

The Common Cause

THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF

June 13th,
1912.

Vol. IV.
No. 166.



Women's Suffrage

CONTENTS.

Notes and Comments	150
Liberalism and the Liberal Party	151
Helping Our Friends and Defeating Our Enemies	152
Nailed to the Counter	152
Women's Trade Unions and the Insurance Act	152
Domestic Training on New Lines	153
Suffrage Resolutions passed by the Women's Liberal Federation	154

In Parliament	154
The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies:—	
Holmfirth By-Election	155
From Headquarters	156
Literature Department	156
Press Department	157
Treasurer's Notes	158
Federation Notes	158
Conference on Adult Suffrage	159
Letters to the Editor	161
Forthcoming Meetings	161

REGISTERED AS

SOCIETIES

A NEWSPAPER

B S

Notes and Comments.

He Who's for Us!

We send the best wishes of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to Mr. Lunn, Labour candidate for the Holmfirth Division of Yorkshire, and we hope that he may get into Parliament to strengthen the hands of the Labour Party in their fight for the women, knowing that if he is successful he will have the backing of his Party in that fight.

Civilised Men.

It was remarkable at the meeting of the People's Suffrage Federation last Saturday to note how much shallower was the understanding of the women's movement shown by the Liberal Members than by the Labour. Mr. Glyn-Jones did not seem to appreciate the enormous difference there is between the accidental and temporary exclusion of individual men and the deliberate and permanent exclusion of all women, and Mr. Dickinson was the only speaker who from the platform misrepresented the suffrage societies. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, gave an impression of solid good sense and trustworthiness, and Mr. Anderson has the root of the matter in him; we ought to have him in Parliament at the earliest possible moment. Of Mr. Snowden it is difficult to speak. With him it is always "we." There never could have been a "sex-war" if men were commonly so understanding. These Labour men have a respect for personality that is the last word of civilisation.

The New Lord Chancellor.

Tuesday's papers are full of good news, but no news so welcome as that of the elevation of Lord Haldane to the Woolsack and the retirement of Lord Loreburn. Women Suffragists had no more formidable opponent in the Cabinet than the late Lord Chancellor; they have no more convinced and fundamental supporter in the Cabinet than the present Lord Chancellor.

The Malecka Case.

Another piece of news to rejoice our hearts is the announcement that Miss Malecka is to be released and that her only further "punishment" will be expulsion from Russia. One imagines that this will not be very onerous to her.

We thank our readers heartily for their good response to our appeal for signatures. This week we have received 2,024 additional names, making a total of 3,378 signatures. The petitions have been forwarded to the Foreign Office and the number of signatures sent to the Malecka Committee.

The Suffragist Prisoners.

On Monday night Mr. McKenna announced that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence would be placed in the First Division. We are heartily glad of this. It appears that the judge and the Home Office had apprehended that the prisoners might, if they had the facilities for communicating with the outer world that are given in the First Division treatment, continue to conduct law-breaking from within prison. This apprehension was set at rest by the following communication from the solicitors to the prisoners:—

"10th June, 1912.
"We have been asked whether we are prepared to give an assurance that we will not take advantage of any facilities afforded to us as offenders in the first division to incite persons to commit illegal acts. We repeat what we have said throughout that we consider it too great a responsibility under the circumstances of imprisonment to continue to control the movement, and that while in prison we shall not direct or control the commission of any acts whatever, whether legal or illegal."

The Insurance Act.

The Insurance Commission published on Saturday its first list of approved societies which provide already for five million persons. Three societies are concerned exclusively or primarily with domestic servants—one in England and two in Scotland—but all friendly societies which include women will take servants. The address of the Domestic Workers' Union (Sec. Miss Grace Neal) is 211, Belsize Road, Hampstead. Insurance cards can already be obtained by members of approved societies in England, and cards will be obtainable at post-offices in England after next week by persons liable to compulsory insurance who have not yet joined an approved society.

Amendments to the Home Rule Bill.

No less than three amendments dealing with the question of women's suffrage are down for discussion in the Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill. Two of these will be moved to Clause 9 which runs as follows:—

"The Irish House of Commons shall consist of 164 members returned by the constituencies in Ireland named in the First Part of the First Schedule to this Act in accordance with that schedule, and elected by the same electors and in the same manner as members returned by constituencies in Ireland to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Crawshaw Williams' amendment would make the clause read as follows:—

"And elected on a three months' residential qualification of all males over the age of 21 and all females over the age of 25, each voter to possess one transferable vote, but otherwise in the same manner as members returned by constituencies in Ireland to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Snowden's amendment would alter the clause to run as follows:—

"And elected by local government electors, but otherwise in the same manner as members returned by constituencies, etc."

A similar amendment has also been set down by Sir John Rolleston. Mr. Whitehouse's amendment refers to part 3 of Clause 9 dealing with the power of the Irish House of Commons to alter the qualifications of members, the mode of election, and the distribution of the members among the constituencies. The amendment adds to these powers the right to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women.

The Lion and the Lamb.

One wonders whether people in general have realised enough what a miracle that women's meeting in Dublin last week was. There actually, in the thick of the struggle, the Home Rule Lion lay down with the Unionist Lamb (or have it the other way if you like, dear Lions and Lambs!) and were united on one platform asking that whatever is given to Irish men—Union or Home Rule—the same shall be given to Irish women.

And the Antis have the colossal impudence to say women cannot combine! cannot compromise! And even Suffragist men are found to say (as Mr. Glyn Jones did last Saturday) that, class for class, men represented women better than women of one class would represent women of another. Yet here were Home Rule women and Unionist women remembering only that they were women. What men could do that?

Privileged Vice.

In answer to several enquiries, we beg to state that the reference in Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech to a man who received first division treatment for assault on a young girl is to be found in the *Daily Mail* of October 1st, 1909. It is as follows:—"At Bradford yesterday, a member of the City Council * * * was prosecuted for an assault on * * * aged 15, employed as a domestic servant in his house. Evidence having been given in support of the charge, the defence offered an absolute denial. The Magistrates decided to convict and the Stipendiary said an offence of this kind was too serious to be met by a fine, and the defendant must go to prison for fourteen days in the first division."

White Slave Traffic Bill.

In view of the fact that His Majesty's Government is giving facilities for the Second Reading of the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill, it will interest the public, who so keenly desire this important measure to become law, to know that the Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice and for the Promotion of Social Purity have forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary nearly 300 resolutions in favour of the Bill; of these 70 come from suffrage societies.

The Ladies' National Association gratefully acknowledge the support received from societies and other bodies representing every shade of political and religious opinion.

Second Thoughts are Best.

We are delighted to see the following in the *Manchester Guardian* of June 6th:—

"At a meeting of the Manchester City Council yesterday Dr. Barbara M. Cunningham was appointed assistant to the Medical Officer of Health."

"Mr. Jackson, deputy chairman of the Sanitary Committee, in moving the adoption of the proceedings of that Committee, said that at a previous meeting the proposal to appoint Dr. Barbara M. Cunningham as assistant to the Medical Officer of Health was referred back to the Committee for further consideration. The objection to Dr. Cunningham appeared to be that she was a woman, and that there was some disability of sex. The Committee failed to see that there was anything in the office which a woman could not fulfil equally as well as a man. The reason the Committee selected Dr. Cunningham was that, in their opinion, she was incomparably superior to the whole of the other applicants. Her academic qualifications were equal to those of any other applicant, and she had had peculiar experience in the matter of tuberculosis, in the diseases of children, and in administration in this country and in India. The Committee therefore reaffirmed their decision, and asked the Council now to endorse it."

"The Council adopted the recommendation of the Committee."

Two Important Meetings.

We hope our readers will remember the Men's League demonstration on Saturday, June 15th, at 3 p.m., in Trafalgar Square, and the great religious meetings to take place on June 19th, at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m., in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the Office by first post on Tuesday.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

British Isles: 6s. 6d., Abroad: 8s. 8d. per annum.

Copies of back numbers 1d. (post free), or 2d. when more than three months old. A few numbers of Vol. I. to be had at 3d. per copy, post free.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., 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 day possible, not as the one upon which all news should arrive.

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and book-stalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the news-agent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

Liberalism and the Liberal Party.

"I shall always be a Liberal, but whether I shall work for the Liberal party is another matter. Liberal principles are one thing; the Liberal party is another. While the Liberal party is true to its principles I will work for it. When it deserts its principles for convenience and becomes Conservative, I shall cease to work for it."—Mrs. EVA McLAREN, *W.L.F. Council*, June 4th, 1912.

A VOICE: "Can a Women's Liberal Association be a Women's Liberal Association if it does not endorse votes for women?"
DELEGATES: "No!"—*W.L.F. Council*, June 4th, 1912.

The whole atmosphere of the Federation meetings last week, and the fruit of it in the five remarkable resolutions we print on page 154, show that the *Women's* Liberal Federation has far outstripped the *Men's* Liberal Federation in its conception of what constitutes Liberalism. The Liberal party has not, as a party, made the enfranchisement of women a "plank" in its platform; only one political party has done this—the Labour party. At their great meetings, and in nearly all their local meetings, too, the Liberal party men give the cold shoulder to this question; they shelve it, they refuse to discuss it, or they pass hurried and perfunctory resolutions, and go on to the questions which, as party questions, really interest them. For long enough have the party women taken their cue from the men, and still there are some (see a letter to the *Daily News*, June 8th) who say, "We are good supporters of women's suffrage, but we believe that the proper business of the Women's Liberal Federation is Liberalism," and who add that their work is that of "spreading the principles of Liberalism among the people," and yet who protest against the annual council meetings being "turned into votes for women demonstrations."

Now, unless we try to understand this section of Liberal women we shall not be able to see how far the other section of Liberal women have travelled, and how great is in truth their progress and their courage. We of the National Union sometimes forget this. Many of us who have been deeply interested in politics and social reform from our youth up have therefore found ourselves unable to join either of the great political parties, because they use women merely as tools, and thus show they have no grasp of the principles of their own party. Others who at one time belonged to parties have gradually found this bondage intolerable, and have come out from their parties, and among these are some of the very best workers in our movement. Others again stay in their parties, either because this question of the liberation of their own sex is the dearest to them, and because they think (neither great party being anti-suffrage) that they can best help this liberation within a party, or lastly because they do honestly believe that the freedom of women is a matter of importance but small, compared with the various measures to which their party is as a party committed, and who are willing to work as the servants of men to attain the objects put forward by the party, until such time as the party shall, of its own accord and without any pressure from them, take up the cause of liberation of women. There is, of course, a fifth category of women in the Liberal party, who are willing to work as the servants of men, not for a time only, but who believe that it is women's place always to work politically as the servants of men; the anti-suffragists among Liberal women are of this way of thinking, but there are not many of them in the Federa-

tion, they are mostly to be found in the National Association and we do not propose to discuss them at the present moment. To them "Liberalism" means only what the official male Liberal party says it means. It is not for them to think; they are the willing hands that carry out what men have planned for them.

Is this all that Liberalism means to the Federation? Certainly not. To the Federation, more and more with every year, and more and more, we are glad to say, with the growth of independence in women, Liberalism is a thing of the spirit, to be worshipped in spirit and in truth. Should such women go out of the Liberal party? Is it bad for Liberalism that they should stay in?

We are trying here to see the matter from the point of view of a woman who is a keen Liberal, and just because she is a keen Liberal desires to have full freedom and full responsibility. Is such a woman justified in staying in the Liberal party? Is it morally defensible for her to remain within the Liberal party while frankly holding and expressing the view that the enfranchisement of women is to her the question of paramount importance and urgency?

Most emphatically we think so. The Women's Liberal Federation is not a body of women banded together for the sole purpose of working for the official candidates of the Liberal party; its object is not to help the Liberal party, but to promote Liberalism. It could not, we presume, support a movement in actual opposition to the party programme; there would be no sense in a *Liberal* Federation which took up Tariff Reform. But it is a wholly different matter for the Women's Liberal Federation to put first on its programme a question upon which, although the Liberal party is still divided, the majority of the party takes the progressive side: a question, moreover, which so vitally affects women that it is not possible—human nature being as it is—that they should see it in quite the same light as men, to whom it is only one among many reforms, and second to most. The Women's Liberal Federation exists, as we have said, to promote Liberalism, and being a women's Federation it is for the women earnestly and fearlessly to determine what they mean by Liberalism. They have, to their honour, decided that they must put first what to them is the most important work of liberation that Liberals can perform. The party programme is at present drawn up by men only. What men think important is put first, and men naturally are inclined to think important what the voters think important. This being so, more, much more concentration of purpose is required from non-voting women than from voting men to get anything at all done. Women have to work ten times as hard as men to get without the vote what men can easily get with the vote.

It is not to be wondered at then if the Federation, having come to the clear conviction that the enfranchisement of women is the most important question of the day, turns a large part of its Annual Council into "Votes for Women demonstrations." It is necessary, and because it is necessary it is right. They are fighting for their right to live politically. For long they have been the useful servants of men who have put them off with fair words and promises and votes of thanks, and who, when the time came for redeeming their promises, declared their continued adherence to the principle of women's suffrage and—voted against it.

The Master of Elibank wrote that "if the women's vote is to come at all, it will come through the Liberal party"; Liberal women naturally wish that it should come through the Liberal party. By working for Liberalism as women understand it, they will be putting the strongest pressure upon their party, and pressure of a perfectly honest kind. They can ensure that it shall no longer be safe for the Liberal party anywhere to put up an Anti-Suffragist, nor safe for nominal Suffragists to break their pledged word. They will, of course, agree with the protesters in the *Daily News* that "the proper business of the Women's Liberal Federation is Liberalism," but they will add, "true Liberalism, and not a Liberalism applicable only to half the nation." They have decided what to them is Liberalism, and by that they take their stand. The work they have to do and can do is a great work, and the men of the Liberal party—all who have the root of the matter in them—will in course of time (if not immediately, because of the dust of the road), be the first to admit that the women were right to stick to their principles, to take their thinking second-hand from none, and to demand their freedom before they will give their service. No party that professes to be progressive can really afford to suppress freedom, least of all in its own followers. The women can teach the men this lesson. There is a great work to be done within the Liberal party, and we believe the Women's Liberal Federation is going to do it.

Helping Our Friends and Defeating Our Enemies.

The Men's League monthly paper for June has interesting editorial notes from which we take the following:—

"The decision which the Men's League was the first to take, to concentrate its support for Labour candidates in opposing Liberal anti-Suffragists, has now been adopted with enthusiasm both by the National Union and by the Freedom League. Within a week, and without the issue of any formal appeal, the National Union was able to announce that it had in hand a sum of £1,500 towards the £20,000 fund which it hopes to raise for the purposes of this policy. A few days later the I.L.P. at its annual conference once more warmly endorsed the policy of the Labour Party—to oppose the Reform Bill if it reaches the third reading without the inclusion of women. Some of the comments on the new policy show, however, that it is not yet fully understood. It is urged that the Labour Party has not yet vindicated its right to Suffragist support by deeds, and that to offer support before it has cast its vote against the Reform Bill is to 'put the cart before the horse.' To this objection there are two answers. In the first place, if one feels a doubt whether a body of men will quite live up to their emphatic and official pledges there are two ways of acting. One is to stand aside, doubtful and mistrusting, in a 'wait-and-see' attitude. The other and more practical attitude is to act in such a way that the Labour Party shall have, if necessary, a new motive for doing what it has already promised to do. It has taken a bold and spontaneous resolution. It lies with Suffragists to respond by showing that it shall not be the loser by its generous policy. First, to invite the labour members to vote against the Government and then to assure them that they will not thereby stand to gain anything in Suffragist support, is neither an astute nor a generous policy. If support is to be given in return for such services it cannot be given too promptly. The success of such a policy depends on the careful planning and early initiation of work in the constituencies.

"The new policy has two aspects. It is a policy of support for Labour, but it is even more emphatically a policy of opposition to the Liberal machine. Even if the Labour party were much less deserving of support than in fact it is, the case for assisting it, wherever its efforts may result in the loss of a seat by a Liberal anti-Suffragist, would still be overwhelming. The question is one of methods. We are all agreed that no party will enfranchise women until it feels that its party interests suffer by the denial of justice. There are two ways of assailing these party interests. One is the old form of the anti-Government policy, which, unluckily, has not given adequate results, and this for the simple reason that it is difficult to persuade the average elector to cast a purely negative vote with his mind fixed on the women's question, to the exclusion of every other. The other method is the new policy, which seeks to throw the Suffragist weight into the Labour scale wherever a Labour candidate competes with a reactionary Liberal for the democratic vote. The result, if the policy is efficiently pursued, must be to endanger a considerable number of Liberal seats. If that risk is perceived betimes the managers of the Liberal machine, who have hitherto used their influence against Women's Suffrage, must discover a new motive which will induce them to change their attitude, and to change it before the Reform Bill is carried. A real and definite danger will confront them, and they will seek to remove it. At the worst, if the policy fails in its immediate effect, it will, by eliminating the reactionary minority in the Liberal ranks, make it easier to secure in the future a united party behind a Government measure."

Nailed to the Counter.

My attention has been called to a statement made by Mrs. Colquhoun to the effect that Women's Suffrage had done nothing to promote morality in those countries where it has been granted, and that this was especially true of Utah. I have now in the press a pamphlet dealing with the results of Women's Suffrage in America and elsewhere, but I should be grateful if you would allow me space to state a few points at once:—

(1) There are two reforms touching purity of morals on which every expert in Great Britain is agreed. They are the raising of the age of consent for girls from 16 to (at least) 18; and making the offence of procuring legally a serious instead of a light one (i.e. a "felony," instead of a "misdemeanour.") These two universally approved reforms have been demanded ever

since 1885, and indeed before. The House of Commons refuses to grant them; it refuses even to discuss them.

In nearly every country where women vote, these reforms have become law. The only exceptions are an Australian State and California, which enfranchised its women only last October. I have seen the programme they have set before them. Its first two items are these two reforms. Has any men's political party ever done this? Can anyone even imagine them doing so?

(2) Mrs. Colquhoun further stated that Utah was the only Christian country in which polygamy is practised. She is wrong. Polygamy is practised in every country, Christian and other. If she meant that Utah is the only country where polygamy is legalised she is again wrong. Polygamy is as unlawful in Utah as it is in Great Britain. No man can be legally married to more than one wife there any more than he can here.

The territory of Utah (in which polygamy was legal) became one of the United States of America in 1896. In the Act of Union, polygamy was forbidden by law. In the same Act women were given the vote and all other political privileges equally with men. It is interesting to note that women had the vote under the old territorial law, but it was taken away from them in 1887. It was restored, and polygamy abolished in the same Act of 1896. Nothing could be more significant.

The women use their votes in the same proportion as the men—i.e., about 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. cast their ballots.

In the very first year of their enfranchisement the women of Utah raised the age of consent for girls to 18.

In 1899, they required all schools and educational establishments supported wholly or in part by public funds, to give systematic instruction in physiology and hygiene, including the effects of stimulants and narcotics. Your readers will recognise in this and the following measures preventive work of the most valuable kind.

In 1903 a law was passed to keep children off the streets after 9 p.m. In the same year provision was made for the protection of dependent, neglected, or ill-treated girls under 16, and for the punishment of responsible persons who neglect or ill-treat them.

In 1911 laws were passed to prevent the traffic in women; to protect the public against venereal disease; and to compel from wife-deserters the payment of a sum to support their wives and families.

Neither in Utah nor elsewhere does the perfect State yet exist; but the record of the women there justifies the verdict of United States Senator George Sutherland:—"Woman Suffrage in Utah works admirably. When it was first put into operation I very much doubted the wisdom of the idea, but my mind has changed on that point. It has worked to the betterment of the political conditions in the State in both parties and necessarily has been beneficial from a social point of view, in that what improves politics must improve social conditions. The fact that women have the vote with us compels the nomination of better and cleaner men for office."

May I add that I had some thought of replying to an attack on American women-voters in last month's "Anti-Suffrage Review," but when I found that the author was so grossly ignorant of his own subject as to be unable to quote correctly even the number of States in which women vote, it seemed waste of time.

A. MAUDE ROYDEN.

Women's Trade Unions and the Insurance Act.

The difficulty and importance of organising the more poorly-paid grades of women's work has long been known. Those who are willing to accept extremely low wages not merely suffer themselves, but cause a general degradation of wages in women's trades. As long as great numbers are ready to take starvation wages, so long it is hopeless to expect any general improvement in conditions. At the same time, extremely poor people working for long hours, occupied in meeting the pressing necessities of the moment, have neither the leisure nor the means nor the energy to form any effective combination among themselves. They are very poor because they have no organisation; they can form no organisation because of their extreme poverty. Now, from this dilemma the Insurance Act offers a means of escape. If these isolated workers can be banded together for any purpose, accustomed to meet and manage their own common concerns, a great step forward will have been made. If, in addition, by these means they are brought into touch with a trades union, their complete organisation will be only a matter of time. All this can be done

if women workers make a trades union their approved society.

The Women's Trades Union League has started a special "insurance campaign" for this purpose. It has held and is holding great numbers of educative meetings up and down the country. Where the women workers have already a trades union, they are advised to join; where they are working in unorganised trades, they are recommended to join the National Federation of Women Workers.

This Federation is a trades union, open to all women in unorganised trades. It has an insurance section, separate from its trades union section, and women may if they please join the insurance section without joining the trades union. In this case there would be no subscription or entrance fee. The insurance section is affiliated to the General Federation of Trades Unions. By the rules of the latter, if any affiliated union has a surplus when the triennial valuation takes place, a third of that surplus is paid into a common fund, and this fund is primarily devoted to extinguishing any possible deficit in the other affiliated unions. This arrangement—a kind of insurance within an insurance—gives considerable financial stability. The Federation is thus in a position to offer its members all the ordinary advantages of a good approved society.

But, in addition, workers who insure with the Federation will place themselves in permanent connection with a trades union. It is clear that a great strength and a great impetus may thus be given to the movement which aims at organising these women, and to cultivating in them a spirit of self-help and a spirit of combination. No one can doubt that such a spirit might produce a great improvement in the condition of those who need it most. Such aims and such methods must appeal to the sympathy of all who desire the full citizenship of women.

In conclusion, if any of the readers of the COMMON CAUSE wish to help in this matter, they could do nothing more useful than getting together meetings of women and girls to discuss the Insurance Act and its bearing on trades unionism. The Committee of which I am Secretary can, almost in any case, arrange for speakers.

A. SUSAN LAWRENCE,

(Sec. Insurance Campaign Committee of the Women's Trade Union League, 34, Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.).

Domestic Training on New Lines.

Such an enormous number of children are brought up in large institutions of one kind or another, maintained either by the State or by the various charities, that the efficiency (or otherwise) of their moral and industrial training must influence the community, and above all the future generations, to a very serious extent.

On the whole the training of boys in institutions is very fairly satisfactory. They are all taught a trade of some kind, and go out into the world with some measure of equipment for the duty of maintaining themselves as respectable citizens.

With the girls however the matter is very different. They, too, start their career nominally with a trade at their finger-tips, but in their case the training given is often quite inadequate and on absolutely wrong lines. It is not fair to attach all the blame for this to the institution authorities, who have incredible difficulties in the shape of hampering regulations and sentiment to contend with. The whole system on which girls in such circumstances are educated needs drastic revision, and no tinkering at present conditions is likely to produce much improvement.

The majority of girls of this class enter domestic service, and it is to this object that their so-called training is directed. Those who have had the misfortune to engage servants brought up in large institutions know by bitter experience the value of that training. The degree of inefficiency with which these girls enter on their career varies with the class of school in which they have been educated. Those who have been at "Cottage Home" Schools under the Poor Law or otherwise are considerably better than those who come from the so-called "Barrack Schools," while girls brought up on the "boarding-out" system are usually the most satisfactory of all. The same radical faults however can be noted in the general character of all these girls. They have no sense of independence or personal pride, and in their want of care and regard for their own clothes and for the household goods with which they have to deal they seem to be actuated entirely by the same spirit as the man who once remarked to a friend of mine, "If the Parish ain't there to keep me, what is it there for?" The fact is that they are utterly pauperised by getting everything

and giving nothing in return. This I firmly believe to be at the root of most of the undesirable qualities which mar the character of these girls as a general rule.

It is somewhat futile to express condemnation of existing conditions unless one has something better to offer in their place; but in this case I want to put forward a scheme which has already been tried with conspicuous success and which could perfectly well be adapted for the training of all girls of the class in question, whether in Poor Law schools, in Orphanages, in Industrials Schools, or in any other of the hundred and one institutions in which they are being brought up.

Miss Maynard, of Wimbledon, is now conducting a small domestic training home on lines somewhat similar to those adopted in the Labour Colonies on the Continent. The Home has been in existence for some years, but the new system was only initiated by Miss Maynard (to whom, by the way, the whole credit of the experiment is due) about ten months ago. During that time the results have surpassed even her highest hopes.

The plan, put in a nutshell, consists in paying the girls for all the work they do and making them in turn pay for everything they receive, except house-room. The Home is a small one, accommodating only about a dozen girls, and is conducted like an ordinary house. The girls are responsible, under the guidance of a thoroughly efficient matron, for all the work of the house and also for all the incidental needlework and for the making of all their own clothes. They are paid for all their work at varying rates, the most responsible work being, of course, the most highly paid. Each girl on entering the Home begins with the roughest and most elementary duties and learns in time the whole work of the house, being given full opportunities of specialising in any branch for which she shows particular aptitude.

The girls pay at cost prices for their food and clothing and anything else they require, and as an industrious girl can easily earn considerably more than enough for her actual needs, she is able, by the time she is ready to leave the Home, to save enough money to make good preparations for her entry into service. An excellent system of "banking accounts" encourages the girls to save the extra money they earn, and at the same time teaches them some elementary book-keeping.

The system has many obvious advantages and a great many more which, though less obvious, are none the less real and valuable. First and foremost it teaches the girls foresight, a quality in which the class from which they spring is generally hopelessly deficient. They soon learn by uncomfortable experience that if they do not work hard enough to earn the requisite sum they will not be able to provide themselves with enough food, much less with anything else. Then, too, they acquire a sense of responsibility, of which the average institution-bred child knows nothing. The spirit of personal pride and the independence which results from it are given a chance to develop in a way which is impossible to a child accustomed to taking all it can get and giving nothing. The girls learn the value of money and of their own work and the cost of all that enters into their daily life. They become accustomed to the sense of security born of a good balance at the bank and are only too glad to save what money they can and to spend their earnings as thriftily and advantageously as possible. Industry becomes a habit with them, since they learn from the very beginning that all their comfort depends on it. There is a story in the Home of one particularly naughty girl who suddenly declined to do any work and (having practically nothing in her bank account) had to subsist on bread and water till she recovered her senses sufficiently to earn money for something more. The girls realised from her experience that laziness brings its own retribution with it and there has not been a single case of such rebellion since that episode.

The fact that the reward for all conduct, good or bad, is automatic, frees the children from any feeling of injustice and makes them far more careful in their work and general behaviour than they would be if their punishment were evadable. In fact, the whole of the girl's experience in the Home is an epitome of her future life and she learns to face each problem of industrial existence as it affects her own case, while she is still under the care of those who are able and willing to advise her how best to meet it.

As a preparation for after life, the old pauperising systems cannot be compared with this new scheme. The only life for which the institution-trained girl is really well prepared is the life of the rate-supported pauper who throws himself "on the parish" at every emergency and whose pride and independence are simply non-existent. These girls of Miss Maynard's go out into the world as self-respecting members of the community

adequately trained for the career they are entering, knowing by experience what difficulties they will have to face, and knowing too how they are to be met and surmounted.

The scheme has worked successfully with all the girls in the Home; and Miss Maynard has found that the most strikingly satisfactory cases of all have been those which are generally considered the most difficult to deal with, the insubordinate child and the demoralised pauper child.

It is not possible to give details of the financial aspect of the scheme within the limits of a short article, but I may say that Miss Maynard has found that it can be run at a very much lower proportionate cost than is possible on the lines of the ordinary large institution; so that there is no pecuniary obstacle to the application of the system, and it should certainly prove quite as satisfactory in a large Home as in a small one.

Quite apart from her new methods, Miss Maynard has enlisted the help of another factor in the building up of her girls' physique and moral character. This is the Baden-Powell Girl Guides Corps (not to be confounded with the "Girl Scouts") to which most of her elder girls belong, and which in its own way exercises as beneficial an effect on them as the Boy Scouts movement has already done on the boys of the country.

E. M. CHADWICK.

NOTE.—If further information be desired it can be obtained from Miss E. M. Chadwick, 75, Cambridge Gardens, W., or from Miss Maynard, 34, Woodside, Wimbledon.

Suffrage Resolutions Passed at the Annual Council Meetings of the Women's Liberal Federation.

A NEW RULE.

On Tuesday, 4th inst., a new rule was proposed by Mrs. Stewart Brown, seconded by Lady Bamford Slack, and passed with only two or three dissentients. It provides that "all associations affiliated with the Federation shall have as one of their objects the promotion of woman suffrage." It was explained that the rule would not be made retrospective.

THREE URGENCY RESOLUTIONS.

The Executive brought forward three important urgency resolutions, which were all carried:—

I.

"That this Council desires to place on record its confidence in the Prime Minister's pledge that he will not sanction the introduction of any Government Bill dealing with the Parliamentary franchise that does not allow of an amendment in favour of women's suffrage."

This was moved by Lady Bamford Slack, seconded by Mrs. George Smith and passed by an overwhelming majority.

II.

"That this Council desires to express to the Labour party its gratitude for the effective support which they have given to the women's suffrage movement. This Council urges all Liberal members who are in favour of women's suffrage to give substantial support to the cause of women's enfranchisement by representing to the Prime Minister that no Franchise Bill will meet their approval which does not at its third reading contain a women's suffrage amendment. This Council declares its belief that by this course Liberal members would secure without difficulty or danger to the party the insertion in the Government Reform Bill of a satisfactory amendment conferring the franchise on women."

This was proposed by Lady Aberconway, whose warm appreciation of the loyalty of the Labour members to Liberal principles was enthusiastically cheered. Mrs. Conybeare, in seconding, said they would put their loyalty to Liberal principles before their loyalty to the Liberal party. Mrs. F. D. Acland opposed the resolution, but it was carried with only six or seven dissentients.

III.

"This Council is of opinion that if the Government Reform Bill becomes law without the enfranchisement of women, the patience of Liberal women will be seriously over-strained, and it will become extremely difficult, and perhaps impossible, to sustain the present amicable relations between the members of the Women's Liberal Federation and the Liberal party."

This was proposed by Mrs. Heron Maxwell, who said it was only right to warn the Government of what might happen if women were left out of the Reform Bill. Miss Lucy Morland seconded and Miss Florence Balgarnie made an energetic speech, in which she said that the letter of the Master of Elibank (see p. 102, COMMON CAUSE, May 23rd, 1912), was responsible for this resolution, that they would no longer be content to be "mere scaffolding poles and be discarded when the work was done." They meant to be master-builders of the destinies of this country, and it was much fairer, more straight and more honourable to tell the Government this now. She declared that if the amendment were defeated, "no self-

respecting woman could appear on a Liberal platform again." Much enthusiasm greeted Miss Balgarnie's personal declaration that she should in that case join the Labour party and Lady Cecilia Roberts having warmly supported the resolution, it was carried by a very large majority.

THE PREFERRED AMENDMENT.

On Wednesday, 6th, Mrs. F. D. Acland proposed and Mrs. Stewart Brown seconded the following:—

"This Council, realising the paramount importance of securing the inclusion of women as parliamentary electors under the promised Reform Bill, urges each W.L.A. to do all in its power to obtain a pledge from its local member of Parliament, if a Liberal, to support woman suffrage amendments approved by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, and that Liberal candidates be approached in the same sense."

An amendment was moved by Mrs. Raphael, and seconded by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, as follows:—

"This Council further desires to record its conviction that no such Bill can be satisfactory or acceptable which does not include a measure of enfranchisement for women, and it therefore calls on all Liberal members of Parliament to oppose the third reading of any Reform Bill which at that stage does not fulfil this condition."

The amendment was lost and the resolution was carried.

WOMEN AND THE HOME RULE BILL.

The resolution supporting Home Rule also called upon the Government to "secure the inclusion of duly qualified women as electors to the Irish Parliament."

Men's League Demonstration.

Saturday, June 15th, 3 p.m.

The demonstration organised by the Men's League in Trafalgar Square promises to be a great success. There will be five platforms, scores of banners, and more than twenty speakers. The latter will include:—

MEN'S LEAGUE:—Messrs. Herbert Jacobs, H. W. Nevinson, Laurence Housman, J. M. Mitchell, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, Rev. F. M. Green, Messrs. Kennedy, Gugenheim, Simpson, Craufurd, Sargeant, and Dr. G. B. Clark (probably).

Other Societies will be represented as follows:—
WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE:—Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. Merivale Mayer.
WOMEN WRITERS' LEAGUE:—Mrs. H. W. Nevinson.
WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION:—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst (unofficially).

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY:—Miss MacGowan, Miss Millicent Price, Mr. W. L. George.

TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE:—Mrs. Kineton Parkes, Mrs. Louis Fagan, Miss Clemence Housman.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION:—Messrs. E. Duval, Victor Duval, and W. A. Lloyd.

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE:—Mr. Mark Wilks.

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE:—Miss Patricia Hoey.

Other Societies, including the I.L.P. and the Free Church League for Women's Suffrage will be largely represented, though they are not able to send speakers. J. M. MITCHELL.

In Parliament.

MISS MALECKA.

On June 4th, in reply to a question, Sir Edward Grey said that Miss Malecka was petitioning the Emperor of Russia in regard to her sentence, and he did not "think it altogether impossible for the petition to be considered favourably." On the 10th it was announced that she was to be released and expelled from Russia.

SUFFRAGIST PROSECUTIONS.

On the 4th, Mr. McKenna said that proceedings against Miss Pankhurst were not being dropped, and a warrant was still out for her arrest. He added, with regard to the sentences on the three other leaders, "in consequence of a communication made to me yesterday by the prisoners' solicitor, I am consulting the judge in this matter." On the 10th he announced that they would receive first division treatment.

THE REFORM BILL.

On June 6th, in reply to a question whether it is the intention of the Prime Minister to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill before the adjournment of Parliament in August, and whether in the event of his answer being in the affirmative he can give the approximate date of its introduction, Mr. Lloyd George said he could make no statement on the subject at present.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC BILL.

On June 7th, Mr. McKenna stated that this Bill would be made the second order for Monday, the 10th. Mr. Handel Booth declared that there had been until lately no real demand

for the Bill, and Sir F. Banbury also maintained this. On the 10th the Bill passed its Second Reading without division. We hope next week to publish some report of the debate.

PORT OF LONDON STRIKE.

On the 5th inst., Mr. Lloyd George made a statement with regard to the Transport Workers' Strike, in which he declared it to be the ultimate object of the Government to form a Joint Board, representative of the whole body of employers and men, with power to determine and settle all questions of dispute that may arise. It was necessary as a preliminary that a federation of employers should be constituted.

On a motion for adjournment later in the day, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the men had expressed their willingness to give monetary guarantees for the carrying out of agreements, and he again appealed for the Joint Board, concluding: "I can quite understand the natural human desire which may inspire men who feel a sense of deep irritation because their business has been interfered with to have a victory; but that, after all, is only human. I have always thought an arrangement was better than a victory, always, in every case in litigation, and it is especially the case with people who have got to

act together afterwards. When you are fighting somebody whom probably you will never meet again, well, you might as well satisfy your natural desire to get a victory at the risk of a good thrashing; but when you have got to work with them day after day, and week after week, and year after year, I do not think it is satisfactory. The only thing that would happen would be that the men would go back, if they were beaten, sulking and angry."

DEBATE ON THE ESTIMATES.

On the Civil Service Estimates debates took place on the 4th, 5th and 6th, raising an immense number of questions, including Housing, the care of children and feeble-minded persons under the Poor Law, the safeguarding of the milk supply, and education. Mr. Pease made an interesting report of the work of his department, in which he said the average salary of an elementary school teacher was £145 for men and £99 for women, and the maximum pension £59 for men and £40 14s. for women. He also stated that the women inspectors had been overworked, that their work was increasing, and that he proposed to increase the number of women from 28 to 41. There are at present 370 men inspectors!

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. **President:** MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. **Secretary:** MISS GERALDINE COOKE. **Hon. Treasurer:** MRS. AUBERBACH.
MISS EDITH PALLISER (Parliamentary). **Hon. Secretary to the 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.

By-Election.

HOLMFIRTH DIVISION OF YORKSHIRE.

Candidates:—

Mr. Lunn (Labour).
Mr. Sydney Arnold (Liberal).
Mr. Geoffrey Ellis (Unionist).

National Union Committee Room:—16, High Street, Penistone.

Polling Day:—June 20th.

National Union Organizer:—Miss Clarkson.

The new development in the policy of the National Union is being put into practice for the first time at the Holmfirth by-election. We appeal to members of the National Union to make it a great success. Mr. Lunn, the Labour candidate, has been a staunch supporter of women's suffrage for twenty years; he has answered all the questions put to him by the National Union in the affirmative; will support any and every measure of Women's Suffrage, and will vote against the third reading of the Reform Bill if women are not included. Mr. Sydney Arnold, the Liberal candidate, contents himself with a somewhat vague reference to Women's Suffrage in his election address, will support no wider amendment to the Reform Bill than one on the lines of the Conciliation Bill, and will not vote against the third reading of the Bill if women are not included. Mr. Ellis will not answer our questions in writing and though he expresses himself in favour of some limited form of women's suffrage, he thinks nothing can be done until militancy is stopped.

It is obvious that, even without the backing of his party, Mr. Lunn is the Women's Suffrage candidate, and he has the whole-hearted support of the National Union. The constituency is in the South-West of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire and Derbyshire, and is easily reached from Barnsley, Sheffield and Manchester. It contains no large town, the principal place in the division being the large village of Penistone, where the National Union has opened Committee Rooms at No. 16, High Street. Obviously, the ground can only be covered with the help of motor cars, and we urge all our

friends who own cars, and who are within reasonable distance of the constituency, to lend them for use in the election. The Labour party heartily welcomes our co-operation, and all kinds of help are needed. Miss Clarkson is in charge of the election, and we already have a strong body of speakers in the constituency, including Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Annot Robinson and Mrs. Neild Chew; but help is also needed for work in Committee-rooms, canvassing, addressing envelopes, etc., and everyone who can volunteer for any kind of work is asked to communicate at once with Miss Clarkson, 16, High Street, Penistone. The Labour party have Committee-rooms at Barnsley and helpers would be heartily welcomed there. Polling day is fixed for Thursday, June 20th, so there is no time to lose.

K. D. COURTNEY.

Miss Clarkson writes:—"The wire from the National Union asking me to go from dull and dreary Normanton to what will be the most interesting by-election from the Women's Suffrage point of view came as a great surprise."

"Trade seems to be such in Barnsley, that when I tried to hire a shop for a Committee-room there, I found only two 'to let.' One had been booked by the Labour party and the other was refused. I came on to Penistone only just in time to take a cottage—the only empty one. It will prove useful, I am sure, as the room downstairs will hold 30 easily and we can moreover have open-air meetings in our own grounds."

"This constituency will be a hard one to work, as it is so scattered and the train service bad. What we shall want most will be motors, or the means to make the hiring of them possible. The villages are scattered and the distances between each is great. Speakers and helpers of every grade and kind, too, will be wanted badly, owing to the great number of villages. The people here all seem keen, and evidently know already who we are."

Mrs. Annot Robinson writes:—"In this election the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies will have an opportunity of putting into operation their new development of policy. This policy takes into account the record of the party to which the candidate belongs as well as his individual views on suffrage. While Mr. Ellis's views on suffrage are quite unsatisfactory and Mr. Arnold can promise no active support Mr. Lunn is not only a good suffragist himself, but his return will strengthen the Labour Party in their demand for the inclusion of women in the new Reform Bill. The National Union is doing all it can to secure the return of the Labour candidate. Every vote gained for him is going to be a vote for women's suffrage. Already the people of the constituency show a kindly sympathetic spirit towards the women. On Saturday night in Penistone, groups of people patiently waited in front of the National Union committee rooms evidently under the impression that a suffrage meeting was going to be held, and looking disappointed

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,
LAW-ABIDING. 58, Victoria Street, S.W. NON-PARTY.

PUBLIC RECEPTION, Empress Rooms, Kensington High Street,
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 3.30 to 6.15.

Chair:—Miss I. O'MALLEY. **Speakers:—**Miss MARY LOWNDES, Miss MAUDE ROYDEN, Mr. R. F. CHOLMELEY. **DISCUSSION INVITED. SALE OF ORIENTAL CHINA AND ANTIQUES.**

as the evening wore on and no speaker appeared. Besides the usual propaganda work and distribution of literature, the suffragists will canvass and do all in their power to further the chances of Mr. Lunn at the poll. They will co-operate in many ways with the Labour candidate's organisers and thus take a direct and active part in the election. The contest will be one of very great interest from the woman's point of view. This constituency has been regarded as a great Liberal stronghold. If Mr. Lunn is returned (and already his prospects are good and improving as his strong, honest personality is impressing itself on the people of the Holmfrith Division) suffragists will rejoice, because they will regard his return as a message sent to the government that the time for the enfranchisement of women is at hand.

The women have been working hard at election times for many years. They will work more effectively than ever before at this election. Many find it easier to work eagerly and enthusiastically in the heat of a contest for a person than for a cause. The workers and speakers of the National Union will work as only earnest and devoted women can work for the return of Mr. Lunn.

From Headquarters.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

The Provincial Council Meeting has been fixed for Friday, July 12th and will be continued on the 13th if necessary. The Ipswich Society has very kindly invited the Council to meet there, arrangements with Rugby and Wallasey and Wirral having fallen through owing to the change in the date. The cordial thanks of the Union are due to Ipswich for undertaking to entertain the Council at short notice; and equally to the Godalming Society which sent an invitation to the Council just after the arrangements with Ipswich had been concluded.

The General Council of the Union will be held in Manchester on Wednesday and Thursday, October 9th and 10th. The Manchester Society has already arranged for a reception to delegates on the evening of the 9th and a great public meeting on the 10th, and there is no doubt that a very large attendance may be expected.

NEW SOCIETIES.

The following new societies have been affiliated to the National Union:—

Eastern Counties Federation:—Cromer, Hunstanton, Luton and District.

West Midlands:—Crick, Lichfield.

Scottish:—Breachin.

Oxford, Berks and Bucks:—Ascot.

HOLIDAY WORK.

The tours organised last Easter by Miss Fawcett proved so successful and so popular that it is hoped to arrange a number of similar tours during the summer holidays. One of the National Union organisers will be in charge of each party and there will be opportunities for all kinds of work. Volunteers are asked to send in their names and addresses at once and to state in what part of the country they could most conveniently work. It is suggested that those who are spending their holidays at seaside resorts might be willing to give some part of their time to suffrage work which could be fitted into a scheme for that part of the country.

Holiday-workers will be put to no expense in connection with the work but are asked to pay their own travelling expenses and board and lodging.

K. D. COURTNEY.

Literature Department.

N.U.W.S.S., 14, GREAT SMITH STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

"HOW WOMEN USE THE VOTE."

By a foolish oversight, I did not give the name or price of Miss Royden's new pamphlet in last week's COMMON CAUSE. The title is "How Women Use the Vote," the number is A86, and the price 2d. It deals with the laws passed in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Finland since Women's Suffrage was established in these countries and shows how much of their legislation has been concerned with children and the home.

Messrs. Wyman have arranged to stock this pamphlet, as well as "Physical Force and Democracy," so that both these pamphlets can be had at most of the stations on the Great Western Railway and at many on the L.N.W. Railway. Members travelling by these lines, please note.

GREAT MEETINGS

are to be held in
THE QUEEN'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.
on JUNE 10th, at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.,
TO CONSIDER

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The promoters of this meeting wish to bring before the public the graver and more serious issues of the Women's Movement, feeling that in the midst of political conflict and social unrest these are liable to be obscured.

PROGRAMME.

AFTERNOON, at 3.30.
Chairman—Mrs. CREIGHTON.

1. Our Lord's Teaching about Women. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Hull.

2. Apostolic Teaching about Women. Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett.
INTERCESSORY PRAYER.
Rev. R. C. Gillie.

The Doors will be Closed during Prayer.

3. The Deepening of Political Life. Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, M.P.
4. The World-wide Significance of the Women's Movement. Mrs. F. E. Willey, M.D.

EVENING, at 7.30.

Chairman—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of OXFORD.
1. Chairman's Address: "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement."

2. The Ethical Aspect of the Women's Movement. Miss Maude Royden.

3. How the Women's Movement may help the cause of Religion. The Rev. William Temple.

4. The Effect of the Women's Movement on the Education and Ideals of Women. Mrs. Creighton.

5. Citizenship and the Home. Mrs. Runciman.

ORGAN RECITAL from 7—7.30, by Mr. M. GORDON BURGESS, B.A., F.R.C.O., A.G.S.M.

Tickets for reserved seats, 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Admission free. A collection will be made to defray expenses.

Application for tickets should be sent as soon as possible to the Hon. Sec., Miss Lucy Gardner, 14, The Parade, Golders Green, N.W.



BLOUSES

Two distinct styles in Blouses are now in great demand—Robespierre Blouses—with low necks and double cascade frills, of which we have an infinite variety in stock, at prices ranging from 12/9 to 5 guineas. Basque Blouses—with short Basques below the waist.

BASQUE BLOUSE.
in fine white Voile, hand embroidered and trimmed narrow beadings, with Charles I collar and basque for wearing outside skirt, finished narrow black velvet band.

Price
21/9

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street, London, W.

GREAT JOINT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION

OF THE MANCHESTER & DISTRICT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES; THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE; THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY; THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE; THE MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE; THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD WOMEN'S TRADES UNION COUNCIL, and others, in

PLATT FIELDS, Rusholme, Manchester,

— ON —

**Saturday, June 22, 1912,
AT 3.30**

THREE PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM 1 - - Chairman: W. ROYLE, Esq.

SPEAKERS:

F. D. ACLAND, Esq., M.P.

(Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs),

COUNC. MARGARET ASHTON, M.A.

MRS. DICKENSON.

PLATFORM 2 Chairman: L. W. ZIMMERMAN, Esq.

SPEAKERS:—

MISS MARGARET ROBERTSON, B.A.,

MISS GORE-BOOTH, and others.

PLATFORM 3

Chairman: Rev. A. E. CORNIBEEER, M.A.

SPEAKERS:

MISS NINA BOYLE, MRS. COOPER,

and others.

IF WET, THE MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE
RUSHOLME PUBLIC HALL, AT 3.30.

"MAN, WOMAN AND THE MACHINE."

The National Union is stocking an address by Mr. Cameron Grant with this title, published by the New Constitutional Society, price 1d.

POSTCARDS WITH CORNERS IN THE COLOURS.
These can now be obtained from the National Union; packets of 25 cost 2½d.

CATALOGUE OF N.U.W.S.S. PUBLICATIONS.

We have just got a fresh supply of catalogues. Copies can be sent free to anyone who likes to write for them.

WELSH LEAFLETS.

The National Union leaflets translated into Welsh by the Bangor Society have proved so useful to Suffragists working in Wales, that the enterprise has been extended. The following leaflets can now be had in Welsh from—

MRS. HUDSON WILLIAMS,
Plas Tirion, Bangor,

North Wales,

at exactly the same price as they can be obtained in English from the National Union—i.e., 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

English Title:—"Easier to Starve."
Welsh Title:—"Yn Hawddach Llwggu."

"White Slave Traffic." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
"Masnach y Caethion Gwynion."

"Five Points." 6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
"Pum Pwnc."

6d. per 100, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

All Welsh Suffragists are earnestly requested to buy and distribute them.

MESSRS. WILLING'S BOOKSTALLS.

I am glad to be able to announce that Messrs. Willings have arranged to stock three National Union pamphlets, "The Married Working Woman," "Physical Force and Democracy," and "How Women Use the Vote," on their stalls, at the London Tube Stations.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Press Department.

The *Daily Chronicle* is to be thanked for the support it is giving to the agitation which has made itself felt in regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In a review of a book by Miss Jane Adams called, "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil," Mr. H. Begbie describes it as being "in some ways the most terrible book I have ever read, for it shows a state of things in America regarding the traffic which surpasses every imaginable iniquity in the way of connivance."

The chief event of the week, the meeting of the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation, has been admirably reported in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Standard*. The *Manchester Guardian* once more proves its genuine support of Women's Suffrage by its leader on June 5th. "Not for nothing," it says, "have many Liberals played false and the Irish Nationalists struck a huge blow at Women's Suffrage. There exists no more loyal or patient body of Liberals than the Women's Liberal Federation, with its close on a thousand branches and its 130,000 members, yet yesterday's proceedings at the annual meeting of the Federation showed a new and quite unmistakable spirit of revolt." Speaking of the resolution which declared that the patience of Liberal women will be seriously

INCOME TAX.

ETHEL K. THOMAS, F.L.A.A., ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Income Tax Recovery Department,
46a, High Street, Slough, Bucks.

Special attention given to Recovery of Income Tax.
Assessments, Overcharges and Appeals.

Tel. 2966 Gerrard.

Licensed by L.C.O.

THE WEST END ASSOCIATION.

(Miss GOLDING.)

Secretaries, Housekeepers, Matrons, Governesses, Nurses and Companions introduced free of charge. Flats, families receiving Paying Guests, Schools, Nursing Homes and Couriers recommended. There is also a Branch for Domestic Servants.

317, REGENT STREET, W. (Near QUEEN'S HALL.)

over-strained if the Government Reform Bill becomes law without the inclusion of women, and that it would be extremely difficult, and perhaps impossible, to maintain the present amicable relations between the Women's Liberal Federation and the Liberal party, the *Manchester Guardian* says, "That to judge by the demonstrations of feeling in the meeting it was an extremely mild expression of an uncommonly energetic feeling. A significant feature was the enthusiasm with which all references to the Labour party and its action in regard to Women's Suffrage were received, and the ardour with which the thanks of the meeting were accorded to them. Now the declared intention of the Labour party is that in case the promised Reform Bill should be carried through Committee without an amendment enfranchising some women, they will vote against its third reading. Obviously, nothing less than this will suffice, and it would be well if Liberal suffragists were to make up their minds to the same effect. The Government ought to know betimes what is the feeling of their followers, so that they may take their measures accordingly. For a vast extension of the franchise to take place virtually settling the whole basis of the suffrage in something like its final or universal form, and for women still to be excluded—that, indeed, would be for them the supreme disaster, and it must be averted at all costs."

The *Christian Commonwealth* of May 29th gave an interesting review of Miss Royden's pamphlet, "Physical Force and Democracy."

Attention should be drawn to the column entitled, "Woman's Outlook," now appearing in the *Scotsman*. It contains a paragraph of Suffrage news and other matters relating to women's interests.

The *Dundee Evening Daily Telegraph and Post* has this week an excellent short article on Women's Suffrage.

E. M. LEAF.

Mrs. Fawcett's Appeal for the Suffragist Prisoners.

On Saturday Mrs. Fawcett wrote as follows to Mr. McKenna:—

"Sir,—My Committee, meeting yesterday, authorised me to communicate to you a very earnest expression of their feeling that the suffragist prisoners found guilty in the recent conspiracy trial should be accorded treatment in the first division. It is well known that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies disapproves of the use of violence as political propaganda, holding it to be wrong in itself and injurious to the cause it is intended to serve. But we nevertheless endorse the rider to their verdict which was unanimously adopted by the jury, and are convinced that the prisoners were actuated by 'undoubtedly pure motives.' We therefore feel that to treat them as ordinary criminals is repugnant to justice and brings into disrepute those responsible for the administration of the law.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
"MILICENT GARRETT FAWCETT."

The Master of Elibank's Constituency.

Would it not be well if the indignation recently produced by the letter of the Chief Liberal Whip could be turned to account in bringing pressure to bear on him in his own constituency? The Executive of the National Union, realising the importance of such work, has made a special grant of £12 to the Edinburgh Society to assist them to carry out the campaign already initiated there more effectively. Midlothian is a large county constituency comprising, besides tracts of farm land, some twenty-four villages or small towns. The type included are mining, residential, agricultural, manufacturing, etc. The electorate is 17,141. Its scattered nature and the absence of facilities in getting from one place to another make it difficult and expensive to work. From the short description given it will be seen that ten times the above mentioned sum might be profitably spent.

Beside the extreme importance of working in the constituency of the Master of Elibank, a historic value is attached to the opinion of the electors there, giving an added reason why a "Midlothian campaign" should be effectively carried out.

Both financial and personal help are needed. One school teacher has already promised to give her holiday to the campaign. Money contributions should be sent to Mrs. Auerbach at the National Union office marked "Midlothian Campaign." Offers of personal service should be made to the Secretary, Edinburgh Society, 40, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Shakespeare's England at the Earl's Court Exhibition.

The London Society has opened a Women's Suffrage Stall in an excellent position at this Exhibition, and voluntary helpers to assist the lady in charge are much needed. All members with a knowledge of the principles underlying our movement and the policy and methods of our Union, who can give a few hours from time to time are asked to write at once to Miss Hendy, c/o Miss Strachey, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., giving as many particulars as possible in regard to the hours and days of the week on which they can help.

A most generous donation towards the expenses has already been received from a member, and further gifts for this purpose will be gratefully acknowledged if sent to the Honble. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Hon. Treasurer, at the above address.

Small objects in the National Union colours for sale at the stall are also urgently needed.

Treasurer's Notes.

There must be many Suffragists who would be glad to know in what way they can best help us at the present time. The resources of our organisation have never been more fully employed, and the following are a few of the special objects for which money is needed immediately.

In the first place there are very important by-elections now in progress, and here in passing I would like to mention that the one which has just taken place in North-west Norfolk was far more costly than it was possible to foresee; the work to be done there, however, was of such importance that our organisers were obliged to spend money on a more extensive scale than was anticipated.

The next charge on our funds is the cost of the campaign at Hythe, for which one generous member of the local Society has already given a donation of £10. Will not one or two others follow her example? It is of supreme importance that the present position of the Women's Suffrage movement should be put before electors, and the propaganda work which we are doing at every by-election is aimed at achieving this object.

Then we are already launched upon another by-election campaign at Holmfirth, and as polling day does not take place until the 20th, the contest will be a heavy expense and a prolonged strain upon our organisation. This election is, however, of very special importance in view of the fact that it affords us the first opportunity we have had of carrying out the new development of our policy. It should therefore appeal to the enthusiasm of all who have given their support to this forward policy.

Another call for financial help reaches us from the Scottish Federation on behalf of the Edinburgh Society for a special campaign in Midlothian, which is the Master of Elibank's constituency. The Edinburgh Society can supply a number of devoted workers if we can give them the necessary financial assistance. I am sure Scottish Suffragists will realise the importance of this special piece of work, and will be willing to send contributions towards the cost of it.

As it writes, the details have been put before me of a scheme, the desirability of which will I am sure appeal to every reader of the COMMON CAUSE, but again it is a scheme which calls for the expenditure of money and which, if it is to serve its purpose, must be put into execution at once. As most of our readers will doubtless be aware, the Anti-Suffrage League has opened a stall in a very prominent place in the "Shakespeare's England" Exhibition at Earl's Court, and is finding it an extremely useful centre from which to carry on active propaganda. One of our members who is a very devoted Suffragist, on hearing of this immediately came forward with a generous offer to defray the cost of the rent of a similar stall in a suitable part of the Exhibition, an offer which has been very gratefully accepted and steps have immediately been taken for the opening of the stall with as little delay as possible. The expenses however of this venture are, I fear, likely to be very heavy. Besides the rent, which has been so generously provided, the other expenses include the installation of electric light and the staffing of the stall from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. for as many months as the Exhibition is open.

The exhibition is visited daily by crowds from every part of the country, and it is difficult to imagine a more favourable opportunity for doing really good Suffrage propaganda.

It will need the services of at least two persons to keep the stall open for twelve hours every day, besides a great deal of

voluntary assistance, and we hope to be able to afford to give away large quantities of free literature, but to do all this another £75 at least is needed.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1911	2,441	5	6
Received from May 24th to June 8th, 1912:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS:—			
Mrs. Mason	1	0	
Miss Clara C. Lucas	10	0	
Mrs. A. H. Holland	5	0	
Mrs. T. G. Selby	2	6	
Mrs. Turton	1	0	
Miss M. E. Cornish	1	0	
Mrs. David Limond	1	1	0
Miss Heaton	5	0	
Miss V. Eustace	5	0	
Miss N. Harbert Wright	12	0	
Mrs. J. M. Kennedy	5	0	
DONATIONS:—			
Mrs. Eyres	3	0	
Miss P. Fawcett (6th instalment)	30	0	0
South Wales and Monmouth Federation (towards Organiser's salary)	15	0	0
Mrs. J. E. T. Hallows	1	0	0
Mr. R. E. Prothero (change from Literature bill)	2	5	
AFFILIATION FEES:—			
Shetland W.S.S.	12	6	
Ulverston W.S.S.	5	0	
Hereford W.S.S.	15	0	
Brochin W.S.S.	10	9	
Goitrock W.S.S.	1	1	0
2,496			
1			
8			
4,398			
0			
7			
48,894			
2			
3			

Hythe By-Election.

Candidates:—Sir Philip Sassoon (U).
Captain Moorhouse (L.)
Polling Day:—Tuesday, June 11.
Organiser:—Miss Dutton.

Our National Union workers are taking an active part in this by-election and a good week's work has been done. The campaign is to be a very short one. Although the constituency is comparatively small, much ground has to be covered, and Mrs. Napier Sturt's gift of £10 for the hire of conveyances has proved a very real help to us.

I interviewed both candidates, and both pledged themselves to support any amendment to the Reform Bill enfranchising women, therefore propaganda work is being done. Meetings have been held all over the constituency, and everywhere the speakers have secured large and sympathetic audiences. At a meeting in the Red Lion Square, Hythe, addressed by Mrs. Cooper, there was a very large gathering, and at the close of her address T. H. Batten, Esq., Conservative candidate for East Hull, moved the resolution that:

"This meeting heartily approves of the Parliamentary vote being given to women." It was carried unanimously, and the crowd gave the speakers hearty cheers as a send-off.

On Friday night a meeting was held at the Fernley Hall, Folkestone, which was well attended. I presided, and a telling address was given by Mrs. Cooper on the position of the textile workers in the economic system. Miss St. John spoke of the value of women's work on Public Boards, and a short summing up of the general outlook was given by Mrs. Streeter. Mrs. Cooper has now gone to Holmfirth, and Miss Eva Ward has come to help us. On Saturday we held meetings in Folkestone, Hythe and Cheriton; large crowds gathered round. While Miss Ward was speaking, the anti-suffragists came and laid claim to the pitch, but the crowd decided in favour of the Suffragists, and the anti-suffragists were obliged to retire. At the close of the Cheriton meeting a man came up and thanked the speaker for "the most reasonable exposition of women's suffrage he had ever heard," and called for three cheers for the National Union. The car moved away amid cries of "Thank you" and "Come again."

MARGARET DUTTON.

London Society.

WEST LONDON RECEPTIONS.—At the reception on May 23, Miss Cooke took the chair in place of Miss Emily Davies, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present; the other speakers were Miss Clementina Black and Miss G. Dykes Spicer.

The Hon. Mrs. Franklin was in the chair on June 4, and the speakers were Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Ashton, Mrs. Raekham, and Miss Thomson.

NORTH LONDON RECEPTIONS.—On May 23, Miss Emily Hill in the chair, the speakers were Miss Cooke, Miss G. Dykes Spicer, and Rev. L. Llewellyn Smith, and on May 30, Hon. Mrs. Franklin in the chair, the speakers were Miss I. O'Malley and Mrs. Gillingham.

BLACKHEATH.—On May 29, speaking at Corbett Place, Greenwich, Miss Cicely Corbett attracted a good crowd in a few minutes, and retained its serious atten-

tion for the whole time. She received a hearty "send off," and many hoped they would have the pleasure of hearing her again.

On June 5, at Stookwell Street, Miss Villiers in the chair, Mrs. Raekham and Miss W. E. Jameson were the speakers. The meeting might be described as musical suffrage. It was delayed in beginning by the Greenwich Band have previously occupied the pitch, and during the meeting three different bands played while passing. We did not properly appreciate this until we discovered it continued to enlarge our crowd, which swelled to a very big one, and was most attentive. A stranger in the crowd kindly held the Blackheath banner throughout the meeting.

CANISSE TOWNS (WEST HAM SOUTH).—A most successful reception was held at Lees Hall, 81, Barking Road, on Thursday afternoon, June 6. The hall was crowded, and a large number of applications for tickets had to be refused, as the room will only hold 280 people. Miss Leitch's speech was received with enthusiasm, and after the meeting about fifty names of Friends of Women's Suffrage were sent up to the platform. Miss Emily Ford kindly gave some delightful monologues, which were greatly appreciated.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.—On May 21, the Committee held a highly successful "At Home" at Caxton Hall, Westminster. The audiences of over 300 listened in convincing interest to Lady Frances Balfour (in the chair), Miss K. D. Courtney, and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, and as a result five new members and seven associates joined the society.

NEWINGTON GREEN.—On June 6, an "At Home" and meeting was held at the Somerset Temperance Hotel, by kind invitation of Miss Lamb, Miss Helen Ward in the chair. Miss Walshe aroused much interest by her speech dealing with the White Slave Traffic. A resolution calling on the local M.P. to vote for the inclusion of women in the Government Reform Bill was passed, two only not voting, also a resolution calling on the Government to adopt the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The Common Causes were all sold, and a large number of "Friends" obtained. Miss Briant said a few words, and reference was made to the sad illness of that lifelong friend of women, Miss Cons.

NEWINGTON GREEN.—Four open-air meetings have been held, speakers:—Miss J. Thomson, Miss Bisset Smith, Miss Cohen, Miss Agnes Dawson, Miss Deverell, Miss Elkin, Miss Jameson, Mrs. Rogers, and Miss S. Stoehr. Literature was eagerly accepted, and Common Causes sold. Quite a goodly number of regular attendants were present.

NORTH DARTINGTON.—On June 3rd a debate was held at the Methodist Church, Queen's Road, between Miss Cicely Dean Corbett, and Mr. Charles Archibald. No resolution was proposed. Mr. Archibald did not attempt to answer any of Miss Corbett's arguments, and in the course of his speech suggested that a separate council or parliament of women should be set up to deal with women's questions. In the open debate which followed, no anti-suffragist could be persuaded to speak, but several good suffrage speeches were made by Mrs. Franklin and others.

ROTHESBURY.—On June 4, the first Suffrage meeting was held at the Empire Club, by the kind permission of Miss Wraye, Miss Anna Martin in the chair. Miss Frances Sterling gave an eloquent address, which won the society several new members. Mr. Glover (Conservative) urged the granting of the vote at least to those women who did Party work.

EAST ST. PANCRAS.—On May 21, a meeting of the W.L.A. was held at 89, Camden Road, by kind invitation of Mrs. Cremin, Mrs. Crow in the chair; speaker, Miss Helen Ward.

WEST SOUTHWARK.—On May 13, a meeting was held at 24, Newington Causeway, addressed by Miss St. John. Miss Briant presiding. On June 5, an open-air meeting was addressed by Miss Rinder and Miss Deverell, at which much interest was shown and a large number of questions asked.

WALWORTH.—Four very successful outdoor meetings have been held, addressed by Miss Cooke, Miss Bisset Smith, Miss Cicely Corbett, Miss Elkin, Miss Goddard, Miss Jameson, Miss Rinder, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Ruth Young. Anti-Suffragist speakers have opposed us, but we have always had the largest crowd. Many Common Causes were sold.

UXBRIDGE SOCIETY.

The June "At Home" was held on the 3rd, and in spite of wet weather a good company assembled to hear Miss Eva Ward, who kindly came at very short notice. Miss Ward dealt particularly with the question of women's wages, showing that underpayment was largely a matter of "custom," arising from the erroneous notion that women's work is worth less intrinsically than the work of men. Miss Ward then reviewed the political situation and outlined the new policy of the national union. A brisk discussion followed. Miss Ida Brown sang several charming songs and Miss Weir gave the sad story of Cecilia, who remarked "rot" at an Anti-Suffrage meeting.

Federation Notes.

North and East Ridings (Yorks).

ORGANISATION.—After work in Northallerton Miss Meikle and I went to Thirsk on Monday, April 29th. We spent several days visiting people and arranged a meeting for May 7th; this was fairly well attended, and the resolution was carried. Miss Meikle and I spoke, and the chair was taken by J. W. Hall, Esq., J.P. It was not found possible to form a Society in Thirsk, but useful spadework has been done, and at least Thirsk knows rather more about Suffrage now than it did a month ago. Pocklington followed Thirsk, and was even more unpropitious—I find these small, agricultural towns very difficult to run to any degree of interest; I could not arrange a meeting there, but have promised to go back in the autumn for a Liberal Association meeting. During the week at Pocklington I spent some hours at Market Weighton and also at

Beverley. I have spent a few days in Ripon and hope to return later.

M. H. RENFORD.
The FEDERATION COMMITTEE met at York on May 30th, and after consultation with the York Committee decided to engage Mrs. Meyer as Organising Secretary for the Federation and, by agreement with the York Committee, make the headquarters of the Federation in the York new office, 10, Museum Street, where all inquiries should be sent.

FIFE.—On May 22nd an invitation meeting was held in the Crompton Cafe, at which Miss Helen Fraser was the speaker. Unfortunately the night was very wet, and so there was a very small audience. All who were there, however, were delighted with Miss Fraser's address, in which she touched upon the political situation, women's sweated work, and the moral aspect of the vote. At the close of the meeting four new members joined the society.

HULL.—On Tuesday and Thursday, June 4th and 6th, both afternoon and evening, Mrs. Renton (National Union organiser) addressed the members of the branch on the "New Development of the National Union Policy." She gave very able and lucid explanations of the causes which have led to this development, and succeeded in convincing her hearers that it was sound and statesmanlike. The meetings were well attended, and many promises of help and co-operation were given. At the Thursday night meeting a resolution was carried on the Government of the Reform Bill in 1912, and declaring that it would be unacceptable unless including the enfranchisement of women.

WILTSHIRE.—The second public meeting of the Northallerton and Brompton Branch took place on April 26th, 1912, in the Conservative Club Room. Speakers, Mrs. Renton and Miss Meikle; chair, Dr. Hutchingson. A resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was carried unanimously, and sent to the Hon. G. Orde-Powlett, M.P. for the Richmond Division. It is hoped to arrange garden meetings during the summer.

SALTBURN.—This newly-formed branch held its first public meeting on May 9th, when Miss Abadam addressed a large and representative audience. The Rev. H. B. Bentley Smith, vicar of Coatham, took the chair. Miss Abadam cordially welcomed the birth of the Saltsburn Society, which already numbers over 80 members. She traced the history of women's position in Great Britain from the earliest times. She showed how intimately women were affected by every recent Act or Bill of importance; how they pay 25 millions annually in rates; how 90 per cent. of the sweated industries affect women. She went on to speak of the White Slave Traffic. Her earnest speech made an impression on the audience. A resolution was passed calling upon the Government to enfranchise women in 1912.

JUNE 3RD.—A good audience assembled at the Towers Gymnasium to hear Miss Helen Fraser, under the presidency of Mrs. R. T. Hughes, who was supported by Mrs. W. W. Stainthorpe (President, Saltsburn), Mrs. W. Charlton (Guisborough), and Mrs. Levick (Middlesbrough).

Miss Fraser dealt ably with the usual objections of Antis to the demand for "Women's Rights." A resolution was passed calling on the Government to enfranchise women during 1912 (moved, Mrs. Charlton; seconded, Mrs. Levick).

SCARBOROUGH.—May 22nd and 23rd. A two-days' White Elephant Sale was held in the new office (6, Falconer's Chambers). The weather could not have been worse—it rained unceasingly. However, friends and supporters came, and the sale of afternoon tea, which was admirably managed by Miss Stephens, realised a substantial sum.

YORK.—On May 9th, a cottage meeting was held at Mrs. Foster's; though only one member joined, all were most interested in Mrs. Meyer's address.

Mrs. MacDonald gave a delightful garden party on June 5th to members and friends, of whom a good number assembled. Miss Fraser gave an excellent address which resulted in eight new members. A good report of this appears in the *York Herald* next morning.

WHITBY AND DISTRICT.—This society has had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Helen Fraser, who has "won golden opinions" in every direction. A meeting held at Sleights by kind invitation of the Misses Nicholson with which our campaign began, acted as a great advertisement. Requests for invitations to our other meetings came in from all sides. Next day two meetings were held, one at Grosmont, by invitation of Mrs. Cooper, and one for working women in Whitby, arranged by Miss Wiseman, *Poor Law Guardian*. Here we started the nucleus for what we hope, will form, later on, a large body of the "Friends of Women's Suffrage." On May 31st we went to Kirbymoorside, at the other end of the division. A drawing-room meeting was kindly given by Mrs. Hill at Ravenswyke, in the afternoon, and a public meeting was held in the town in the evening. For both we had the good fortune to secure Mrs. Edwin Gray as chairman, and several new members joined.

The Anti-Suffragists have been also holding a campaign simultaneously with ours, and though we asked in vain for an invitation for Miss Fraser to their drawing-room meeting, their speaker, Mrs. Gladstone Solomon, was welcomed by Mrs. Trevor at the meeting held at Larpool Hall, on June 4th, for Miss Fraser. On June 6th our series of meetings closed with an invitation meeting, held in the Crown Hotel, Whitby. This proved a most entertaining and friendly gathering, and at the finish sympathetic and interesting little speeches were made by Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists alike. We are all hoping that it may not be long before Miss Fraser pays us another visit.

Oxford, Bucks and Berks.

A NEW SOCIETY.
A Society was formed at Ascot on May 28th, and has since affiliated to the National Union. This makes the fifth Society started in the East Berks constituency since February, 1911.

On the evening of June 5th a meeting was held at the Parish Room, Binfield, Berks, at which Mrs. Robie Uniacke spoke. The chair was taken by Miss Violet Eustace, Hon. Sec. of the Wokingham Society, who organised the meeting. Five members joined the National Union, and the interest and enthusiasm shown augur well for the future in this village.

Oxford.—Open-air meetings have been held every Tuesday evening in different parts of the town, the speakers being Mrs. Brabant, Mrs. Brine, Mrs. Geldart, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Melkie, and Dr. Slater. Three garden meetings have been held for members and their friends, two in the garden of the Judge's Lodgings, kindly lent by Miss Price, and the third in the garden of the Principal of Jesus College. On May 20th, Miss Palmer gave a very interesting explanation of the new Election Policy to members of the society in the Masonic Hall. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher very kindly took the chair.

Bloxworth.—The first annual meeting took place on May 23rd, in the Town Hall, with Miss B. Cartwright in the chair. Mrs. Philip Snowden spoke for an hour to a full house. Her address was most convincing, many people who came as non-Suffragists being immensely impressed by her powerful arguments.

GERRARDS CROSS.—On May 10th and 11th a sale of plants and marmalade was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Fay, in the garden of Woodbank House. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of Mrs. Downson, Mrs. Hutton, and others in making marmalade and raising seedlings, quite a substantial sum was realised for the funds of the society.

A drawing-room meeting was given in May at Latchmoor, by kind invitation of Mrs. Cullen, at which Miss Philip, of Baling, spoke.

FAVINGDON.—At a meeting in the Brecon School, on May 20th, Mrs. Hobbs, of the Oxford Society, gave an address which was much appreciated. Miss Bryan also spoke. The policy adopted at the special Council meeting was explained by Miss L. Jones and a resolution asking the member for S. Berks to support a Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill was passed without dissent. Three new members joined.

A meeting for members only was held at Jesmond Hall, on June 8th, to elect officers. The following were appointed:—President, Miss Hilda Jones; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Phillips; Hon. Secretary, Miss L. C. Jones. Members of the Executive Committee for the year were also elected. A resolution urging that the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill be made a Government measure was passed unanimously.

BREAKING NEW GROUND. M.D. BUCKS.—Aylesbury, May 19th, the Men's Adult School having asked for a speaker to address them on the "Position of Women," at their Sunday morning meeting, Miss Muriel Matters did so, and had a most sympathetic hearing.

Miss Matters spoke on May 20th at a well-attended public meeting at Chesham. The resolution was carried with one dissentient.

WREN HIRE.—On May 14th a jumble sale was held for the funds of the society. A successful meeting took place in the Kingham Memorial Hall, Watford, on May 9th. The speakers were Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mr. Housman. Mr. J. Cameron Grant presided. A resolution referring to the Government Reform Bill was carried unanimously. The Secretary announced that Mr. Arnold Ward (member for West Herts) had stated in a letter that he has already signed a memorial to the Government urging that the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill should be made a Government measure.

Scottish.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN IN KINROSS AND CLACKMANNAN. To prepare for Mrs. Abbott's visit I spent three weeks in canvassing and advertising in the district, receiving a great deal of kindness and sympathy. The meetings, though none of them large, were attended by people who if not believers in Women's Suffrage before, certainly were afterwards. In all cases the chairmen were prominent men in their town, and their presence and sympathy will be of much help to the Societies when formed. Energetic Secretaries have been found in Kinross and Alva, and we hope soon to have affiliated Societies there. Dollar has not yet got a Secretary, but has a large number of members, and in time the right secretary will no doubt be found. At all meetings Mrs. Abbott was well received, and a resolution "calling on Mr. Eugene Wason to support any Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill" was carried unanimously. Several decliners promised to write personal letters to Mr. Wason. The new Society at Alva arranged an afternoon meeting for Mrs. Abbott, which was well attended, and shows that they intend to take every advantage of keeping their cause before the public. Mrs. Abbott's eloquence was praised on all hands, also her readiness to answer any questions put to her.

JEAN RIDDELL. In Banochry much prejudice has been excited by the militant outbreak in March, but, once convinced that we were not responsible for the window smashing, the people were willing to express sympathy with our cause. A small but enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall, with the Provost, Dr. McHardy, in the chair, and Miss Lumsden and me as speakers, resulted in the enrolling of seven members, whose earnestness made amends for the lack of numbers. I hope that a Kinross Society will shortly be formed, with Slonehouse as its headquarters, to prove to Captain Murray that residents in his constituency resent his action in opposing the Conciliation Bill. The rest of this month I spend in Dundee, Mr. Churchill's constituency, where we hope for much vigorous work this summer.

ALICE CROMPTON. Suffrage Office, 12, Meadowside, Dundee. WORK OF EDINBURGH SOCIETY DURING MAY.—May 2nd.—Meeting at Portobello, Bath Street Hall. Speakers: Miss Low and Miss Rosaline Masson. Small meeting, which resulted in two new members and a collection of £s. 4d. May 3rd.—Public meeting at 40, Shandwick Place. Speaker, Dr. Angus Hutchison on "Infant Mortality." Large attendance and many questions at close of meeting. Chair, Miss Katherine Scott-Moncrieff. Excellent report in Scotsman. Collection and sale of literature £. 3s. May 8th.—Miss Low and Miss Lisa Gordon addressed public meeting at

Kirkcaldy at request of local society. May 9th.—Drawing-room meeting given at Glencairn, Dalkeith, by Mrs. Somerville. Very full. Eight new members. Branch of the Edinburgh National Society formed with Mrs. Charles Somerville as secretary and a committee of three. May 10th.—Public meeting at 40, Shandwick Place. Speaker: Mrs. Cargill Knott, on "The Aims of Northern Japan." Chair, Mrs. White. Very well attended. May 17th.—Public meeting, 40, Shandwick Place. Speakers: Miss Low and Miss Gordon. Well attended. Collection of 13s. 1d. Good number of men present. May 25th.—American tea at Gammo Croft, lent by Councillor and Mrs. White. Most delightful entertainment. All arrangements made by Mrs. White. Short speech by Miss Low. Excellent financial result and some new members. May 25th.—Shakespeare competition arranged and given by Miss S. E. S. Meay and her sister at 5, Chester Street. Beautiful Wedgewood vase formed prize. Won by Miss Hutchison-Sterling. Entrance fee 1s. Proceeds handed to Edinburgh Society. The same evening Miss Low and Miss Gordon held a successful open-air meeting at Loanhead. Mr. Goldier, chief Liberal agent for Midlothian, gave them much valuable information regarding the district, and after the meeting asked them to his house, where Mrs. Goldier gave them some refreshment and allowed them to rest. May 31st.—Public meeting, 40, Shandwick Place. Speaker: Mrs. H. Ross Bainsford Mansie, Falkirk, on "The Vote and the Social Problem." Chair, Miss Lindsay Jardine, who fulfilled her duties in a highly efficient manner, and in addition gave a short convincing speech. The attendance was excellent. We got two new members and a collection and sale of literature amounting to £110s.

Much other work has also been accomplished. A good deal of canvassing has been got through in different parts of Midlothian and a meeting worked up for Mrs. Abbott at Penicuik on Wednesday, June 5th. The organisers of the society would be most grateful to any members in this country for help during the Midlothian campaign. Contributions in money or help with canvassing and bill-distributing will be greatly appreciated, also the names of friends or sympathisers will be most helpful. Preparations for the fancy fair in October have also occupied much time, and Miss Low has also devoted time and energy to her speakers' class.

LISA M. GORDON. North Western. A meeting was held on June 6th at Millom, a considerable mining centre in South Cumberland. Mrs. Aldersley and Miss Evans had been at work there with considerable success. A hall which seats six hundred was crowded, with many also standing. After speeches from Mrs. Aldersley and Miss Norma Smith, a resolution was carried without one dissentient vote. More than thirty names of intending members were collected in the room, and a Society will be formed immediately. The Rev. D. Pascoe, vicar of Millom, and Mr. Lang, member of the Millom Education Committee, who were on the platform, were among those who will join the Society. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Marshall, of Keswick, were on the platform, and Mr. Marshall took the chair.

West Midland. ANOTHER NEW SOCIETY. The work of Miss Coyle and Mrs. Treve Meyer, in Leek, from June 3rd-5th, following on Miss Coyle's visit in March, when she organised a memorial to Mr. Peckard, M.P., has resulted in 21 members. A Leek society will shortly be formed.

Voting Bill, Mr. Henderson said it had been suggested that the Government might in such a full session only put through this "little Bill."

If there had been the slightest intention of substituting the Plural Voting Bill for the Reform Bill, he would not have seconded or even voted for the Plural Voting Bill. "I am concerned about the over representation of the few, but I am more deeply concerned about the under representation of the many. (Cheers.) Let not any promises of less lead us from the straight path. We call on the Government to introduce the Reform Bill, and give the House the opportunity of making it complete by the inclusion of women." (Cheers.) Mr. Henderson concluded by saying that if when that Bill went through Committee it received the same treatment as the Conciliation Bill, if men played the women false, as they did on that occasion, he personally would vote against the third reading.

Mr. WILLIAM C. ANDERSON (Chairman, I.L.P.) moved the following resolution:—That this Conference declares that Adult Suffrage for both men and women is the only effectual and democratic solution of the electoral problem, and that the time has come to confer the Parliamentary Franchise on all adult men and women on a short residential qualification.

Mr. Anderson said he did so very readily and very gladly. We had not got democracy at present, "democracy is not a male thing; it is human" (Cheers). Mr. Hobhouse had said politics were corrupting. "What, then, is Mr. Hobhouse doing there?" It was said that woman's place was the home; granted; but wasn't the home an important part of politics? (Cheers). All the problems of society were not male nor female, but human. He believed in the peaceful conquest of political power. Reforms could be got better by altering laws than by strikes and violence and there was more security than when what was won one year was lost the next. Unless we were going to have strike after strike, we ought to have a complete democracy; this peaceful weapon of the vote was the best way of securing for the mass of the nation the freedom and happiness they all desired.

Mr. W. S. GLYN-JONES, M.P. for Stepney, said he would have preferred to word the resolution "to confer the Parliamentary Franchise on all adults," and so leave the onus of introducing a distinction to the antis. (Mr. Glyn-Jones evidently does not appreciate that lawyers who maintain that a woman is not "man," nor "person," nor even "parent," are quite equal to the comparatively easy task of maintaining that she is not "adult.") He was sorry to see signs of sex antagonism among Suffragists; some of them treated men as though they were tyrants holding them down. (A Voice: "So they are!" and laughter.)

A lively discussion followed. There was a little breeze over the conduct of a man who proposed to move a Manhood Suffrage amendment, and who turned out not to be a delegate at all, but to have got in by representing himself as a pressman. There were symptoms of a desire to turn him out not too gently, but the Chairman remarked, on his coming to sit at the press table, that it would "do him good" to be there. One delegate deprecated bothering with "electoral title-tattle," and declared that strikes were the only weapons of reform and there was a section that cheered these sentiments. Mr. Anderson, in replying, asked how were women going to get their economic conditions improved without the vote? "Women feel their position deeply, and it is because they do that we are going to fight for this until we get it for them" (Loud cheers). With regard to strikes; after all there was nothing the strikers could do but appeal to the House and the House did nothing that could not have been done without a strike and if we had a better House of Commons it would have been done. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. W. H. DICKINSON, M.P., moved the second resolution:—That this Conference calls upon the Government to introduce forthwith the Reform Bill promised for this Session by the Prime Minister on November 7th, in order that opportunity may be given for effective legislation and to enable the House of Commons to extend the Suffrage to women during the present Parliament. He did not share the chairman's doubts of the Prime Minister's pledge, but he agreed they ought to do all they could to force forward the Reform Bill as early as possible; it was essential for the Government's reputation and for the party that supported the Government to know as early as possible what the Government meant to do. It should be introduced and, if possible, read a second time before the autumn. The franchise should be based not on property, but on citizenship. The Women's Suffrage Societies had made the mistake of wanting to exclude some of their sisters from the franchise.

Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P. in seconding the resolution, said it was a matter of very great urgency. He was not so optimistic as Mr. Dickinson: a member of the Cabinet (Mr. Hobhouse) had talked about passing the Plural Voting Bill; if this were done, he associated himself with Mr. Henderson; it would mean that the Government did not mean to pass the Reform Bill this session. For the Plural Voting Bill could only pass the Lords by way of the Parliament Act and the Reform Bill could do that just as well. He would consider it as "an act of hostility to the women's movement" if the Government made the Plural Voting Bill a Government measure to the exclusion of the Reform Bill, for it would mean that the Government did not intend Women's Suffrage to pass in this Parliament. He had often not been on the parliamentary register himself, but he had felt no injustice, because the law did not say his name should never be there because of his sex. If this had been the case, his exclusion would have taken on quite another form. It was all very well for Mr. Glyn-Jones to talk about ignoring the sex war, but as long as it existed you could not ignore it, and it existed because women were excluded on account of their sex. (A Voice: "They should behave themselves!") "It will become a man to be critical of the women's behaviour!" (Cheers). He was in favour of a complete Bill. They asked for Adult Suffrage; they would work and fight for it, but if they were offered Manhood Suffrage and women were excluded, they were not going to vote for more votes for men and leave the women out. He believed they would be able to get the extension of the vote to at least a considerable number of women. Criticising Mr. Dickinson's reference to the Suffrage Societies, Mr. Snowden said their formula had always been "on the same terms as men," but they did not interfere with the basis of the franchise. If there was to be Man-and-Womanhood Suffrage! He could not understand how a "democrat" could oppose votes for women; such men had been born out of due time and too far west; their ideas were oriental. He appealed to the delegates from Liberal and Radical Associations to go back and arouse them.

In the discussion which followed several women spoke, one remarking with warmth that those who were so fond of saying "All or nothing," meant "Nothing."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed Suffrage Summer School. We hear of a proposed summer school for suffragists on Dartmoor, to extend from July 20 to the end of October. It is proposed to have excursions and picnics in the day and discussions in the evening. Anyone interested should apply before July 6 to Miss Elkin, 9, Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.

[We are clearly in fundamental agreement with Miss Edwards. We have a profound horror of "wisdom while you wait."—Ed. C.C.]

GOVERNESSES AND THE INSURANCE ACT. Can you, or any of your readers give me any information with regard to the most advantageous way that a governess in a ladies' private college should insure? I believe an article appeared in THE COMMON CAUSE of a nature that gives trained and specious "Anti" speakers a chance of scoring off the well-intentioned but only partially-informed Suffragist.

DOROTHY EDWARDS (Fleet). [We recommend our correspondent to apply for information to the National Union of Women Workers, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Ed. C.C.]

WORK WITHIN THE PARTIES. We hear a great deal of the "Election Policy" of the various Suffrage Societies, but it appears to me that the system of delaying general work in the constituencies until an election is imminent and then sending a number of outside workers and speakers who are often in sympathy with the candidate they are supporting on one subject only, has not been productive of very striking results. They have no influence on the selection of a candidate or on the matter included in his election address, and lose all hold upon him when in Parliament.

Would it not be possible to make a determined effort, in each constituency, that local Suffragists should obtain a footing on the committees of that party with whose general policy they are most in sympathy? It would then be easy for the National Union to obtain definite information as to the real views of members and candidates upon the Suffrage question and to decide where it would be desirable to support an I.L.P. candidate.

We have now data from which it should be possible to decide how far party work on the part of Suffragists is useful.

1. In Hackney neither candidate pledged himself to support us.

2. In Hythe both candidates are Suffragists.

3. At Barnsley, as mentioned in the COMMON CAUSE last week, the Liberal party is, as a whole, pledged to Women's Suffrage and places it, along with Home Rule, in the forefront of its programme.

4. In Hampstead, although personally a supporter of the Conciliation Bill, Mr. Fletcher was induced, by prominent anti-Suffragists of his committee and party to abstain from voting. I cannot help thinking that if Conservative women in Hampstead had not dissociated themselves from general politics and had been represented on his committee, their influence would have prevented this betrayal.

It would be of great interest if in your paper you could give some information as to the local conditions in these four, and perhaps other, electoral districts, especially with regard to the part taken by women in general political, as well as Suffragist, work.

Another suggestion which I should like to make, though perhaps quite unnecessary, is that care should be exercised in the matter of speakers and canvassers for Labour members. It might happen that, in their enthusiasm for their long absence in America, alluded to in the progress which the women's movement was making in that country, Lady Selborne, in speaking of the States where women have the vote, wittily remarked that the more the States had the women's votes the better they liked it. It is notable that there was no division between the men's and women's vote. Miss Horniman, who kept her audience in a perpetual ripple of laughter, urged women to stand together and be loyal to each other. Miss Eva Moore roused her audience with an account of the trial of the suffragist prisoners from her knowledge as a witness. The meeting closed with a recitation by Miss Inez Bensusan, "The Anti-Suffragist," which was much appreciated.

The Actresses' Franchise League will be represented with other suffrage societies at the demonstration, organised by the Men's League, to be held in Trafalgar Square on June 15th, at 3 p.m. Members and friends are specially urged to be present and support the A.F.L. banner.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE. A united demonstration of the three religious leagues, Church, Free Church, and Roman Catholic, will be held at Trafalgar Square on Saturday, June 22nd, at 3 p.m.

Forthcoming Meetings. ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION. (The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

JUNE 13. Manchester—The Lecture Room, Albert Hall—members' meeting—The election policy of the N.U.W.S.S.—Miss M. Ashton 7.30

Kidderminster—Kingsley Hall—West Midland Federation annual meeting—Lady Frances Balfour 3.0

Gosforth—Northmoor Lodge—Miss Goode-Davies' Garden meeting—Miss Abadam. Rev. J. T. Inskip (chair) 5.30

Leeds—9, Park Lane—West Riding Federation Bazaar—Café Chateau 3-9.30

Guildford—Judges' Room, Borough Halls—Mrs. Racham, H. Rolleston Stables (chair) evening

Bristol—Queen's Hall, Clifton—Miss M. Robertson, Mrs. Randall Vickers (chair) 3.0

Maidenhead—Miss Duncan's garden meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Robie Uniacke (chair) 3.0

Cromer—Lecture Hall—Dr. Mary Bell Norwich evening New Forest—East Boldre Schoolroom—Miss Kemp Farmer, Rev. J. E. Kelsall (chair) 6.30

Reading—Salmon's Cafe, Market Place—Members' meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Robie Uniacke 3.0

Halsham—The Lawn, Boynton—Mrs. Frank Strickland, Miss N. O'Shea 3.0

Wadhurst—Town Hall—Mrs. Lyall Dempster. Mrs. Berry (chair) 8.0

JUNE 14. Solihull—Mrs. Edwin Reynolds' "At Home"—"Woman and her responsibility to the State"—Miss M. Martineau, Rev. W. T. Harvey Brookes (chair) 3.30

Lichfield—St. James' Hall—The Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Cooper (Nelson). Councillor Baby (chair) 8.0

Morpeth—Mrs. Renwick's drawing-room meeting—Miss Abadam, Mrs. Ormsby (chair) 4.0

Arundel—Town Hall—Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., Miss O. Corbett, B.A., The Lady Maud Parry (chair) 8.0

Wolverhampton—St. Peter's Institute—Annual meeting—The Lady Frances Balfour 3.30

Worthing—Library Institute—Anti-Suffrage Arguments and the N.U. Policy—Miss M. Robertson, B.A. 8.15

JUNE 15. Birmingham—Tyburn—Mrs. Watson's open-air meeting—Mrs. Ring 4.30

Chelmsford—Great Baddow—Mrs. Aylmer Maude's "At Home"—Miss Murby 4.0

Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P. in seconding the resolution, said it was a matter of very great urgency. He was not so optimistic as Mr. Dickinson: a member of the Cabinet (Mr. Hobhouse) had talked about passing the Plural Voting Bill; if this were done, he associated himself with Mr. Henderson; it would mean that the Government did not mean to pass the Reform Bill this session. For the Plural Voting Bill could only pass the Lords by way of the Parliament Act and the Reform Bill could do that just as well. He would consider it as "an act of hostility to the women's movement" if the Government made the Plural Voting Bill a Government measure to the exclusion of the Reform Bill, for it would mean that the Government did not intend Women's Suffrage to pass in this Parliament. He had often not been on the parliamentary register himself, but he had felt no injustice, because the law did not say his name should never be there because of his sex. If this had been the case, his exclusion would have taken on quite another form. It was all very well for Mr. Glyn-Jones to talk about ignoring the sex war, but as long as it existed you could not ignore it, and it existed because women were excluded on account of their sex. (A Voice: "They should behave themselves!") "It will become a man to be critical of the women's behaviour!" (Cheers). He was in favour of a complete Bill. They asked for Adult Suffrage; they would work and fight for it, but if they were offered Manhood Suffrage and women were excluded, they were not going to vote for more votes for men and leave the women out. He believed they would be able to get the extension of the vote to at least a considerable number of women. Criticising Mr. Dickinson's reference to the Suffrage Societies, Mr. Snowden said their formula had always been "on the same terms as men," but they did not interfere with the basis of the franchise. If there was to be Man-and-Womanhood Suffrage! He could not understand how a "democrat" could oppose votes for women; such men had been born out of due time and too far west; their ideas were oriental. He appealed to the delegates from Liberal and Radical Associations to go back and arouse them.

In the discussion which followed several women spoke, one remarking with warmth that those who were so fond of saying "All or nothing," meant "Nothing."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed Suffrage Summer School. We hear of a proposed summer school for suffragists on Dartmoor, to extend from July 20 to the end of October. It is proposed to have excursions and picnics in the day and discussions in the evening. Anyone interested should apply before July 6 to Miss Elkin, 9, Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.

[We are clearly in fundamental agreement with Miss Edwards. We have a profound horror of "wisdom while you wait."—Ed. C.C.]

GOVERNESSES AND THE INSURANCE ACT. Can you, or any of your readers give me any information with regard to the most advantageous way that a governess in a ladies' private college should insure? I believe an article appeared in THE COMMON CAUSE of a nature that gives trained and specious "Anti" speakers a chance of scoring off the well-intentioned but only partially-informed Suffragist.

DOROTHY EDWARDS (Fleet). [We recommend our correspondent to apply for information to the National Union of Women Workers, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Ed. C.C.]

WORK WITHIN THE PARTIES. We hear a great deal of the "Election Policy" of the various Suffrage Societies, but it appears to me that the system of delaying general work in the constituencies until an election is imminent and then sending a number of outside workers and speakers who are often in sympathy with the candidate they are supporting on one subject only, has not been productive of very striking results. They have no influence on the selection of a candidate or on the matter included in his election address, and lose all hold upon him when in Parliament.

Would it not be possible to make a determined effort, in each constituency, that local Suffragists should obtain a footing on the committees of that party with whose general policy they are most in sympathy? It would then be easy for the National Union to obtain definite information as to the real views of members and candidates upon the Suffrage question and to decide where it would be desirable to support an I.L.P. candidate.

We have now data from which it should be possible to decide how far party work on the part of Suffragists is useful.

1. In Hackney neither candidate pledged himself to support us.

2. In Hythe both candidates are Suffragists.

3. At Barnsley, as mentioned in the COMMON CAUSE last week, the Liberal party is, as a whole, pledged to Women's Suffrage and places it, along with Home Rule, in the forefront of its programme.

4. In Hampstead, although personally a supporter of the Conciliation Bill, Mr. Fletcher was induced, by prominent anti-Suffragists of his committee and party to abstain from voting. I cannot help thinking that if Conservative women in Hampstead had not dissociated themselves from general politics and had been represented on his committee, their influence would have prevented this betrayal.

It would be of great interest if in your paper you could give some information as to the local conditions in these four, and perhaps other, electoral districts, especially with regard to the part taken by women in general political, as well as Suffragist, work.

Another suggestion which I should like to make, though perhaps quite unnecessary, is that care should be exercised in the matter of speakers and canvassers for Labour members. It might happen that, in their enthusiasm for their long absence in America, alluded to in the progress which the women's movement was making in that country, Lady Selborne, in speaking of the States where women have the vote, wittily remarked that the more the States had the women's votes the better they liked it. It is notable that there was no division between the men's and women's vote. Miss Horniman, who kept her audience in a perpetual ripple of laughter, urged women to stand together and be loyal to each other. Miss Eva Moore roused her audience with an account of the trial of the suffragist prisoners from her knowledge as a witness. The meeting closed with a recitation by Miss Inez Bensusan, "The Anti-Suffragist," which was much appreciated.

The Actresses' Franchise League will be represented with other suffrage societies at the demonstration, organised by the Men's League, to be held in Trafalgar Square on June 15th, at 3 p.m. Members and friends are specially urged to be present and support the A.F.L. banner.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE. A united demonstration of the three religious leagues, Church, Free Church, and Roman Catholic, will be held at Trafalgar Square on Saturday, June 22nd, at 3 p.m.

Forthcoming Meetings. ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION. (The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

JUNE 13. Manchester—The Lecture Room, Albert Hall—members' meeting—The election policy of the N.U.W.S.S.—Miss M. Ashton 7.30

Kidderminster—Kingsley Hall—West Midland Federation annual meeting—Lady Frances Balfour 3.0

Gosforth—Northmoor Lodge—Miss Goode-Davies' Garden meeting—Miss Abadam. Rev. J. T. Inskip (chair) 5.30

Leeds—9, Park Lane—West Riding Federation Bazaar—Café Chateau 3-9.30

Guildford—Judges' Room, Borough Halls—Mrs. Racham, H. Rolleston Stables (chair) evening

Bristol—Queen's Hall, Clifton—Miss M. Robertson, Mrs. Randall Vickers (chair) 3.0

Maidenhead—Miss Duncan's garden meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Robie Uniacke (chair) 3.0

Cromer—Lecture Hall—Dr. Mary Bell Norwich evening New Forest—East Boldre Schoolroom—Miss Kemp Farmer, Rev. J. E. Kelsall (chair) 6.30

Reading—Salmon's Cafe, Market Place—Members' meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Robie Uniacke 3.0

Halsham—The Lawn, Boynton—Mrs. Frank Strickland, Miss N. O'Shea 3.0

Wadhurst—Town Hall—Mrs. Lyall Dempster. Mrs. Berry (chair) 8.0

JUNE 14. Solihull—Mrs. Edwin Reynolds' "At Home"—"Woman and her responsibility to the State"—Miss M. Martineau, Rev. W. T. Harvey Brookes (chair) 3.30

Lichfield—St. James' Hall—The Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Cooper (Nelson). Councillor Baby (chair) 8.0

Morpeth—Mrs. Renwick's drawing-room meeting—Miss Abadam, Mrs. Ormsby (chair) 4.0

Arundel—Town Hall—Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., Miss O. Corbett, B.A., The Lady Maud Parry (chair) 8.0

Wolverhampton—St. Peter's Institute—Annual meeting—The Lady Frances Balfour 3.30

Worthing—Library Institute—Anti-Suffrage Arguments and the N.U. Policy—Miss M. Robertson, B.A. 8.15

JUNE 15. Birmingham—Tyburn—Mrs. Watson's open-air meeting—Mrs. Ring 4.30

Chelmsford—Great Baddow—Mrs. Aylmer Maude's "At Home"—Miss Murby 4.0

"Thinking Women Read The Standard"

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

"WOMAN'S PLATFORM"

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

"WOMAN'S PLATFORM" in The Standard has already become the Thinking Woman's own medium in the Daily Press of Great Britain. All thinking women, modern women, are keenly interested in "WOMAN'S PLATFORM." They know that it is their own; they themselves determine how much it can serve their own interests by:—

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

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

Solihull—Sutton Lodge—For Solihull Mothers and their friends—"How Votes Can Help Women"—Miss M. Martineau. Rev. W. A. Newman Hall (chair). Tea, musical entertainment. 3.30
Hankham—Mrs. Chawner's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Lyall Dempster. 3.0
Mottam—Agricultural Show Ground—Mrs. Annot Robinson and others. 6.0

JUNE 17. Wallasey and Wirral—New Brighton—Members only—Miss Margaret Ashton, M.A. 8.0
Croydon—Office, Arcade, High Street—"Women and Civilisation"—Mrs. Baillie. 3.30

JUNE 18. Oldham—Musio Room, Werneth Park (by kind permission of Mrs. Lees)—"At Home" to meet members of Manchester and District Federation, tea—6.30, public meeting. 7.30
Oxford—Summertown Tram Terminus—open-air meeting. 7.30

Cambridge—20, Green Street—"At Home"—"Suffrage in its relation to the home"—Mrs. Stevenson, P.L.G., Miss Fanny Johnson. 8.0
Swadlinote—Market Place—Open-air meeting—Mrs. A. Lambick. 7.0

Brockham—Schoolroom—Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Anna Martin, Mrs. Auerbach (chair). 8.15
Bridlington—Miss C. Wray's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Renton. 3.30
Bridlington—Flamborough Public Hall—Mrs. Renton Ipswich—Gainsborough Hall—Garden meeting and sale of work—Miss Courtauld. Mrs. Rackham (chair). 3.30

JUNE 19. Birmingham—Town Hall—White Slave Traffic—Oeil Chapman, Esq., J. Cameron Grant, Esq., Mrs. George Cadbury (chair). 8.0
Oxford—The Principal's Garden, Jesus College—Committee—"At Home". 4.0

Cuckfield—Central Sussex annual meeting—if fine, in grounds of Hatchlands, if wet in Queen's Hall—The Lady Frances Balfour, Rev. E. Cresswell Gee (chair). 3.30
Letchworth—Honsgills—Invitation meeting—Mr. Laurence Housman. 3.30
Letchworth—Pixmore Institute—"Reality in Poetry"—Mr. Housman. 8.15

Swadlinote—"Downend", Woodville—Garden meeting—Mrs. W. E. Dawson. 7.0
Newcastle-on-Tyne—27, Ridley Place—members meeting—"The Policy of the N.U."—Dr. Ethel Williams. 7.30
Leeds—9, Park Lane—"At Home"—"Pioneer Women"—Mrs. L. Catterall. Mrs. Cannon (chair). 3.30

JUNE 21. Swadlinote—Gresley Common—open-air meeting—Mrs. A. Lambick. 7.0
JUNE 22. Manchester—Platt Fields, Rusholme—open-air demonstration—F. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., Councillor Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Despard and others. 3.30
Bolton—Fernelough—Garden Fete and Sale of work. 3-7
Rochester—Satis House—Mrs. J. J. Ford's garden meeting—Mrs. Nott Bower, Miss Helen Ward, Mr. F. S. Cooper (chair). 3.30

LONDON. JUNE 13. Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 17, Camden Road, N.—North London—"At Home"—Mrs. Auerbach, Miss K. D. Courtney, Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves (chair). 3.30
Camberwell—All Saints' Parochial Hall—Debate—Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G. 8.30
N. Kensington—Mrs. Bothamsley's drawing-room meeting—Rev. Llewellyn Smith, Mrs. Arthur Savory (chair). 4.30
Camberwell—The Tabernacle, Nigel Rd., Peckham—open-air meeting—Lewis Phillips, Esq. 8.0

Women Taxpayers Agency. Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since the 5th of April, 1909. Secures Abatements and Exemptions. Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax. Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners. Advises on Investments with regard to Income-tax. The Agency's Clients include Mrs. Stanton Coit and many well-known Suffragists, Doctors, Actresses, etc. HAMPDEN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C. Tel. 6949 Central.



Soap in Flakes THE PUREST FORM of SOAP PRODUCED.

For use with all fine fabrics such as Laces, Blouses, Silks, etc., or with Flannels and Woollens usually liable to shrinkage.

To be obtained in 1d. and 3d. Packets from all Stores, Grocers or Oitmen, or send 1d. stamp to Dept. C.C., for Free Sample.

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.

JUNE 14. Battersea—74, York Mansions—Mrs. Rawlings' drawing-room meeting—Miss Helen Ward. 3.0
West Newington—corner of Crampton St. and Newington Butts—open-air meeting—Miss Bisset Smith, Miss Steohr, Councillor Blanchard Field. 7.45

JUNE 15. Muswell Hill—open-air meeting—Mr. Sergeant Muswell Hill—Junction of Lancaster Rd. and N. Kensington—Ladbroke Grove—Mrs. Garrett-Jones. 8.0
JUNE 17. West Southwark—St. George's Circus, corner of Borough Rd.—open-air meeting—Miss Corbett, M.A., Miss Helen Ward, L.L.A., Mrs. Stanbury. 7.45
Tottenham—Memorial Buildings, Roscoe St., E.C.—Bunhill Women's Meeting—Miss M. C. Strachey. 8.30

JUNE 18. Norwood—Suffrage Offices—"Nature's Salio Law"—Mr. Edwin Green. 8.0
Walworth—Parish Room, Church of the Lady Margaret, Chatham St.—Mrs. Gimingham, M.A. 3.0
Kensington—Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel—London Society's reception—Miss Mary Lowndes, Miss A. Maude Royden, R. F. Cholmeley, Esq., M.A., Miss I. B. O'Malley (chair). 3.30

JUNE 19. Blackheath—"Cranstoun", Liskeard Gardens—Mrs. Stafford's garden meeting—Malcolm Mitchell, Esq., Mrs. Seddon Long (chair). 3.15
West Southwark—corner of Broadwall St. and Stamford St.—open-air meeting—Miss Janet Thomson, M.A., Miss Bisset Smith. 7.45
E. St. Pancras—Tolmer's Square Institute, Drummond St., N.—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. F. T. Swanwick. 8.30
Epsom and Ewell—at Mrs. Homan's, Ewell—annual meeting—Miss I. O. Ford. 8.30

JUNE 20. Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 17, Camden Rd., N.—North London—"At Home"—Miss Corbett, M.A., R. F. Cholmeley, Esq., Miss H. D. Cooke (chair). 3.30
JUNE 21. West Southwark—corner of Friar St. and Gt. Suffolk St.—open-air meeting—Miss W. A. Elkin, Miss Goddard. 7.45
N. Kensington—Horbury Rooms, Ladbroke Rd.—Miss A. Maude Royden, Malcolm Mitchell, Esq., The Lady Frances Balfour (chair).

SCOTLAND. JUNE 13. St. Andrews—West Park—Garden Party—Miss C. Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc. Afternoon. 8.0
Gorebridge—Newbyres Hall—Miss Alice Low, Miss Lisa M. Gordon (chair).
JUNE 14. Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"Women on Public Boards"—Miss Leslie Mackenzie. 4.30
JUNE 15. Linlithgow—Blackness House—The Misses Watson's "At Home"—Miss Alice Low. 3.30
JUNE 19. Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"Walter Scott" competition—admission 1s. 3.0
JUNE 20. Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"The Milk Supplies of Great Cities"—Mrs. Turnbull (British Dairymaid's Association) Evening.

MAUD BARHAM, 186, REGENT STREET, W. WALKING COSTUME in TAFETAS or WHIPCORD. GOWNS from 4 Guineas. Patterns and Estimates on Application. Artistic Dress for all occasions.

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements.

JUNE 16. Swadlinote—Adult School—Miss Marian Nicholls. 9.0 a.m.
JUNE 17. Swadlinote—Women's Adult School—Mrs. Michael Sadler. 7.0
JUNE 18. Birmingham—Foundry Road Adult School—Mrs. Ring. 8.0

Clear your Complexion BRAGG'S CHARCOAL. It eradicates all impurities by absorption, thus removing the CAUSE of Eczema, Blisters, Pimples, Spots, and the like. Highly recommended by Doctors. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Biscuits, 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- per tin; Powder, 2/- and 4/- per bottle; Lozenges, 1/6 per tin. CAPSULES, 2/- per box. Free Samples sent on receipt of this advt. and 3d. for postage in the U.K. J. L. BRAGG, Ltd., 14, Wigmore St., London, W.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d. 2 insertions 1s. 3d. 3 insertions, 1s. 6d. 6 insertions, 2s. 9d. 13 insertions, 5s. 6d. Every additional ten words 6d. extra per insertion. All payments for Advertisements should be made to The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adolph, W.C.

SUFFRAGE NOTICES. EXCELLENT ROOM for Meetings, etc. Inexpensive, cool. Seats over 100. Apply, Strand Lecture Room, 15, Adam Street, Strand, Gerrard 5202.

LOST, A DONATION.—Mr. and Mrs. Osler gave a donation to Surrey Suffrage Hants Federation, and announced it on a slip put into the Albert Hall collection. Would they kindly communicate with Miss O'Shea, Cosham, Hants. The donation has not been received.

NEW SUFFRAGE DIALOGUE, post free, three-pence. Mrs. Stirling Fordel, Glenfarg. WANTED by the Women's Suffrage Campaign Joint Committee, an Organiser for arranging Conferences, Meetings, etc. Apply, stating experience and salary required, with three recent testimonials, to 30, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL. ADVERTISING EXPERT and PRESS AGENT. Advertisements artistically designed for all purposes. Frances L. Fuller, Advertisement Office, 20, Brook Street, Bond Street, W.

COUNTRY REST-CURE HOME. Rest in bed. Massage. Generous diet. Healthy, bracing influence. No mental cases. Miss Driver, Cranleigh, Surrey. 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 G. Fallows, Matron. Telephone: 117 Erdington. Telegrams: "Nursing, Erdington."

MARY McLAUGHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester. OPEN-AIR TREATMENT on the Surrey Hills. The Children's Home, Tatsfield. Principals, Miss Mitchell and Miss Bourdon. Medical, Surgical or Convalescent cases from 3 to 12 years of age. Fees, from 10s. 6d. weekly. A few adults also received from £1 1s. weekly. Nearest stations, Westorham (S. E. & O.R. and Oxted (L.B. & S.C.R.).

EMPLOYMENT. A YOUNG WIDOW, now in a situation, requires a post as Cook-helper or Cook, where she could have her child with her. Excellent references from present employer (who is going abroad) and from former employer. Apply first to Mrs. Oppenheimer, 25, York Terrace, Regent's Park. LADY desires post as useful Companion or Secretary. Shorthand, accounts; domesticated. Interested in social politics.—1229 COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED for small house, Derbyshire hills, pleasant refined girl as Mother's Help; plain cooking; one child.—Mrs. Thoday, University, Manchester.

FOR SALE AND WANTED. BONFLESS CORSETS, unbreakable. Illustrated List Free.—Knitte! Corset Company, No 10, Park...

BROADWOOD Satinwood Piano (great bargain) and Simplex Piano-Player.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.

CAN'T AFFORD BIG ADVIS. "Common Cause" Cigarettes, 50 Virginia, 2s. 6d.; 50 Turkish, 3s.; lovely.—Write Berlyn, King Street, 34, Manchester.

FREE!—Over 200 patterns of charming Irish linen summer Costume Fabric, "Flaxella"; washable; wide range of fascinating designs; beautiful shades; durable; looks smart for years.—Write Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred; reasonably; testimonials.—Beatrice, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers and children's clothing of every description. Parcels sent, will be valued and value sent by return. Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby St. Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WHERE TO LIVE. APARTMENTS.—Miss Edwards, Whitethorn Villa, Pilner Road, Crowborough, Sussex.

BACHELOR WOMAN has floor to let in charming cottage near Manchester; 6s. weekly; electric light. 1227 COMMON CAUSE Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Bedford Park; twenty minutes from Charing Cross; four reception, four bedrooms; electric light, bathroom, garden; for two months from end July; 2 1/2 guineas; plate, linen, grand piano by arrangement. 1225 COMMON CAUSE Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE to Let, with two servants, September to February; 2 large sitting-rooms, small study, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, telephone; open, quiet; 2 minutes' Holland Park Station; 5 guineas weekly, including servants.—Apply O. S., COMMON CAUSE Office.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—Bracing East Coast.—Through illness of proprietor (good connection) excellent lodging-house to be let or sold as a going concern, or could be let furnished for season; kitchens, 3 sitting-rooms, 9 bedrooms.—Apply Mrs. Percy Thompson, Kippington Vicarage, Sevenoaks.

HAMPSTEAD.—Small, comfortably furnished flat, suitable for single lady; five minutes from Heath and Tube; three rooms and scullery, telephone; 30s. weekly for one month; reduction if let for two or three months.—1224 COMMON CAUSE Office.

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

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet. 9, Burton Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.

NORMANDIE.—Pension de famille, Monsieur et Madame Le Métayer, Chalet de la Vierge, Villerville, Calvados. Piano, jardin, bains de mer, jolies promenades à pied et à bicyclette. Bonne eau à boire. Autosbus de Honfleur et de Trouville. Pension depuis six francs par jour suivant chambre. Bonnes références.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in country cottage. Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thorlby, Aysgarth, S. O. Yorks.

SCARBOROUGH.—Private apartments, sunny, semi-detached house, well furnished; near spa and Holbeck Gardens; board if required.—"Owlstone," West Street.

TO LET, Unfurnished, picturesque weekend cottage facing S.W. over Surrey Common; five rooms, scullery, &c.; garden; company's water; 8s. 6d. week, inclusive of rates and taxes.—Mrs. Wilson, 91, Harley Street, W.

WANTED, two unfurnished rooms where attendance can be had. Very moderate rent. Position 1d. or 2d. ride tram.—M. C., COMMON CAUSE Office.

— Read —

HOW WOMEN USE THE VOTE

— and —

PHYSICAL FORCE and DEMOCRACY.

By A. MAUDE ROYDEN. - - - 2^d. each.

Both to be obtained from :

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,
14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.**

And from

**Messrs. Wyman's Bookstalls on the Great Western
and London and North Western Railways.**

A Memorial Mass Meeting

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1912,

at 8 p.m., at

The Queen's Hall,

in memory of the late

W. T. STEAD.

A Resolution with regard to the White Slave Trade Bill now before Parliament will be put to the meeting. Names of Speakers will be announced shortly.

Tickets, from 10/6 to 6d., from all Women's Societies and

THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 15, ADAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Phone: 5202 Gerrard.

As this Shop has no Society behind it all men and women in sympathy are invited to help make this great meeting a success. Call at 15, Adam Street, at once.



Typewriting and Shorthand.

(Miss Mildred Ransom.)

Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries.
Careful attention given to each pupil.

Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.

**Meetings reported; MSS accurately
copied. First-class work.**

195-7, EDCWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.
Telephone - - - 1511 Mayfair.

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district.

I herewith enclose cheque postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription.

Name _____

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other title.)

Address _____

(in full.)

To the Secretary _____

Society for Women's Suffrage

Or the Secretary National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Printed by ODHAMS LIMITED, 98-94, Long Acre, London, W.C., for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., and Published at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. London: George Vickers. Manchester: John Heywood; Abel Heywood and Son; W. H. Smith and Son. Newcastle-on-Tyne: W. H. Smith and Son. Edinburgh and Glasgow: J. Menzies and Co. Dublin and Belfast: Eason and Son.