Towels—ask specially for Southalls' Other makes lack the many advantages which distinguish Southalls'. Sold at Ladies' Counters in all Drapers, Chemists, etc., in silver packets containing one dozen at 6d., 1/6 and 2/6. A Sample Packet of Towels (varying in size) will be sent post free for six penny stamps. Write to THE LADY MANAGER, 17 Bull St., Birmingham.

186, REGENT ST., W.

David Barham

ARTISTIC and ORIGINAL DRESS for all occasions.

HAND EMBROIDERIES. DJIBBANS. COATS. HATS.

LAST WEEK'S CARTOON.

"THE MARCH OF ENGLAND'S WOMEN."

A Charming Souvenir of the Procession.

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

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

THE SIMPLE, HYGIENIC LIFE

can be perfectly lived in a delightful old Queen Anne mansion, with modern appointments, within 25 minutes rail journey of London. Spacious lawns, meadows, woods, and lakes surround the house, which is under Medical Supervision. Uric-acid ailments, such as Gout, Rheumatism, Headaches, Depression, treated with exceptional success. Near Windsor, Eton, and the River. Prospectus free from the Secretary,
Baylis House, Slough, Bucks.

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.



The William Morris Press : 42 Albert St.

MANCHESTER.
Telephone: CENTRAL 2295.
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.
National 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:

CARAVAN

VERY dainty, to Let; also Tent (wooden floor). Three beds. Ideal situation, camping between moors and sea. Near Robin Hood's Bay. Glorious views. Healthiest holiday. Low terms for month or upwards. Shorter period if desired. Close to Farm, Milk, Water.
—Apply Miss F. N. Pringle, Woodbank, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

MONTAGUE HOTEL

(Temperance),
MONTAGUE ST., RUSSELL SQ., LONDON, W.G.
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.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Garden Party

At The Firs,
FALLOWFIELD
(Kindly lent by C. P. SCOTT, Esq.),
On **SATURDAY, JULY 15th.**
3 to 5-30.

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	£9 10 0
" " to Sweden	£9 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.