

The Common Cause

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Women's Suffrage

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SOCIETIES

A NEWSPAPER

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Notes and Comments.

Amendments to the Franchise Bill.

When the Franchise Bill gets into Committee the serious business of amending it will come. Mr. Asquith's promise to the National Union was that it would be so drafted as to allow of amendments to give the vote to women on terms *other* than those applying to men. The Bill is so drawn. But Mr. Asquith did not go the length of promising to draft these amendments; that must be left to our friends in the House. We publish this week an A.B.C. page which should clear people's minds somewhat as to the meaning of an amendment to Clause I, section (1). This clause says "every male person" shall be entitled to be registered *if qualified* and subsequent clauses settle the qualification. Our first amendment may introduce women into Clause I, section (1) so that it should read "every male and female person," or "every person, male and female," shall be entitled to be registered *if qualified* and then subsequent clauses must determine whether the qualification shall be the same or different for men and women. The Antis will doubtless try to make people think that to introduce the word "female" into Clause I, section (1) will necessarily mean Adult Suffrage. *This is not so.* It will only mean Adult Suffrage if the House chooses to declare it shall. All members who wish any, even the smallest number of women to have the vote, may vote for the amendment introducing the word "female" into Clause I, section (1). Later on they will be at liberty to say what women they mean.

The Vote on the First Reading.

The political correspondent of the *Times* stated on Tuesday, June 18th, that "most of those who voted against the introduction of the Reform Bill were members warmly in sympathy with women's suffrage," and other papers went so far as to say that the fifty who voted against the Bill were "all suffragists," and these fifty represented the majority for women's suffrage in the House of Commons.

Our examination of the division list shows that these statements are all incorrect—of the 50 who voted against the Bill 25 are Anti-Suffragists, 22 are supporters of women's suffrage and 3 have never expressed any opinion on the question. The minority was composed of Conservative members, one Liberal member and supporter of women's suffrage. Mr. D. M. Mason was one of the tellers against the Bill.

The Fighting Fund Committee.

The new committee, which last week found for itself the happy name of the "Election Fighting Fund Committee," got well going last week, and did an excellent piece of work at the Holmfirth election. Rumour will, we warn our readers, be very ready with regard to the undertakings of the Fighting Fund, and we therefore recommend them to remember that *official news and reports* will always be found in THE COMMON CAUSE.

The Suffragist Prisoners.

On Monday the welcome news was given that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had been liberated. Our deep conviction of the mistaken nature of their leadership only makes us regret the more that the Government should place itself not only morally, but technically in the wrong. By their inelastic harshness they have merely carried on the wretched system of reprisals.

Mr. McKenna stated on Monday in the House that 70 women and one man were in prison for offences in connection with the Suffrage agitation; 51 women and one man were refusing food; 46 women and one man had been artificially fed; six women were in hospital, one as the result of refusing food and five from other causes. Mr. McKenna's only reply in the House last Thursday to appeals on their behalf was that "if they can stand it they will have to submit." This is precisely the attitude of the mediaeval official with regard to the thumb-screw and the rack. We feel absolutely no confidence in reports of prison doctors as to what these women "can stand," nor indeed in the "independent inquiry" instituted by Mr. McKenna into the case of Mr. Ball; if Mr. Ball was not mad when he was sent to prison, we should like to know what drove him mad in prison. Mr. McKenna has got himself into a ridiculous position. He put the three leaders into the first division although their offence is by far the greatest, and they have given absolutely *no* undertaking not to repeat it; he is keeping the "rank and file" in the second division, and says he will let them out only if they will undertake not to repeat their offence, and he will not consider putting them into the first division. One

could easily forgive inconsistency if it were the price of judicious and sympathetic treatment, but there is no such justification for Mr. McKenna's inconsistency, and we are afraid that the only excuse is a mistaken conception of the nature and uses of "firmness."

Resolutions continue to pour in in protest. The Humanitarian League and the British Columbia Political Equality League have sent resolutions.

Lord Curzon on "Immorality."

We should hardly choose Lord Curzon as an exponent either of Labour or of Suffragist principles. On June 21st he is reported to have said that Mrs. Fawcett and Lord Lytton had adopted a "cynical and immoral attitude," and he proceeded, "The Labour Party advocated women's enfranchisement not because they were interested, but because they expected thereby to get an additional number of Socialist votes. The Suffragists supported the Labour Party not because they were interested in Socialistic programmes, but because they thought they could get an additional number of votes for their cause. This was an immoral procedure."

We are sorry for Lord Curzon, who appears unable to understand that the Labour Party advocates women's enfranchisement for no better reason than that they truly believe it would be beneficial to the country. The National Union is supporting candidates of the Labour Party because the National Union exists for one purpose, and one purpose only—to obtain the vote for women on the same terms as men. It would be "immoral," in our opinion, for a Union, which obtains money and members for one purpose, to use that money and those members for any other.

Women and the Black Peril.

We should like particularly to draw the attention of our readers to the broad minded and noble resolutions of the South African women as recorded in our issue this week. If panic could be excused in any it would be in the women who ran risks of outrage worse than death. Yet these very women of the dominant race remember the wronged woman of the dark races whom the white man has so deeply wronged, and speak for her in their own time of stress. Such breadth and sympathy should indeed give the South African women a right beyond all other to serve on the commission to investigate into the causes of and to suggest remedies for the suppression of assaults on women.

Traditional Thinking.

We were glad to see in the *Daily News* of June 20th an article by Mr. Harold Spender in which he wrote very gravely of "the growing misunderstanding between the Liberal and Labour wings," and continued, "Labour does not keep the Government in power, but it can soon bring its existence to a close." If the Liberal Party has nothing better to do than to keep up what one party correspondent (referring to Mr. Arnold, M.P. for Holmfirth), complacently called "Liberal traditions," and if this means, as it clearly does with some, that they are content to rest on what their fathers achieved and absolve themselves from the need of progressive thinking, there is no question whatever that power will pass from them. We express no opinion as to the merits of parties as parties, but for Liberalism to become "traditional" is to cease to be liberal. No better example of the dangers of "traditional" thinking could be given than the hopeless bog into which anti-suffrage Liberals have wandered, so that they are gradually enticed into a practical denial of every truly liberal principle while loudly proclaiming the same with their lips. It is the business of the Master of Elibank to keep his forces together; he will find this canker destroy them unless he meets it.

The Christian Commonwealth.

This week's issue contains an interview with Mrs. Fawcett and a portrait of her on its front page. For long we have felt that Suffragists could not afford not to see this weekly paper. It has the broad human outlook with regard to women, and is inspired by the passion for human justice. Very frequently it has the best report of speeches peculiarly interesting to us, and that it has a weekly article by Mr. Philip Snowden would alone recommend it.

Out of Their Own Mouths.

From a correspondent:—"As bearing upon the points made in your A.B.C. of May 9, may I give the following little incident?—I was deploring to an anti-suffragist friend one day the formation of their Local Government Committee, and received as justification the significant answer that "all existing societies for work of that sort are so horribly suffragetty."

The A.B.C. of Women's Suffrage.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS TO THE REFORM BILL.

The Reform Bill deals with the Parliamentary Franchise and the Local Government Franchise. The general provisions with regard to the Parliamentary Franchise are contained in Clause 1, which is divided into two sections:—

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every male person shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a constituency, if that person is qualified in accordance with this Act to be registered in that constituency, and while so registered shall be entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament for that constituency; but a person shall not be registered or vote for more than one constituency.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be qualified to be registered in a constituency as a Parliamentary elector if that person resides, or is an occupier of land or premises, in that constituency, and has so resided, or been an occupier, for a continuous period of at least six months last past, or during such a period has so resided for part of the period, and so been an occupier for the remainder of the period.

In order to make it possible for any women to vote as Parliamentary electors it will be necessary first of all to move an amendment to insert the words "and every female" after the words "every male" in Section (1). Our opponents will be certain to represent such an amendment as implying full Adult Suffrage. This is not the case, and it is important that every Suffragist should clearly understand the facts and be able to explain them to others.

Let us consider what these two sections of Clause 1 really mean, in plain English, divested of their legal phraseology. It will be simplest to take them in the reverse order:—

Section (2) states which persons shall be *qualified* to exercise the Parliamentary vote.

Section (1) provides that those persons who are qualified shall be entitled *to be registered and to vote*, but shall not have plural votes.

This threefold provision for qualification, registration and voting is cumbersome but necessary. It is not enough to say that a person is qualified to have a vote; the law must provide the machinery by which he can exercise it. (The last Women's Local Government Act provided that married women should not be *disqualified* from sitting on County Councils, but did not make it possible for them to qualify!)

If women are to be admitted to the Parliamentary register an amendment will have to be moved to Section (2) of Clause 1, stating which women shall be qualified and as women want not only to be qualified but to be enabled to vote, they must be included in Section (1) as well, by the addition of the words "and every female" after the words "every male." But this would not mean that *every* woman would be entitled to vote. It would only apply to *every woman who was qualified according to the definitions laid down in Section (2)*. This might be a large number, or a small number; but *none* of them would be able to exercise their votes unless that first amendment to Section (1) were carried.

It may occur to some people that a simpler way to include women in the Bill would be to omit the word "male" in Section (1) and let it apply simply to every "person." But we have the historic judgment in the case of *Chorlton v. Lings*, and in the more recent case of the Scottish Women Graduates' Appeal in the House of Lords, to warn us that a woman is not a "person" in the eye of the law. She will be when she has won her enfranchisement, but till then she is only a "female."

The question as to which women shall be *qualified* to vote will arise when Section (2) of Clause 1 is reached in the Committee stage of the Bill. The various suggested amendments will be discussed in another article. The first thing is to get the necessary alteration made in Section (1), in order to make further amendments possible.

THE NEW POLICY AND THE FIGHTING FUND.

GOOD WORK AT HOLMFIRTH.

A first essay in a new policy is rarely so successful as the by-election at Holmfirth. Here was a seat which anyone who had merely glanced at its record would have pronounced impregnable against a Labour attack. It is a big constituency, which mines and mills scattered among rural acres. Its political tradition is one of unbroken Liberalism. Labour, indeed, had fought it once before, and polled a bare 1,643 against the great Liberal phalanx of 6,339. Organisation scarcely existed in the attacking army, while the Liberals had their clubs in almost every village. The battle is over, and the Labour candidate is once more at the bottom of the poll. But he has won the right to a sure hope at the next contest. The Labour poll has been almost exactly doubled. It has risen by an addition of 1,552 votes, while the Liberal poll has fallen by 1,590. Much is due to the stalwart, manly personality of Mr. Lunn, something to the withdrawal of Mr. Wilson, something again to changed political conditions, and much to the new spirit among the miners. But among the new factors every candid observer of the fight reckons the powerful work of the Suffrage Societies, and especially that of the National Union. Mr. Peters, the Labour agent, than whom there is no more experienced judge, has written a prompt and handsome testimonial to the splendid work of Miss Clarkson and her staff. Several of the Liberal papers have followed him in a frank, if regretful, acknowledgment of their influence.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AN ISSUE.

Our workers were valuable chiefly because they brought with them the habits and experience of skilled organisers. Just where a party which must depend chiefly on volunteers with little time to spare, is necessarily weak, they came to reinforce the Labour army by their incessant and well-directed activities. More than this, no speakers were so welcome. In village after village their car dogged the Liberal missionaries, and while Mr. Arnold talked to his tens in a schoolroom, they addressed their hundreds in the open-air. Whenever they won an audience, they handed it over to the persuasions of the Labour speakers. Undoubtedly they won votes for Mr. Lunn, but they did what in the long run is not less important: they made Women's Suffrage an issue. They have impressed on all the numerous army of workers and speakers who went to support Mr. Arnold that the attitude of the Government on our question, no less than the individual is of account and that Liberalism will increasingly suffer whenever it faces such an electorate as this. Our policy rests on one central assumption. It is that wherever Liberalism competes with Labour for the Democratic vote, we can throw a weight which will be felt into the Labour scale, and make our influence felt in the competition for votes. No one will deny that this has happened at Holmfirth.

THE MORAL AT THE POLL.

We have before us a list of the electoral records of the Liberals who are unsatisfactory on our question. Their majorities range from thousands to tens. There are forties and fifties among them, and few exceed a thousand. When the General Election comes, half the effect of this Holmfirth contest would suffice in most of these places to turn the scale.

We reported last week that the Committee of the Election Fighting Fund for Women's Suffrage hopes at once to begin to prepare the ground in three Liberal "anti" strongholds where a triangular contest is practically certain—East Bristol, Grant-ham, and Ipswich. At its second meeting last Friday it had under consideration several suitable constituencies in the North of England. The South, one may mention, is rarely promising ground. The essence of the scheme is that work shall be undertaken at once, so that in these places the Suffragist forces shall be prepared to render formidable and decisive aid to the Labour Party. With this object in view, the Committee will at once engage an organiser who will devote herself exclusively to preparing the ground in these selected constituencies. As the fund grows such arrangements as this may be indefinitely developed.

THE FUND AND THE REFORM BILL.

The total of the Fighting Fund now stands at over £2,000. We cannot too earnestly impress upon those who intend to support the fund that its political value depends very largely on its rapid growth. If by mischance and disunity in the Suffragist ranks, the Reform Bill, with its calculated challenge to the self-respect of every woman in these islands, goes through un-amended, there will be little hesitation left about the necessity for the new policy. Everyone will see then that our hope of a Government Bill in the future depends on the elimination of the Anti-Suffragist minority from the Liberal ranks. Everyone will recognise that the readiest means to achieve this end is to ensure the election of thirty good Labour members in place of these Liberal opponents. But that would be a fighting policy which would require years for its successful prosecution. Our task is to show how by the accumulation of a war-chest, and the immediate inauguration of work in the constituencies, that we have the means to make our opposition formidable. If that is demonstrated betimes, we may trust to the prudence of the Liberal machine to take steps to ensure the enfranchisement of women at once. A woman who does not mean to wait for another term of years for victory, will support the fund without delay. We must be able to announce when we meet in the Albert Hall in the autumn, on the eve of the entry of the Bill on the Committee stage, that our fund stands at £10,000 and our fighting list of constituencies at thirty.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HOLMFIRTH.

The following letter from Mr. Lunn's agent disposes completely of the ridiculous anti-suffrage contention that the working women were opposed to us:—

June 20th, 1912.
DEAR MISS COURTNEY,—Whatever may be the result of the ballot boxes when they are opened to-morrow morning, I want to take this, the very earliest opportunity, of expressing to you on behalf of Mr. Lunn and myself, our warmest gratitude for the enthusiastic and hearty spirit which the members of the National Union of W.S.S. have given us during this keenly contested bye-election.

It has been my duty to have been connected with many Parliamentary contests during the past ten years but I have rarely, if ever, met with representatives of any organisation with whom it has been a greater pleasure to have been associated with than it has been my good fortune during the past fortnight.

Miss Clarkson and her workers have worked like Trojans, and no words of mine can adequately express how much we appreciate all that has been done. Your cause is our cause, and I have witnessed at many of our meetings the unmistakable manner in which the wives of the workers in the Holmfirth Division have welcomed this joint action, and I am quite sure that to-morrow's declaration will help to hasten the day when the women will be enabled to accompany us to the ballot box and thus take their proper place in selecting the representatives of Parliament that should be purely representative of its people.

With all best wishes for the success of our joint movement,
Believe me to remain, yours sincerely,

ARTHUR PETERS.

TREASURER'S NOTES.

We give this week a second instalment of the list of donors to the Fighting Fund. Spontaneous donations have been com-

ing in very freely since last week's detailed statement of the work of the Election Fighting Fund campaign. This shows that the better our new policy is understood, the more it appeals to suffragists of all kinds. Are all our members helping to make it as widely understood as possible? One way of doing this is to increase the circulation of the COMMON CAUSE, which will give an account every week of the progress of the new campaign.

Every increase of the fund will mean, we hope, a decrease in the length of the campaign which lies before us, and a guinea sent before August is worth two guineas sent in the autumn. Donations, large or small, should be sent to one of the Treasurers of the Election Fighting Fund at the National Union Offices, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

ELECTION FIGHTING FUND. SECOND LIST.

£ s d.		£ s d.	
Already announced ...	570 15 2	Mr. and Mrs. Gerard	1 1 0
Miss A. M. Allen ...	2 0 0	Dowson	2 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach	100 0 0	Miss J. H. Drew	2 0 0
Bath W.S.S. (collected)	1 0 0	Miss M. H. Drew	3 0 0
Miss M. M. Boldero ...	1 1 0	Miss Sylvia Drew	3 0 0
Mrs. J. W. Browne ...	10 0 0	Miss Dutton	5 0 0
Mrs. Stanton Coit ...	50 0 0	E. J. L. (per Miss Clark-	0 10 0
Miss M. Wetzlar Coit ...	1 0 0	son)	2 0 0
Miss M. C. Crosfield ...	20 0 0	Miss W. A. Elkin	2 0 0
Miss T. H. Crosfield ...	20 0 0	Miss Alice Embleton	2 2 0
Mrs. Cunliffe ...	18 16 8	Miss V. Eustace	1 0 0
Miss A. Dimock ...	1 0 0	Miss C. M. Eve...	2 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. W. E.		Mrs. Eyres	2 2 0
Dowson	7 0 0		
			£826 7 10

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:

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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 addressed envelope 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.

Shame!

We did not expect the Government to put women into the Reform Bill. We had had too much experience of their methods and their point of view to be able to hope that the men we have watched for years mishandling a great social and spiritual movement would suddenly see light, and themselves lead a great reform; we knew, as far as humanly speaking we can know anything, that the Reform Bill would take away small injustices, and would leave the great one; not only does it do this, but it proposes to deal with these small injustices in a pettifogging way, and is leaving even the question of a really representative system for "male persons" to be settled by statesmen with some grasp of what representation should be. We had not expected anything else; you do not get grapes from thistles. And yet shame and hot indignation overwhelm us to think that these are the men who are rulers of England—our England—and that, such as they are, they are elected by our men-folk.

Let us take the very dull speech in which Mr. Pease introduced his very dull measure. The truest word about this speech was that spoken by Mr. F. E. Smith, when he said it was "at least as remarkable for its omissions as for what it contained." Why is the Bill introduced at all? Where is the demand of the majority without which we have been led to suppose no sane Government would propose to enfranchise fresh persons? What agitation has there been for votes? One; and one only. Go east, go west, cover the earth, ask Chinamen or Americans or Australians what the word "Suffragist" stands for, and they will all answer with one voice: "Women who desire the Parliamentary vote." Not men; not butlers; not men with but-

keys, nor even peers—all of whom Mr. Asquith proposes to enfranchise, but women, whom the Bill only names in order to take away from them something which they have.

We hate to use the word "lie"; it has itself become so much the politician's cant. But we should prefer the lie direct to the cant which professes that women are denied the vote because they have not shown that they want it, and then proceeds to give it to two millions more men; the cant which speaks (as Mr. Pease did in defending a Bill to enfranchise male persons) of the "large number of great social problems to solve," and adds "there ought to be no doubt in the mind of anyone as to the truly representative character of the House of Commons"; the cant which proceeds: "There ought to be no room for any suspicion that some interests are over-represented, and that others are under-represented," and leaves women completely unre-presented; the cant that can speak sympathetically of the "dis-satisfaction" that such injustice begets, and of the "weakening effect upon the confidence which is placed in the authority of Parliament," and does nothing whatever to remedy the injustice, while punishing severely the manifestations of want of confidence in the authority of Parliament. By his own words, Mr. Pease has justified those who rebel against laws made by so unrepresentative an assembly.

Oh, but, Mr. Pease was speaking to men and of men! Women have no right to feel intolerable the insults under which men are expected to writhe, even when they don't. It would have been galling enough to have been told we, as women, could not be allowed to feel injustice as the men do, if we knew the men did feel it. But they don't. There is no great national cry from the men about their disabilities, and the cry from the women is increasingly bitter. Such a speech as that made by Mr. Pease would stick in the throat of a man with one impulse of generosity, one spark of imagination. We are ashamed of the Government and the House, and the country if they tolerate the fruits of such stupidity.

He said: "We leave untouched all the existing incapacities except one, to which I will refer later. The leading incapacities of paupers, aliens, and felons are left untouched in our Bill." What is the "one incapacity" which the Bill removes? The incapacity of peers! And Mr. Pease, perhaps with some belated sense of shame to name them in that company, or perhaps merely because he forgot, omitted to mention the "leading incapacity" of all women. In either case, again we are ashamed of Mr. Pease, that he should do what he dare not acknowledge in all its stark ugliness, or that he should be able so to forget the great thing and absorb himself in the small.

It is in a man's peroration that you generally find some appeal to general principles, which make his hearers go away with the sense that something worth doing is at least attempted. How did Mr. Pease conclude? The provisions of the Bill were "just, and equitable"; it was "based upon the principle of trust in the people qualified by prudence"; it recognised the principle

possess an interest, and we place that interest as the residential qualification of six months."

We submit that the "principle" accepted in this Bill is one of "trust in man qualified by fear of woman"; that a measure which perpetuates the greatest monopoly of the ages, and confirms a privilege against which the most passionate protest has been made, is in the highest degree "unjust and inequitable," and that the sense of proportion that allows men to tinker with small ailments while neglecting the deep cancer is fundamentally diseased; and, lastly, that there are various qualifications which may be justified on various grounds, but that if logical man says that the possession of an interest in a constituency should confer a vote for that constituency, and then proceeds to define the "interest" as being "residence," why, then, illogical woman, with her proverbial incapacity for understanding a principle or grasping a syllogism, does somehow incline to think that since women undoubtedly "reside" (even more than men), and are therefore possessed of the necessary "interest," they are qualified to vote, and that a just and honourable legislature would grant them that for which they are qualified.

Never again, until the Bill has been made to give the one reform that is really demanded and desired with passionate devotion, will we call this tinkering measure a "Reform" Bill.

Women Under the Insurance Act.

SHOULD A WOMAN JOIN A SOCIETY IMMEDIATELY?

The present controversy in the Press as to whether it is wise to join a society now, or to delay till next year, indicates that it may be useful to recapitulate certain facts.

All are agreed that ultimately it is better to become a member of an approved society than a deposit contributor, because membership of a society is real insurance. Besides, the Sections of the Act applicable to deposit contributors are to be in force till January 1st, 1915, only. The very important reason why it is wise not to delay indefinitely the joining of an approved society is that each individual who joins a society *within the prescribed time* has, paid into that society on her behalf, the sum called her "reserve value." The regulations as to dates are different for those who are *compulsorily insured* (i.e., employed contributors) and for those who are *voluntarily insured* (i.e., voluntary contributors).

1. **COMPULSORILY INSURED PERSONS.**—For every person of this class, contributions must be paid from the week beginning on July 15th, 1912, if she is employed that week. If she is not employed, then contributions will fall due on the first week in which she is employed. If she is paid weekly, her employer will have to put stamps on her card weekly. If she is paid at longer intervals, the employer need only stamp the card at the time of payment, but, in any case, she has to *hand in her card* stamped for every week during which she has been employed *not later than October 14th*, either to the Post Office or to an approved society of which she has become a member. Even if she goes to the Post Office at first, she may at any later date be transferred and become a member of a society. About this there should be no difficulty in the case of a normal life, but unless she joins a society direct before October 15th, 1912, or is transferred from the Post Office into a society before July 15th, 1913, she may not receive her reserve value. For example, the "reserve value" which is paid into a society for a spinster or widow of 30 is £3 5s., for an unmarried woman of 40, £7 8s., for one of 55, £10 15s. 6d. It is this "reserve value" which enables the society to pay full benefits to any over 16.

2. **VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTORS.**—With regard to a voluntary contributor, she may join either a society or the Post Office at any time, but she will receive a "reserve value" on joining or being transferred to a society *only if she is under 45 years of age and only if she joins within six months*, that is before January 15th, 1913.

Many organisations have been urging on women the need of joining societies as soon as possible, and the advice was good, because it was not till May 24th that any definite statement was made by the Commissioners as to whether it would be possible for *employed* contributors to secure "reserve values" if they failed to join societies early. Now that it has been definitely laid down that these "reserve values" are to be payable on their behalf at least till July 15th, 1913, there is not quite so much urgency for the *employed* contributors.

Another question raised in an article in the *Times* is whether a domestic servant would not be well advised to postpone joining a society this year, unless it confine its membership to

domestic servants. The reason suggested is that the domestic servant would get better value for her money if it were applied to a special pension scheme rather than to the ordinary benefits under the Act and that all societies provide such benefit. I do not know whether any society has as yet a scheme of this kind approved. There are certainly two opinions as to whether a pension scheme really would be better for servants. There are no statistics to go upon. The Scottish Domestic Servants' Association, the only women's society specially for domestic servants so far approved by the Commissioners, has taken powers to provide such a scheme, and it is difficult to think that other societies have not also taken this line. Provision is made in the Act to transfer from one society to another, and there seems little doubt that it would always be possible to transfer to a society having such a scheme, should any woman think it to her interest to do so.

As to the type of society which is best, opinions differ. The conditions for men and women, however, are so very different under the Act that in mixed societies the making of regulations will be a more complicated matter. Then, the fact that societies with branches are not allowed to separate the men's fund from the women's fund further complicates matters. Women who join societies for women only will have power to make regulations to suit their own conditions. So banded together they will be in a much stronger position to see that a sufficient number of suitable representatives of women are elected to the Insurance Committees. They will also be in a stronger position for pressing for amendments to the Act as it affects women.

There is no definite loss to an individual who delays joining a society except that an illness might come and make it more difficult for her to be accepted. Delay, however, tends somewhat to make more difficult the task of those who are organising women. Those who join early help in a more effective way by encouraging others to build up strong branches and societies.

The three dates to remember are:—

- (a) October 15th, 1912, before which cards stamped should be handed in either to a society or to the Post Office.
- (b) January 15th, 1913, before which voluntary contributors should join societies.
- (c) July 15th, 1913, before which employed contributors should join societies.

CHRISTAL MACMILLAN.

The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement.

The great meetings at Queen's Hall on June 19th "to consider the religious aspect of the women's movement" mark an epoch. They will deepen the religious element in our movement and will strengthen the hands of those enlightened officers of the various religious bodies who desire to hold out the hand of fellowship. These things will result, but in spite of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He had a magnificent opportunity but chose to throw it away. True, the letter from him contained some words of conventional good wishes, but while many will forget this fact, few who heard them and who saw the disastrous effect upon an audience whom decorum alone restrained from an outburst of just indignation, will fail to remember a passage so instinct with suspicion of our aspirations as the following:—"From communications which reach me, I gather that the purpose of the meeting, owing, perhaps, to what I cannot help regarding as the rather unfortunately limited choice of speakers, has been largely misunderstood. I hope I am right in believing that the purpose of these meetings—in part at least—is this: to get people's minds away from dwelling unduly upon the single controversy about the Parliamentary Franchise, which is occupying so disproportionate a share of public attention, and to show that the present day questions as to the position which women should hold in our common Christian life range far more widely, etc." Happily platform and audience alike appeared thoroughly to understand what they had gathered there for, and dark prognostications were at a discount. Mrs. Creighton stated clearly from the chair that the organisation of the meeting had been undertaken independently of any Suffrage or Anti-Suffrage Society, and that the speakers had been chosen as those most likely to be in general harmony with its purpose.

The Bishop of Hull struck a true note for all that followed:—"Women have many vocations. One great vocation is the vocation to the ministry of the home. There is no higher or

lower in vocation. Whatever vocation God gives to any person that is the highest vocation that person can fulfil." And again, "Beneath the Cross stood two women, Mary, the type of perfect purity, and Mary of Magdala, a woman who had been a sinner, and with His two arms outstretched, He Who hung upon the Cross, protects alike the Home and the Homeless."

Dr. Scott Lidgett dealt with the attitude of St. Paul and incidentally stated his impression that St. Paul knew well that "then (as now) the Church could not possibly have gone on without women." Dr. Lidgett's speech was followed by an interval for prayer, led by Rev. H. C. Gilley. Then Mr. Hawes, M.P., speaking from a more secular standpoint, declared that in his experience of women on Educational Boards he could not recollect any woman making a speech when she had nothing to say! Mrs. F. C. Willey, M.D., in a fine speech concluding the afternoon's proceedings, focussed the strong feeling evident in the audience. "Knowledge has come to women in these latter years as a flood sweeping away preconceived ideas. Women did not begin to help the world by asking for enfranchisement, but they now have passed from merely philanthropic efforts to alleviate symptoms and ask to know the cause of things." As our opponents say: "This is what comes of educating women!"

The evening meeting was crammed to overflowing, and no greater chairman for such a gathering could have been found than Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, for where he is insincerities and expediencies and even mutual admirations frizzle up, and there is some chance of the truth as it is appearing. Space forbids a full verbal report of his, or of any of the speeches, but such a report is being published by the promoters of the meeting. The Bishop did not deal in generalities:—"As I look at this women's movement I see it has vague and indefinite edges, and as I see it at its centre it is revolutionary. Yet I am not afraid." "Be just and fear not," for on the other side, there is a phrase—the Devil has been credited with much, but never more truly than with that phrase!—"The thin edge of the wedge!" It has in all time been used against every movement by those who love to say: "I shall not move, I shall remain exactly as I am. . . . Every movement in its inception is the result of individual action, but there comes a time for legal and formal enactment—and that time has come in this movement."

The Bishop, continuing, said that when he looked back and asked himself what he meant by the Women's Movement, he saw along a great number of lines a movement which had led to the opening out of a vast number of new fields of activity for women—fields of activity represented by such names as Florence Nightingale, Ellice Hopkins, Josephine Butler, and the great founders of religious communities and sisterhoods—(applause)—and those who had been pioneers in the re-entrance of women into medical work, and in the greater place which women were taking in the educational movement and in the whole region of municipal life. All this had characterised the period during which he had grown up from infancy to old age, and however many things to the disadvantage of this movement he had heard said at different times by his grandmother Lois and his mother Eunice, he did not suppose that now anybody would dispute the legitimacy of this movement of emancipation. But the movement had found it necessary to go further, more deeply, more intimately, into the political field. This meeting was in no sense a political meeting, nor called to advocate any political claim. When he was asked to preside over it he was not asked whether he was an advocate or an opponent of women's suffrage. But he wished to make a statement. (Loud applause.) It seemed to him that the entrance of the Women's Movement into the political area, and the demands for the suffrage, had been part of the movement in its essence. "With regard to our present legislation, let us consider the necessity for the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In the law as it exists, in the legislation of the country, the mind of women is *not* represented. Nor in their economic position is it considered. . . . Every human being, separately and equally, is an end, to realise itself. It can never be merely a means. Our Lord dealt with women and men equally, as human beings, never merely as means, never as though women were to minister to men's lusts and then to be cast aside. . . . There has been a lack of self-control, not only on the part of men outside, but within this movement, but the justice upon which it is founded is not in the least destroyed.

"Where is the Women's Movement going to get? I desire to wait and watch and learn by experience. There is a physiological difference between men and women, and that carries other differences. There have been as it seems to me few great artists or composers among women, though women have been trained in the Arts. It may have a meaning."

"In regard to St. Paul," he spoke of the headship of the man

in marriage. "In my opinion in an indissoluble partnership there must be an ultimate headship. No inferiority is implied in this, but difference of function." Further, in reference to St. Paul, the Bishop did not hold that St. Paul's views in regard to details of Church administration held for all time. He said the clergy should not be twice married, yet he (the Bishop) knew many among his colleagues twice married, and yet with character undeteriorated! (Loud Laughter.) And when St. Paul said women should be veiled, he would not have been in the least propitiated by a little hat—he meant an Oriental veil! No civilisation, no Church order, neither the modern Roman Catholic, nor the modern Protestant, nor the modern Anglican represents finality. "Indeed I am not satisfied with the present condition of my own part of the Church—in the matter of the position of women in its nascent Christian assemblies, it is of the nature of a scandal."

The Bishop referred several times, as did the Bishop of Hull, to the absolute religious duty of preserving the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and of equal fidelity to it of the man and the woman, for as he stated, "I am an unashamed Christian!" A magnificent speech was brought to a fitting close as follows:—"I believe that Christ would wish us to assent to and not to shake our heads at the efforts of the women at self-realisation."

Miss Royden's gift of touching the hearts and wills of her hearers is so well-known to most readers of THE COMMON CAUSE that they will readily understand the prolonged demonstration evoked by her speech. A few words extracted from it will give at least an idea of her line of argument. "The judgment of the world is to let off men and women respectively from some of the virtues, and it is this divided standard which has worked havoc. Our claim is for the *ordinary* woman, and we claim for the ordinary woman not only that she should possess such virtues as tenderness, but also public spirit and a broad and sane judgment. Christ said, not to a sex or a class but to all, 'Be ye perfect,' and in face of that no one has indeed any right to be ordinary. And the spirit of Christ is against that extraordinary folly called wisdom of the world. Women have been taught to specialise in chastity, and as the logical and inevitable result we get a special class doomed to eternal loss. And on the other side are the 'virtuous' women, who so that they may be safe—as they have been taught—turn a blind eye to the awful doom of their sisters. We ask: Why do even good men acquiesce?—It is because of a deep despair at the back of their minds.—But if women, having once known, turn away, they have, through cowardice, made the great refusal. It is our fault, our responsibility. But we in this movement do not any longer acquiesce. (Loud and prolonged applause.) It is easy for us here, all agreeing, all in sympathy, but it is not easy in the world.—'The oldest profession in the world'—we are fighting a thing that all history has believed, that all the world believes, is true. In the face of history we say: 'It is a lie, and we are here to prove it. That is the women's movement.'

Mrs. Runciman, in an able speech, dealt with home and civic virtues, showing that they are complementary rather than antagonistic, and that women did well therefore to claim their citizen rights.

Mrs. Creighton spoke with characteristic directness. "Some seem afraid of unrest. They ask where it is going to end. For my part I am not very anxious that it should end. Emancipation for women began with their education, and educated women say: 'Let the movement go on! We get all wrong when we consider the home as an end in itself. Think of the various interests and relaxations of working men with their clubs and such like, then think of the dull, hard life of many of our devoted working women. Much of this sort of thing comes from the inferior position of women. And it is not only men who are to blame—women are just as bad. They *like* to be inferior! They have elevated the virtues of obedience and submission too high. The Christian virtues are Faith—Hope—Love. Sometimes our opponents have pointed out there are not enough responsible women for the posts now needing them. If this is so, it is an argument for the vote. Women have not in the past been trained sufficiently to full and free responsibility. . . .

"We seem afraid of liberty, of what it may do for women, but if there is the true womanliness, of which we hear so much, it will grow and flourish in freedom."

The last speech of the evening came from the Rev. William Temple on "How the Women's Movement may help the cause of Religion." He said that the question which had been occupying their attention was quite undoubtedly the profoundest and most far-reaching in its ramifications of any which was before European civilisation. . . . Let them claim their share in the general life of man, not for the gratification of ambition

but for the spiritual enrichment of mankind. Let them claim their share in the moulding of the world's destiny, not from motive of pride but for God's glory."

And so ended this meeting to consider the religious aspect of the Women's Movement, a meeting not less remarkable for the gravity and transparent sincerity of its religious basis than for the broad-minded and uncompromising attitude of those who addressed it towards the movement. A landmark has been set up, Religion has held out the right hand of fellowship, the religious aspect of our movement has been recognised frankly and deliberately by some of those best fitted to form a judgment.

Among those present were Mrs. Fawcett in the afternoon and Miss Emily Davies in the evening.

Those who desire a more accurate and a fuller account than it is possible to give in these columns should not fail to possess themselves of the official verbatim report shortly to be published.

A. H. W.

NOTE.—Bishop Gore's address on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement," delivered at the Queen's Hall, London, last week, is being published as a penny pamphlet by the *Christian Commonwealth*, Salisbury Square, London.

The Late Professor A. W. Verrall.

A Cambridge correspondent writes:—"The 'Common Cause' of the liberation of women from artificially imposed disabilities has lost a valued helper by the death of Dr. Arthur Woollgar Verrall, Fellow of Trinity College, the brilliant classical scholar and first holder of the King Edward VII. Professorship of English Literature. The Cambridge Women's Suffrage Association (National Union) was proud to have the name of Professor Verrall on its list of vice-presidents; and to Newnham College he has been a firm friend. His wife (Margaret de G. Merrifield) was one of those who early, by taking honours in the Classical Tripos in 1880, brought distinction on the college, where she was subsequently a lecturer. Their only child, Miss Helen Woollgar de Gaudrion Verrall, passed in the same Tripos, being placed in Class 1, division 3 of the First Part, and in Class 1 of the Second Part. Dr. Verrall was ever ready to help forward the education of women and to do what he could to smooth difficulties from the path, and, when possible, induce others to do so. His mind was one of singular alertness and freshness, and crowds of men and women gathered to hear his lectures. For many years he had been fighting with extraordinary courage a losing battle against physical suffering and disability. At the beautiful funeral service in Trinity Chapel, on Friday, many women connected with Newnham and Girton Colleges were present, including Mrs. Sidgwick, Miss Jane E. Harrison, Litt. D., LL.D., Miss Stephen (Principal of Newnham College), Miss R. A. Clough, Mrs. Adam, Miss M. G. Kennedy, Miss J. E. Kennedy, Miss Strachey, and others."

DR. VERRALL: A REMEMBRANCE.

DEAR MRS. SWANWICK,—You ask for some personal reminiscence of Dr. Verrall. It is a privilege to speak of him, but the right words are hard to find. Writing to you, I naturally think of his attitude to women. He never seemed to have an attitude. He was too simple or, which is the same, too highly civilised. First and foremost a scholar, he looked for a high and close companionship in the work of his life. He won it; his wife was a scholar and his daughter. He said to me once: "I could not marry anyone who didn't know Greek—how could I?"

But this attitude towards women was only part of a very perfect Liberalism, of a steady recognition and realisation of the rights of any other human being to be himself. To know Dr. Verrall was to see Reason in the flesh, and to learn how living and how lovely a thing tolerance could be. By nature he did not suffer fools gladly. The perfect courtesy he showed them was a lifetime's growth. What he could not suffer was violence in any form. It made him spiritually sick. I remember saying to him *apropos* of some scholar from whom I differed, "It is intolerable that people should be allowed to go on talking and teaching such nonsense." He screwed up a whimsical eye at me and said, "All right, let's have back the Inquisition." Again and again I have gone to him raging and came away quieted and abashed, feeling that peace was a force greater, more fruitful than any propaganda. Of his personal tolerance of me and my excesses I can scarcely speak. Once he thought he detected in me leanings towards militancy. "Don't talk about it," he almost moaned. "You mustn't, you mustn't," and I didn't.

Yours very truly,

JANE ELLEN HARRISON.

Newnham College, Cambridge.

The "Nation" on the Franchise Bill.

The Nation, in an admirable article, last week, recalls that Disraeli's Household Franchise Measure of 1867 was "drafted on a cautious and uninspiring basis of compromise. When it emerged from Committee, Britain had become a democracy." The Franchise Bill now before the country "emancipates no subject class and raises the status of no body of men who labour under the stigma of deliberate exclusion from the franchise." After referring to the reform of certain vexatious anomalies, the article proceeds:—

"But no householder who is debarred from voting because he removed at the wrong time, or failed to satisfy the latch-key test, imagines that any doubt has been thrown upon his capacity to perform the functions of a citizen, and he knows, as a woman does not, that his point of view will be well represented at the polls. The two million men whose chances of securing a vote will be ensured by this Bill are not, like the town workmen of 1867 and the agricultural labourers of 1884, a well-defined class excluded hitherto by reason of their poverty. They represent rather the leakage of the present system, the men who might vote in one year to find themselves excluded in the next. The Bill will, therefore, become a true and great act of emancipation only if the House extends it to women. They are the one body of citizens excluded by a disability which involves a denial of human right. It turns on the momentous decision to be taken in Committee whether the Bill shall remain no more than a useful amendment of our registration machinery, or whether it shall put the seal of national recognition on the transformation which two generations of social change have slowly brought about in the position of women."

The writer is of opinion that:—

"The principles of the philosophic Radicals have woven themselves inextricably into the thinking of every party. We assume that a right of citizenship belongs to all who can be affected for good or evil by government. The vote is not merely a means of performing a duty and service to the State. It is an indispensable means of protection in a world where for good or ill the State intervenes with increasing intimacy and insistence in the details of daily life. It is this which makes a case for woman suffrage which no conscious democrat can consistently resist."

Having criticised the perpetuation of the complications and anomalies of the local government franchise, the article concludes:—

"These detailed questions require examination, but they lack the significance of the one human issue which depends on this Bill. Mr. Pease defended its trust in the people qualified by prudence. Trust in the people qualified by sex-exclusion would be a more appropriate definition. As the Bill stands, its fundamental principle is that 'every male person' who has reached the age of twenty-one is fitted to share in ruling that subject-class which includes his own mother. We do not care to dwell on that theme, because we refuse to believe that a House which reckons a large majority of suffragists can delay to remove what is a challenge to the self-respect of women, and an imputation on the enlightenment of men. For our part we deprecate a too early resort to compromise. There is no argument against the full enfranchisement of women as 'residents' on the same terms as men, except the fact that such a basis would give them an excess over men of half-a-million votes. Men who themselves see how contemptible that argument is on any plane of intellectual self-respect, ought not to yield to this prejudice until they have exhausted the resources of argument and organisation. To yield to it is to admit that women are a class which might find itself indifferent to every tie of principle or party, united in a solid antagonism to men. But while we should deprecate a premature compromise, it is necessary to protest at least as strongly against the assumption cherished by the *Times*, and apparently by some Liberal opponents of woman suffrage, that the defeat of the extreme but logical proposal would end the debate. The Prime Minister has stipulated for a discussion 'of the whole question,' and manifestly if the widest solution were to be rejected, the obligation to test what support there is for less sweeping schemes would remain to be fulfilled. Most Liberals would welcome the enfranchisement of women who are occupiers together with the wives of occupiers, and, in the last resort, it would be possible to propose the enfranchisement of occupiers alone. There will, we hope, be no burking of debate, and no attempt to exclude any reasonable solution. There is a fear among party men, to which the hostile vote of the Nationalist members gave pointed expression in March, that a discussion of this question may have a disruptive effect on party unity. A failure to enfranchise women this year would create a still graver danger. It would mean the loss of many Liberal women's support and the accession of powerful forces to Labour. But worse than these losses would be the diminution of moral prestige which comes of trifling with a demand so earnest and so vital."

Some Press Comments on the Franchise Bill.

Only one section of the Press has shown itself really whole-hearted for us at the present juncture, and that is the Labour Press and the Press with Labour sympathies. When one considers that the provisions of the Government Franchise Bill would benefit almost exclusively men of the working classes, we say that their support reveals a far-sightedness and humanity and statesmanship that are truly remarkable. They realise that the demand for votes for women is by far the most important

and urgent electoral demand, and that the enfranchisement of women will do more for social welfare than re-adjustment of existing franchises.

The *Labour Leader* on June 20th had the following:—

The new Reform Bill introduced by the Government contains much that is excellent, much with which we agree; but, as we shall presently show, it has at least one fatal defect which, unless remedied, will entirely destroy the value and justice of the measure. No Government can gain justice for men by making injustice for women more bitter and intolerable.

The real blot on the Bill is the omission to deal with the political disability of women. This defect is fundamental, and, unless it is removed, none of the reforms can be or ought to be accepted. We do not believe that any party can make progress, and least of all the Labour Party, by the abandonment and betrayal of the women's cause. The Government ought to be told in the plainest possible terms that the refusal to confer citizenship on women is a wrong which cuts deeper than any of those they propose to redress. The Government must be bluntly told that the Labour forces will reject their gifts with scorn if they tend to widen and deepen the political subjection of women and deny political equality to the mothers and sisters of the race.

The Government, we are told, have left women's suffrage an open question because they are themselves divided on the matter. The Asquiths and Harcourt and Hobhouses and Churchills are supposed to have placed strong brakes on the wheel, and inside the Cabinet the women's movement has to face open enemies and false friends. Friend and foe ought to realise that it is only the women's struggle for political freedom that has forced to the front the whole question of franchise reform. Millions of men are unenfranchised, but what have they done for Manhood Suffrage? To take advantage of the women's brave and determined battle in order to secure more votes for men, leaving the women voteless, with a rankling sense of injustice, would be as cynically unjust as anything ever done by Parliament.

The Government must make up their mind whether they want the Bill to go through or be destroyed. If the Bill is to be saved—and every Labour member should help to make this plain—women must be included, and must be granted political power for the purpose, as we hope, of winning social freedom and happiness.

In a wholly admirable article, the *Nation* of June 22nd exhibits the weaknesses of the Bill, and concludes with a grave warning to supporters of the Government that failure to enfranchise women this year will jeopardise not only the life of the Government, but, what is far worse, will irretrievably injure its good name.

The *Manchester Guardian* of June 18th lays great stress on the vast improvement that this Bill will make in the women's franchise when they get it. The truth is, of course, that the women are a little suspicious of this desire so greatly to improve the vote before it is considered fit to be offered them. If the Government is so anxious to improve the franchise, why does it leave the municipal muddle? Can it be because they could not improve that without giving women something, and all their concern with women in this Bill is take away something?

The *Daily News* had two cartoons referring to the Bill, one showing the big dog (the nation) in the small kennel, and the small dog (the plural voter) in the large kennel, and the large dog saying: "I hear we are going to change kennels." Lest we should be so deluded as to think the "Nation" included women, the explanation says the Bill provides "Manhood suffrage." The other cartoon shows a greedy boy with his arms full of apples, dropping some, and a lot of hungry boys calling "Fair Play." Yet the *Daily News* in its leader on the Bill complacently says: "There remains the question of the women's vote," and suggests that even if the Bill is passed without their inclusion, all women may look forward in the dim and distant future to having votes. Now, we cannot tolerate any such situation for women, and we cry "Fair Play," and the Labour Party cries "Fair Play," too.

The *Daily Chronicle* goes further and says: "Of course, if the Women's Suffrage amendments all failed, and the other business of the session became unduly congested, the measure might be shortened down to a repeal of plural voting. That is, as it stands, the most urgent part of it from the standpoint of democratic justice."

From such heartless, soulless stuff we turn for refreshment to Philip Snowden in the *Christian Commonwealth*. He says:—

The greatest shortcoming of the Bill is, of course, the exclusion of women. Apart from that it is, apparently, a very good Bill as far as it goes, and as far as one could understand it from the official statement. But so long as women are totally excluded, all else counts for nothing. The extension of the franchise to all adult men grossly aggravates the scandal and injustice of the exclusion of women. It is an insult to the large body of intelligent women who are doing useful public work, who are taking a keen interest in public questions, that two millions of male youths, who have never asked for the vote, should have it conferred upon them. It adds to the humiliation which every self-respecting mother now feels at her political degradation, to give the vote to her boys, whom she has reared and trained, while she herself is still excluded.

The Franchise Bill.

MAIN PROVISIONS.

The main provisions of the Franchise Bill in so far as they affect qualifications for the vote are as follows:—

I.—PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every male person shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a constituency, if that person is qualified in accordance with this Act to be registered in that constituency, and while so registered shall be entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament for that constituency; but a person shall not be registered or vote for more than one constituency.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be qualified to be registered in a constituency as a Parliamentary elector if that person resides, or is an occupier of land or premises in that constituency, and has so resided, or been an occupier, for a continuous period of at least six months last past, or during such a period has so resided for part of the period, and so been an occupier for the remainder of the period.

II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISE.

Subject to the provisions of this Act, and especially to the provisions and limitations set out in the first schedule:—

(1) Every person who is an occupier of land or premises in a local government electoral area otherwise than as a lodger and has so been an occupier for a continuous period of at least six months last past shall be entitled to be registered and, if registered, to vote as a local government elector for the purpose of all local government elections for that area; and

(2) Every person who is an owner of any land or premises in a local government electoral area as a lodger, and has so been an owner or occupier for a continuous period of at least six months last past, shall be entitled to be registered and, if registered, to vote as a local government elector for the purpose of all local government elections for that area except a county council (other than a London County Council) election in England, and a municipal borough council (not including a metropolitan borough council) election in England.

VI.—PROVISION AS TO EXISTING INCAPACITIES TO VOTE.

(1) Any disability of a peer to be registered as a Parliamentary elector or to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament shall cease.

(2) Except as expressly provided in this Act, nothing therein contained shall confer on any person who is subject to any legal incapacity to be registered or to vote any right to be registered or to vote.

VII.—UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCIES TO CEASE.

Any university or group of universities being at the time of the passing of the Act a constituency returning a member to serve in Parliament shall cease to be such a constituency, but any person who is a university member at the time of the passing of this Act shall have a right to sit and vote while he is a member as if this section was not in force.

VIII.—DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "constituency" means any county, borough, or combination of places returning a member to serve in Parliament, and where a county or borough is divided for the purpose of Parliamentary elections, means a division of the county or borough so divided; but a county constituency shall not include a Parliamentary borough or any part thereof;

The expression "local government electoral area" means the area for which any county council, municipal borough council, metropolitan borough council, district council, board of guardians, parish council, or any other body elected by local government electors (including county electors, burgesses and parochial electors) is elected; and the expression "local government election" means an election for any such council, board, or body;

The expression "owner" means the person beneficially entitled in possession to the rents and profits of the land or premises in virtue of any estate of freehold or copyhold, and includes, where the land or premises are let on lease (not being an under-lease) for a term originally created for a period of not less than twenty years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not) the person beneficially entitled to the whole unexpired residue of the term;

The expression "occupier" includes an occupier as a lodger, and the expression "premises" includes any house or part of a house occupied for any purpose.

X.—EXISTING FRANCHISES SUPERSEDED; REPEAL, SHORT TITLE, AND COMMENCEMENT.

(1) The Parliamentary and the local government franchises enacted by this Act shall take the place of all Parliamentary and local government franchises existing at the time of the passing of this Act.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

(3) This Act may be cited as the Franchise and Registration Act, 1912, and shall come into force on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, or on such earlier day as may be fixed by Order of His Majesty in Council.

Provided that the first register to be made under this Act shall not come into force until such later date as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council, and the register made under the Acts in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall remain in force until the date so fixed.

THE SCHEDULES.

The following are the important schedules attached to the Bill:—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS:—PROVISIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

1. A person shall not be entitled to be registered or vote as a local government elector for the purposes of the election of a borough councillor or a county councillor in more than one ward of the same borough or more than one electoral division of the same county.

2. In England a woman shall not be entitled to be registered as a local government elector or to vote at a local government election by virtue of the ownership of land or premises or by virtue of the occupation of premises as a lodger.

3. A woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered or voting as a local government elector; Provided that—

(a) In England a married woman shall not be registered as a local government elector or vote as a local government elector for the purpose of a county council election (other than a London County Council election) or for the purpose of a municipal borough council election (not including a metropolitan borough council election); and

(b) A husband and wife shall not both be entitled to be registered or vote in respect of the same property.

Briefly, these provisions declare that for Parliamentary elections a male person over 21 who resides or is an occupier of land or premises in a constituency shall have one vote for that constituency and that if he had several qualifications he will only be allowed to use one. The Local Government Franchise is left very involved. Male persons may vote everywhere as occupiers of land or premises and as owners and lodgers for all elections except a county council in England and a municipal borough council; but in London male owners and lodgers may vote for the L.C.C. and the metropolitan borough councils. Spinster and widows may vote only as occupiers everywhere; wives may vote only as occupiers and only in England for the L.C.C. and the metropolitan borough councils. This last provision definitely takes away a qualification which has been allowed in Birmingham and Cheltenham. Women are therefore still debarred everywhere from voting as owners and lodgers and they are for first time expressly forbidden to vote anywhere in England except London if they are married. We hope these points will be taken up by the Women's Local Government Societies and by Anti-Suffragists. There is no earthly reason why the women's qualification in local government should not be assimilated to the men's. The men would even so be in a great majority. "Existing incapacities," with the exception of peers, are maintained; that is to say, paupers, aliens, felons, lunatics and idiots are excluded and, as regards the Parliamentary vote, women are retained in that category. The disability of peers as voters is removed, but Mr. Pease expressly stated that they would not be allowed to stand for election to Parliament; the anti-suffragist assertion that enfranchisement and eligibility must go together thus receives fresh refutation, although this was unnecessary, since at present clergymen of the Established Church may vote but not stand for election.

In Parliament.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. J. A. PEASE, on Monday, June 17th, introduced a Bill "to amend the law with respect to the Parliamentary and Local Government Franchises and the Registration of Parliamentary and Local Government Electors and to provide for the abolition of University constituencies."

He claimed that this Bill would not offend the sentiment or the religious convictions of any individual in the House. The present registration system was based upon eleven different Parliamentary franchises with at least nineteen variations.

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE.

"We have a large number of great social problems to face. We see around us a considerable amount of labour unrest in the country, and there ought to be no doubt in the mind of anyone as to the truly representative character of the House of Commons. There ought to be no room for any suspicion that some interests are over-represented, or that others are under-represented. If any suspicion does exist in any quarter, we may be quite sure that it begets dissatisfaction, and that it has a weakening effect upon the confidence which is placed in the authority of Parliament." There was "no more powerful weapon to destroy a Government than the weakening of confidence in the support of members. . . . The real strength of the House of Commons depends on the democracy behind members of this House, and the views of the democracy do not depend upon the accumulation of votes in the hands of the few, but on the equal votes of the many."

EXISTING INCAPACITIES.

Mr. Pease then gave instances of anomalies of registration, and of some abuses which he said this Bill did not touch, on account of time, but he said that in its ten clauses and four schedules it repealed 28 statutes and partially repealed 44 others. "We leave untouched all the existing incapacities except one, to which I will refer later. The leading incapacities of paupers, aliens, and felons are left untouched in our Bill."

Later he explained: "Among those now debarred from exercising the Parliamentary franchise are peers. We propose to remove that disability. They already vote in local government matters and for local government authorities, and we do not see why they should not have the grievance of which they complain in connection with the Parliamentary franchise redeemed. Since the passage of the Parliament Bill they have got even less voice in the permanent laws of this country than even the proverbial coachman. We wish to redress this grievance." He added: "The right to vote will not carry any right to sit."

TWO MILLION NEW VOTERS."

He explained the chief qualification as being "residence," but "occupation" was also to be allowed, and a man with two qualifications would have to choose which he would use. Deducting the plural and university voters, he estimated 7,400,000 left from the present register, and his proposals would add from 2 to 2½ million new voters. The total would be nearly 10 millions, and if women were enfranchised on the same terms there would be about 10½ million women voters.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Pease said that "having established this simple machinery, it is really unthinkable that we should attempt to allow two registration systems to run concurrently at the same time," and the machinery would be the same for Parliamentary and local government purposes. We frankly confess that we don't understand what he meant by this. The register will not only be different for local government and Parliamentary purposes and for men and women, but the local government register will not be the same in Ireland, Scotland, London, and the West of England.

REMARKABLE OMISSIONS.

Mr. F. E. SMITH criticised Mr. Pease's speech as being "at least as remarkable for its omissions as for what it contained." He made a calculation showing how little time there was, but said that hon. members who relied on the Government persevering only with the portion that abolishes plural voting were reckoning without the Prime Minister's pledge to the Suffragists, which he "greatly regretted and never quite understood," but which made it impossible for this Bill to be withdrawn for an easier Bill. Whatever the Prime Minister had intended, "every Suffrage Society in the country is under the impression he did give that pledge." Mr. Smith alluded to the specific pledge given in the Albert Hall by the leader of the Labour Party that he and his colleagues would vote against the third reading of the Bill unless it then included women, and he also alluded to Lord Loreburn's statement that to include women would be "a constitutional outrage." He maintained that "no popular demand has been exhibited for the extension of the franchise. . . . What the Government is doing is pressing the Suffrage on large classes who have expressed no audible desire to have it." He advocated raising the age limit, defended plural voting and university representation, and demanded redistribution.

NOT A REFORM BILL.

Mr. HENDERSON attributed the congestion of business, of which Mr. Smith had spoken, to the refusal of the Unionist Party to legislate for the people. He declared that the National Liberal Federation had for twenty years demanded electoral reform, and Mr. Smith interjected that this demand was not from "all sides of the House"—surely a strange remark from an Anti-Suffragist who claims that the demand for Women's Suffrage must not be met because it came "from all sides of the House," and is not a party measure. After saying that he approved of the Bill because it was a step towards the enfranchisement of every adult citizen in the country, Mr. Henderson said the Bill was "too little." It was not a Reform Bill because it did not help voters to get the kind of representation they desired, and the payment of returning officers' expenses was essential for this. "We boldly say, and I think it must be recognised on both sides of the House, that we must fight, and we are going to fight, and it is of no use either side complaining." The electors ought to have the machinery for a second choice.

LABOUR FOR THE WOMEN.

Mr. Henderson proceeded, "I am very much disappointed—only in a sense, of course, because we have had any amount of warnings that the Government are not going to include women in the Bill. Still, I am disappointed that women have not been provided for. I never can understand the Liberalism

that talks of government of the people by the people for the people, and which would not provide for the inclusion of women in such a measure as this." Referring to Mr. Smith's contention that there had been "no demand," he said he could not mean that to apply to the women, and he had not much opinion of those who turned back on their principles on account of an error in tactics. He concluded, "We on these benches are not satisfied with the Bill, and, as I have already shown, we think it is not sufficiently comprehensive. We shall try to the very best of our ability to extend the measure, and I am glad the title is so comprehensive that it will, at any rate, afford an opportunity for our moving an amendment to include the women of the country. We shall do our best right through Committee to extend the measure, and then, on the third reading, I can only say for myself, if it should remain as it is now and women are totally ignored, so far as I am concerned I shall refuse to support it," and he added that he had long ago decided what he would do.

TACTICS.

Mr. DAVID MASON made a generous and fervid speech in which he took up the position of the W.S.P.U. and declared that the Government must stand or fall by the measure. Mr. KING urged that he welcomed the Bill because it gave a chance of women's suffrage. "I venture to suggest," he said, "that it is in the interests of the Government to press this Bill through this session, not only in view of the strong agitation which is going on outside, but because if they do not keep up to their promise and fulfil their pledges the whole army of non-militant and constitutional supporters of the suffrage movement will be disappointed and may turn their efforts into militant channels."

A GROSS INJUSTICE.

LORD ROBERT CECIL said that all the objections he felt to the Bill were "not comparable to the gross injustice of passing any additional franchise Bill without enfranchising the women of this country. That appears to me to be an absolutely intolerable proposal." He could understand Conservatives resisting change, but Liberals were pledged by an enormous majority to give women the vote. SIR W. BYLES asserted he was as strong a suffragist as Lord Robert; Mr. PETO said he was in favour

of giving the vote to spinsters and widows who paid rates and taxes; SIR F. BANBURY opposed the Bill because it overturned the ancient principle that taxation and representation should go together.

There voted for the Bill 274; against 50.

SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS.

On June 20th, in reply to questions, Mr. McKenna stated that he did not propose to advise that suffragist prisoners now in the second division should be put into the first; in ordering the transference of the three leaders to the first division he had acted on the advice of the judge who tried the case. When pressed he stated that in a large number of cases the prisoners had taken no food since the afternoon of the 19th. Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. T. M. Healy pressed the Speaker to allow a debate on the question of the forcible feeding of the prisoners. The Speaker was very unwilling to allow it, but finally agreed to give half an hour after business. Mr. Keir Hardie then described some of the effects of forcible feeding as practised in prison, and Mr. McKenna declared that "if the medical adviser of the prison advises me that the state and health of any of the prisoners is such that forcible feeding could not be administered with safety, forcible feeding will not be administered." He added that if any of the rank and file would assure him that they would not break the law again "they shall be free of prison to-morrow."

PRIVATE MEMBERS' DAYS.

Members of the House of Commons complain that the Cabinet tyrannises over the House and the private member cannot call his soul his own. Tyranny has one of two effects; in some it causes revolt, in others it causes the atrophy of the powers that have no legitimate outlet. The House of Commons has wasted the last two Fridays available for private members' bills in empty recriminations. Mr. Wedgwood spoke on the 21st of "the silly sort of game we had last Friday." Mr. King cried, "Do let us be sincere!" and the Speaker alluded to "this rather futile debate." Private members are ceasing to be able to use even the small powers that are left them; it is a melancholy symptom of the decay of Parliament.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

Hon. Secretaries: Hon. Secretaries: Hon. Secretaries: Hon. Secretaries:
MISS K. D. COURTNEY. MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. MISS GERALDINE COOKE. MRS. AUBREY.
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.

From Headquarters.

NEW SOCIETIES.

The following new Societies have joined the Union:—
N. and E. RIDINGS.—Acomb.
SCOTTISH.—Alloa.
NORTH WESTERN.—Carnforth, Millom.
E. MIDLANDS.—Melton Mowbray.
W. MIDLANDS.—Walsall.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Federations are reminded that the Provincial Council will be held on Friday, July 12th, at Ipswich.

K. D. COURTNEY.

Parliamentary Situation.

The introduction of the Reform Bill and the evident intention shown by the Government to carry the Reform Bill through all its stages in 1912 calls for immediate action on the part of every member of the National Union to press forward the preparations for a campaign in the constituencies. The object of this campaign will be thoroughly to organise the support which exists in the country for women's suffrage and to present evidence of this support in the most effective form to members of Parliament before the Bill goes into committee.

It is possible that the Committee stage may be reached at an earlier date than was at first anticipated, and in this event special efforts must be made to complete the work of organisation as quickly as possible. This call for sacrifice of leisure by our members will, I feel confident, meet with ready response. The Executive Committee of the National Union is keeping a close watch on events and every opportunity will be taken to promote the carrying of a women's suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill.

On Tuesday, July 2nd, a conference of the women's suffrage Joint Campaign Committee will be held in the House of Commons and the Executive Committee has been invited to attend this Conference, at which the question of amendments to the Reform Bill will be considered.

EDITH PALLISER.

Press Department.

A short circular with instructions for Local Press Secretaries who are beginning work can be obtained from the Press Department of the National Union. It is desirable that each Press Secretary when appointed should procure, in addition, the "Hints to Press Secretaries" issued previously.

The events of the past week have afforded the Press more than one opportunity of showing its attitude towards the question of Women's Suffrage. With the introduction of the Reform Bill, the Parliamentary struggle is brought definitely nearer and the effect on party supporters is most instructive.

The *Westminster Gazette*, for instance, is apparently quite incapable of realising that Mr. Henderson meant what he said when he announced that he would not support the third reading of the Bill if it did not include women.

The *Times* is ever a gloomy prophet so far as Women's Suffrage is concerned, so we were not unduly depressed on reading on June 18th that "a second and more disastrous blow to the cause of Women's Suffrage is anticipated as the result of a division on a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill."

We were however somewhat surprised at being told that "most of those who voted against the introduction of the Bill were members warmly in sympathy with Women's



THE CRAZE OF THE MOMENT.
RICH VELOUR HATS with tagel underbrim (as sketch), made from rich soft Velour, with very fine tagel underbrim, in a large variety of exquisite new colourings. A most becoming and useful hat. Also in various other qualities.

35/9

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street, London, W.

Suffrage." We hastened to point out to the *Times* that the figures were 28 to 22 the other way, but up to the time of writing we have not seen this correction in print.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 22nd points out that: "So far as the Cabinet supporters of Woman Suffrage are concerned, their defeat would render their retention of office impossible."

The Anti-Suffrage papers frankly refuse to recognise any "sort of specially Christian character in the 'Votes for Women' agitation," indeed the *Times* considers that any such claim "must be resented as an insult alike to religion and to Christian womanhood." Yet these papers are quite ready to acknowledge the religious nature of the "Women's Movement" in so far as it deepens "women's sense of duty and responsibility," but so soon as the question arises of "what its supporters describe as rights," "the movement," says the *Times*, "is shown to be of this world."

E. M. LEAF.

Friends of Women's Suffrage.

A number of Societies have now started work on the "Friends of Women's Suffrage" scheme. It is hoped that it may shortly be possible to publish a list of those who have it in train.

As the issue of a double set of cards seems in a few cases to have given rise to confusion, the Committee advise that only the white card should be used, and that visitors should be instructed to strike out the word law-abiding, or allow the Friend to strike it out if he has militant sympathies. Secretaries who have already purchased the green cards can exchange them for white ones if they so desire.

The price of the Red Covers has been reduced to 4s. per 100. The age limit has been fixed by the Committee at not less than 18 years old.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Literature Department.

NEW LEAFLET.

We now have ready a very interesting leaflet by Mrs. Osler, which we hope members of the National Union, who are Liberals or have Liberal friends, will buy and distribute. It is called "The Vital Claim: An Appeal from Liberal Women to Women Liberals," price 1s. 6d. per 100.

BOOK SHOPS AND SUFFRAGE LITERATURE.

The moment seems to have come when if we make a general effort we may get suffrage literature sold and shown not only on Suffrage stalls, but in book shops in all parts of the country. We have had several trade orders from London booksellers, and in one country town the efforts of the Secretary of the Suffrage Society have been so successful that the local book shops have written for repeated supplies of pamphlets. We earnestly hope that members of the National Union will endeavour to get their own booksellers to stock suffrage pamphlets, which will thus reach a much wider public than they could do if only sold at meetings.

TO SECRETARIES AND OTHERS ORDERING LITERATURE.

This department would be deeply grateful if those who order literature, badges, etc., would state on their orders whether when any particular item is out of stock they would like to have it sent when it comes in or whether anything can be substituted for it. Our storage space is so limited and the demand for the different leaflets varies so much from day to day, and is so difficult to gauge that, with all our efforts, it is impossible to avoid being sometimes out of stock.

Literature is often ordered for a particular meeting and is useless unless it arrives in time for that. It is not, therefore, always possible to presume that those who order wish to have their orders completed later if it cannot be done on the spot. Sometimes when a single leaflet is out of stock, another very like it can be substituted. But here again it is not always safe to presume that this is what the person ordering literature desires. Sometimes she has asked for a particular leaflet for a particular purpose, and "the nearest thing" will not answer at all.

Our "business" is, I am glad to say, expanding very rapidly, and we would ask those who support us to let us know of all mistakes and at the same time to be kind enough to pardon them, and to help us by making every order as explicit as it can possibly be.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Treasurer's Notes.

In addition to the objects for which I made an appeal last week, I have to ask this week if anyone will send us a donation towards the cost and equipment of a National Union Van. Such a van will be needed in connection with the summer holiday tours, in which a large number of devoted volunteer workers are prepared to take part, and which promises to become a popular feature of our organising work.

These tours are already being planned and we feel sure will give admirable results. We have had the opportunity of obtaining an excellent van at a very low price and the whole cost with tent and equipment will be about £17. I beg for help towards this expense and especially towards the cost of free literature for distribution by those who will be on tour with the van and who will be doing most valuable propaganda work on behalf of the Union.

And besides these special efforts and extensions and developments, remember that the normal and ever increasing work of our organisation has to go on. The growing strength of the Women's Suffrage movement is due primarily to those many Societies of ours all over the country, consisting of groups of supporters who are unremitting in their labours, ever ready and prompt to act and to give help and who have made themselves a power to educate and to influence public opinion, without which all our efforts at headquarters would have been in vain.

HELENA AUERBACH.

By-Elections.

HOLMFIRTH.

RESULT:—		
Mr. S. Arnold (L.)	4,749
Mr. G. Ellis (U.)	3,379
Mr. W. Lunn (Lab.)	3,195

Liberal majority over Unionist 1,370
NO CHANGE.

PREVIOUS RESULT—1910 (January).

Mr. H. J. Wilson (L.)	6,339
Mr. R. G. Ellis (U.)	5,043
Mr. W. Pickles (Lab.)	1,643

Liberal majority 3,296

SOME CAMPAIGNING INCIDENTS.

The real result of this campaign can only be measured in subsequent events. Meanwhile every party on the field acknowledged that our work had been instrumental in gaining the increase of 1,552 to the Labour poll. Again, so far as our issue is concerned, we must remember that Mr. Arnold seemed like the present, we, as suffragists, have to be very critical in defining a "satisfactory suffragist," but we have indisputable evidence that Mr. Arnold had to satisfy some of his supporters and the W.L.F. that he would do his best for our cause—in his way—before some of the votes were cast for him.

No one who was in the division can doubt the popularity of our cause, but there are wheels within wheels in every election. As the Archbishop of York says, "Yorkshire folk are strong in habits," and since the formation of this division the Yorkshire miners have been in the habit of voting "yellow." The attitude of the miners towards the Minimum Wage Bill was a strong factor in the case. I talked with many miners individually, and heard a number of conflicting opinions on industrial problems and on the merits of liberal and labour policy, but I always found agreement that our case was just and reasonable. Indeed, several volunteered the opinion "that women had more sense than men."

Miss Clarkson, who had the heavy responsibility of this campaign, is forming three societies in the division, and steady educational work will go on.

The eve of the poll, when candidates are generally most lionised, furnished ample evidence of our popularity. In the Worsborough district the Liberal candidate, supported by a well-known M.P. speaker, failed to obtain a good audience of electors at the meetings arranged. At Worsborough Dale an audience of thirteen listened to Mr. Arnold while the crowds stayed outside engrossed in listening to the speeches of Mrs. Annot Robinson and Mrs. Nield Chew.

Eager applications for meetings came in from every part of the constituency, any neglect of a village or district being strongly resented. Well might one party speaker exclaim on the approach of a suffrage car, "Here come the ladies as usual to take the meeting, but they will probably let me finish."

Mrs. Cooper tells a good story of Holmfirth, the town and district where, according to the agent of the N.L.O.W.S. "women of all classes" are "unanimously" antis. This gentleman put up his well-known poster, "Women do not want the vote," ready for a meeting in the market. An old Yorkshire woman in a shawl and clogs was enraged on seeing this. She made a dash for it calling out "I'll let thee putting that there! the women mean to vote along with the men." The unhappy placard found its resting place in the pig pen. The antis might well try to carry on their propaganda by means of distribution of literature and the heckling of suffragists for they could not get their own meetings. Crown Bottom, the forum of Holmfirth, was filled late on the eve of the poll with some thousands of interested hearers of suffrage and labour speeches. All other parties failed to gather an audience, and it was a fine sight when the veteran Keir Hardie came at 10 p.m. and spoke for a half-hour on Women's Suffrage.

EVA WARD.



CANADA FOR WOMEN

The opportunities for women in Canada in every branch of life are fully described in a new edition of the pamphlet "Canada for Woman," issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Write to-day for a copy, which will gladly be sent post free.

Canadian Pacific Railway,
62-65, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HOW TO COVER LOSSES ON YOUR INVESTMENTS.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE RETURN YOU ARE GETTING FROM YOUR INVESTMENTS?

If not, buy an Annuity of some kind. Suppose you have £10,000 in Consols. You could sell out for say £8,000. At age 65, a lady could purchase an Annuity of £827 12s. with this amount, instead of the income of £250 obtained from her Consols.

IN THREE YEARS SHE IS AS WELL OFF AS IF SHE HAD HELD HER CONSOLS AND THEY HAD RISEN TO PAR.

When will they ever reach par again? There are many kinds of Annuities. Why not write for particulars to Mr. D. VICTOR MIRAMS, The Sun Life of Canada, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Inquirers should kindly state age.

NOTE.—All communications treated in the strictest confidence.

passed as if it were a minute. "I never thought it was like that!" "I knew now what you're after!" "You woman talks sense!" were the surprised and delighted remarks.

They know us. They trust us. But it takes some time to resolve such feeling into action. We have sown the seed broadcast. It must be carefully tended and watered, and at the next election the women will win—even in Yorkshire! ADA NIELD CHEW.

KIRKBURTON CENTRE.—Between Monday, June 17th, and Thursday, June 20th, which was polling day, nine meetings were held in the northern part of the constituency, at Kirkheaton, Thurstonland, Brockhole, Shelley, Grangemoor and Kirkburton. Fortunately the weather was good and only one meeting, at Shepley, had to be abandoned.

Mrs. Cooper, Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Beaver and I were the speakers. We owe many thanks to Mrs. E. Hall and Miss Thackeray, who came all the day from Whaley Bridge and did a splendid day's work in canvassing and distributing election addresses. The Bradford Society kindly sent Mrs. Stringer and Mrs. Thomas, the former for three and the latter for two days. E. SHEARD.

ILKESTON.

Candidates:—

Mr. Marshall Freeman (Unionist). Colonel Seely (Liberal).

Polling Day:—July 1st.

Liberal majority in December, 1910, 4,244.

National Union Committee Rooms:—47, Bath Street, Ilkeston.

Organiser:—Mrs. Cowmeadow.

Although there has been so much uncertainty as to our policy in this by-election, we have been having a very busy week of propaganda. Besides Miss Ballantine, Miss Hague, a local lady, has helped in our outdoor meetings. These have been held in the more central parts of the constituency and have all been very successful. The Anti-Suffragists have arrived and they will help us.

An indoor meeting arranged in the Town Hall collected only a small audience, and we therefore ran another outside. This was a splendid success, and was continued till 10.45, only the near approach of "closing time" suggesting the wisdom of leaving off at that hour.

I now have the Misses Evans, St. John, Sheard, and Eva Ward to help me. The interest in the Committee Room continues unabated, and much literature has been distributed among the miners and outside workers. Col. Seely answers questioners that he opposes Womens' Suffrage because he considers it would be bad for the country and bad for the women. Naturally the Antis are very elated at finding a hearty supporter in the candidate. We hope that before polling day Colonel Seely will find he has to submit to questions of a searching kind as to the grounds for his position.

C. E. COWMEADOW.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount (£ s. d.). Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1911', 'Received from June 14th to June 22nd, 1912', and 'Subscriptions'.

Summer Camp.

As the Eastern Counties Federation expects the National Union van to be in Norfolk by July 4th, and it has to travel from London by road, there is really no time to ask members of the Union to help towards its equipment in kind. The van is being painted in the colours—and when finished will be a credit to the National Union—and the camp equipment is being purchased, and all this largely in faith and hope that National Union members will send contributions to defray these expenses.

For those who prefer to defray the cost of some particular item, certain essentials may be mentioned. Thus there is the painting and repair of the van, £4 9s.; its purchase money, £7 10s.; the hire of the horse, 25s. a week; the keep of the horse; a secondhand tent to hold three people, £2 1s.; a little tent for washing purposes, 18s.; four roll-up cork camp mattresses and pillows, £1 17s.; a certain number of utensils not provided by the crew; stores; and lastly a second tent. It is perhaps necessary to point out that

the advantage of buying the van, tents, and more essential camp furniture, is that the purchase should prove a good advertising investment, almost certain to yield excellent results, not this summer only, but in future years, when, if the National Union is not educating the male voter to grant women the vote, it will doubtless be equally hard at work organising the female vote. So far the "coachman" has only acknowledged a donation of five shillings from Dr. Knight, Keswick, Cumberland towards the equipment of the van.

London Society.

BATTERSEA.—On June 14th a drawing-room meeting was held by Mrs. Rawlings at 74, York Mansions. Speaker: Miss Helen Ward; chair: Mrs. Rawlings.

BLACKHEATH.—An open-air meeting was held at Green-which, corner of Stockwell Street and London Street, on June 12th. Speakers: Mrs. Stanbury and Miss J. Thomson. In spite of a very cloudy sky and big puddles underfoot, the crowd was large and attentive, listening to both speakers with much interest. The speakers' answers seemed to give general satisfaction. COMMON CAUSES were sold and literature distributed.

On June 19th a very pleasant meeting was held in Mrs. Stafford's garden. Chair taken by Mrs. Siddon Long. Speaker: Mr. J. Malcolm Mitchell, who gave a most delightful and stimulating address. Other speakers were Mrs. Coppertwaite, Miss Rose Crofton, Mrs. Lovibond, and Miss M. Goddard. Many thanks are due to the hostess and to the numerous helpers who made the meeting so successful.

CAMBERWELL.—A debate was held on June 13th at All Saints' Parochial Hall. The meeting was a great success, the voting being 22 for Women's Suffrage and 18 against. Speaker: Miss Emily Hill. The "Brotherhood" was so keenly interested in the question that they invited Miss Hill to attend again.

On June 10th an open-air meeting was held. Speaker: Mr. Lewis Phillips. An open-air meeting was also held on June 13th outside the Tabernacle. Chair: Miss Gildes; speaker: Mr. Lewis.

DULWICH AND NORWOOD.—On June 10th a meeting was held at Willoughby Hall, West Norwood. Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. G. F. Abbot (in the chair) addressed a most appreciative audience, and as a result 12 new members joined the Society, and several others took away membership forms. Very practical enthusiasm was shown by the offer of a drawing-room and a garden

Great Demonstration in Manchester.

MR. F. D. ACLAND, M.P., ON THE REFORM BILL.

A women's suffrage demonstration was held in Platt Fields, Manchester, on Saturday afternoon. The organisations taking part were The Manchester and 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 Church League for Women's Suffrage, The Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Union Council, and The Men's League for Women's Suffrage. The day was gloriously fine and several thousands of people were present. A dense crowd surrounded each of the three platforms. The principal speech was made by Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The other speakers were Councillor Margaret Ashton, Miss Dickenson, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss Gore Booth, Miss Nina Boyle and Mrs. Cooper. The chairmen were W. Royle, Esq.; and the Rev. E. H. Cornibier, and A. Dugdale, Esq.

Mr. F. D. Acland said it had been suggested to him that a member of the Government might have withdrawn his promise to speak at this demonstration because some of the women's suffrage societies had been backing the Labour candidate in the Holmfirth by-election. He would be very glad to welcome Mr. Arnold to the House of Commons, but apparently Mr. Arnold's views with regard to the enfranchisement of women were less satisfying than those of the Labour candidate to some who thought first of women's suffrage, and they, from their own point of view, were perfectly justified in assisting the man who supported their purposes in the fullest way. Whether their policy was good or whether the return of the Labour candidate would have had a better effect on the Franchise Bill involved questions of tactics which he was not present to discuss. Mr. Acland maintained that the enfranchisement of women is democratically essential. The underlying principle of the Reform Bill was that votes should not depend on property, or occupation, or lodging, but on the simple fact of personality. Which was woman—personality or property? Citizenship was to be a man's qualification for a vote. Women had the same qualification, and should have the same privilege.

The resolution put at the three platforms was "That this meeting calls upon the House of Commons to include women in the Reform Bill, because by increasing the electorate of men it further increases the disabilities of women citizens." This was carried in each case by an overwhelming majority.

for further suffrage meetings. The resolution was carried with three dissentients. Thirty-six COMMON CAUSES were sold, with other literature. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Haslam (one of the pioneers of the movement and a suffragist for 60 years) caused interest and amusement by his assertion that things would never right themselves until Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Sidney Webb and other equally gifted women were taken into consultation by the gentlemen of the Cabinet.

ENFIELD.—On June 13th a new branch of the London Society was founded at a drawing-room meeting held at Forest Hill Villas, by kind invitation of Miss Basset. The speakers being Mrs. John Hood and Miss Bisset Smith. It was unanimously decided to form a local branch. The election of officers was proceeded with. Mrs. John Hood was unanimously elected President, and Mrs. Simpson was chosen as treasurer. The following ladies were elected to constitute the Committee:—Mrs. W. P. Warren, Mrs. Mark E. Johnson, Mrs. W. A. Stearns, Mrs. E. Ellis, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Chappell, and Miss Forth. Miss Basset was prevailed upon to undertake the all-important post of hon. secretary. Several enrolled themselves as members of the newly-established branch. The hon. secretary or the treasurer will be pleased to learn of any willing to join.

On June 14th the first open-air meeting, held at Ponder's End, was addressed by Miss Oockle and Miss Walshe. A large crowd gathered and cheered the speeches. Members of the new Committee worked hard in distributing literature, etc.

EXETER AND EAST MOLESEY.—Esher and East Molesey have had a strenuous week's campaign. On June 6th Mr. Rackham and Mr. Kennedy held a successful meeting at the Fountain, East Molesey. Miss Mabel Smith, of Anti-Suffrage fame, was in the crowd, and increased the interest of the meeting by putting questions, but she in no way alienated sympathy from our side.

On June 10th we held our second annual meeting at Littleworth, Esher. Miss Corbett came to speak, and Miss May Haves (in the absence of our President) took the chair. There was tea in the garden, and a White Elephant Stall in the drawing-room. We were much pleased at taking £8 15s. It is probable that the money will be spent in defraying local expenses and helping the proposed stall at the December bazaar.

On the evenings of June 10th, 11th and 12th, Miss Corbett spoke at Esher, Claygate and East Molesey in the open air. These meetings were successful and largely attended, but perhaps a special word may be said of the Molesey meeting, when Miss Mabel Smith was again in evidence. Miss Corbett made a splendid speech and ably answered questions, and the crowd were most distinctly sympathetic to us. We are planning further meetings for July and August.

FULHAM.—A meeting was held on June 7th at Bishop Creighton House, at which Mrs. Robie Unisacke gave a forceful and earnest address. Mrs. Temple presided,

Federation Notes.

Eastern Counties.

A VALUABLE MEMORIAL.

The Southend, Westcliff and District Society, organised a memorial to be sent to the Hon. R. Guinness, the member for the Tilbury division of Essex. Many valuable signatures were obtained. We append the analysis.

The memorial was signed by:—22 Town Councillors and J.P.s. (9 only refused); 13 of the Primrose League Council (3 only refused); 11 Members Primrose League; 10 Doctors (none refused); 9 Solicitors (3 refused); 7 J.P.s. (6 refused); 7 Church of England Clergy, 2 Roman Catholic Priests, 4 Non-Conformist Ministers (4 refused); 7 Staff Technical Schools; 5 Graduates (already counted); 2 Head Mistresses of Private Schools; The Secretary of Chamber of Commerce; Assistant Town Clerk; Clerk to the Magistrates, and the editor of "The Southend Graphic."

Another month of fruitful activity has passed since our last report. AT CAMBRIDGE the series of "At Homes" was concluded on June 18th, when Mrs. Stevenson, Poor Law Guardian, and Miss F. Johnson, spoke on "Suffrage in its relation to the Home." An interesting feature in the after-discussion was a speech from an Australian lady, Mrs. Lassiter, who gave first-hand evidence of the good results of women's votes in her own country. Several projects are on foot for open-air and garden meetings in July.

The speakers' class is going steadily forward, and two of its recruits took part in a debate of working men and women at Ochester, when a resolution was carried in favour of women's franchise by 9 to 4. A meeting was also held at Hastingfield Vicarage, when Mrs. Rackham spoke. A "Hat Sale" at Cambridge realised £8 10s., including a gift of 2 guineas from the younger suffragists in London. This is a welcome addition to the funds of our strenuous Federation. An interchange of courtesies has again taken place between the various branches. Mrs. Ramsey and Mrs. Rackham have conducted two Speakers' Classes at Letchworth, and some Norwich members gave most useful assistance at the Cromer meeting on May 30.

At Letchworth there was an entertainment given by two younger suffragists at the Howard Hall, at which Mrs. Ramsey also spoke. A well-attended village meeting was held at Odsey, where Sir George Fortham was in the chair, and Mrs. Rackham spoke. The Norwich Society has been making special efforts amongst working women. Dr. Mary Bell addressed an interested audience at the Carrow Women's Adult School on May 15th, followed by a suffrage recitation by Miss Wise. On May 20th Miss Willis addressed a large audience of working women in a hall at Blundeston; and on June 5th a drawing-room meeting, also for working women, was held at Trowse, when Miss L. G. Sewell and Miss E. L. Willis gave short addresses, and seven new members were enrolled. Norfolk has lost a very staunch and reliable supporter by the death of Sir George White. Even during his last illness, when unable to attend to ordinary business, his name appeared as having paired in favour of the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill. It is pleasing to note how more and more prominent persons are coming into the Suffrage fold. For example, at a meeting in the Public Institution at St. Ives on May 29th, the Mayor, Mr. E. Anderson, was in the chair, and was one of three new members who afterwards joined the Society. Mr. Copley and the Mayor also kindly contributed the balance necessary to cover the expenses of this meeting.

A meeting has also been held at Sudbury (May 23rd), when Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Eva Ward spoke, and a resolution was passed:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when women should have the franchise extended to them on the same terms as men."

AT ALDBURGH, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sam Garrett, Mrs. Mayne Mayer gave an interesting address, and a resolution in favour of women's suffrage was carried.

BEFDORD.—A meeting was held by kind permission of Miss Walmesley, in the Kindergarten Centre on Wednesday, June 13th. The object of the meeting was the discussion of the development of the policy of the National Union in supporting the Labour Party. Miss Chomley was in the chair, and Mrs. Heitland, of the National Union Executive Committee, was invited to read a paper on the subject. She pointed out the disadvantages which any cause must suffer unless backed by party support. The Labour party could not only claim many strong advocates of the extension of the franchise to women, but it held a position of interest in the eyes of the public. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Heitland for her able and interesting speech. It is hoped that another meeting will be called for further discussion of the policy.

HERCULANEUM AND DISTRICT.—On the afternoon of June 20th, a meeting was held in the banqueting hall of Knobworth House through the kindness of our President, the Earl of Lytton, who took the chair. Mr. Laurence Housman, who was the last speaker, invited a rousing speech which lasted for more than an hour. Lord Lytton explained the new development in our policy, which he said was the same as that adopted by the Men's League, and pointed out how necessary some such development was, in view of the fact that although we have a majority in the House of Commons in favour of Women's Suffrage, our Bill was defeated last March for the want of some driving force behind it which would have influenced the party machine. Mr. Housman's eloquent address made a great impression on his hearers. A good collection was taken and new members added to our Society.

IPSWICH.—The Ipswich and County Women's Suffrage Society held a very successful Garden Meeting on Tuesday, June 18th. It was a lovely afternoon and about 100 people attended. Miss Gale the President, who was in the chair, stated that arrangements were being made to hold the Meeting of the Provincial Council of the National Union in Ipswich on July 13th, and she asked for offers of hospitality for delegates. Miss Courtland, who was the first speaker, was assisted by Miss Courtland, dealing with the arguments usually advanced against the enfranchisement of women in an able and convincing way. Mrs. Rackham gave a remarkably clear and interesting address, explaining the new development in the election policy of the National Union. The speaker described the bringing in of the Reform Bill by the Government as an issue to the women of the country; it was a case of "inuit to the women of the country; it was a case of "women ask and men receive." The funds of the Society and the tea were served in connection with the meeting, and being very low, a small Sale of Work, sweets and garden produce had been arranged in connection with their friends at a charge of 6d. each. This proved a success, and a nice little sum of about £15 was realised.

Societies are now in actual existence, though unfavourable Cromer. The N.W. Norfolk election, though an impetus in its result to our cause in Parliament, gave an impetus to the movement, at least among the electors, and excellent spade-work has been done by Miss Coyle and Miss Clarke at Heacham as well as many other smaller places.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

BREAKING NEW GROUND.—On Friday evening, June 14th, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, Arundel under the auspices of the National Union. A large audience listened to speeches by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., and Miss Cecily Corbett, B.A. K.C.M.G., K.C.B., who presided, was supported on the platform by the Hon. Lady Johnston, the Hon. Lady Mad Parry, who presided, was supported on the platform by the Hon. Lady Johnston, the Hon. Rev. P. T. Andrews, R.D., Lymminster, and the Rev. A. Dry. Lady Parry said if the vote were given to women as in Norway and Sweden the conditions of employment of women workers would be greatly improved. People said that the majority of women were not in favour of having votes, but if they looked at history they would see that it was always to the intelligent minority that progress was due. Sir Harry Johnston, in moving the following resolution, "That this meeting calls upon the Government, when introducing their Reform Bill, to include the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women," said he felt it a privilege to say something for the cause and on behalf of the resolution and all it meant. He said it was unjust that representation should not accompany taxation, and claimed that excellent results had followed the extension of the franchise to women in Australia and New Zealand.

Miss Cecily Corbett seconded the resolution in a very interesting and able speech. She was, she said, still looking for some adequate argument why the franchise should not be extended to women. It was assumed that men could represent women, but there were cases where it was impossible for men to view things from a woman's standpoint. They were asked to be part in local government and interest themselves in all that was going on, and yet they were asked to do without the only little bit of power to express their opinions in the only way that was understood for them, and on rising to put one, Dr. Eustace expressed congratulations to the organisers on such an excellent meeting. The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority, amidst considerable applause. A vote of thanks to the speakers and to the Lady Parry for presiding was heartily accorded, on the proposition of the Rev. P. T. Andrews. The banner and decorations were very kindly lent by the Federation.

West Riding (Yorks).

FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.—A meeting of the newly-formed NORMANTON Branch of the National Union Women's Suffrage Societies was held at Normanton on Tuesday, June 18th, for the purpose of electing officers. The formation of this Branch was the result of the work done by Miss Clarkson and Miss Edwarde in the district during the last few weeks. The following Committee was elected:—Mrs. L. A. Johnson (President), Miss Chamberbitch (Hon. Treas.), Miss D. Pearson (Hon. Secretary), Miss F. Partridge (Literary Secretary), Miss Baker (Press Secretary), Mrs. Peake, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Hillman, Misses Reed Martin, Thompson, Worsnop, Buckley, Wilson, Rev. F. Lamplough and Mr. Escott.

West of England.

STREET, SOMERSET.—By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Clark a Garden Fete and Sale of Work was held at Overleigh on June 12th, and proved from every point of view a great success. The weather was beautiful, and there was a large attendance throughout the day. The proceeds amounted to over £500. The Fete was opened by Lady Chance, whose thoughtful address was most attentively followed by a large audience and was well reported in the local paper. A bouquet in colours was presented to her by little Priscilla Clark. The arrangements for the Fete were made by a Committee consisting of all the members of the Society, and the success was largely due to the devotion and enthusiasm with which every one worked and gave—those who could not give money giving most generously of their time. Valuable assistance was rendered by a number of men sympathisers, both members of the Society and non-members. From these eight recruits for the Men's League were obtained during the day.

One very pleasant feature of the occasion was the presence of members of other Somerset Societies, Wells, Winccombe, Weston-super-Mare, and Yeovil were all well represented. There was something very inspiring to members of a small country Society, such as the Street one—in this gathering together of workers in the Common Cause—it seemed to bring home quite freshly how steadily the movement is gaining ground even in country districts where there has been great apathy. Besides the money taken at the stalls a good sum was realised by the tea and refreshments, concert, as well as by various entertainments, a concerted garden sports, photography, and weighing machine and by two performances of an amusing little dramatic duologue, with a Suffrage moral. "Mr. and Mrs. Weather-wise." In the evening the garden was illuminated

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

with fairy lamps, and the Street Brass and Reed Band being in attendance, large numbers joined in the dancing. But those who had been attracted by these more frivolous inducements were not allowed to go without a reminder of the serious purpose of the Fete, for leaflets were distributed to all at the gate on leaving. Altogether the Committee feel satisfied that it was an excellent opportunity for propaganda as well as for raising money.

West Midland. FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY AT LEIK (STAFFS).—A meeting of Leik members was called on Saturday, June 22nd, in order to form the Society. A small and enthusiastic Committee was formed—two of whose members instantly demonstrated their zeal by rushing out and obtaining two new members within ten minutes of its formation, while a third kindly consented to do secretarial work till a permanent Secretary could be found. It was decided to apply at once for application to the National Union and the West Midland Federation. It is hoped that a garden meeting will be arranged during July.

East Midland. GRANHAM.—In connection with the newly-formed Branch, Mrs. Gowmeadow conducted an energetic campaign here during the week ending June 7th. She addressed the various women's organisations in the town and a large public meeting held in the Market Place on the evening of June 6th was a signal success. The effort culminated in a well-attended meeting in the Westgate Hall on June 7th. Mr. Christopher Turner presided, and the principal speakers were Miss M. Ford and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell. A resolution was unanimously passed in favour of a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Government Reform Bill.

NORTHAMPTON.—The new Society has made a good start, and is planning further work. The two borough members, Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Lees Smith, as well as Mrs. McCurdy, have consented to be Vice-Presidents. CRICK.—A well-attended meeting was held on June 6th at the Rectory Club-room. Mrs. Ring, of Birmingham, gave a very interesting address on "Women and the Insurance Act," and the Rev. W. C. Roberts explained the new election policy. Resolutions were passed urging: (1) The Government to grant facilities for the passing into law of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill; (2) Mr. Mansfield, the M.P. for Mid-Northants, to vote for Mr. Crawshaw-Williams's amendment to the Home Rule Bill; (3) The National Union to consider the suitability of the Mid-Northants division for the working of the new policy. The chair was taken by Mr. E. Roberts.

LEICESTER.—The Leicester Guardians and several country Boards of Guardians in Leicestershire have passed resolutions in favour of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The Board of Guardians here did so at first unwillingly to take action, but they did not fully understand the objects and scope of the Bill; but in consequence of representations by the Secretary and other members of the Leicester Women's Suffrage Society, the question was referred to a subsequent meeting, and a resolution in favour of the Bill was carried.

South-Western. EXETER.—On Wednesday, May 29th, the Branch gave a tea, followed by a meeting, to the women ratepayers of the city. The invitations had all been delivered personally by members of the Committee and friends, about 1,200 having been called upon altogether. A very large proportion were too old or infirm to come, but some, again, had their work or their shops to attend to; and yet another section were too well-to-do to join in a gathering of this kind, so that only about 200 came to the tea. The room was decorated with the Federation banner in red, white and green satin (presented by Mrs. Perry), with flags, evergreens and picture-posters, while the tables were gay with flowers. After tea, the tables were cleared away, and speeches were delivered by Mr. W. Linford Brown, the city coroner (who was in the chair), Miss M. P. Willocks, Miss Splatt, and Mrs. Fletcher (Hon. Sec.). The resolution framed by the National Union Executive Committee was put and carried unanimously. Between 30 and 40 people were enrolled as "Friends of Women's Suffrage," and 40 copies of the COMMON CAUSE were sold. This, the second affair of its kind, attracted a number of women who cannot be persuaded to attend a public meeting, and the Committee hope to make it an annual affair.

The committee has also been trying this year to interest the surrounding villages in the question of women's suffrage. Meetings have already been held at Kenton and Starcross, and on June 12th one was held at Ide, a village about 1 1/2 miles from Exeter. The places had been thoroughly canvassed by one of the Committee, Miss Baly, yet only seven adults and four small boys formed the audience in the schoolroom. An adjournment was made to the playground, and here a crowd of between 40 and 50 people soon collected, varying in ages from a baby in arms to grandmothers and grandfathers. Mr. R. P. Holmes, Hon. Treasurer, took the chair, and the speakers were Miss Willocks and Mrs. Fletcher. Though somewhat handicapped by the presence of young children, and by the noise in the street just below, both speakers managed to keep their audience interested. At the conclusion several questions were asked, and even after the meeting broke up interested groups surrounded Miss Willocks and pelted her with questions. In no case, however, was any real opposition to Women's Suffrage shown, and it was remarkable to find that the question seemed to be quite familiar to the village, though we could not find that anybody had ever spoken there on the subject before. The police force (of one) had been doubled for the occasion, for fear of disturbances!

WARRINGTON.—Miss Mary W. G. Fieldon addressed a meeting in Mrs. James Ostey's Photographic Studio, Wadebridge, on June 1st. Miss Fieldon said she had the honour of belonging to that great Society which possessed among its members great academicians, great philanthropists, and great social reformers. The passing of an Act granting women's suffrage would effect a marked change in the status of women. They must

remember that with every extension of the franchise there would be less hope for the disenfranchised. She moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government to introduce their promised Reform Bill and carry it through all its stages during the present session, and further declares that no Bill can be accepted which does not include the Parliamentary franchise of women." Miss Dorothea Sedding seconded, and the motion was carried. Thanks were accorded Miss Fieldon for her address, and to Mrs. Oatey for the use of the studio. On Monday afternoon, June 4th, Miss Vesey kindly lent her drawing-room; and on Tuesday, June 5th, thanks to the generous hospitality of Mrs. Howard, a very successful "At Home" meeting was held. Mrs. Macmillan occupied the chair, and after a few opening remarks, called upon Miss Fieldon to address the meeting. There was an appreciative attendance. A resolution similar to that submitted at the previous meeting was passed unanimously.

In the evening of the same day, Miss Fieldon again addressed a meeting at the Women's Liberal Club, the chair being taken by Mrs. Bray. The same resolution as that given above was carried unanimously.

Scottish. GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION.—Miss Watson, the National Union Organiser, came here on June 1st, and the Glasgow Society feels that it has taken a new lease of life since her arrival. Seven drawing-room meetings have been held at which she has spoken with most satisfactory results. Twenty-eight new members have joined, and she has started the raising of a fund by which the Committee hope to be able to extend their work very considerably. Several influential residents in Glasgow have come forward since Miss Watson's arrival, and have promised to give loyal support in the autumn. Glasgow will be empty at the end of this month, but Miss Watson has been invited to speak at twenty drawing-room meetings in order to raise funds for the Society, Miss Dorothy Carleton Smyth, Miss Paxton Brown and Miss Dewar are forming a Committee to organise a pageant, tableaux, plays, etc., to take place in a public hall in November or December. Miss Paxton Brown and Miss de Courcy Dewar are well-known artists, and Miss Carleton Smyth is the designer for the Quinlan Opera Company, the Glasgow Repertory Theatre and others, so the success of the enterprise is assured. During the months of July and August, when Glasgow will be empty, Miss Watson will be working on the West Coast, where we hope her work will be as successful as it has been in Glasgow.

University Women.

The following have won first classes in the Cambridge Triposes:— Natural Science Tripos, Part II.: D. Dale, Newnham (Physiology); D. Jordan Lloyd, Newnham (Zoology). Mathematical Tripos, Part II.: E. R. Behrman, Newnham; I. B. Pyper, Girton. Part I.: M. E. Bowman, Girton; C. Stokes, Girton. Medieval and Modern Language Tripos.—A. D. Ballinger, Newnham; K. N. Brockway, Newnham; A. A. Coath, Girton; F. E. Harmer, Girton; H. O'Brien, Girton; E. L. Perry, Newnham; E. M. Poulson, Newnham; D. G. Ward, Girton. Classical Tripos.—Part I.: A. Yoxall, Newnham. Part II.: H. Richardson, Girton; E. M. Stewart, Girton. Historical Tripos.—Part II.: M. Deanesby, Newnham. Law Tripos.—Miss L. J. Nettlefold (between the 1st and the 2nd man). Miss Nettlefold, who has won this unusual distinction is the elder daughter of Mr Oswald Nettlefold, whose father was first cousin to Mr. Joseph Nettlefold. She has passed the London Intermediate Law Examination, her coach being Mr. B. Jacobs. Her Cambridge coaches were Mr. Aston and Mr. Winfield. She is good at sports and games, particularly tennis and rowing.

Miss Barbara Cunningham, who was appointed assistant to the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester, is a graduate of Edinburgh, having taken her M.B. in 1901, the L.M. of Dublin in 1902, and the M.D. about three years later. She has the Cambridge Diploma of Public Health. For some time she was in India in charge of one of the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. For two years she has been inspector of Midwives in Manchester. Her appointment was referred back to the Sanitary Committee by the Council, on the plea that it was unsuitable for a woman to do the work required. The committee, however, stood by their decision that hers was the best application they had received. After the usual old-fashioned arguments about the decency of a woman doing the work of a medical officer of health had been once more brought forward, the Council finally decided that it was safe to disregard them, and Dr. Cunningham was appointed.

The Penal Reform League and the White Slave Traffic.

We have received from the Penal Reform League a memorandum on the White Slave Traffic Bill setting forth the points in which the Bill requires amendment according to their view, and the further steps necessary for diminishing the admitted evils of prostitution and procuration. The League recommends, inter alia, that investigations into the charges made against suspected persons should be carried out not by police but by trained investigators such as probation officers. They protest against the extension of the power to inflict whipping and recommend that an amendment should be introduced abolishing solicitation as a crime, leaving it to be dealt with under "molestation." They recommend arrest and detention for procuration under certain conditions and the institution of a special court for the trial and protection of women, with women police, probation officers, and other remedial institutions. In addition, a far-reaching enquiry and training with one standard of morality for men and women. The leaflet is signed by W. F. Cobb, D.D., Chairman, and Arthur St. John, Hon. Secretary, 1, Harrington Square, N.W.

Britain Overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The second session of the first Parliament of South Africa, which is now drawing to a close, has received several petitions from all parts of the Union (Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony), on the subject of women's suffrage, all of which were referred to the Government for consideration. The other day Senator Tucker asked the Government whether they had considered the petitions, and whether they intended to introduce legislation to enfranchise women, and if so, when. The reply was that the Government had no such intention at present.

BLACK PERIL.—Cases of assault by natives on white women and girls (often quite small children) are causing a good deal of alarm in the district of the Rand, and also on lonely farms in the northern parts of the Union of South Africa. In fact, there is a tendency towards terror and panic in some quarters, and severely repressive measures are freely discussed, while some of the men-folk of the Rand have become hysterical and organised what they describe as "nigger-drives," a form of lawlessness which the police have tactfully kept in check. However, the situation has been the occasion of more than one question in Parliament, with the result that the Government has promised a commission to enquire into the causes of a state of affairs which has only sprung up in South Africa within very recent years. South African women, recognising (for the most part) that the "black peril" is but a symptom of the relation between the two races, met together in a very influential gathering held in Cape Town on May 30th and passed unanimously two resolutions.

"We women of the Cape Peninsula view with satisfaction the promise made by the Government for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of and to suggest remedies for the suppression of assaults on women. We would respectfully ask that women as well as men may serve on the commission."

"We women of the Cape Peninsula express our firm conviction of the importance of one law for all offenders irrespective of race, class or colour; and request that the native shall have equal protection with the white woman."

WOMEN ATTORNEYS.—The side bar has been opened to women in South Africa as a result of an action brought by Madeleine Una Wookey, of Vreijburg, British Bechnaaland, against the Incorporated Law Society. Miss Wookey desired to qualify as an attorney, and sent in her articles, which were rejected by the Law Society. She thereupon brought an action, Hon. W. P. Schreiner acting for her. The result was in her favour, and is regarded as a distinct advance by South African women.

Letters to the Editor.

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

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

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

As one of the delegates who attended the mass meeting of Women Suffragists in Dublin on June 1st, I would like to express my grateful thanks for the very sympathetic notice of this meeting appearing in your issue of June 13th. It showed a real understanding of the situation here in this country, and of the difficulties we Suffragists have to face who have the cause at heart, which is by no means common among English people. At the present time it would, I think, be more correct to speak of the "Unionist Lion" that lay down with the "Home Rule Lamb."

G. S. MONTGOMERY.]

MRS. COLQUHOUN AND THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN UTAH.

In your issue of June 13th you publish an article by Miss Maude Royden under the heading "Nailed to the Counter," which begins "My attention has been called to a statement made by Mrs. Colquhoun," etc. If Miss Royden will refer me or in a speech made by me and reported in the press, I will then reply to her article; and your readers may decide for themselves who and what are "Nailed to the Counter?"

ETHEL COLQUHOUN.

[In reply to Mrs. Colquhoun we beg to say that the report of her speech at Haslemere on the 22nd May was given by a correspondent who wrote that Mrs. Colquhoun then said Women's Suffrage had not always tended to improve morals, and gave as an instance Utah—a State where women had had the suffrage for years, and was the only Christian State where polygamy was practised." We sent this report to Miss Royden, who replied last week.—Ed. C.C.]

WOMEN AND WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Sufficient attention does not yet appear to have been directed to the unsatisfactory condition in which the status of women will be left if the Established Church (Wales) Bill is passed in its present form. Women are now eligible for election to the office of Churchwarden, and may vote at vestry meetings if they have the necessary qualification. These responsibilities and privileges are not safeguarded in the present bill. The antagonistic tendency shown by the majority of clergy to the desire of women to advance, and the fact that the vote for the Representative Church Council is limited to men, precludes any optimism on the part of Churchwomen that they will receive due recognition under the new Welsh scheme.

It is contemplated in the Bill that a Representative Church Body shall be set up to govern the Church in Wales, after Disestablishment, and mention is made of the "lady" as entitled to a share in the election and administration of the new organisation, but no definition is given of a "layman" in the bill, so that it is impossible to say whether women will be admitted to a share in the new constitution or be entitled to the franchise.

I understand that an amendment will be moved by Mr. Murray Macdonald in committee stage of the bill, which would secure the right of women to vote, but no mention is made of their right to hold office. The various organisations for the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women would surely do well to stir without delay in this matter, both with a view to procuring support for Mr. Macdonald's amendment, and also for initiating one more comprehensive in its scope.

N. S. B. A.

Review.

SUFFRAGE SONG.—We have received a Suffrage song, entitled "Forward, Ever Forward," the words of which are written by Miss Margaret O'Shea and the music by Miss Emily Jones. It can be obtained (price 2d. net) from the International Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand, and cards for chorus, old notation, and tonic sol-fa (price 1d.). It is suitable for singing at Suffrage meetings.

Our Advertisers.

The Women's International League are arranging some very interesting Holiday Tours to Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Russia, and for the convenience of those to whom a long sea trip has terror, the League are making up a party to go overland visiting Berlin, Hamburg, and calling upon the main party at Copenhagen. They have also some short holiday trips for good walkers. Any of our readers desiring further information regarding these Tours, should write to 199, Victoria Street, S.W.

A SPECIAL WORD TO OUR READERS.

We wish to draw the attention of all our readers to our Classified Advertisement Column. We are now making a speciality of this class of advertisement, and are glad to note that our advertisers are experiencing excellent results.

Many cases of prompt replies with business resulting have come to our knowledge. At the moment of going to press, we hear that another of our readers received a satisfactory enquiry to a "Want" advertisement within 24 hours of the publication of the paper.

Therefore, if you have a "Want," make it known in the COMMON CAUSE, and you stand a very good chance of having it answered to your satisfaction.

Other Societies.

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Office: 51, Blandford Street, Baker Street, W. There was a large gathering at the Criterion, Piccadilly Circus, on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Abadam and Mr. Joseph Clayton spoke to resolutions calling upon the Government to enfranchise women this session, and to give first division treatment to all suffragist prisoners.

A most interesting feature of the meeting, was the presentation, by Miss Christopher St. John, of a beautiful Joan of Arc banner to the Society. The Society will shortly hold its first Annual Meeting. Plans are also being made to hold a public meeting

SPECIAL OFFER to our readers of a 5/6 Fountain Pen for 3/6.

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

3/6 each.

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British made throughout of only highest class materials. Constructed to be positively proof against leakage. The nib being in the ink when the pen is closed ensures instant readiness for writing. Has an even, smooth flow of ink. The nib is of solid 14-carat gold, with hard iridium points. Every hand can be suited.

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Name.....

Address.....

Please write distinctly.]

THE MAKERS GUARANTEE EACH PEN.

during the International Catholic Congress, which takes place at Norwich from 2nd-5th August.
LIVERPOOL BRANCH.
A very successful drawing-room meeting was held on Wednesday last, by kind permission of Mrs. Dery. Miss Woodcock addressed the meeting, after which seven new members were enrolled.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE.

Secs.: Rev. and Mrs. C. Fleming Williams,
2, Holmby View, Springfield, Clapton, N.E.
The United Demonstration of the religious Leagues was held in Hyde Park. Speakers for Free Church, Dr. Clifford, Miss Fabia Murray, Rev. Evan Williams, Rev. C. Fleming Williams.
An At Home will be held by Lewisham Branch, on 2nd July, at Warraroo, Blackheath Rise. Speakers, Mrs. Strickland, Rev. E. T. Barson, Rev. C. Chylworth Pipe. A branch of will shortly be formed in Birmingham.
The inaugural meeting will be held in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, Corporation Street, on Friday, June 28th, at 7.30. Speakers: Miss M. O'Connell Matheron and the Rev. Fleming Williams. Chair: A. H. Coley, Esq.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
Tuesday, July 2nd, Windsor Town Hall, 8 p.m., Dr. Helen B. Hanson; chair, Canon Everett.
Wednesday, July 3rd, General Council Day.—8 a.m. Holy Communion, Royal Chapel of Savoy; 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Council St. George's Vestry; 6 p.m. Evensong, St. George's, Bloomsbury, Preacher, Rev. A. H. G. Cree, Vicar of Ewshot; 8 p.m., Meeting, Essex Hall.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND WOMEN VOTERS' ASSOCIATION, (LONDON).

This association has issued its first annual report. It is manifest that women coming from overseas dominions to the motherland and thereby losing their citizenship, are in a peculiar position from which they can do good service for the suffrage cause, and the report of the year's work shows that this association has been very active.
On June 20th the following resolutions were sent to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Keating respectively:—“That this meeting of the Executive of the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association (London) respectfully begs to express the conviction that the distressing occurrences in connection with the Woman Suffrage agitation are wholly due to the exasperation resulting from the repeated refusal by the Government of a just claim. Knowing from actual experience the value of the woman's vote, and keenly conscious of what they have lost by coming to reside in the Motherland, they urge that a measure granting the franchise to women shall be introduced by the Government immediately.”
“That this meeting of the Executive of the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association (London) respectfully begs the Home Secretary to reconsider his decision regarding the Women Suffrage prisoners still included in the Second Division. The leaders have been recognised as political offenders. To treat the followers, manifestly illogical, and inconsistent with the ideal of justice which should characterise the administration of the British Empire.”

THE ATTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The last At Home of the season will be held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant on Friday, July 5th, at 3 p.m. This will take the form of a special Meeting, at which some of the speakers will deal particularly with the question of the White Slave Traffic, and a resolution, urging the Government to pass the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, now before Parliament, will be put to the Meeting. All friends and Members of the League are especially asked to be present for this purpose. Miss Nell Ashwell will take the Chair, and the Speakers will be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Dr. Christine Murrell, the Rev. Silas K. Hocking, and Mr. Joseph Clayton.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION.

(The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| JUNE 27. | Exmouth—All Saints Institute—Miss Frances Sterling | 3.30 |
| Birmingham—43, Frederick Road—Miss Kirby's garden meeting | | 8.0 |
| Sutton Coldfield Society—Little Aston Park, Streetly—Garden meeting—Miss Robertson, Mrs. Carol Ring | | 3.0 |
| Cambridge—Chesterton Hall Garden (by kind permission of Mrs. Gurney)—Mrs. Heitland | | 5.30 |
| JUNE 28. | Weston-super-Mare—Mrs. Thorpe's garden party—Dr. Sloan Chesson (Gloucester) | 3.0 |
| Bletchingley—The Square—Mrs. Dempster, J. Malcolm Mitchell, Esq., Mrs. James Powell (chair) | | 8.15 |
| JUNE 29. | Pangbourne Society—Tilehurst—open-air meeting—Mrs. J. T. Rogers (Free Church League), Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. | afternoon |
| Pangbourne—open-air meeting—Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., Mrs. J. T. Rogers (Free Church League) | | 8.0 |
| Norwich—Miss L. E. Sewall's drawing-room meeting—Dr. Mary Bell | | 4.0 |
| JULY 1. | Croydon—Office, Arcade, High Street—"Women's Vote and Foreign Politics"—Miss Elliott | 3.30 |
| Birmingham—Rubery—Mrs. Suffern's meeting | | 3.30 |
| Rugby—Eastfield-Garden Fete, White Elephant Tea—Miss Noel Wright | | 3.30 |
| Bristol—The Mises Tanner's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Skemp, M.A. | | 7.30 |
| JULY 2. | Horley—Monrebb's-Garden meeting—Miss N. O'Shea, Mrs. Auerbach (chair) | 3.30 |
| Oxford—New Marston—Open-air meeting | | 7.30 |

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|---|--------|
| Cambridge—The Master of Selwyn and Mrs. Murray's meeting—N.U., C. and U. W.F.A., and Church League—Miss A. Maude Royden | 3.0 |
| Cambridge—Market Place—open-air meeting—Miss A. M. Royden, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Ramsey | 8.0 |
| Hereford—Adam's Hill—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bulmer's garden meeting—Miss Muriel Matters, Mr. E. F. Bulmer (chair) | 3.0 |
| Hanley Castle—The Grammar School Garden—Public Meeting—Miss Muriel Matters, Rev. A. C. Esau (chair) | 7.45 |
| Ripon—Springfield—Mrs. Curves's meeting—the Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Renton, Mrs. Edwin Gray (chair) | 3.0 |
| JULY 3. | |
| Oxford—The Warden's garden, Wadham College—The Committee "At Home" | 4.5-30 |
| Croydon—Mrs. Hall's "At Home"—Miss A. Maude Royden | 3.30 |
| Worcester—at Mrs. Carleton Rea's, 34, Fongate St.—Garden meeting for teachers—Miss Muriel Matters, Mrs. Moore Edie (chair) | 8.0 |
| West Malvern—Westminster Arms Hotel—Miss Banister's and Mrs. Bennett's garden meeting—Miss M. Matters, Rev. F. Robson (chair) | 3.30-5 |
| Leeds—9, Park Lane—"At Home" | 3.30-5 |
| Olton—Miss Holdens' drawing-room meeting—"Unjust Laws as They Affect Women"—speakers, The Committee | 3.30 |
| JULY 4. | |
| Cirencester—Corn Hall—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton, Miss Rose Sidgwick, Miss Hunter Baillie, Mr. Cameron Grant (chair) | 8.0 |



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| Pershore—Mrs. Harrison's Suffrage Tea—Miss Muriel Matters | 4.0 |
| JULY 5. | |
| Cambridge—18, Hobson St.—Speakers' Class—Debate | 6.0 |
| Solihull and District—Sunny Croft, Knowle—Mrs. Lionel Smallwood's garden meeting—Miss Muriel Matters, Lady Isabel Margesson, Rev. W. Ingham-Brooke (chair) | 3.30 |
| Solihull and District—Henley-in-Arden—open-air meeting—Miss Muriel Matters, Rev. W. Ingham-Brooke (chair) | 7.30 |
| JULY 6. | |
| Acerington—Moorside House, Altham—garden party (by permission of Mrs. Haworth)—music, dramatic performance, etc.—speaker, Miss A. Maude Royden—Admission 6d. | 3-9 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne—Town Moor—procession and demonstration—N.C.U. Platform, Mrs. Nield Chew, Mrs. Billcliffe, Dr. E. Williams (chair) | 4.0 |
| Church Stretton—the Yeld-garden meeting—Miss Matters, Mrs. Wood Acton (chair) | 3.0 |
| Church Stretton—the Fountain—open-air meeting—Miss Matters | 8.0 |
| Warwick and Leamington—St. Bees, Northumberland Road—garden meeting—Miss Earl, Arnold Thornton, Esq., B.A. | 4.0 |
| JULY 9. | |
| Benton-Grove Cottage—Mrs. Robson's garden meeting—Miss Bury | 3.15 |
| Oxford—Windmill Road, Headington—open-air meeting | 7.30 |
| JULY 10. | |
| Cambridge—Petersfield (by kind permission of Mrs. Young)—garden meeting afternoon | |
| Oxford—The Warden's Garden, Wadham College—The Committee "At Home" | 4-5.30 |

LONDON.

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| JUNE 27. | | |
| Y.M.C.A. Rooms 17, Camden Road, N.—North London "At Home"—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Miss Helen Ward (chair) | 3.30 | |
| Wimbledon—Corner of Quick's Road—Open-air meeting—Miss Corbett, M.A., Mr. Walter Hogg, Mr. H. M. Ellis (chair) | 8.0 | |
| JUNE 28. | | |
| Richmond—Mrs. Bailey's garden meeting—"Friends of Women's Suffrage"—Miss I. B. O'Malley | 4.0 | |
| West Southwark—corner of Friar St. and Gt. Suffolk St.—open-air meeting—Miss Agnes Dawson, Miss Gladys Hinder | 7.45 | |
| Norwood—Suffrage Offices—Franchise Fair—Miss Abadam | 3.30 | |
| Weymouth Hill—The Exchange—open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Bisset Smith, Mr. Walter Hogg | 8.0 | |
| Norwood—Suffrage Offices—Franchise Fair | 3.30 | |
| JULY 1. | | |
| Kennington—28, South Lambeth Rd. (by kind permission of the Liberal Association)—Miss Corbett, M.A. | 3.30 | |
| S. Paddington—51, Porchester Terrace—the Hon. Mrs. Franklin's garden meeting—the Lady Frances Balfour | 4.30 | |
| JULY 3. | | |
| Battersea—Mrs. McDade's garden meeting—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Mr. Griffith | 4.45 | |
| Blackheath—corner of Stockwell St. and London St.—open-air meeting—Miss W. G. Jameson, Mrs. Rackham, A. W. Hiscox, Esq. | 8.0 | |
| Islington—Copenhagen St.—open-air meeting—Mr. Ansell | 8.0 | |
| Camberwell—North End Rd., Lordship Lane—open-air meeting—Miss Bisset Smith | 8.0 | |
| JULY 4. | | |
| Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 17, Camden Rd., N.—North London "At Home"—Miss Emily Hill, P.L.G., Miss Helen Ward, Mrs. Theodore Williams (chair) | 3.30 | |
| JULY 6. | | |
| Enfield—Little Court Gardens—open-air meeting—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Bisset Smith (chair) | 8.0 | |

SCOTLAND.

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| JUNE 27. | | |
| Bo'ness—open-air meeting—Miss Alice Low, Miss Lisa M. Gordon | 6.45 | |
| Linlithgow—open-air meeting—Miss Alice Low, Miss Lisa M. Gordon | 8.0 | |
| Dundee—office, 12, Meadowside—Mrs. Gibson's and Mrs. Malcolm's "At Home"—Miss Alice Crompton, M.A. | 4.0 | |
| Dundee—foot of Hilltown—open-air meeting—Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., Miss Emily Foggio | 8.0 | |
| JUNE 28. | | |
| Dundee—Blackness Foundry—open air meeting—Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., Miss Emily Foggio | 1.30 | |
| Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Miss M. G. Lees | 4.30 | |
| Edinburgh—Cowell Bank—drawing-room meeting—Miss Alice Low | 3.30 | |
| JUNE 29. | | |
| Bo'ness—open air meeting—Miss Alice Low, Miss Lisa M. Gordon | 3 and 8 | |
| JULY 2. | | |
| Balerno—schoolroom—Miss W. P. Scott, Miss Alice Low, Rev. D. B. Turner (chair) | 7.30 | |
| MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION. | | |
| JUNE 29. | | |
| Beddith—Temperance Hall—White Slave Trade—Miss Ring | 8.0 | |
| JULY 8. | | |
| Birmingham—Grand Templar's Lodge—"Influence of Women's Vote on Temperance"—Mrs. Ring | 8.0 | |

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Tuesday, July 2nd, Windsor Town Hall, 8 p.m. Dr. Helen B. Hanson, Chair,
Canon Everett.

Wednesday, 3rd, General Council Day,
8 a.m. Holy Communion, Royal Chapel of Savoy.

11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Council, S. George's Vestry.

6 p.m. Even-song, S. George's, Bloomsbury. Preacher, Rev. A. H. G. Cree,
8 p.m. Meeting, Essex Hall. [Vicar of Ewshot.]

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