

# The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of  
**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**  
 Societies.

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## A Distinguished Anti-Suffragist.

Everyone will regret the loss of Miss Faithfull's speech, especially those who know her magnificent work at Cheltenham College, where she has carried on the almost impossible task of following Miss Dorothea Beale, with such extraordinary inspiration and success. But Suffragists will rejoice that her place has been taken—since it had to be taken—by Miss Soulsby, also an educationist, and an Anti-Suffragist. We do not rejoice that Miss Soulsby is an Anti-Suffragist—far from it! We look, indeed, for her conversion with the greatest possible eagerness! But we are glad to know that if, and when, the Suffrage question is raised in the discussion, "the other side" should have so distinguished a champion on the platform.

## The Anglican Marriage Service.

We earnestly hope that, in the debate on "Christian Marriage," the question of the revision of the Anglican service on the lines suggested by the "Revised Prayer-book" noticed recently in the COMMON CAUSE, may be discussed. This is a question which concerns more than Anglicans, for the fact that the Church of England is the State Church makes its standards a matter of national interest.

## The L.C.C. Evening Schools.

The reorganisation of the evening schools of London is assuredly a necessary step when it is remembered that in a recent session 40,000 students failed to make an average of fourteen hours attendance. The appointment of "whole time" teachers for these schools is certainly an advance in the right direction, but this in itself will not solve the problem. The truth is that regular attendance at Continuation Classes is almost a superhuman effort for the average student who comes from city occupations under modern conditions. In a letter from Miss Llewellyn Davies, which we publish in another column, it is pointed out how overstrain from long hours and office drudgery cannot wisely be followed by further intellectual effort in an evening school. To be efficient the Continuation Classes can only be conducted with the sympathetic co-operation of the employer, since free time for education (if this is to be of any value) must be granted during business hours. Such an arrangement has, in fact, been tried with success in at least one provincial town, where an extended hour has been allowed by many employers to young clerks desirous of learning foreign languages.

## Dublin Slums.

We are glad to know that a Commission is to be appointed to inquire into the housing conditions in Dublin, with a view to their reform where reform is needed. The appointment of this Commission comes as the result of the fall of some houses, which took place, as readers of THE COMMON CAUSE will remember, some weeks ago. We earnestly hope that action may not be long delayed, for the loss of life, though more striking and dramatic when such houses fall through sheer rottenness, is not more certain than when they continue to stand.

## Another Inquiry Needed.

Readers of Mr. Keir Hardie's pamphlet summing up the facts connected with the Piccadilly flat case will, we believe, feel that

## Notes and Comments.

## The Coming Church Congress.

The Bishop of Winchester has shown extraordinary courage in drawing up the programme of work for the Church Congress at Southampton. To have "the Ethics of Property" discussed by Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Philip Snowden, and the relations of more civilised to more backward races by Sir Sidney Olivier, is to ensure that sincerity and reality in discussion which is so often desired in vain at these great meetings. While the mere fact that Women's Suffrage may be discussed—though it has brought a torrent of abuse on the Bishop's head—will make the day given to "the Kingdom of God and the Sexes" a day of realities, instead of mere academic discussion. We do not suggest, of course, that the political aspect of the Women's Movement is the only real or vital one; far from it. But, while it occupies the public mind so much as it does at present, it is clear that to rule it out of order when the movement is under discussion would be to create in the mind of the audience the impression that the really difficult point is being burked simply because it is difficult. Such an impression cannot fail to destroy the interest of the discussion of other aspects of the movement, and those to whom these other aspects are the more important stand to lose by the suppression of the political question quite as much as those to whom this point alone seems really vital.

## The Women Speakers.

The names of the women speakers at the Congress are already familiar to all COMMON CAUSE readers. Perhaps the greatest is Mrs. Creighton, whose record of work is one of which a Prime Minister might be proud. Mrs. Creighton was not always a Suffragist, and her reference to this fact awoke one of the few bursts of laughter during that memorable meeting of the National Union of Women Workers, at which a Suffrage resolution was passed. The speaker was persuading her opponents that they need not leave the Union after all. "Stay in," she said, persuasively, "and let us try to convert each other. Of course, people say they won't be converted; but . . . after all . . . there have been conversions!" At this remark, made in a meditative tone of voice, the audience laughed with huge appreciation.

he has made out an unanswerable case for the prosecution of "Queenie Gerald" on a charge of procuring. Everyone ought to read the pamphlet (which may be had from the National Labour Press, Manchester, price 1d.), but we may briefly summarise the facts thus:—(1) The counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Travers Humphrey, did distinctly state that there was evidence which made it abundantly clear that the woman ("Queenie Gerald") was guilty of procuring. (2) The Deputy-Chairman of the London Quarter Sessions, Mr. Allan James Lawrie, before whom she was charged, said "there was some evidence that she had acted as a procuress." (3) She was not tried on this charge. (4) Mr. McKenna, in explanation of this omission, said that Mr. Travers Humphrey had used the word "procuress" only in a colloquial sense; or (when pressed) that he had made a statement which was "not a true statement"; and that Mr. Lawrie was "incorrect on the facts of the case." It is with deep reluctance that we return to this repulsive subject, but we feel bound to support those who are demanding that the trial for procuration should take place. It is not enough to have Mr. McKenna's word that what was said in court was "incorrect." If, in the opinion of the magistrate there was evidence, the trial should have gone forward. It is intolerable that the purposes for which the Criminal Law Amendment Act was passed should be defeated by lax administration. It would be almost equally deplorable if a strong suspicion that such laxness existed, and existed in order to shield offenders, were to bring the law itself into contempt, and arouse the resentment of those who sacrificed so much to get it passed.

#### To Press for An Enquiry.

We are informed that the recently-formed "Housewives' Committee in Rugby has sent up a resolution to the Home Secretary, strongly supporting the request for a fuller investigation into the facts. Such resolutions, if sent up in large numbers, could not fail to have some effect, and we hope that the numbers will be large. It is profoundly to be regretted that, in such a matter women cannot rely on the help of the ordinary press. The *Globe*, which took the matter up at first, has fallen suddenly silent, and the burden of demanding a fuller inquiry inevitably falls upon us.

#### The Feminist Movement in France.

In an article on "The Prospects of French Feminism," which appeared in *The New Statesman* of September 20th, the statement is made that in France "the cry of 'Votes for Women' has not yet been raised, nor does there yet appear to be any immediate prospect of its being heard." In view of the fact that there are several well-known societies for women's enfranchisement in France, such as *L'Union pour le Suffrage des Femmes* and the *Ligue d'électeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, which are familiar to suffragists the world over, and considering that the French suffrage newspapers *La Française* et *la Suffragiste* are to be seen in this country as well as in the land of their production, the assertion in the *New Statesman* is sufficiently astounding. When it is recalled, moreover, that the Women's Movement was started in France at the time of the French Revolution, that since 1848 it has continued to evolve quietly yet steadfastly; and that Hubertine Auclert's *La Citoyenne* appeared in 1878, it seems curious that proof of the existence of "the cry" has to be given at this date. Only this week we have received a generous donation to the Stead Memorial Fund from Madame Schlumberger, President of *L'Union pour le Suffrage des Femmes*.

#### Unexpected Support.

In an article in a truly unexpected place—the front page of the *Referee*—Suffragists will find admirable arguments which lose none of their force from being put forward by an anti-suffragist! "Vanoc," loudly protesting his anti-suffragism, announces that "the subject of divorce is a matter which men have considered mainly from their own point of view, and in their own interests"; that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission is right in saying that "it is impossible to maintain a different standard of morality without creating the impression that justice is denied to women, an impression that must tend to lower the respect in which the marriage law is held by women"; and that "a conquering race is not a race that can bludgeon other races into obedience, but a race that can show more beautiful and happy children in more beautiful and happier homes than other races." Well done, "Vanoc"! Suffragists will soon look out for your articles as eagerly as they look for the studies by your colleague "Enid" in the same paper.

### The Church Congress.

The Church Congress, which will be opened next Tuesday (September 30th) under the Presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Winchester, promises to be of exceptional interest to those who have the Women's Movement at heart. It is the first time in the history of the Congress that a woman has been called upon to address the mass meeting for men only by which this gathering is opened, and readers of THE COMMON CAUSE will be glad to know that this honour has fallen upon their editor, Miss A. Maude Royden. Much interest and some controversy has been aroused with regard to this innovation, and there is a general feeling of expectancy as to her address, which is announced to be on "Purity."

Wednesday, October 1st, will also be a day of great import to Suffragists, for the discussion is to centre on "the Kingdom of God and the Sexes." The following is the programme, which indicates that questions of high controversy are likely to be raised:—

"THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND THE SEXES."  
10.30 a.m.

The Ideals of Manhood and Womanhood, Separately and as Complementary to each other.	}	Dean of Manchester (Bishop Wellton).
		Mrs. H. Luke Paget.
		Miss Ruth Rouse.
		Miss Soulsby.
		Miss Constance Smith.

2.30 p.m.

Marriage:	
The Christian Ideal ...	{ Bishop of Lewes.
The Church's Law ...	{ Rev. T. A. Lacey.

### Activity at Southampton.

The Southampton Branch of the National Union has organised a five weeks' Poster Campaign, the Bournemouth Society having kindly consented to the use of the same wording that they employed some time ago with conspicuous success.

Twelve posters, 6 ft. by 4 ft. each, are displayed in good positions on twelve selected bill hoardings, the posters being changed every week. They are printed in the National Union colours.

During this week of the Sweated Industries Exhibition, the wording of the posters is:—

"Who swims, the duck or the drake?"	} BOTH.
Who works, the man or the woman?"	
Who needs the vote, he or she?"	

During the week of the Church Congress, the poster will be displayed thus:—

"Government of the people By the people, For the people. Who are the people, Men or Women?"	} BOTH.

During the two following weeks the poster will show (1) "The Appeal of Motherhood" (published by the Suffrage Atelier), and (2) an appeal to the men of Southampton to enfranchise their women, since "Nature knows no-Monopoly."

In addition to this Poster Campaign, we have secured two inches of space in the best position in the *Southampton Times*, which comes out every Saturday, and are using this space to keep the National Union and the Suffrage Movement before the public.

The National Union is heartily co-operating with the Church League during this and the following weeks.

On October 2nd, the Marchers' "*Qui Vive*" Corps is arranging a march into Southampton. The Church League is organising a procession in which the members of the National Union are taking part. We shall assemble at the Clock Tower at 1.30, and, headed by the C.L.W.S. banner and the Town Band, march through the town to meet the "*Qui Vive*" Corps, and bring them in to the public meeting at the Palace Theatre at 3 p.m., which is arranged by the C.L.W.S., and will be addressed by various clergymen.

EMILY K. RIDLEY.

### National Union of Women Workers.

The N.U.W.W. will hold its Annual Conference in Hull, from October 6th to 10th. The subject of discussion will be "The Children of the Nation." Among the meetings will be:—

Monday, October 6th.

- 3.0-4.0 MEETING FOR GIRLS IN THE ALBION HALL, BAKER STREET, HULL.  
"Time"—MISS WHITE, LL.D., Alexandra College, Dublin.  
"A Girl's Share in Social Service"—MISS MARIANNE S. DIDIN, MISS DOROTHY M. TOWNSEND, MRS. WILLIS.  
3.0-4.0 MEETING FOR MOTHERS, IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.  
"Our Boys and Girls at Work and at Play"—MRS. GEORGE CADBURY.  
"Wage-Earning Day-Workers"—MRS. ARNOLD GLOVER.  
5.0-7.0 MEETING FOR CLUB WORKERS, IN THE ALBION HALL, BAKER STREET.  
"Visiting—A Link Between Home and Club"—THE HON. LILY MONTAGU, Chairman, National Organisation of Girls' Clubs.  
"Club Recreational Evenings and Home Life"—MISS TOWERS, Hon. Sec., East London Federation of Girls' Clubs.  
"Club Educational Evenings and Home Life"—MRS. ROWNTREE NAISH, York Union of Clubs.

Tuesday, October 7th.

- 10.0 DEVOTIONAL MEETING IN THE LONG UPPER ROOM OF THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.  
CONFERENCE SESSIONS, IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.  
"The Care of Children"—DR. MARY MURDOCH, Hull.  
"Baby Clinics"—MRS. PLAYER, North Kensington Baby Clinic.  
"Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes: Co-ordination of Municipal and Voluntary Work"—THE HON. MRS. HANDFORD, President, Nottingham Branch.  
"Care Committees in Urban Districts"—MISS M. E. NEVILLE, Lincoln.  
Chairman—THE LADY LAURA RIDDING.  
"The Moral Education of the Young"—MISS F. R. GRAY, M.A., High Mistress of St. Paul's Girls' School, Mr. J. LEWIS PATON, M.A., High Master, Manchester Grammar School, THE HON. MRS. FRANKLIN, DR. FRANCIS IVENS, Liverpool.  
8.0-10.0 Chairman—MRS. CREIGHTON.  
"Opportunities for Children in our Overseas Dominions"—MISS POOLE, Child Emigration Society.  
"The Emigration of State Children"—MISS OLGA HERTZ, P.L.G.  
"Organised Playgrounds"—H.E. THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN. MRS. KIMMINS, Guild of Brave Poor Things.

Wednesday and Thursday, October 8th and 9th, will be given chiefly to the reports of Standing Committees, and to the discussion of resolutions concerned with the constitution of the Union. It has long been felt that the constitution has been outgrown and that what was once a serviceable arrangement has become a hindrance to the life and activity of the Union. This is specially felt with regard to the procedure with resolutions—the number that may be sent up and so on. The business meeting at Hull will therefore be of peculiar interest.

#### Compulsory Evening Schools.

The following letter, which appeared in the *Times*, is worthy of serious attention:—

SIR,—In connection with the admirable new scheme of the London County Council for evening schools, you raise the question of compulsory attendance. May I direct attention to the views expressed by the mothers of the boys and girls concerned?

The subject of evening classes was fully discussed at the last annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild at Newcastle, when the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this Conference welcomes the Government's proposal to deal with the question of national education, and urges that the hours of work of young people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen should be legally shortened, and a specified time each day be compulsorily devoted to their general and technical education."

The discussion showed how very strong the feeling against compulsory evening education is among married working women. It brought out most clearly two great objections. The first was that the health of the young people was endangered by the double strain of a long day's work followed by attempts at serious education in the evening. A typical case was given by one delegate, who told how her boy, who worked from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., had attended evening classes three days a week, but he had been obliged to give it up to avoid a breakdown. Another of our members spoke of her son's illness due to attempting evening classes after working sometimes till seven at night.

In elementary schools we are just beginning to realise that care for the health of the children is necessary for good education. All the work now being done in this direction will be undone if the older boys and girls are overstrained mentally and physically as they enter the age of manhood and womanhood.

The other objection was that education under these circumstances was a farce. At present, under a voluntary system, the classes do assist the limited number whose physique or exceptional circumstances enable them to attend regularly—and the London County Council scheme is valuable because it improves the provision for these. But for the great mass of boy and girl workers, evening schools could never provide real education, because, as the London County Council report shows, the causes for the small attendance include "fatigue, late business hours, ill-health, and ups and downs of employment." None of these will be removed by compulsion.

The London County Council has taken the first step in

appointing whole-time teachers for continuation school work, as it has learnt the lesson that evening schools are badly taught by tired teachers. Evening lessons are equally badly learnt by tired students.

Education after fourteen is essential. But to make it effective hours of work must be shortened and the education must be given in the day-time as part of the normal day's work. Already some employers give time off for classes, and it is to an extension of this method that compulsion should be applied.

It is to be hoped that the new Education Bill will avoid the danger of compulsory evening schools. It is a great opportunity for a step to be taken towards a half-time educational system for boys and girls up to the age of eighteen, in which general education should have as large a place as purely trade teaching.—Yours, &c.,

MARGARET LLEWELYN DAVIES.

Women's Co-operative Guild,  
28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

### Status of Teachers.

The women teachers of Edmonton have recently achieved a success, which has had the effect of raising considerably their professional status.

It will be remembered that, at the Easter Conference of the National Union of Teachers, resolutions, dealing with the importance to education of raising the status and salaries of teachers, were passed with the greatest enthusiasm. Accordingly, when a proposed new salary scheme for Edmonton added to the maximum salaries only, and thus affected a very small number of women teachers' salaries, and when, moreover, that maximum for women teachers was less by £10 annually than the maximum approved by the National Union of Teachers, over ninety of the women teachers, emboldened by their faith in their Education Committee, signed a petition, which was laid before the said Committee. Later a deputation of women teachers waited on the members, and laid the case before them.

The Committee received the deputation most courteously, and as a result of the representations made, not only were the maximum salaries of the women teachers raised, but also their minimum salaries and increments.

The fear of some men teachers, that this would endanger their own rise in salaries, was proved to be quite unfounded by the fact that the men teachers were also generously treated, their increments being raised in addition to their maximum salaries, thus enabling both men and women teachers in Edmonton to obtain their respective maximum salaries of £190 and £150 sooner than any men and women teachers in England.

This instance of the result of a public-spirited action on the part of a section of women teachers, should encourage others to approach their local Education Committees, with a view to laying before them the case for the improvement of the status of teachers, as it affects both teachers and scholars. It is probable that other committees would prove as sympathetic and understanding as did the Edmonton Education Committee.

#### Great Demonstration in Scarborough.

While the Miners' Federation is sitting in Scarborough, a great Suffrage Demonstration will be organised by the local society. It will take place on October 8th, at the Londesborough Theatre—the largest in the town, and will be preceded by music from 7 to 8 p.m. A reception will be held on the stage after the meeting by the Scarborough Society, which has invited the delegates and other friends. Tea and coffee will be served.

A large number of guests will be anxious to meet the distinguished speakers—Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Muriel Matters, Mr. John Robertson, and the official representatives of the Miners' Federation, Mr. William Bryce, M.P., and Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P. We hope to publish portraits and other particulars of the speakers next week.

#### Stead Memorial Fund.

Further contributions have been received from Miss Dorothy Courtney £2, Mrs. Harley 10s., Mrs. Charles Mitchell 2s. 6d., Mrs. McDade 1s., Mrs. Beaumont-Thomas 1s., Miss Beaumont 1s., Miss Elsie Hensman 10s., Miss Glyde 10s., Miss A. L. Hargrove 3s., E. A. G. and M. M. G. 2s., Madame Schlumberger £1, Seven Members of the Sunderland Suffrage Society (per Mrs. Mundella) 7s., Mrs. Tait 2s., Mr. and Mrs. Jackson 2s., Mrs. Chapman 1s.



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120 doz. 16 button length white Glace Gloves, to reach above elbow; fine selected skins. Exceptional Value. Usual Price 4/6 pair. Special Price 2/11.

160 doz. Dent's own make fine Brussels Chevette real Kid Gloves, in pastel, beaver, tan, brown and grey; dome or button fastening. Usual Price 3/11 pair. Special Price 2/6.

100 doz. Dent's Natural Chamois Washing Gloves, with strap wrists. Usual Price 2/11 Pair. Special Price 2/6.

200 doz. Real French Kid Gloves, in black, white, and colours, soft, pliable skins; perfect fitting; 3 button fastening. Usual Price 2/11 pair. Special Price 2/-

60 doz. 3 button real Grenoble Suede Gloves, in black, beaver, and grey, plain points. Usual Price 2/6 pair. Sale Price 1/6½.

50 doz. 12 button length fine white Glace Gloves, for present wear. Usual Price 2/11 pair, Sale Price 1/11½.

70 doz. 2 pearl button white English washable Doeskin Gloves. Usual Price 2/11 pair, Special Price 2/-

100 doz. 12 button white Glace Gloves, strong and durable for ordinary wear. Usual Price 4/11 pair. Special Price 3/6.

90 doz. 16 button length white French Glace Gloves, made from selected skins; will wear well. Usual Price 5/11 pair. Special Price 4/6.

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### Women in the Civil Service.

The *Westminster Gazette* has been publishing at intervals articles on the position of women in the Civil Service. They are exceedingly interesting from two points of view: first, the apparently invincible determination of most of the authorities to regard women as incapable of anything but mechanical work; second, the extraordinary extent to which unequal pay for equal work prevails throughout the service. With regard to the first point, women appear to be (as so often) involved in a vicious circle. They are given no prospect of rising, and then it is pointed out that they are not fit for responsible work! "The chief grievance of the women clerks is that, generally speaking, they have no prospects. . . . 'Once a typist, always a typist,'" is the Government's motto. No wonder they do not show any extraordinary keenness or initiative! The common experience outside, that if you want to get the best work out of a staff of women, or of men either for that matter, you must give them variety and hope, leaves the Government unmoved.

The reasons adduced for this relegation of women to the more mechanical and less hopeful kinds of work are curious and somewhat contradictory. They are really expected to do work which, although mechanical, requires not a little education, since, to be a good shorthand writer (and this is demanded of women clerks who are "merely typists"), does involve some degree of education. Yet they are paid at the rate, and with the prospects of uneducated workers. It is stolidly assumed that they are capable of nothing better. But "now and again some official made an illuminating admission, such as that women are only employed because of their relative cheapness." While still more clearly the fact emerges that the authorities count on the promotion of these un-promoted servants of theirs—by marriage! Men degenerate, we are told, if they are perpetually set to mechanical drudgery, without hope of improving their position. Women, when they feel "degeneration" setting in, can always escape by getting married! "The expectation," observes the writer drily, "may be, perhaps, unduly optimistic."

It is an interesting sign of the times that the most generous conditions of service are found in recently-created departments. The Public Trustee really regards his women employees as human beings—not machines—and the Labour Exchange department seems dimly to apprehend the same startling truth. In regard to "equal pay for equal work," the new Health Insurance Department pays Women Commissioners on the same scale as men. Apart from these hopeful signs, however, the Government appears to have arrived at a mid-Victorian or early-Victorian view of the capacities and value of women, which, to those who live in the world, is positively startling. The Treasury is "inveterately misogynist," and apportioning its pay to women with the same conviction of their little worth as the other authorities apportion their work. This is what the Secretary and legal adviser to the Health Insurance Department euphuistically called "the ordinary economic doctrine." Stripped of euphuism, it appears in the words of an ex-Permanent Secretary to the Treasury—"I should say that you had better get them" (*i.e.*, women) "as cheaply as you can." Asked if they should not be paid the same rate as men, if doing the same work—"Not if you can get them for less!"

In view of the repeated assurances of some "misogynists" that, in fact, women never do, and never can do the same work as men, the writer gives some remarkable instances.

"Take the factory inspectors, for example. There seems no doubt that the value of the work done differs little between the sexes; it was stated that though the men got through more factories in a given time, the women inspected more thoroughly. It was also admitted by the Permanent Secretary to the Home Office that though the chief lady inspector ranked between the deputy chief inspector (male) and the superintending inspectors, she was paid not much more than half as much as a superintending inspector and considerably less than half as much as the deputy chief inspector. . . . Under the Board of Education, by the admission of its Permanent Secretary, the women inspectors taking part in the general inspection of secondary schools 'do practically the same work as the men inspectors, except that they are not in charge of districts.' They have 'regular men's qualifications,' yet they are only paid at the rate of junior inspectors with a maximum of £400.

The writer caps these instances with another, from Scotland this time. A certain official "refused to allow the Local Government Board (Scotland) to have a lady medical inspector, but sanctioned the appointment of a lady 'with medical qualifications,' in other words, a medical practitioner, at a fixed salary of £200, whilst male medical inspectors begin at £500 and rise to £800."

We fear to become wearisome in reminding our readers that "throughout the Federal Civil Service in Australia, equal pay for equal work has become the rule since women had the vote." But really it is irresistible!

### The N.U. Information Bureau.

At the time the Information Bureau scheme matured, all thoughts and energies were concentrated on the Pilgrimage and the approaching Hyde Park Demonstration, and it may therefore not be amiss, for the benefit of those who have not yet realised its existence, to reiterate the aims and conditions of this new Department.

The Bureau has been started to cope with the increasing demand for facts regarding Women's Suffrage, women's work, and the industrial and economic position of women in all parts of the world. It will endeavour to reply as promptly and accurately as possible to all questions received, to institute inquiries where the particulars desired are not on hand, or to put inquirers in touch with other reliable sources of information.

Subscriptions and fees to the Information Bureau have been fixed as follows:—

(a) Affiliated Societies, subscribing not less than one guinea per annum, are entitled to receive replies to all reasonable inquiries. Such inquiries to be made through the Secretary of the Society.

(b) Individuals, subscribing not less than one guinea per annum, are entitled to receive replies to all reasonable inquiries. The fee for single inquiries will be:—

(1) From the Secretary of Affiliated Societies, 6d. per inquiry.  
(2) From individuals, or Societies not affiliated to the N.U.W.S.S., 1s. per inquiry.

Inquiries necessitating special expert knowledge and research will be charged at a special rate, but the inquirer will in all cases be informed of this before the inquiry is proceeded with.

Affiliated Societies or Federations paying an annual subscription of ten guineas are entitled to representation on the Information Bureau Committee.

Already a number of Societies and individuals have subscribed to the Information Bureau, and the London Society has given it a "send-off" with a generous donation of £40 towards initial expenses, for which we here record our most grateful thanks, but it is hoped that now that holidays are over and everyone "has got their coats off" for the Autumn work, many more Societies will avail themselves of the services of the Bureau, and of the Reference Library which is being formed in conjunction with this Department, and to which subscribers will have free access.

All the books contained in the preliminary list of "Recommended Literature" for Part I. of the Autumn Education Campaign, "The Child and the State," are already in the Reference Library, and more will be added dealing with Parts II., III., and IV. of the Programme, as necessity arises.

The Secretary of the Information Bureau will be grateful to readers of THE COMMON CAUSE who will lend or give books to the Reference Library—those dealing with Women's Suffrage, with the social, legal, or economic position of women, or with any questions specially affecting women, either in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or abroad, will be of special interest.

All inquiries or communications with regard to the Information Bureau should be addressed to Miss Olive A. Jetley, at the Office of the N.U., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

#### Selling the Common Cause.

##### How to Sell 390 Copies in Three Weeks.

Asked to explain her success in our "Holiday Selling Competition," Mlle. Stès says that "to write an article in English is a difficult thing for her to do," but she sends us the following brief letter:—

"I don't find any difficulty in selling the paper. I made up my mind to sell ten dozen a week, and, whatever happened, I was decided to do so. I succeeded. I do not content myself with standing at a street-corner. I go to the people, and call out: 'Suffrage Paper, one penny, non-militant.' This last word is very effective! Very often the person to whom you have offered the paper turns round and says: 'Yes, give me the paper. I must support the non-militants.' I sold easily five dozen copies on Saturday mornings (market day at Whitby), between 10.30 and 12.30, and I generally went on the sands two mornings in the week. There is an enormous difference between selling the paper now and two years ago. The whole attitude of the people has changed in favour of Women Suffrage."

### News from Abroad.

#### Holland.

Owing to the Speech from the Throne promising an Adult Franchise Bill, as reported last week, the position of Dutch women and their attempts to improve it is of special interest just now. The women of Holland are at present as totally excluded from any share in local government as from the political franchise. It is true that since 1903 they have been eligible for nomination by the Communal Council to Poor Relief Boards and School Boards, and are even frequently appointed; but they are not expected to take any great interest in national affairs. This was shown in the deliberations for celebrating the great event of 1913—the Centennial Anniversary of Dutch Independence. From all such discussions women were excluded. However, two young Dutch women, Miss Nia Boissevain and Miss Rota Marius, were determined that the celebrations should not lack a fitting memorial to mark the tremendous progress made in the century in the general status of women. Accordingly they planned and organised a Dutch Women's Exhibition, which is now about to close.

Of this exhibition the *Jus Suffragii* gives the following account: "Nothing could be a stronger, saner, more reasonable argument for Woman Suffrage than this exhibition. In many ways the manner of living, dressing, care of the sick, the care of infants, &c., in 1813 and in 1913 is shown in striking contrast. The woman at the distaff or loom within her own home, unconscious of any responsibility beyond, was the picture of the earlier period, while many large rooms are required to tell the story of her present-day activities. As doctor, hospital attendant, district nurse, teacher, inspector, worker in innumerable trades, one immense class of women are doing the world's work out of the home, while even a larger number, liberated from the old-time home industries, have carried their home-making instincts out into the world and are engaged in charities, philanthropy and reforms. . . . Every suffrage speaker finds plenty of texts for her argument in the various departments of women's work as illustrated by the exhibition. It is natural to point out the reasons why the wage-earner needs the ballot to protect her labour, and why the social worker needs it to secure the law and its enforcement, which she finds necessary to progress. . . . Every day lectures are given to eager women on the care of the health, the cure of tuberculosis, dressing and feeding of infants, and many related subjects. When the exhibition closes these departments will become a 'travelling museum,' and will visit all the chief towns of the Netherlands."

The exhibition has been open since last May, and as many as eight thousand people have visited it in a single day.

#### Denmark.

On September 17th the Premier, Herr Zahle, introduced in the Lower House the Government's Bill for constitutional reform. The measure introduces Women's Suffrage and abolishes the existing franchise for the Upper House, which is limited to the highest taxed class of electors.

#### Italy.

With the object of according to women the same civil rights as are now possessed by men, the Italian Minister of Justice is preparing a measure which will institute a radical reform in the existing law regarding civil rights, says the Rome correspondent of the Central News. It is expected that the Bill will be introduced in the Chamber in November, but the Minister will explain the details of the measure in his forthcoming electoral address.

#### India.

Lady Hardinge has announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a government annual grant of £10,000 towards organising a medical women's service in India under the control of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

#### Girl Guides.

The Girl Guide movement is rapidly spreading throughout the civilised world. There are Guides in Holland, France, Germany and Russia, and other European countries are beginning the movement. In Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand the girls are called Peace Scouts. In India and China also the work is in progress.

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### The Dominions Overseas.

#### New Zealand.

It will be remembered that the franchise in New Zealand has been on an adult basis since the year 1893. The percentage of voting among women is almost as high as that among men. Our New Zealand correspondent sends us the following information as to the trend of legislation in the present Parliament, which has been sitting for six weeks:—

"Legislation is being introduced with the object of granting additional exemption from income tax to parents who have children under sixteen years of age dependent on them. . . . One of the many differences between the lot of the New Zealand rustic labourer and the miserably-fed and housed English labourer is the care and money spent on acquiring land for workmen's dwellings and erecting them. Blocks of land in suitable localities—some of them rural, some suburban—within cycling distance, for town labourers, are being rapidly acquired, and legislation is being brought in to extend the powers of local bodies in erecting workers' homes. The National Provident Fund, a scheme of national pensions based on graduated payments by the people and quite independent of the Old-Age Pensions Act, is doing good work, and Government is providing for an active lecturing campaign this year, as before, to bring the scheme thoroughly before the people. It is being largely taken up by women in clerical positions (other than teachers, for whom State pensions are provided, on a special scale of payments). The whole pension department is being revised this year; military pensions for New Zealand veterans have been provided. Widows' pensions, with allowances for children under fourteen, have been granted since the beginning of 1912. It is proposed this session to make women eligible for the Old Age Pension at sixty; the age is now sixty-five and the pension 10s. weekly.

The accommodation of the four State maternity hospitals (St. Helen's) is to be increased this year. The subsidising of country medical and nursing associations will be continued. Excellent work has been done among the natives by training and engaging Maori girls for duty in the Maori villages.

A modification of the conditions for obtaining University bursaries, proposed this year, practically opens a free door to the University to anyone who has shown him or herself capable of taking such a course. Special bursaries have been established to enable teachers to become well trained in Home Science. A Chair of Home Science has been established since 1911 in Dunedin. Wellington is about to found another, and in Christchurch work largely of the same nature is done at the Hostel, a well-equipped resident institution in connection with the technical college.

Provision is being made for feeble-minded children; a boys' school was equipped some time ago, and one for girls is under consideration.

Changes are being made in the control of immigration, a special Department of Immigration having been just created. . . . Care has to be exercised in encouraging the right kind of worker. . . . Youths ready to engage in farm work and domestic assistants are the two classes the new Department desires to encourage into the country.

Thus far the Government announces its own intentions and desires for this session. The two questions most heatedly pressed upon the Government from outside are amendments in the Compulsory Defence Act, to give more relief to conscientious objectors; and a difference in the National and Local Option system (i.e., it is desired to refuse a license if there is a bare majority in favour of refusing it, instead of a three-fifths majority as at present).

"Added to this, the Women's Societies are asking for the Age of Consent to be raised to twenty-one, and for various substantial changes in laws for the protection of women and children. The Budget, just brought down, shows increase of expenditure, but indicates that the money is being spent largely to develop the country's resources and extend the social and industrial advantages of life in the Dominion."

#### Matrons on Emigrant Ships.

The Agent-General for Western Australia has recently called attention to the care extended by his Government to young women emigrants to that State, and points out that the matron engaged by the Government is usually "a qualified nurse, and that her sole duty is to attend to the welfare and comfort of the girls."

Such a system provides a welcome safeguard, and should be taken full advantage of by those young women who are seeking their fortunes across the seas.

### Some Parliamentary Papers.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF VAN BOYS AND WAREHOUSE BOYS. (P. S. King. 3d.)

This Report, which has recently been published, is of great importance to all who are interested in the employment of the young, and by the figures given proves the necessity of regulation by law of the hours of work. So much has been heard during the past few years of "blind alley employment," that it is now often unthinkingly applied to any work that is unskilled. This is a misuse of the term: it should be kept for the employment which holds no future prospects, but casts the worker at seventeen or eighteen years of age.

The evidence given in this Report shows clearly that "blind alley" should not be applied indiscriminately to van boys' work. For instance, the railway companies can absorb all their van boys in different departments according to their various abilities; in the large parcels' delivery firms the boys may become drivers, or be given posts at the depôts: in bakehouses a proportion get a chance of going into the trade: so that there are prospects for them of future employment. On the other hand, many firms employ far more boys than they can possibly absorb later on, and therefore a certain number must leave when about seventeen and look for other work. These are the boys that specially need the supervision of the Advisory Committees of the Labour Exchanges.

The work has two chief drawbacks:—

- (1) The length of hours and the want of provision for meal times.
- (2) The discontinuity of the work and the seasonal "rushes."

In connection with the former, it is interesting to note that the railway companies prove themselves the most considerate employers, the hours of work varying from sixty to seventy-two per week (including meal times). In one case the hours are changed from day to day, so that the weekly total amounts to sixty—i.e., fifty-four of work and six for meals. In other trades the hours vary from fifty to eighty and eighty-five, and a few cases are mentioned of ninety and a hundred hours per week being worked in a seasonal business. One gathers that a great deal of this overwork arises from competition, and that regulation by law would be welcomed by many employers. In some cases the better organisation of the business might lessen the long hours.

In many firms the boys have to idle about the yard, waiting to sign on and off, and they are also affected by the "fluctuations in the daily hours of work arising from the exigencies of the particular employing firm," and from the seasonal demands. This appears to have a bad effect on character, and leads to a disinclination to stay long in one job.

On the other hand, the work is physically healthy, except where the boy has to lift weights beyond his strength, for he is out in the open air, and there is no doubt that to a certain type of boy it affords the employment he wants. For in spite of the fact that the wages are not so high as to prove a great attraction (averaging about 7s. per week to start with), and that the hours may be very long, there is a great demand for these posts at the Labour Exchanges.

One of the most interesting parts of the Report is the summary of information supplied by the Central Office of the Labour Exchanges in Appendix III. One of the great drawbacks of the long and irregular hours is that it becomes practically impossible for any of these boys to attend evening classes, and so continue their education with a hope of improving their position later on.

The Committee recommend that no boy under sixteen years old shall be employed on night work—i.e., between 9.30 p.m. and 6 a.m.; that no boy under eighteen should be employed more than seventy hours a week (inclusive of meal times), and that 1½ hours a day be given off for meals.

These regulations are to apply to all van boys and to warehouse boys in the cases where the latter cannot be brought under the Factory or Shop Acts. We regret that the Committee did not see its way to include errand boys in the scope of its inquiry, as their hours are far too long and irregular: nor to recommend shorter hours for boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

It will be of interest to our readers to note that the Committee proposes to recognise that "a van boy may be of the feminine gender."

#### Parliamentary Papers Received.

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS FOR 1912. (P. S. King. 6d.)  
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND EVENING SCHOOLS. Regulations for 1913-14. (P. S. King. 2d.)

JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. (P. S. King. 1d.)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, TRAINING OF TEACHERS. (P. S. King. 1d.)

UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL CLASSES. (P. S. King. 1d.)

SCHOOLS OF NAUTICAL TRAINING. (P. S. King. 1d.)

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS UNDER THE POOR LAW. (P. S. King. 3d.)

LIST OF ALL ROYAL COMMISSIONS IN EACH YEAR, 1904 TO 1911. (P. S. King. 3d.)

CORRESPONDENCE OF HOME OFFICE WITH THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS AND SIR VICTOR HORSLEY. (P. S. King. 3d.)

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### Labour Saving in the Home.

The well-educated woman who, owing to the scarcity of domestic servants, or to a wish to be independent of their vagaries, decides to do her own housework, is apt to rebel against some of the time-honored conventions of British housewifery. The "kitchener," with its large coal-consuming capacity and its expanse of black surface, requiring frequent blackleading, has already given place in many houses and flats to the more handy and economical gas or electric stove; but there are other ways of lightening domestic labour which are not so well known as they deserve to be.

For instance, the old-fashioned process of "turning out" a room leaves much to be desired both from the point of view of efficacy and of comfort to the person engaged in it. To grovel on hands and knees over a large expanse of carpet, armed with dust-pan and brush, raising clouds of dust, much of which must of necessity return to the carpet or be deposited on the furniture, from which it has to be again removed with a duster, does not greatly appeal to the woman who has once used a vacuum-cleaner. Only the smaller and lighter of these are suitable for a woman's use, but it is wonderful what a quantity of dust they will extract from carpets, upholstered furniture, etc.; and as the dirt thus removed is sucked into a tin receptacle, which can be emptied when necessary, the manipulator of the machine has the satisfaction of knowing that it is really being banished from the room instead of merely being driven from one spot to another. Such machines can now be purchased in various sizes and weights from 21/- upwards in price.

Some of these are worked by electricity, and some by means of a hand lever, which is manipulated by one person while another applies the nozzle of the suction tube to the article to be cleaned. But there is now on the market a light little machine, somewhat resembling a garden syringe in appearance, which can be worked by one person alone, and is useful for taking "fluff" up from beneath beds and behind furniture, as well as for extracting dust from the carpets. This instrument is only sufficient for ordinary daily use and the weekly "turning-out" of rooms—that is to say, to take the place of broom, dust-pan and brush, or carpet-sweeper. At the annual ceremony of "spring cleaning" it would still be necessary to have the carpets beaten or sent to be cleaned by a heavier vacuum machine.

Perhaps the most universally disliked domestic duty is the washing-up of greasy dishes, plates, etc.; but even this can be made far less unpleasant by banishing the greasy dish-cloth, beloved of the average maid, and substituting for it a soft mop with a handle for washing fragile things such as tea-cups, and a brush for heavier articles such as dishes, thus avoiding the necessity of plunging the hands into scalding water.

Another disagreeable job is the washing-out of house-flannels, dusters, etc. There are now obtainable several kinds of light and inexpensive washing machines, which can be worked without putting the hands in water, and these will be found useful for washing flannels and other garments, which are so frequently spoilt in the ordinary laundry. These machines are furnished with a wringer, and one variety has a cover, which gives it the appearance of a little table when not in use.

Electric irons are a luxury which not everyone can afford, but for about eightpence (the price varies according to quality) a "slip-on" ironing shield can be obtained, into which any ordinary flat-iron can be inserted, thus doing away with the necessity of cleaning the iron after heating.

Women who live in country places, where gas and electricity are unknown luxuries, can now obtain tiled cooking-stoves of French pattern, which stand out into the room, so that the cook can reach them on either side, as well as in front, and are connected with the chimney by a pipe. They are extremely bright and clean in appearance, as they can be washed all over, and are very economical of fuel, as only a small proportion of heat escapes up the chimney.

A woman who wants to do her housework well but without unnecessary waste of time, might with advantage spend an hour or two in one of the exhibitions devoted to housing which frequently take place in London. She will probably come away with many ideas for lightening her domestic labours without loss of efficiency. HOUSEKEEPER.

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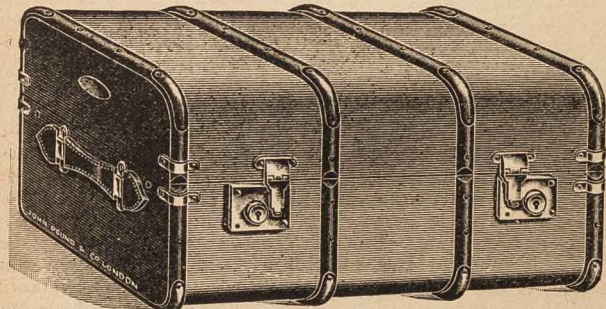
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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday.

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Contributors are requested to note that the latest time for receiving news for the week's issue is the first post on Tuesday. Federation correspondents are asked to send in their reports not later than Monday, first post. All unsolicited contributions should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

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

## The Bankruptcy of Force.

"Do you know," said Napoleon at the height of his power, "what I marvel at most in the world? It is the inability of the sword to settle anything."

In all classes of human interest, it is often and glibly said, the ultimate appeal is to force. But the saying exactly reverses the truth. Force is not the last, but the first appeal: the appeal of the child, the appeal of the primitive man, the appeal of the man who is in a primitive rage. The older the individual and the civilisation, the less frequent and less hopeful the appeal to force. Every day we are more inclined to abandon it altogether in despair.

The reason is not far to seek. We abandon this primitive method of settling our difficulties, because we have found that it does not settle them. It seems so simple—so finely and gloriously successful—at first sight. If a person annoys you, knock him on the head, and there, surely, will be an end of his annoying. So simple, so fascinatingly final it seems, that even now people (when they have grown stupid with rage) will resort to this futile "ultimate" appeal, though more and more reluctantly. For the futility of force has been demonstrated too often in history, and human experience sums up in a proverb its bankruptcy—"the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

The world is governed by ideas, and force is helpless against them. Not the armies of France, but the faith of Joan of Arc turned the tide of fortune against the English in the Hundred Years' War. Not the arms of William of Orange, but his spirit and the spirit of his people, their patriotism, their religion, wore down the innumerable hosts of Spain. The brutal instinct to crush what we hate was obeyed. The result was the triumph of the hated thing. So it has been throughout history. Victory has not always been on the side of the big battalions—neither in Greece, nor in Switzerland, nor in the Netherlands, nor in England at the time of the Armada—again and again force has failed before the greater force of an immortal ideal. It has done its worst, tried its hardest, and failed. It has been bankrupt. And this bankruptcy means more than merely failure. There is an irony in the use of force that, by a strange paradox, makes it more terrible when it seems to succeed than when it openly, obviously fails. It is this paradox that civilised man is at last laboriously learning.

Slowly the fact emerges, that force is a more dangerous weapon than we supposed. It may, indeed, be only futile; but it may be worse. It may, in fact, have an appearance of success, and then it is destructive—indeed. Force did succeed in crushing out freedom of thought in Spain; in that success, the very life of Spain was frozen. Force to-day is triumphant in Russia, in Poland, in Finland; at what a cost to those who use it! What a heritage of bitterness, what a tragedy of hate, is being there heaped up for gathering!

It is the easy and the obvious way to success, this appeal to force; but either it achieves no success, or a success that is far worse than failure to those who use it.

If we Suffragists here in Great Britain were to win the vote by

## Medical Treatment for Children Under School Age.

By MARION PHILLIPS, D.Sc.

The writer of a recent article in THE COMMON CAUSE, dealing with the prevention of infantile mortality, spoke of the gap in public supervision between infancy and school-time. The Health Visitor and the Baby Consultation both give advice for very young babies, but after that, until school age is reached, no supervision or advice comes in the mother's way unless she goes to a private doctor or a hospital.

The position is even more serious than the writer of that article realises. The advisory work of Health Visitors and others not only stops short as the little child ceases to be an infant in arms, but it is itself insufficient even while it lasts, because it stops short of treatment. Before we have reached a satisfactory system for these little children, we must adopt the principle now applied to the school children, and not only inspect, but give treatment where it is needed. The inspection of children at school which does not cover also the treatment of the defects discovered is now generally admitted to be well-nigh useless, and the establishment of grant-aided school clinics, and other types of medical treatment centres, proceeds—though more slowly than the needs warrant.

But until a child is admitted to school, no State or Municipal provision is made. Clearly this is a practical error of great significance. For five years the child may be contracting those very defects for which it must, after suffering unnecessary pain and being seriously handicapped in its work of development, be treated in a medical centre for school children. What is needed is not only advice and instruction for mothers, but medical treatment centres for children under school age.

Such centres are more than out-patient departments of hospitals. Their proper function is to be always open to mothers who want medical advice as to how to keep the babies well, in addition to treatment when they are ill. Conducted on these lines, such centres would supply to poor mothers that advice which can always be called in for the nurseries of the well-to-do. As has been found in the case of school-children, thousands suffer from minor ailments which require skilled and regular attention, dressings, syringing, etc. This is work that the mother often cannot do herself, and which needs the clever hands of a trained nurse. At the centre, the nurse would always be in attendance to follow out the doctor's orders in such cases.

These medical treatment centres, combining the skilled guidance with skilled treatment, are a necessary complement of a school medical service. Like the school clinic, there is no need for them to deal with cases where exceptional treatment requiring expensive apparatus is necessary. Such cases can be referred to suitable hospitals, while children so ill as to require keeping in bed must be referred to local practitioners. What must be realised is that preventive treatment is simply outside the possibilities of working-class life, except by special provision of some kind. With a very small amount of money to lay out, what mother will dare call in a doctor unless she must?

To go to hospital is equally impossible. There is not only the difficulty of getting a letter if that is needed, but the journey, the waiting, and so on, are worse the younger the child, while the hurried consultation with the doctor is useless when what is needed is general preventive advice, and not only a cure for a specific complaint. In any case, the overworked hospital is a poor place for minor ailments, as school authorities have found.

In advocating the establishment of such centres, the present writer is not without a model to illustrate the work. The Baby Clinic in Telford Road, North Kensington, which was founded two years ago by the Woman's Labour League, as a memorial to Margaret MacDonald and Mary Middleton, was established to meet these very needs. In its two years' existence, its usefulness has been fully demonstrated. The falling infantile death-rate of the district, though influenced greatly by a cool summer, bears testimony to the good that has been done through its agency. Slowly, mothers are beginning to realise that the doors are open to them freely, and that the doctors want to see the children, not only when they are ill, but also when they are well, so that they may always be kept in that right state. They find, too, a new interest in carrying out the treatment ordered, because the doctors take the time to explain why that treatment is given, and what it is that is wrong. Again, the Clinic being in the middle of the district it serves, is near home, and every possible arrangement is made to reduce the time of waiting.

The Clinic is growing as fast as funds allow, but what its founders want to see is similar institutions in other districts, and all receiving the sanction of the Public Authorities as being suitable for grants-in-aid.

force, we should have destroyed the thing we sought. We should grasp it in our hands, but it would be dead. And if our movement were suppressed by force, it would be at the price of all that is most precious in the life of a people. The suppression would leave behind it, not peace, not assent, not understanding, but an unspeakably bitter consciousness of wrong. Our opponents cannot get what they desire by force. Nor can we.

At first sight it might seem that, after all, this change of view, this reluctance to use force, implies no real advance in civilisation. If we abandon it only because we have found it useless, the abandonment does not mean much; it does not mean that we would not use it if we thought it would succeed. Perhaps not. Perhaps even now if we thought we could convert our enemies by burning a few of them at the stake, we might be inclined to try! The language of controversialists on both sides of every burning question certainly seems to suggest it. But in fact, and in spite of controversialists, the realization that force is a clumsy weapon, that breaks in the hands that use it, does mean a moral advance. It means that we have more respect for the spirit—more care for a real than an apparent triumph. If society is no longer quite easy about its criminals, for instance, if it begins to ask why the man who has to be punished erred—and what sort of punishment is likely to reform him—it is because society is realising that the first, simple, brutal appeal to force is not "ultimate." Force does not solve the problem. It does not alter the conditions. It does not, therefore, prevent the manufacture of other criminals.

Or if, when there is seething discontent on the part of a minority, even a small minority, it has become our instinct to try conciliation, to shrink with horror from the idea of compelling a man's conscience by force, it is again because society is seeking a better way, a more fundamental settlement of discontents, an "ultimate" appeal. True, we are still sufficiently primitive to be brutal sometimes; but there is a growing reluctance to be so. We are slowly growing a clearer vision than belonged to those who really thought that force could achieve anything—who "made a wilderness, and called it peace."

It is a curious instinct of human nature to think evil of itself. Perhaps this is why good men and women still go on repeating the parrot-cry that force is the ultimate appeal. In spite of the facts, in spite of the helplessness of force against ideas, men assure themselves and us that force governs the world. Does it even govern them? By no means. Try, and you will find that they neither use it nor are governed by it. They act in accordance with their ideals; they would die rather than betray them; if they died, they would, with their last breath protest that their martyrdom would that day light a candle that could never be put out. To a man, they set their own grotesque theories of human government at defiance. There is, it is true, a vague feeling in the minds of such upholders of physical force that though ideas may persuade, after all force alone can compel. This is no more true than the other. Men are compelled—literally compelled—by their moral sense, when force would be perfectly helpless. Everyone has seen—perhaps, if perfectly frank, they would admit that they have all experienced—occasions when they wished they had a rather lower standard! When "noblesse" has obliged the abstinence from an easy way to triumph, to revenge, or to happiness, and the restrained one suffered exasperation at the spectacle of an easier virtue rejoicing in the triumph he had to forego! What constrained him? How laughable to suggest that physical force alone has power to compel! The compelling power of a dream—a vision—an ideal—governs our lives.

Has physical force no power then? Oh yes; it is the first, the simplest, crudest way of governing. Only the brutal can be governed by it, or the very shallow. It is the first appeal—never the last. The ultimate appeal is to the strength of the ideas by which we live. If they are really ours, no force can prevail against them, or compel us to live except by their rule—no force, at least, that is used against us. Christianity, unarmed, prevailed against the world; but Christianity, armed, destroyed itself. No torture could destroy the ideal of Christ, when practised on the bodies of His followers; rather it endowed them with tenfold power. But torture practised by "Christians" on the bodies of other people, destroyed that ideal.

Yet men and women still repeat with conviction the catch-word—"The world is governed by physical strength—the ultimate appeal is to force." Is it not time that we abandoned this outworn lie? Words have a strange power over the spirit. Like the ideas they seek to convey, they defile or exalt those who use them. Can we always speak of ourselves as merely brutal without harm? "Self-pride . . . is not so great a sin as self-contemning."

## Correspondence.

## A SPECIAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MADAM,—Now that the Pilgrimage is over, and we have had time to take stock of the many good results which have accrued from it, I feel sure that those of us who took part in it are thoroughly convinced that henceforth, until we win the vote, our summers must be devoted to open-air campaigns, and already, I believe, in the fertile brains of some of our erstwhile Pilgrims, novel and picturesque schemes are being thought out.

Therefore it has occurred to me that a very fine outcome of the Pilgrimage would be the formation, within the National Union, of a "special Volunteer Corps" consisting of those members who would be willing to devote a month of the year to open-air campaigns.

Speaking from my own experience on the Watling Street Route, it struck me as simply amazing that women of all ages and all classes should have worked together so splendidly, cheerfully submitting to a certain amount of discipline for the common good of the whole. I felt what good material there was for an organised corps who would be ready at hand to carry out any scheme that the whole National Union had decided to undertake. I think such a corps would appeal very much to our younger members: a certain simple uniform would be necessary, and personally I should like the familiar "cockle-shell" to be part of it.

I think also it would cement the good-fellowship and *esprit de corps* of the members of the Union. Hitherto we have worked in our own Federations, and have not known much of the workers in the others, and it was one of the joys of the Pilgrimage that we learnt to know and appreciate those who had hitherto been strangers to us.

The suggested Volunteer Corps would also be drawn from all Federations, and would link them together in a new sense.

I shall be glad to know the opinions, through your Correspondence Column, of other members of our Union.

KATHERINE M. HARLEY.

## ENGLAND AND INDIA.

MADAM,—I have read with very great interest Mrs. Fawcett's article, headed "England and India," in THE COMMON CAUSE of September 12th.

I do most heartily agree that we have not fulfilled adequately our responsibility for the uplifting of India, and especially of India's women; and I know how impossible it is in a short article dealing with anything so complex as India and its problems, to express the whole truth, but there are one or two sentences in the article which, I fear, might give readers unacquainted with India quite a wrong impression of what the Government and other agencies are doing for women there.

It is because I agree with Mrs. Fawcett that "the first condition of all mutual help is knowing and understanding" that I venture to write to you about this.

In paragraph 6 of that article there is the sentence: "There is at present no Government provision in India for enabling Indian ladies to obtain medical training in their own country." But in Bombay women can take the full medical course under the same conditions as men. They attend the same lectures, have the same opportunities, examinations, and degrees as are open to men. The Medical College in Bombay is a Government Institution. It, like all the Colleges in Bombay, Government or Mission, is open to men and women alike of whatever race, caste, or creed they may be. The Calendar of Bombay University gives the list of women who have graduated from it—quite a long list by now.

The University of Madras also gives medical degrees to women, as well as other degrees, and I understand that Calcutta University does the same.

In that same paragraph (No. 6) of the article there is the sentence: "There is no Government provision for the training of women teachers." It is true that Government has been slow to realise this need, but in Ahmadabad, north of Bombay, there is a Government Training College for Women Teachers. Also the Government training classes for teachers in Bombay itself are open to women as well as men.

I shall look forward with great interest to the articles on India which Mrs. Fawcett promises.

J. B. LINDSAY.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AT THE PEACE CONGRESS.

MADAM,—In your issue of September 5th, Ada Cunningham, a member of the Twentieth Universal Peace Congress, held at The Hague in August last, briefly refers to Mrs. May Wright Sewall's and my own speeches as strikingly illustrating the possibilities of the moral influence of women, but no mention is made of the strong Woman Suffrage resolution presented to the Congress by Lieut.-Colonel W. Mansfield and myself, as delegates from the Men's International Alliance for Women's Suffrage, nor of the several interesting points and incidents of the case.

Allow me to state that in the next issue of my journal, *The Anglo-Russian*, to be ready on October 1st, I will publish a detailed and instructive account of what has been done in Holland for Women's Suffrage in connection with the Peace Congress, and will give also some information about the magnificent "Women's Centenary Exhibition" in Amsterdam, which the British Press has passed with almost complete silence. The issue will contain some

illustrations bearing on the subject, and will be sent, postage free, to any address on receipt of 1½d. in stamps.

JAAKOFF PRELOOKER.

21, Paternoster Square, E.C.

## "POINTS FOR SUFFRAGISTS."

MADAM,—I write to protest against the recommendations of Principal Griffiths being officially suggested as "points with which Suffragists might point a moral."

One of his points involves the holding up of scientific research (involving the torture of animals) as a desideratum. The "promotion of research" is a term sufficiently vague to have been passed over, but when in the following lines the "researches of Pasteur" are mentioned, we know where we are.

In suggesting points for Suffragists (which are likely to be made use of by speakers), I think such controversial matters as these should be avoided. A knowledge of the subject would probably lead to the avoidance of the point in question; but, on the other hand, we have workers and speakers who may be ignorant of its bearings, and who may find themselves inculcating tenets that are anathema to many of their hearers.

L. UNIACKE.

## SEX AND MORALS.

MADAM,—With all that Dr. Ethel Williams says, in answer to the *English Review* articles dealing with the sex question, I find myself quite in agreement; but when at the end of her very able letter she tells us that baby girls survive more easily than baby boys because an exhibition of self-will in the former is promptly suppressed, whereas in the latter it is regarded with pride, I must confess that I am not convinced. Dr. Williams's reason for the greater ability of girls to survive will, I think, be news to all biologists, and to many other doctors.

With all respect to Dr. Williams, I do not think there is sufficient difference in the treatment or training of boys and girls in early years to justify this assertion. Until about four years, when the health is usually established, they are just babies to the parents, whether boys or girls. It is at about fourteen that different standards of morals are set up for boys and girls.

Dr. Williams is evidently convinced that repression of any signs of self-will is the correct thing in the training of children. I can't agree, and I should like to ask Dr. Williams at what age in the life of an individual does she think that free-will should be allowed? The general idea, I think, is that a boy may be allowed free-will when he goes into the world and is self-supporting; but a girl, never. Girls may cease to obey parents when they have a husband to obey; they must never be anything so unwomanly as self-assertive.

KATHLYN OLIVER.

[Mrs. Oliver seems to us to have exaggerated Dr. Williams's suggestion out of all recognition. On the other hand, the suggestion that boys and girls are not offered a different set of morals and conduct until they are fourteen years old, and that "self-will" is the same thing as "free-will," offer points of controversy which Dr. Williams will no doubt prefer to answer herself.—Ed. C.C.]

## NATURAL FEEDING AND INFANT MORTALITY.

MADAM,—"Father of Seven" justly points out that the medical profession have not done as much as they might do to combat the tendency of the modern woman to decline to nurse her baby. But he does not touch upon the part which the monthly nurse often plays in encouraging the mother to shirk this duty. A young mother is very much at the mercy of these nurses, and is easily persuaded that she cannot nurse her child, or that the child will thrive better on artificial food. Dr. Sanfeld has some strong remarks to make on this subject:—

"There has been almost a conspiracy on the part of a section of the monthly nurses to discourage breast feeding, partly to please fashionable mothers, partly to satisfy a sort of perverted maternal instinct and obtain complete control of the infant, partly because it is more comfortable for the nurse to heat up a bottle in her own room than to stand by the mother's bedside, perhaps on a cold night, during the thirty to forty minutes which is often necessary to get the infant to take its first meals. Some monthly nurses go so far as to keep the baby from the breast for the first two days, so as to avoid stimulating the secretion of milk.

"The attitude of the monthly nurse is, no doubt, partly due to ignorance—a reflex of the ignorance and apathy of the medical profession on the subject. She does not know what the baby is losing, and does not hear its subsequent history."

It seems to me that schools for mothers are almost as necessary for the well-to-do as for the poor, and that every girl should obtain a certain amount of instruction in the care of infants before she marries. At present young mothers are far too dependent upon the monthly nurse, who may, or may not, be conscientious.

A MOTHER.

Miss Ethel Sargent, in commenting on the article on "The British Association" which appeared in last week's issue of THE COMMON CAUSE, states that she is not a Professor at Holloway, as we had been informed. She also mentions that she was elected to the Linnean Society in December, 1904, in company with fifteen other women.

## The National Union at Work.

## Our Election Fighting Policy.

It began with the men! They taught us our policy. We learnt it in the House of Commons. For one learns much more quickly by experience than by precept, and it was by experience repeated not once nor twice, but over and over again, in the House of Commons, that we learnt the lesson that party is dearer than principle to the average politician.

In 1867, in 1884, in 1912, when those who had promised and promised again that they would "support Women's Suffrage," cheerfully went into the wrong lobby and voted against the enfranchisement of women, they gave us the object-lesson which we are now putting into use as our Election Fighting Policy.

Not all the pledges were broken, but too many were. And many were the reasons given for the breakages. But we looked at the voting lists and we saw that the great majority of the pledge-breakers belonged to parties which had not officially adopted Women's Suffrage; and the solid vote of one party, cast for us, became very significant when we reflected that that party—the Labour Party—was officially a Suffrage Party too. In spite of the excuses which were offered—so interesting, so various, and in some cases even new—we had a strong feeling (based no doubt on "feminine intuition") that we had hold of the real excuse when we believed that the pledges were broken to serve the interests of party.

Now, we support the party which supports us. That, in brief, is the work of our Election Fighting Fund. We will not oppose "tried friends," whatever their party, whose past record has proved that they will not abandon their principles at a sign from the party whip; but we give our active and hearty support to those men whose party and whose principles on the woman's question are at one.

No sooner had the National Union decided on this policy than it became the target of abuse. Liberals especially were horrified to think that a "non-party" society should so much as know that political parties existed. They blushed to know that Liberal and Conservative members of such a society should be found willing to help the Labour Party.

To them we reply that *non-party* is not a synonym for *idiotic*. We do know that there are political parties. We have reason to know. The fact, with its consequences, has been burnt into our minds. But we are *non-party*, because we put our party feelings wholly on one side, and stand for freedom only.

Whatever their party, all our members are called upon to make this sacrifice, and support "the best friend of Women's Suffrage," whatever his party. We are bound in duty to consider—which is, among many things dear to us, the most important of all to the race. And, having decided, we are bound to put that one thing before all others.

This is our position. We—whatever our party views—hold the enfranchisement of women to be the first of all reforms. We know what it means. We know what it stands for. We look beyond the party to the race, and we stand, first, last, and all the time, for reforms which only Women's Suffrage will bring: good housing, better education, moral reforms, the care of children, respect for human life, liberty, and justice. We will not be called selfish or dishonest, because in the name of all these things, deliberately, and at a cost uncounted by the world, we have disregarded party ties and given our help where help is given to us.

## The Woman in Charge.

There are several "Margarets" of fame in the Labour world. There is Margaret McMillan, and Margaret Bondfield, and Margaret Llewellyn Davies. But there is our Margaret also—Margaret Robertson, Captain of our Election Fighting Forces.

When the Election Fighting Fund was formed, and the new election policy defined, there was no doubt in anybody's mind as to the right person to take charge of the work. The hour had come, and the woman. Margaret Robertson was asked to take charge, and accepted without delay.

What is she like, this leader of a brilliant staff of workers? Perhaps she is best described in the words of one who heard her speak for the first time in the Albert Hall—a sufficiently trying test for any speaker. "Miss Robertson," said one who was there, "looked what the Women's Movement is, young and strong, and beautiful and brave." To those who know her, perhaps the last word is the most characteristic of all. Margaret Robertson has all the qualities needed for her responsible and difficult post; but absolute fearlessness—not only in action, but in thought—is the one that strikes you most.

Those who have not heard her speak will be interested to know her "style." Margaret doesn't go in for being funny, but there is often a good-humoured mirth round her platform. She puts you in such excellent humour with her and her subject that you are all ready for a laugh.

I remember hearing her once tackle a silly youth who was engaged in pressing out an argument against Women's Suffrage from the habits of the female spider. "The female spider," he pompously began, "is in the habit of eating the male. How would the lady Suffragettes like the men boiled?" "The same way the women are boiled now," came the answer, as quick as lightning, and the crowd went off into a yell. "Go 'ome, young feller," they adjured the blushing heckler; "you go 'ome; it's a woman as showed you the way this time. I wouldn't try again. I wouldn't—not if I was you."

If you speak at all yourself, you will like to hear Margaret Robertson. She gives you such a perfect sense of something that couldn't be better done. That is the orator's gift, of course, but I think it is partly due to the work she puts into her speeches. The same scholarly sense of perfection which made her the favourite pupil of Professor de Sélincourt at Oxford informs—strange as it may seem among the untidy efforts of the average politician—all Margaret's political speeches. I never knew a speaker with such natural gifts give so much thought to her speaking, or leave so little to the chance of the moment. That is, I think, why she never grows hackneyed or dull. And that is also why, when chance or stress of work demands it, she can speak so perfectly with no preparation at all.

Margaret Robertson once published a little edition of Keats. She has not much time for Keats now, but I often think that two lines from his *Pot of Basil* very perfectly express her attitude towards the problems of the rich and the poor:—

"Half ignorant, they turned an easy wheel  
Which set sharp racks to work to pinch and peel."  
If Margaret can stop the racks and enlighten the ignorance, she will. Go on, Margaret. We're all watching you.

PILGRIM.



MARGARET ROBERTSON, B.A.

(Chief Organiser to the Election Fighting Fund Committee.)

## "IF I COULD HAVE ONLY ONE PAPER"

### THE IDEALS OF "PUBLIC OPINION"

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Such is the perpetual ideal of PUBLIC OPINION. And the measure of success with which it has carried out this policy is shown by a remarkable series of letters it receives from grateful readers; one typical of many is quoted above. Here are two others.

## WOMEN'S OPINIONS ABOUT "PUBLIC OPINION"

"I enjoy PUBLIC OPINION more and more, and literally read it from cover to cover every week," writes a lady reader. "It exactly meets my needs, and I never fail to recommend it to my friends. They share my delight in it."

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"I think PUBLIC OPINION is almost the last thing I should think of giving up," writes a lady in the North of England. "It is so enlightening to the mind of an old woman like me who cannot read newspapers, but who cares very much how the world is going on."

"I deeply value your paper, and most especially the noble reviews of unusual books," writes a London lady. "I send copies out to my children in Canada and New York regularly, and have induced many friends to take this precious little paper, for I truly find in it an elevation of feeling that makes itself felt even through the mere quotations of other people's sayings, owing to the extraordinary flair for selection which the paper shows at every point."

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## Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY. Miss C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary). Miss EMILY M. LEAF (Press). Miss EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).  
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.  
Secretary: Miss CROOKENDEN.  
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### Mrs. Fawcett's Appeal.

We publish this week our President's appeal for the contributions to the Election Fighting Fund, and especially for our Special Autumn Campaign. No doubt, many of our most devoted supporters have but lately contributed to our great Pilgrimage collection, and those who have made sacrifices in order to help in the achievement of that splendid result may not be able soon again to take part in the task of raising money. We appeal, therefore, more particularly to every suffragist who, for whatever reason was unable to send any offering to the Pilgrimage Fund, to come forward now when we are about to undertake this special piece of work, and give us timely assistance.

It may be that only a limited number are in a position to give us gifts of money just at this moment, but those who can make use of this present opportunity will derive all the more satisfaction from being able to give help at a time when we cannot expect to receive sensational sums, but when money could be so well expended for the lasting progress of our movement in many of the most important centres of the country.

The following appeal has been issued for contributions to the Election Fighting Fund:—

Dear Madam or Sir,—In accordance with the resolutions passed at the last two Council Meetings of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, we have embarked upon work in support of Labour Candidates and in opposition to Anti-Suffragist Liberals in a number of important constituencies. We are organising special campaigns in the constituencies of Mr. Harcourt (Rossendale), Mr. Harold Baker (Accrington), Mr. Pease (Rotherham), Mr. Hobhouse (East Bristol), and Mr. McKenna (North Monmouth), and hope to start one shortly in the constituency of Colonel Seely (Ilkeston). We are also carrying on systematic propaganda in the Miners' Federation and other Trade Unions. We have a number of very competent organisers engaged in this work under the able leadership of Miss Margaret Robertson. The expenses including, as they do, the salaries of organisers, their living and travelling expenses, all the expenses involved in organising meetings (halls, advertisements, &c.), and permanent premises in several constituencies, are increasingly heavy, and run rapidly, as you will understand, from hundreds into thousands of pounds. Each three-cornered election, too, is a heavy drain on our funds.

To every appeal we have made for help in the past, the response has been immediate and generous, but as our expenses continue to grow, it is necessary that the generosity of our supporters should continue and grow with them. We therefore earnestly ask every one who has already given us assistance to renew his or her donation, so that we may be able to plan our work in advance with assurance of the wherewithal to carry it out. We also ask all those who have not already subscribed to take some part, however small, in this attempt to secure a Cabinet united on Women's Suffrage, which will make a Government measure possible, and to strengthen that party which is prepared to fight our battle in the House of Commons and in the country. Contributions may be ear-marked for the work in any one of the constituencies of the Anti-Suffrage Ministers, should the donor wish to enter the lists against any particular foe.

MILLCENT G. FAWCETT.

### Extra Pages Fund.

We have to thank Miss Truda Crossfield for a generous gift of £20 towards the expenses of our "extra pages," ear-marked for this purpose from the Pilgrimage Fund. Also, Miss M. C. Knight, for 30s. for the same purpose, with an accompanying letter so kind and encouraging that we must thank her for it separately.

The Extra Pages Fund is now finally closed. We suggest that money would be well spent in—for example—the campaign against anti-suffragist Ministers, for which a special appeal is being made; and we warmly thank all those who have so readily and generously given what was asked for THE COMMON CAUSE.

## The Child and the State.

The following is the proposed programme for the Autumn Educational Campaign of the National Union:—

### I.—Infantile Mortality.

- Causes, Direct and Indirect.
  - Pre-natal Causes.
  - The Fatal Diseases of Infancy.
  - Unhealthy Surroundings.
  - Ignorance of the Mothers.
  - Industrial Employment of Mothers.
  - Social Causes—Illegitimacy, &c.
- Preventive Methods.
  - Legislation.
  - Improved Housing and Sanitation.
  - Pure Milk Supply.
  - Care of Mothers.
  - Schools for Mothers and Fathers.
  - Day Nurseries, Baby Clinics, and Baby Consultations.
  - Health Visitors.

### II.—Children in the Schools.

- Defects in Present System of Elementary Education, Urban and Rural.
- School Clinics and Medical Examination and Treatment of School Children.
- The School Nurse and School Attendance Officer.
- Children's Care Committees.
- Feeding of School Children.
- Open-air Schools.
- Vacation Schools and Play Centres.
- Continuation Schools.
- Overworked Children (Labour out of School Hours).
- Need for more Women as Inspectors, Managers, and as Members of Education Authorities.

### III.—Defective Children.

- Physically Defective.
- Mentally Defective.
  - Special Schools.
  - After Care.

### IV.—Delinquent Children.

- Separate Courts of Justice for Children.
- The Probation System for Children.
- Reformatory Schools.

### V.—State Children.

- Out-door Relief.
- Children in Workhouses.
- Poor Law Schools.
- Scattered Homes.
- Boarding Out.
- Training for Employment.
- Emigration.

### VI.—Employment.

- Juvenile Labour Exchanges.
- Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment Committee.
- Factory Legislation for Children.
- Hours of Employment for Children.

### VII.—The Legal Position of the Children.

- Adoption.
- Legitimation.
- Inheritance.

### Press Department.

Suffragists are now beginning to look to the *Daily Telegraph* among the London daily papers for information on matters affecting women. The weekly Saturday Woman's Page contains many interesting items of women's work and life, and on the 22nd, in a leading article dealing with the forthcoming Church Congress, the woman question is treated sympathetically.

On September 19th, 22nd, and 23rd, long articles by Mr. Hall Caine have been published, on "Woman's Place in the Human Family, as Daughter, Wife, and Mother." Mr. Hall Caine is really writing in defence of his much-criticised book entitled "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." He speaks with no uncertain voice on the economic dependence of woman, first on her father, and then on her husband, whose property she is in turn, and who are legally looked upon as her guardians, thus presupposing her inability to think or act independently on her own account. He writes strongly and urgently on a woman's right, legal as well as moral, to her child, and urges an equal code of morality and purity for man and woman alike. Marriage—real marriage that is, by mutual choice and mutual love—should be a co-partnership, a blending of two natures into one, with no question of proprietorship on the husband's side, nor servility on the wife's.

Suffragists could give Mr. Hall Caine an answer to his

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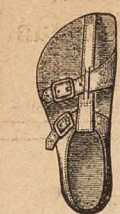
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problem of the woman question. It is quite simple—give the woman the right to be a person in the eyes of the law, give her the right to expand and develop her powers in the direction in which her gifts lie, and so make her economically independent, give her a recognised position in the State as citizen, and a voice in framing the laws which so often utterly ignore the interests of women, and the evils of which he speaks will gradually disappear.

Literature Department.

The suffrage victories in the United States are summarised in an interesting article, "Women's Suffrage in America," which was originally written by Mrs. Oliver Strachey for The New Statesman. It was reprinted in leaflet form by the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation, and is now being stocked by the National Union (net price, 9d. per 100). The Suffrage "Who's Who" for 1913 is now on sale at 2s. 6d.

EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON, (Hon. Secretary to the Literature Department).

Hyde Park Meeting.

Each Sunday sees the Suffragists active in Hyde Park, and week by week large and attentive crowds are attracted by the eloquent speeches delivered from the National Union lorry. Last Sunday the crowd consisted of from 700 to 800 people, who listened with much interest and asked many questions. The speakers were Mrs. Rackham (P.L.G.) in the chair, Miss Ruth Young and Miss Helen Ward. About twenty-eight Friends of Woman Suffrage cards were signed, and many more signatures could have been obtained if there had been more helpers.

The meeting next Sunday will be at the usual time and place, namely, near the Reformers' Tree at 3.45 p.m. The chair will be taken by Miss Fielden, and the other speakers will be Mrs. Richardson and Miss Ruth Young.

Contributions to the General Fund.

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(Dramatised by Mrs. K. Harvey.) DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION of Longfellow's famous Poem "HIAWATHA," WILL BE GIVEN AT CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, GOLDEN LANE, BARBICAN, E.C., On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1913, at 3 and 8 p.m. The principal parts, including songs and North American Indian Dances, will be taken by friends who helped with the Dramatic Entertainments and Dances at the International Suffrage Fair in November, 1912. TICKETS 4s., 2s., and 1s., all Reserved and Numbered, to be had at W. F. L., 1, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.; or Bracken Hill, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent. Nearest station to Institute, Aldersgate on Metropolitan. The Proceeds will be given in aid of THE VOTE, the organ of the Women's Freedom League.

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Name (Mrs., Mrs., or other title) Address

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News from the Societies and Federations.

**Yorks (W. Riding).**  
REPORT.—During the holiday months a considerable amount of work has been done in the West Riding. Mrs. Cooper's campaign has resulted in an imposing list of resolutions from the mines, lodges, and other trade unions. It is not easy, perhaps, for people who have not done work of this kind to realise what an amount of painstaking energy and resourcefulness is called for, if it is to be carried through successfully. The Federation has been fortunate in having Mrs. Cooper in charge of the undertaking, and the results are almost more than we could have hoped for.  
The autumn campaign begins with great vigour—an excellent list of speakers has been secured, and some of the societies are making special efforts. The West Riding is proud of the fact that one of the COMMON CAUSE prizes has been secured by a society in the Federation.—BRADFORD.

BRADFORD.—The winter programme is now being arranged, and opens with a public meeting on October 3rd. Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters; Chairman, the Rev. F. T. Woods (Vicar of Bradford). The weekly At Homes begin on October 6th. Speakers, Mrs. Gratton Newbould and the Bradford Pilgrims. The open-air meeting which was to be held on September 14th, had to be cancelled owing to the illness of Mrs. Annot Robinson. The Trades and Labour Council have passed a resolution in favour of the vote being granted to women, and every endeavour is being made to get Suffrage speakers on to the platforms of other societies and co-operative guilds. THE COMMON CAUSE is being sold in the streets, Friday night and Saturday morning, three more paper sellers kindly offering their services. We should like more volunteers. To the great disappointment of Suffragists, the Bradford City Council has passed a resolution barring women from taking the post of School Attendance Officers, and we are doing all in our power to have the motion rescinded, in order that the Education Committee of the Council may be left unfettered to appoint candidates on merit, not sex.  
SHEFFIELD.—Miss Meikle, who is now with us, is busy organising a campaign of meetings to be held in October, particulars of which will be announced later. The Federation Committee meets in Sheffield on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and a reception will be held in the afternoon to give our members an opportunity of meeting the President and delegates from other societies. A good attendance is expected.

**Suffrage Tour in the Highlands.**  
The day following the Tain meetings found us once more in Inverness, when, after opening a church bazaar, Lady Frances Balfour addressed a large gathering at an at home given by the Inverness Society in the Queen's Gate Hall.  
It was with sincere regret we bade her good-bye, and once more turned our faces northwards. A large open-air meeting was addressed at Beaulieu, Mrs. Critchly being chairman and Mrs. Fraser and Miss Bury the speakers. The next day was spent on the long journey to Thurso, from whence Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Fraser crossed over to Kirkwall. Provost Slater presided over a meeting in the Town Hall, and the two speakers, who had greatly enjoyed their Sunday rest with the active and hospitable Orcadian Society, spoke to an audience which gave every sign of their keen interest in the Women's Movement. Though the weather during the week end had been so wet and wild as to make an open-air meeting in Thurso impossible, yet the wind and tide, as always, was with the Suffragists, and brought their boat in up to time, and the journey was continued to Wick, literature being distributed at the village of Watten on the way.  
An excellent meeting was held in the Zion Hall at Wick, under the presidency of Provost Harper, and eight new members were gained. The next day a visit was paid to Lybster, and literature left at almost every house. Here we were told of Miss Christal Macmillan's visit, four years ago. A hall, chairman, and hospitality for the night were eagerly offered if we would send them another speaker. The meeting at Brora in the evening was small, but in contrast with the last held there, quiet and orderly. The attendance of a number of young men, who listened with great interest, was most pleasing, and two new members joined the newly-formed Brora Society.  
The first part of Thursday was spent in paying calls and distributing literature in the neighbourhood of Rogart, and at 4 p.m. an open-air meeting was held at Lairg. Owing to harvesting, the audience was small, but two new members were secured, and those who had joined previously were attached to the Golspie Society. Mrs. F. Graham, who had presided at Lairg, accompanied us to Bonar Bridge, where a splendid meeting was held, the audience being mostly men, one of whom was heard to remark afterwards: "They just talked sense, and I agreed with every word they said."  
As Mrs. Hunter had referred to the illogical position of their so-called Liberal Anti-Suffrage M.P., we hope that one of the results of the Suffrage Tour in the Highlands may be to make Mr. Morton reconsider his attitude towards Women's Suffrage. Again this week we have received most kind hospitality everywhere, for which we thank our many hostesses, Mrs. MacLachlan at Beaulieu, Mrs. Heddie and Mrs. MacEwen at Kirkwall, Lady Rae, Mrs. Caird, and Mr. Nicholson at Wick, the Thurso Society, Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. Macleod, and Mrs. Shaw at Bonar Bridge.  
On Friday we are expected to address open-air meetings at Alness and Portmahomack, where we shall be the guests of Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Fraser, and Mrs. MacIvor, and on Saturday we conclude our tour with open-air meetings at Cromarty and Fortrose. The local press has given us good reports, and in every village we enter, we find our tour has been followed with interest and understanding of our purpose.  
MARY BURY.

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MARY BURY.

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

Forthcoming Meetings.

**London.**  
SEPTEMBER 27.  
**Muswell Hill**—Durham House School, 102, Crouch Hill—Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Power Sweeney—Chair, The Rev. C. J. Sharp—Speaker, Mr. F. W. Bull.  
SEPTEMBER 29.  
**West Southwark**—Open-air Meeting at St. George's Circus.  
OCTOBER 1.  
**Bethnal Green**—Open-air Meeting—Outside the "Salmon and Ball."  
OCTOBER 2.  
**Baiham**—Women's Adult School, Jennor Hall, Cavendish Road, Baiham—Speaker, Mrs. Watson.  
**Greenwich**—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Walshe.  
OCTOBER 3.  
**Tower Hill**—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Miss Helen Ward—Chair, Mr. Caddick.  
OCTOBER 6.  
**Stratford**—Grove Wesleyan Church—Mother's Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith.  
**Canning Town**—Baptist Tabernacle, Barking Road—Women's Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G.  
**West Islington**—314, Caledonian Road—Meeting of the Women's Liberal Association—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward.  
**Walworth**—Liverpool Street, Walworth Road—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G.  
**Provinces.**  
SEPTEMBER 26.  
**Bristol**—Stall at Coliseum—Mrs. Rashleigh, Miss Harris.  
**Norwich**—Open-air Meeting—Outside Caley's Works—Miss Waring.  
Open-air Meeting—Hall Road—Miss Waring.  
**Sheffield**—Mrs. J. Wycliffe Wilson's Reception for Elementary School Teachers—Mrs. Renton and Miss Meikle.  
**Brookhurst**—Calverley Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Montagu Ellis—Speakers, Lieut. Cather, R.N., Mrs. Cather.  
SEPTEMBER 27.  
**Southampton**—St. Denys Parish Hall—At Home—Miss A. Maude Royden—Music.  
**Manchester**—Co-operative Hall—Re-union.  
**Blackburn**—Chair, Councillor Robinson, Speaker, Mrs. Snowden.  
SEPTEMBER 29.  
**Bristol**—Hornthorn Adult School—Chair, Mrs. W. E. Cross—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke.  
**Norwich**—Open-air Meeting—Outside Howletts & White's—Miss Waring.  
Open-air Meeting—Outside Corporation Dept.—Miss Waring.  
**Manchester**—Hulme Suffrage Club—Temperance Hall, York Street—Speaker, Mrs. Muter Wilson.  
**Mawdsley Street Schools**—"At Home."  
SEPTEMBER 30.  
**Bristol**—40, Park Street—"At Home"—Chair, Miss Tanner.  
Stall at Coliseum—Mrs. Semington and Miss Stock.  
**Cromer**—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Hawkes—Speaker, Miss Waring.  
**Rawtenstall**—Tilston's Rooms, Rank Street—Mrs. Chew on "The Man-Made World."  
**Manchester**—Thompson Street Schools—"At Home"—Mrs. Snowden.  
OCTOBER 1.  
**Bristol**—Stall at Coliseum—Miss Clough.  
**Norwich**—Open-air Meeting—Outside Edwards & Holmes—Speaker, Miss Waring.  
Open-air Meeting—Miss Waring.  
**Bromsgrove**—Whitford—Members' Meeting—Speaker, Miss Watson.  
**Ascot**—Sunninghill—Reading-room—Mrs. Robie Unlacke, Miss W. Hamilton—Chair, Miss Violet Eustace.  
**Gateshead**—Bewick Hall—High West Street—"A Survey of the Woman's Movement," Part II.—Mrs. G. D. Bilcliffe.  
OCTOBER 2.  
**Bristol**—Stall at Coliseum—Mrs. A. Daniell.  
**Norwich**—Joint Demonstration, L.L.F. and N.U.W.S.S.—Market Place.  
**Bacup**—Mechanics Institute—Inaugural Meeting of Weekly Winter Study Class—Mrs. Chew.  
**Gateshead**—Christian Mission Hall, 333a, High Street—Address on "The Education of the Child."  
**Reigate**—Mrs. Charlton's Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Timpany.  
OCTOBER 3.  
**Bristol**—Stall at Coliseum—Mrs. J. Martin.  
**Bimfield**—Crix Cottage (by invitation of Miss Shoen)—Speaker, Mrs. Robie Unlacke.  
**Bradford**—Church Institute—Public Meeting—Chair, The Rev. F. T. Woods (Vicar of Bradford)—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters.  
**Manchester**—Whitworth Hall, Gorton—Speakers, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. R. J. Davies—Chair, Mr. J. Hodge, M.P.  
**Gateshead**—1, Culbert Street, Bensham—"Frances Willard," by Miss Temperley, M.A.—Elocutionist, Miss Mariner.  
OCTOBER 4.  
**Bristol**—Stall at Coliseum—Miss Lyle Brown and others.

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**Nelson**—Co-operative Hall, Albert Street—Social and Dance—Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A.  
**Manchester**—Clarion Café, Market Street—"At Home"—Speakers, Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mrs. Mitchell—Chair, Councillor Bilham.  
**Scotland.**  
SEPTEMBER 26.  
**Aberdeen**—Music Hall—Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell—Chair, Miss Lumsden, L.L.D.  
SEPTEMBER 27.  
**Glasgow**—Windsor Hotel—Reception to Mrs. Fawcett.  
SEPTEMBER 29.  
**Dundee**—Mathers Hotel—Reception to Mrs. Fawcett.  
**Falkirk**—Miss Wakefield—Chair, The Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.A.  
SEPTEMBER 30.  
**Creff**—Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D., Miss Lumsden, L.L.D., Miss Haldane, L.L.D.  
OCTOBER 1.  
**Perth**—Mrs. Fawcett—Chair, Mr. F. Whyte, M.P.  
**Androssar**—Miss Wakefield—Chair, Mrs. Frame.  
OCTOBER 2.  
**Kilmarnock**—Miss Wakefield.  
OCTOBER 3.  
**Edinburgh**—40, Sandwick Place—"At Home"—Miss Wakefield.



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Items of Interest.

**The National Home Reading Union.**  
A paragraph of "Wanted: A Guide to Reading" in last week's issue of THE COMMON CAUSE has drawn a mild rebuke from the National Home Reading Union, which fears "we cannot be aware" of its existence. On the contrary, we have a lively sense of the excellence of that institution, and know of the great value of its study-circles in town and country. We can, indeed, endorse its claims as "a great reading guild adapted for people of every class and every age," and have a high appreciation of its assistance to self-education. But that does not prevent our demand for a competent "guide" in every public library, without which assistance the average reader in these communal institutions is too often like a vessel without a compass.

**Poor Law Children's Pocket-Money.**  
The Local Government Board have decreed that Poor Law children are never to get pocket-money. The matter came up from the Lambeth Board of Guardians that the girls being trained for domestic service in their homes should have a weekly allowance of one shilling in return for their work. The authority holds that girls must wait until they go into the world before they can receive any money, quite forgetting that "spending" is almost as difficult an art as earning. As "spenders," women hold an immense power over economic production, and we believe that girls should be taught from an early age to use this power wisely.

**To Honour the First Vote.**  
The constructive temperament of the wise Suffragist is reflected in the most recent plans of the Chicago Political Equality League, of which Mrs. Julia Zuckerman is Chairman. It has been decided that every woman who casts her ballot at the aldermanic primaries in Chicago next spring shall plant a tree in the residential portions of the city. This plan is to be carried out in a most thorough-going fashion, for the members of the tree committee have undertaken to "find out what trees are best suited to different portions of the city, and which are hardest and have the best foliage."  
Town-planners and civic enthusiasts in this country, please note!

**The "Serendipity" Shop.**  
A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has found a Serendipity Shop in Museum Street, W.C. Besides the excitement of learning that "Serendipity" is a word of Horace Walpole's coining, made out of that lady in the "Arabian Nights," Serendib, who had a genius for finding out things, and could tell from watching the cropped grass on a roadside which way the fateful camel had gone, there is added attraction in the knowledge that this "Serendipity Shop" had within "rare books, proofs on a table, colour prints sticking out of a portfolio, and lettered shrines and stoups by a new sculptor and letterist."  
But if "Serendipity" is really the term covering "the art of finding out things," why, oh, why I did not the Fates acquaint us of this fact before the christening-day of the N.U. Information Bureau?

**Turning Streets into Playgrounds.**  
A solution of the city playground question has been arrived at by some of the American cities. In some congested districts where the streets are close together, occasional streets have been closed to traffic, so as to allow the children to play without danger. Deliveries of goods are easily made, we are informed, from the ends of the blocks, and the authorities are careful not to close any through-fair streets.

**An Ideal Nursery.**  
The Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia will this year contain a model nursery, such as Mrs. Perkins Gilman has often dreamed of and foreshadowed in her works. It is, indeed, to be a "child's own room," where the furniture is child's size, and the appointments suitable to the needs of infancy rather than to the requirements of grown-up custodians. Queen Alexandra will be responsible for this day and night nursery, and we hear fascinating accounts of its fittings, which will include a combined window-seat and toy-box, and a chimney-piece bright with Dutch picture tiles.

**"The Way the Money Goes."**  
It is estimated that during the last ten years over £10,000,000 has been spent in London on new hotel buildings (says the Builder). The Savoy spent a million on its Strand frontage some years ago, £100,000 on an addition on the Embankment side, £30,000 on a new ballroom. About £80,000 was spent on the winter gardens and palm court of the Hotel Cecil, while the newer hotels include the Ritz, the Piccadilly Hotel, and the Waldorf. A new hotel de luxe in Piccadilly and a colossal scheme on the site of the St. George's Hospital are among the schemes now being executed or contemplated.

And, meantime, slums exist, and in the rural districts immorality is encouraged through lack of decent accommodation for the labourer.

Chapter 5

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—there is no need for it in the wash-house. With ordinary soaps, perhaps. But not with Fels-Naptha.

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Just soaking and rinsing in cold or lukewarm water, with a very little rubbing to bring out the loosened dirt.

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News from Other Societies.

**Women Teachers' Franchise Union.**  
The W.T.F.U. opened their autumn campaign last week by local meetings at Clapham and Tottenham. On September 17th a large and successful meeting was held at St. Anne's Hall, Clapham, organised by Miss H. Cox. The President of the Union, Miss Agnes Dawson (N.U.W.S.S.), was in the chair, and the chief speakers were Mrs. Despard, who was warmly welcomed by the women teachers, and Miss Bonwick, B.A. On September 19th a local branch meeting was held at Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, by the invitation of Mrs. Harbord. Miss Chapman took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Miss Agnes Dawson, who showed how closely the question of the franchise affected women teachers. She gave a short account of the events which led to the formation of the Union, and explained its objects. New members were enrolled by Miss Slim, the local organiser for Tottenham, who had arranged the meeting. The Hon. Sec. of the Union is Miss Townsend, 27, Merrilto Road, Lee, and the colours are yellow, blue and red.

**Orcadian Women's Suffrage Society.**  
A meeting of the Orcadian Women's Suffrage Society was held on September 5th in the Municipal Buildings, Kirkwall, under the chairmanship of Provost Slater. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Fraser.  
Mrs. Hunter complimented the Society on the fair treatment accorded by both the local papers, and on their good fortune on being represented in the House of Commons by a supporter of Women's Suffrage.

**Free Church League for W.S.**  
A public meeting of the Manchester Branch of the Free Church League for Women's Suffrage will be held at the Milton Hall, Deansgate, on September 30th, at 7.30 p.m. Sir Alexander Portman will take the chair on this occasion, and the speakers announced are the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams (Brighton), Mrs. Bonwick, and the Rev. T. Ivory Crapps, B.A.

**The Great Unrest Among Modern Women.**  
In the Christian Commonwealth next Wednesday (October 1st) begins a series of articles setting forth the causes and consequences of the Great Unrest Among Modern Women. Each article will deal with a special phase of the question, supported by facts and figures and the authority of experts. The inquiry raises a number of important questions bearing upon industrial life, home life, religion, education, and the professions; the physique of the nation, the physical and mental nature of woman, and the production and care of children; the future of womanhood and the protection they need by means of the vote, legislation, and an enlightened public conscience. As it touches modern life at all points, the inquiry will have great interest for all men and women.

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Chapter 5

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News from Other Societies.

The Manager will be greatly obliged if Mrs. CHARMER, who sent advertisement with P.O., will kindly forward her address, which was omitted in her letter.  
**PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**HORSHAM SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.**  
N.U.W.S.S.  
A WOMEN'S CLUB is to be opened at 60, West Street, Horsham, on September 29th. There will be a tea and reading room, and meetings and debates will be held on Thursday afternoons.

A MEMBER of N.U.W.S.S. offers to sell for the benefit of the campaign against Anti-Suffrage Ministers, a minute book, three-quarters of an inch, being Schloss's English Bijou Almanack for 1841; portraits of Hon. Mr. Norton, &c. A similar gem sold recently for nearly £5. What offers?—Reply, Manager of C.C.

**MISS NELLIE HORNE,** Lecturer on Voice Production and Conductor of Speakers' Classes at the Summer Suffrage Schools, Malvern, 1912, St. Andrews, 1913, gives lessons in all branches of elocution. Classes arranged. Societies visited.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

**POSTERS** Advertising the Woman's Movement.—Large variety, coloured, in stock. All posters obtainable on yellow paper for American use. Posters designed and printed for the exclusive use of any one Society. Also for Meetings, Concerts, Exhibitions, Theatricals, &c. Poster parade schemes. Christmas cards in stock. Special design made for Christmas cards for Societies or private use.—Suffrage Atelier, 2, Robert Street, W.C.

**"RECRUITING."**—Two-Act Suffrage Comedy. 7d. post free.—"Hollies," Branstone Road, Burton-on-Trent.

**"THE BETTER HALF."**—New Suffrage Play, by Alison Garland. Post free, 1s. 1d.—Apply Miss E. Garland, Pengwern Terrace, New Brighton.

Continued on Page 432.

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**WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.**—Protest Meeting, Hyde Park, Sunday, September 28th, 3 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. P. Wilkes (of California), Mrs. Kington Parkes, Mr. W. H. Nevinston, and others. Chair: Mrs. Louis Fagan.

**WANTED.** Speaking engagements. Woman Suffrage and other subjects.—Miss Rowlette, Box 2,000, C.C. Office.

### EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

**BRIDLINGTON.**—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

**ELOCUTION AND VOICE PRODUCTION.**—Miss Ellen Maynard (pupil of Miss Elsie Fogarty) can receive pupils for Voice Production and Elocution, and undertakes cases of stammering and defective or retarded speech.—Box 1,960, COMMON CAUSE Office.

**GARDENING.** Bees, Goats, Poultry, Pigs.—Few students received. Healthy country. Specially suitable for the delicate or backward.—Unwin, Churt, Farnham.

**LITTLEHAMPTON** School for Girls.—A first-class modern education, combined with individual care. House near sea. Field for games. Entire charge.—Principal, Pellew House, Norfolk Road.

**"PARSIFAL" and "THE RING."**—Miss Janet Weakley, A.R.C.M., holds courses of lecture-recitals for the study of the above as a preparation to hearing performances.—7, Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, W.

**MRS. ELSPETH SPENCER,** Architect, Studio A, 22, Bloomfield Road, W. Interviews by appointment.

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4, ST. MARY ABBOT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

### TYPEWRITING.

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

**TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS.** Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone 5638, London Wall.

### POSITIONS WANTED.

**MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY** recommends a thoroughly capable woman for cleaning and household work by the day.—Reply, 96, South Hill Park, Hampstead.

### GARDENING, Etc.

**GARDENING, COOKERY, HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT, LAUNDRY.**—Ladies received. Charming country residence. Efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udmore, Rye.

**STRONG PLANTS** for Rock-garden or Moraine. Moderate prices. Lists on application.—The Misses Evans, F.R.H.S., The Vale House, Stamford.

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■ Buy Creams, Tonics, Foods for the Skin; ■ Lotions, Restorers, Dyes for the Hair, ■ Direct from the Makers. List free. ■ ROMNEY & CO., Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

**HAIR FALLING OFF.**—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

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## THE COMMON CAUSE.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1913.

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### MILLINERY, ETC.

**LADY BETTY** French Millinery and Blouses. Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices. 19, Queen's Rd., Bayswater. Close to Tube and Metropolitan Railway.

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**RIST & CO.,** Printers and Stationers, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

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**"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens,** price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.)

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#### THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,

9, Mincing Lane, E.C. Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

**WHITE SLAVERY,** by Mrs. Hugo Ames; the answer to Mrs. Billington Greig, in pamphlet form, 1s. 6d. a dozen. Ready now.—Rist & Co., 66, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

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**PROFESSIONAL WOMAN** wishes to let part of her house furnished, or would take a young lady engaged in daytime as paying guest. Seven minutes Belsize Park Tube; ten Chalk Farm; buses to Strand and Swiss Cottage.—"M. M.," COMMON CAUSE Office.

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