

The Common Cause.

The Organ of the Women's Movement for Reform.

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ONE PENNY.

The News of the Week.

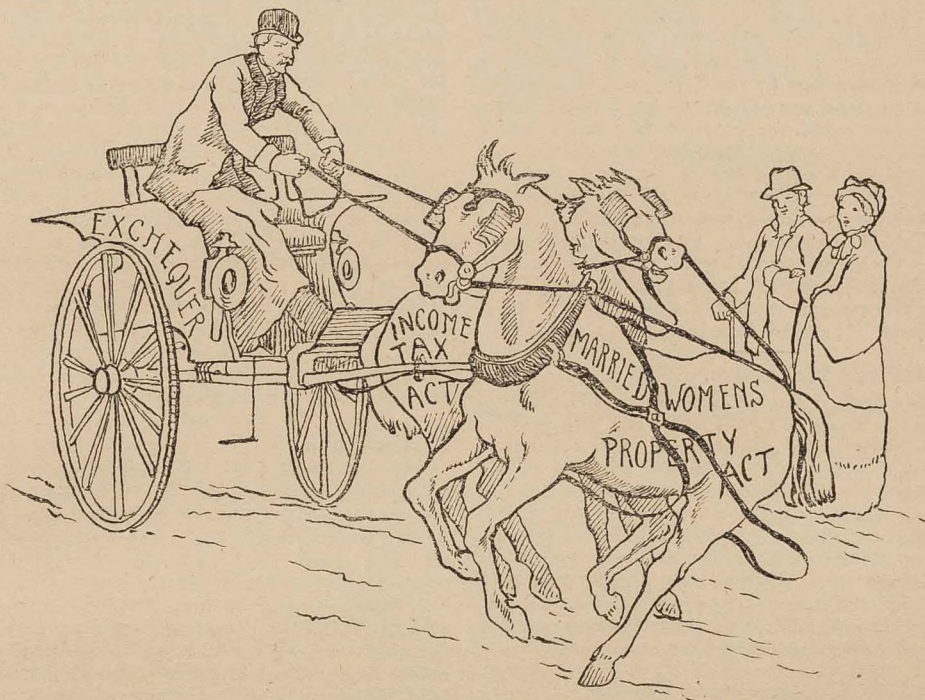
Is There Hope.

People are asking on all hands, "Is there any hope of the Conciliation Bill?" Mr. Asquith has refused further facilities; Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill (calling themselves Suffragists) condemn the Bill. There is no man within the Cabinet who will put effectual pressure to bear. How can there be hope?

The best friend of our movement, the man who has done more than any man living to make Members of

How to Make Success.

Popular theory notwithstanding, we are convinced that the great difficulty in the way of getting anything done for women is that they are so inexpressive, so reserved, so repressed and inarticulate. All the Suffragists in the country, thousands upon thousands of them, are watching the progress of the Conciliation Bill with the utmost eagerness. Thousands have set their hearts upon it, and are burning with indignation especially against the so-called "frierds" who would wreck it. But how many of these thousands are articulate?



The Nation's Housekeeping.

Darby: "Say, Joan! If you'n me pulled together so bad as that, we shouldn't get very far with our housekeeping!"

Joan: "Well, it's plain he can't manage tandem. Why don't he put 'em in th' shafts, side by side?"

Parliament view this as a practical measure of pressing importance, replies to this question, that Hope is a thing that has to be made, and the Suffrage Societies must make it. We have toiled so long, scraping away the stone of our prison with bare hands and bleeding fingernails, that some of us find it almost impossible to hope that in our life-time we shall see the light. But, outside the prison friends' voices are calling, friends' hands are stretched between the stones to touch ours; there never was a time of greater, surer hope. It is absolutely impossible now that the matter can lapse back into academic shades, if we will only realize that it is for us to drag it into the light of day.

Let it be understood we want no silent Suffragists. Men are too well used to the women who swallow their disappointments and drudge on, uncomplaining. They are not very quick at understanding even when you do speak; how can they be expected to enter into your secret unuttered thoughts?

What To Do Next.

We suggested last week that Societies and Federations should everywhere be organizing deputations to their local Members when they visit the constituency. Representative men and women should be approached, and

sometimes a combination with representatives from the Member's own political party is impressive. If Members, when they visit their constituency, hear little about Suffrage, they will go back to Westminster with the serene conviction that the "women don't want the vote." It is our business to make the want articulate, so that no honest man can repeat the silly statement.

Not only friends but opponents should be politely approached, and if a deputation is refused audience, a cogent and moderately worded letter should be sent, signed by influential local people. It is of great importance to have one speaker on the deputation who thoroughly understands the Bill, as many Members of Parliament do not, and it may be possible to remove some of their unfounded apprehensions by argument and exposition. To help a better understanding, we hope that next week a pamphlet by Mr. Brailsford may be available. Meanwhile everyone should thoroughly master the leaflet issued in August by the Conciliation Committee, which can be obtained post free from the printers, Baines and Scarsbrook, 75, Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, at 9d. per 100.

The Osborne Judgment.

The political world is fairly stirred as to the results of the Osborne judgment, which has declared that the payment of Labour representatives out of Trade Union funds is illegal. The discussions are of particular interest to Suffragists, since they bring out very clearly what great importance men attribute to representation of their interests in Parliament. Even Mr. F. E. Smith has "reluctantly" given in his adhesion to the principle of the payment of Members by the State, and this because he considers working-men ought to be directly represented. Someone ought really to ask Mr. Smith how it is that women are the only considerable section of the community who do not need (we do not say "ask for") representation. He says that if all the women in England asked for the vote it wouldn't make any difference to him at all; but how does he meet the contention that women need representation? And if they need representation, is Mr. Smith prepared to say they shall not have it because men have the muscle to beat them into subjection? And if so, how is that for sex-war?

The Unteachable Mr. Belloc.

Last week in Salford Mr. Belloc spoke on "The Uses of Debate," and is reported to have said that the practice of debating had possessed the national mind not only as a pastime but as a method of conducting national affairs. The practice had several distinct advantages. It enabled a man to select among ideas and to learn. You will never get a body of men talking in proper order on some point without every man present learning something which he did not know before—even if it be only that there are examples of human folly which one did not know could exist." Yet Mr. Belloc refuses to learn or to teach by debating Women's Suffrage with a woman.

The Scandal of Supplementary Teachers.

The conference of the National Federation of Teachers concluded at Newport on the 24th September, Miss Phillips, of Cardiff, presiding. A strong protest was made against the employment of unqualified "supplementary" teachers at a low salary, thereby giving inferior instruction and keeping certificated teachers out of employment. It was stated that 21,000 supplementary teachers were employed, and that only forty of these were men. It is a scandal that untrained teachers at miserable salaries should be allowed to undercut trained teachers and lower the whole standard of school work and of women's living wage. In view of this state of things the cant talked about married women teachers keeping out others is more than ever nauseating.

"The Times" Woman's Supplement.

A good deal of laughter was caused by the patronizing announcement in which "The Times" informed the public that its "Woman's Supplement" would have to be postponed on account of the nation's mourning for

King Edward. Women, of course, in the genteel circles of which "The Times" alone has cognisance, are always "The Ladies." But even ladies might be supposed to be acquainted with grief, and the announcement showed little sympathy or civility for the first lady in the land. Now, however, we are favoured with the first number, and we are glad to inform our readers that it contains an article on "The Weaker Sex," by Professor Gilbert Murray, which shows that his study of the humanities has left him human indeed, and which by itself is worth the price of the whole paper. It is, in fact, the sweetener to the rest of the powder. The author of "The Spinster Influence in Education" puts in a plea for married women teachers, but it is based on the totally unwarranted assumption that unmarried women are always narrower than married ones. Neither sort can have every experience, but we confess never to have seen anything to equal the narrowness of a certain sort of married woman who has relinquished all desire and power to think for herself.

Executive Functions.

In the "Christian Commonwealth" of September 14th, Mr. Philip Snowden has another of those brave, clear-sighted utterances of his which rank him with the prophets who speak the truth, no matter how unpalatable it may be, truth vital and illuminating. We, too, may learn from the advice he gives to Trade Unionists. In the course of a fine exposition of the meaning of democracy and of the sacrifices and renoucements it demands, of the impossibility of any strength or of any concerted action if individual members of a great body act, not by the will of the majority, but according to their own judgment, he says: "The function of the mass in a democratic society is, owing to the practical impossibility of any other course, limited to directing that certain broad and general principles shall be applied, to seeing that the elected officials carry out the mandate; but the wisdom of adopting or rejecting particular details and methods must remain the province and duty of the responsible administrators." And further: "The revolt is in all cases a rebellion against executive authority—against an executive body which has been elected by the mass, and which is, by the rules of the society authorized to act for the mass—having more authority and power than any equal number of the members who may desire to follow their own impulses."

Partisanship.

This week again, Mr. Snowden speaks the unpalatable truth, and we may learn. He writes: "I have nothing but contempt for the man who has nothing but flattery for the working-man, who is too cowardly to tell him of his own weaknesses and faults, and who puts the responsibility for the whole lot of the workman on anybody but the workman himself. This contemptible and pernicious doctrine was well expressed in a speech delivered at a public meeting in Sheffield during the Trades Congress week under supposed Socialist auspices by a speaker who said: 'Whatever dispute is raging, I do not want to know the details; the workers are always right.' It is no wonder that men who are fed on such grossly immoral teaching as this lose all notions of personal honour, of individual responsibility and collective obligations." Here are brave words and sound ethics for all men and women alike. "My class, right or wrong! My sex, right or wrong!" are cries for the savage partisan, not for reasonable beings.

Our Cartoon.

The income-tax authorities are going to find it a little difficult to run the two Acts with regard to women as they have been in the habit of doing. Many anomalies are allowed when you govern by consent; but a gnawing sense of injustice works havoc. The Married Women's Property Act says a woman's income is her own; the Income Tax Act says that for purposes of taxation a married woman's income is "deemed to be her husband's," and he is required to make the return, and any exemptions that may be allowed are actually paid to him.

Beginners' Column.

Introduction.

It has been pointed out to us that a great many people find this paper rather difficult to read, because it mentions a great many things which they are not familiar with and does not explain them. Now it is very difficult to write about all the things that are going on at the moment and yet make them quite plain to those who are new to the Suffrage or who have not time to read the papers regularly. If we began at the beginning every time, we should never get beyond the beginning.

Still, it is our very great wish that as many people as possible, men and women, should understand the Suffrage movement and what "The Common Cause" means to us, and we intend to try having a "Beginners' Column," always in the same part of the paper, immediately after the "News of the Week," and we hope to make this column clear to those who are not up in the Suffrage question, and we shall be glad if our readers will make use of it by asking questions on any difficulties they may have met in reading this paper.

"The Common Cause."

What is the paper, and what does it try to do?

"The Common Cause" is a paper written and managed in order to help on Women's Suffrage, first and foremost. We believe that until women are as free as men and are protected by the law equally with men we shall never have a good and happy and healthy society. There are very many ways in which women are not free and still more ways in which the laws and customs are unfair to them. But the most important injustice of all is that, while men can choose those who govern the country, who make the laws and put on the taxes, women have no say whatever in choosing the government, although they have to obey the laws and pay the taxes like men.

Men know very well that it is an injustice when they are governed against their will, and they have shown they know it by making more fuss about getting the vote than about anything else. In the days of the Chartists they rioted about it. England went to war with the Boers because the "Outlanders" said it wasn't fair to keep them out of politics. At the present day men in Prussia have been rioting for the vote, and the latest trouble in the Labour party is all about the power of the Trade Unions to say for Labour Members.

We say men know very well how important the vote is to protect their own interests, and women have been waking up at last to see that the vote is even more important to women because they, too, have their own interests, and they are weaker and therefore want more, not less, protection.

Everybody agrees that men's and women's interests are not opposed to each other, and nobody is more convinced of this than the Suffragist. But Suffragists see that men, being chiefly interested in making things, in sport, in fighting and getting power and money, are not able to pay enough attention to what women are chiefly interested in—the bearing and rearing and education of children, the making of happy and healthy homes, the nursing of the sick, the protection of the weak, the rescue and reformation of the unfortunate and the vicious. So it comes that our public money is spent largely on show and ostentation and on the taking of life; the making of life takes a second place; and the law holds property more sacred than the person.

In addition to this, when men do interfere in women's lives, they are very apt to make laws without sufficient knowledge of how they will affect women. A man can't be expected to see a woman's life quite as she sees it herself nor as he sees his own life, and so, when he tries to attend to her business as well as his own, he makes a mess of it and the woman suffers, and when women suffer children suffer too, and the children are the future of the nation, which suffers.

So we say, let men and women make "common cause" and work side by side to better the world in which they live.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday.

LONDON AGENT.—Communications referring to advertisements may now be addressed to our London agent, Mrs. H. A. Evans, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Friends in London desirous of helping to get advertisements will kindly communicate with her.

THE PAPER WILL BE POSTED to any address in England or abroad for the following prepaid payments:—

3 MONTHS	...	1 9
6 MONTHS	...	3 3
12 MONTHS	...	6 6

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

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

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

Contents.

	Page
Cartoon: The Nation's Housekeeping	409
News of the Week	409
Beginners' Column	411
Wanted—A Policy	411
An Incident in South African History	412
The Suffragist Deputation to the Chancellor	414
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—	
Executive Committee	415
South Salford	416
Federation Notes	417
Poem: "The Common Cause"	418
Correspondence	418
Reports of Societies	421
Forthcoming Meetings	423

Wanted--A Policy.

It may seem as if two and a half hours was a very long time in which to arrive at so small a result as that which appears in the reports of the deputation to Mr. Lloyd George; but we do not think it. Nothing but good can come of reasonable conferences in which people, eschewing barren recrimination, make earnest endeavour to get at each other's point of view. One must confess that the Chancellor did not succeed all the time in fulfilling these conditions. That he is vexed with Mrs. Fawcett or annoyed by the persecutions of militant Suffragists is no justification for petulance towards the whole great question in which he professes to believe, and Suffragists feel, quite rightly, that anyone who allows himself to be put off in such ways has a very weak grasp of great principles; and this is, in the main, the impression one gets of Mr. Lloyd George from reading the reports of this interview. We believe, and we always have believed, that Mr. George would rather women were given the vote than not; but we believe, and we are much confirmed in the belief, that he does not care much about it, and that he does not understand the woman's point of view. This is the common malady of man, and is at once the chief reason why women need the vote and the chief difficulty in their attainment of it. A more comprehending and truly democratic mind would have taught Mr. George that it was monstrous to say that the enfranchisement of women was not nearest to his heart because he placed the cause of "the people" before anything else. Is Mr. George going to defend the cruel and inhuman view that women are not "the people"? or the profoundly un-

democratic view that it is right to legislate without the consent and in despite of more than half the sane, educated adults in the country? He said he was fighting "in his own way" the battle of the poor and the oppressed. No doubt Mr. George regards himself as a doughty champion, but he might have some wholesome misgivings as to whether he knows all about the poor and the oppressed, among whom women are largely in the majority.

His replies may be grouped into two: he stated that he objected to the Conciliation Bill because it was incapable of amendment, and he objected to any pressing forward of the Suffrage question, lest it should prejudice the constitutional quarrel with the House of Lords. Let us consider the question of amendments to this Bill.

There are two classes of amendments, one to narrow its scope still further and one to extend it. The Bill was so drawn that the title—"a Bill to enfranchise *Women Occupiers*"—prevented any amendment giving the vote to women other than Occupiers, since the title of a Bill prescribes the nature of the amendments which are in order. The Bill could not therefore be extended unless it were "recommitted in respect of its title" and became in effect a new Bill. But it is not true that it was incapable of any amendment, for it could be restricted to any section of women occupiers, and as a matter of fact an amendment was devised by Mr. Shackleton, providing that a husband and wife should not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary or County division, and this was done specifically to meet Mr. George's contention that plural votes might be manufactured. There are really no ways in which plural votes could be manufactured, for, if a man possesses several votes and hands one or more of them over to any women, he does not make a new vote or create any more property interest; he only transfers existing votes. It would be possible for a rich man to create some faggot votes by making his female relations (exclusive of his wife) into householders, but this is not at all likely, and it might be met by further amendment. Amendments for extending the scope of the Bill are what Mr. George appears to desire, and he says he wishes to put women "on an equality with men." This is borne out by the fact that he actually voted for Mr. Stanger's Bill, which gave women the vote on the same terms as men; yet this would allow far more plural voting, which is one of his chief objections to Mr. Shackleton's Bill.

Mr. George says he would only vote for this Bill if he were satisfied no other could pass the House. He does not like the Bill; nor do we. It does not go far enough; so say we. But it is something, and he offers us nothing. Mr. George is in a position to help us: why does he not help? He wants a Bill which will allow of amendment; but such a Bill would take time. Will he secure time for such a Bill? He asks why women do not introduce a "democratic measure." In the last Parliament Mr. Geoffrey Howard introduced such a measure; what was its fate? In a House composed of an enormous majority of Liberals it secured a majority of 35 on Second Reading. In a House of the composition of the present, it is safe to say it would have secured no majority at all. Mr. Stanger's Bill passed its second reading in the same House by a majority of 179. Mr. Shackleton's Bill has just passed by a majority of 110. Where can Mr. George see the likelihood of support for what he would call a "democratic" Bill? Such a Bill could only have any chance if it were forced through by the Government, and then it would surely be thrown out by the House of Lords. Still, if Mr. George wants to try his hand at such a Bill, what prevents him?

He made a debating point by telling Mrs. White and Mrs. Yale how unjust this Bill was because it would leave them without votes. Surely they are the best judges of this injustice, and if they are content to begin by giving other women votes first, who is Mr. George, to contend that this cannot be allowed? Moreover, the fact that he proposes to continue the injustice to Mrs. White and Mrs. Yale—besides all the other women of England—seems to have escaped his notice! He said he "fought for the best"; but the unfortunate thing about Mr.

George is that so far he hasn't fought for women at all. He has given a personal vote for Bills as long as he felt pretty sure they would not pass; that is the measure of his "fighting." When he saw a Bill was really likely to pass, he not only voted against it, but he exerted his utmost powers to persuade others to do the same. If he had fought half as hard for "the best" as he has fought against this instalment of the best, he would have earned the gratitude and devotion of every Suffragist in the land.

Mr. George fears that to prosecute this Bill would in some way damage the prospects of the Liberal party in its fight with the House of Lords. It is difficult to see how this could be if the Bill remained a non-party measure, for which the Government had done nothing but secure fair play. But Mr. George might do well to consider whether it is worth while to take the heart out of all Liberal women in the coming fight and turn against him the whole of the Suffrage movement. Is this really the road to victory?

The question which Lady McLaren asked Mr. Lloyd George at Bodnant remains unanswered: "How can Women's Suffrage be passed into law?" We want a constructive policy from Mr. Lloyd George. Will he be statesman enough to make and press such a policy?

An Incident in South African History.

On May 31, 1910, four British South African Colonies, as the phrase goes here, "went into Union," which means that, instead of being mere colonists, we were raised to the dignity of a nation. But a nation is not made by the stroke of a pen: nor are the lengthy deliberations of statesmen potent to give it birth. It takes years in the making, and in this work, the women, though, alas! not even allowed to count as population in the constitution of this new nation, have their part to do. The question is, will South African women rise to their great occasion?

From even a dabbling in South African history we confidently answer "yes." South African women have never shrunk from the hard life of the pioneer, and that demands special qualities. A vague neutrality of character, said to be so sweet in the Angel of the House, may possibly be in place in a Cathedral Close, but women of young, vigorous races must have sterner virtues. They must be able to plan and contrive; to dare greatly and to care much; to think clearly and to act quickly; to rely upon their own resources; to be ready to give help, not constantly to demand it. The mothers of a great race have much to suffer; they must be patient, but their greater need is strength and courage. Such have been the qualities, except in decadent times, always demanded of women. Of such women, and such alone, are brave men born. Of pioneers is demanded much more than the servile virtues. A spirit of passive obedience would have made home-staying conformists of all the Huguenot women, whose beauty still lives on in the vivacious features of many a young South African girl to-day. South African women have always taken the keenest interest in public affairs. There was a certain landdrost in Stellenbosch, in the days of Adriaan van der Stel, who knew this to his cost. It was his fear of public-spirited women which kept him safe within his own doors, and it was this display on the part of the women which set the standard of public life.

South Africa, the new Union, has had a troubled past: we have been torn with war—war against the savage, and war against our brothers. We have been afflicted with plague, locust, drought, murrain, and famine. Our saddest memories spring from war.

The Anti-Suffragists tell us that war is no concern of the women. If that were so, there would be little South African history. In foreign wars it may be that the men do all the fighting, while the women weep at home. South African women have shed many tears. They have not spared their blood. Not only did they breed men for war: they knew how to die themselves, and how to see

their little children perish. Just look at these figures. In one of the massacres which marked with blood the line of the Great Trek, which won for the new nation the spacious lands beyond the Vaal and Draaksberg, the number of the dead told this tale: Of men slain, 41; of women, 56; of children, 185. With this and other evidence, who can maintain that, even in its most restricted sense, war does not affect women?

The women of the Great Trek left their homes in the Old Colony and stepped forth cheerfully into the wilderness. Perhaps they did not realise the hardships which lay before them. But did they falter when they came face to face with hunger, heat, thirst, and the haunting dread of savage foes? After the dreadful massacre, did they pine for their peaceful homes in the Old Colony? Here is an extract from the history of Dr. Theal, the South African historian:—

"One or two proposed to withdraw from the country, but they were put to shame by the women, who declared that they would never leave Natal till the blood of their relatives was avenged."

Indeed, it was no Griselda-like patience which won for us our Garden Colony!

So it has always been with South African women—those of the good old Dutch stock, and those British women who left a state of ancient civilisation to make rude homes in a wilderness, where they had ever to fear an onslaught by the savage hordes, at whose hands they were destined, again and again, to see their children perish and their homes vanish in smoke and flame; till their courage and obstinacy had made of the wilds the rich and fertile Eastern Province of the oldest Colony which has just merged its identity in the Union. They have always taken a keen interest in national affairs, not as outsiders, but as those whose lawful business such matters are. And they have claimed the right of making this interest felt, and upon at least one memorable occasion they insisted upon doing so.

Again it was the emigrant women of the Great Trek, those who had chosen the wilderness, and that they might be beyond the reach of England and her unsympathetic administration. Their men had proved themselves less able to cope with peace than war, and, pressed with difficulties on all sides, they were about to acknowledge the sovereignty and gain the protection of the Queen. The women's blood was up. Why had they left their settled homes and suffer in the wilderness, if not to get beyond the reach of the flag?

So the women of Maritzburg formed themselves into a Standing Committee for the express purpose of interfering in public affairs. There is not a great deal of documentary evidence as to their proceedings (though plenty of tradition), but among that which remains we read in the unimpeachable pages of a State despatch that "in consideration of the battles in which they had been engaged with their husbands, they declared that they had obtained a promise that they would be entitled to a voice in all matters concerning the state of the new country."

So, of course, when this great crisis arose, they claimed this privilege, but, alas and alack for men's promises! they were "repelled by the Volksraad." So much for promises given in the heat of battle, whether that battle be with savage foes or with rival Parliamentary candidates! But the women were not to be outdone. They behaved just as the English Suffragettes, similarly tricked, did at a later date. Only they were one whit wiser. English Suffragettes get themselves locked up: their early prototypes in Natal locked up what to them stood for the "hated Government."

This was Commissioner Cloete, a wise and sympathetic gentleman from the Old Colony, sent by the British authorities to try to bring back to reason and the British flag his countryman who had trekked into the wilds to be beyond its reach. He eventually succeeded in his mission, but the women did not make the matter any easier for him. He himself passes over the incident lightly, and in his account he mentions nothing of the

device by which he was led and locked into the trap; of the two hours' harangue to which he was forced to listen. He says nothing, though reliable tradition says much, of a sturdy fist which was shaken in his face; nor does he mention the mottoes of defiance worked into many an ample skirt, nor the messages of no surrender flaunted at him from the broad surface of many a housewifely apron. All he tells us is that, after an interview with a riotous Volksraad on August 8, 1843:—

"The state of suspense in which I was kept was agreeably relieved by a formal deputation which I received from the Standing Committee of the ladies of Maritzburg, headed by Mrs. Smit, the wife of a person officiating as missionary. The spokeswoman commenced by declaring that, in consideration of the battles in which they had been engaged with their husbands, they had obtained a promise that they would be entitled to a voice in all matters concerning the state of the new country; that they had claimed this privilege, and, although now repelled by the Volksraad, they had been deputed to express their fixed determination never to yield to British authority; that they would walk out by the Draaksberg barefooted, to die in freedom, as death was dearer to them than loss of liberty."

The dear old man, under these trying circumstances, behaved like a gentleman, though an Anti-Suffragist. Of course he was shocked at their unheard-of claim. Never had the like of it ever been heard in the world before; but then, he should have remembered, neither had the Great Trek. And peculiar conditions call forth peculiar needs. But let the gentleman speak for himself:—

"I endeavoured (but in vain) to impress upon them that such a liberty as they seemed to dream of had never been recognized in any civilized society; that I regretted that, as married ladies, they boasted of a freedom which even in a social state they could not claim; and that, however much I sympathised in their feelings, I considered it a disgrace to their husbands to allow them such a state of freedom. After an interview, which lasted a couple of hours, they left me, still more excited than they had been when they arrived, and departed, exclaiming their shibboleth was liberty or death. From this state of frenzy into which the females had worked themselves, His Excellency (to whom the despatch is addressed) may conceive how easy it was for them to impart some portion of that excitement to the minds of their relatives."

Poor old man! He chid the men who had trekked for the freedom they allowed their wives. Did he not understand that men cannot be free unless their women are also free?

But to come back to the promise made by the Voortrekkers to their wives. It seems that those who settled in what became the Transvaal had better memories or truer faith. For, when a Constitution was drawn up for the Republic in 1855, there was, among the Lokale Wetten, a besliut, which, being translated, reads thus:—

"Whenever a man is recognised as a burgher of this Republic, his wife shall thereby also become a burgheress, and shall remain so."

So, on the Statute-book of the oldest South African Republic, the woman's burgherrecht (whatever it connotes) is clearly recognized. And in the Constitution of the new South African nation her existence is not even recognized!

But South African women still take an interest in national affairs, as their mothers did before them. They are trying to keep out of the land for which they have suffered so keenly, the savage foes of sweated women labour, of wronged girlhood, and wasted boyhood; of greed in public life; of the eye always turned to the things of the earth, neglecting those which be from above. The question is, whether South Africans, fulfilling the promise of the old Voortrekkers, give them the power to make their interest effective.

The women of South Africa will be content with no less.

E. M. Woods, B.A.

The Suffragist Deputation to the Chancellor.

On the 28th September Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of Suffragists at his house at Criccieth, and the interview lasted for two and a half hours. The deputation was introduced by Miss Lamport, President of the Bangor Society, and there were also present: Miss Pughe Jones and Miss Mary Rathbone, vice-presidents; Miss Louise Rees, hon. sec. of the Carnarvon Society; Miss Hartley, hon. sec. of the Bangor Society, all within the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Besides these, there were Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mrs. Price White, and other Welsh Liberals; and Miss Barrett, local organiser for the Women's Social and Political Union.

The object of the deputation was to express the great dissatisfaction felt by his vote against the Conciliation Bill, and by his speech at Bodnant in August, and they said they wished to lay before him their reasons for supporting and desiring the passage into law of the Conciliation Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George, in receiving the deputation, stated that he wished the interview to be quite informal. He reserved the right of interrupting any speaker at any point, and said he would allow the same privilege to the women.

Miss Lamport dwelt on the precarious position of women in the industrial world owing to recent and prospective legislation restricting their means of earning a livelihood, and their urgent need of the power of the vote for the protection of their interests. The Bill, though enfranchising only a limited number of women by removing the sex disqualification, would raise the political status of the whole sex. They appealed to him as a statesman whose watchword had ever been "Liberty," to be a leader in this great reform. Would he not use his opportunities and talents in the cause of the weak and oppressed? Would he not speak to his people and arouse the sympathies, the generous enthusiasm, and the religious fervour of the Celt? He might put aside his own interests for the present and help forward this movement, for women at present were absolutely at the mercy of men.

NO PLEDGE BROKEN.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he had not broken a pledge. He had not voted or spoken against Women's Suffrage. On the contrary, he had stated he would vote against a limited franchise and in favour of a democratic one. This was no new attitude. He had supported Women's Suffrage for over fifteen years, and had never swerved from that support. He had been perfectly consistent; he adhered to the pledge he had given to his constituents and in the Albert Hall.

THE BILL INCAPABLE OF AMENDMENT.

Miss Barrett, the next speaker, said in forty years of agitation they had learnt a great deal, and the Conciliation Bill was drawn to meet objections which had been raised in the past. She presumed Mr. Lloyd George's reason for voting against it was that he did not consider it democratic.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he voted against the Bill because it was not capable of amendment, and he would vote for any Women's Suffrage Bill which was capable of amendment.

To this Miss Barrett replied that the Conciliation Committee had offered, if the Government would give time to consider the whole question this session, to alter the title of the Bill so as to allow of amendment.

Mr. Lloyd George said this could not be done without withdrawing the Bill, and asked whether this offer would hold good for next session, to which Miss Barrett replied that she could not say. She stated that this Bill would enfranchise a million women, and was easier to carry than any other.

FACILITIES FOR A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Prime Minister, although personally opposed to the principle of Women's Suffrage,

root and branch, was prepared to give facilities for a democratic measure.

Miss Barrett said this was democratic.

Mr. Lloyd George: Well, he does not agree. Why on earth women had not given that pledge a fair chance he did not know, but all the reward Ministers had had so far for fighting the cause of woman was abuse and insult. Replying to a question by Miss Barrett, Mr. Lloyd George said he would not consider any Bill democratic which would not place women on practical equality.

Miss Barrett said the question was what did women want, and what did the House of Commons want? Their Bill was carried by a large majority, but it was prevented by the Government from going further.

Mr. Lloyd George said, in reply, that Members of the House of Commons practically refused facilities by the second vote, and if the House really wanted to consider the Bill the Government could not prevent it. The Government were the creatures of the House.

Miss Barrett: Why, if you are the creatures of the House, did you refuse facilities as soon as the House voted by a large majority for the Bill?

Mr. Lloyd George said if the Government had taken up a controversial Bill the Opposition would have seen to it that they did not have too much time.

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Lloyd George said that he considered the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity of suggesting alternatives to the Conciliation Bill. If the House rejected those alternatives then men like himself who were in favour of Women's Suffrage would have to face the problem whether they preferred limited franchise to nothing. That problem had never been put to him yet. If this Bill had gone to Committee, and they had attempted to get amendments, and found that the House would not carry any Bill except a limited one, then they would have to consider carefully whether it would not be better to take the instalment rather than sacrifice Woman Suffrage altogether. His objection was that the Conciliation Bill never gave that opportunity. He was not satisfied that they could not carry an extended Bill. At any rate, he was entitled to ask for an opportunity to test the House on it. It was not merely with reluctance, but with pain that he voted against the Bill, and he asked them to believe he was perfectly genuine in that.

Miss Barrett asked whether if an amendment to extend the Bill were lost Mr. Lloyd George would support the Bill as it stood.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was of opinion they could carry such an amendment. If he had found that a more extended franchise was not likely to get sufficient support to become law, he would have to consider whether it was not his duty as a believer in the principle of Woman Suffrage to vote for the best Bill he could get. It had been suggested that he was ready to compromise on other subjects. He was in favour of that if he could not get a perfect Bill; but he fought for the best.

Miss Barrett: "The best as you define it."

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am responsible for my vote, and if the women of the country are dissatisfied with my vote, they have considerable influence, and can make representations to my constituents."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE NOT THE FIRST CAUSE.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said he had not the faintest doubt that the Conciliation Bill would increase the plural voters by hundreds of thousands. He was strongly in favour of Woman Suffrage, although he thought women exaggerated not the power but the effect of the vote. They assumed that the moment women had the vote all their wrongs would disappear. He agreed with Mr. Balfour that that would not be the effect for a very long time. His experience was that the more men stood in need of the protection of the vote the less effectively did they use it. That, however, was not an argument for depriving women of the vote. He could not see any argument why women should not have as much right as men to share in the government of the country. Laws often affected women more intimately

than men. He had been told that because he voted against this Bill he was guilty of insincerity. That was not a question that could be argued; he was only responsible to his own conscience for that. What he could he would do to promote Woman Suffrage. All the influence he possessed he would exert for it, but it was not the only cause to which he was committed; he said frankly it was not the cause he had nearest at heart. They who devoted their lives to it thought it the greatest cause in the world; if they did not they could not work with zeal and enthusiasm, but to him it was one of the several problems. He was fighting in his own way the battle of the poor and the oppressed, and when he was faced with a Bill like the Conciliation Bill he had to ask what would be the hindrance to the cause he had at heart. He looked at the question with great anxiety to vote for the Bill, and came to the conclusion that if the Bill were carried it would be a hindrance to the cause he was most concerned about. He thought it was picking and choosing of women at random. All the women whose class in the main were from his point of view reactionary would be enfranchised, while the vast majority of women belonging to the classes from which he expected support for measures of reform would be excluded from the Suffrage.

Mrs. Price White asked if he put the advantages of the Liberal party before the principles of this Bill.

Mr. Lloyd George: "I put first of all the causes I have at heart—Welsh disestablishment, land reform, improvement of the condition of the masses. I say frankly I care far less for the cause of the Liberal party than the cause of the people from whom I have sprung. I place them before anything else."

Mrs. Price White, speaking as a Liberal woman, stated that the aim of every Suffragist was in direct line with the highest principles of Liberalism. Therefore women naturally looked to the Liberal party for their political emancipation. Women had worked for the party for years in the hope of earning justice. Their reward had been vain words. Women refused to play the politician's game any longer. Speaking as a married woman, Mrs. Price White answered Mr. Lloyd George's objection to the Bill on the score of its so-called injustice to married women. She objected to the gratuitous advocacy given to the claim of the married women by opponents of the Bill. Married women themselves made no protest. She pointed out that opponents of the Bill completely ignored the fact that 70,000 widows, the majority of whom would be poor widows, would be enfranchised by the Bill. She made an appeal to Mr. Lloyd George as a leader of the party of progress to take this cautious step on the path of progress by supporting the Conciliation Bill.

Mr. George maintained, in spite of repeated refutations, that the plural vote would be increased by hundreds of thousands, though he produced no figures in support of this statement.

WOMEN EQUAL WITH MEN.

He asked where was the principle of the Conciliation Bill? His principle was the placing of women on an equality with men, but that was not the principle of the Conciliation Bill. It was not a principle but a com-

promise. He was not prepared to sacrifice the causes he had at heart for a compromise.

Mrs. White and Mrs. Yale: "We all have those causes at heart, and want a voice in them."

Mr. George asked if these ladies would have the vote under the Conciliation Bill, and upon their replying in the negative he asked if a better illustration could be found of the defects of this measure than the fact that those two ladies who, he knew, had worked very hard for those causes would under it have no voice at all in their settlement. He thought that the Bill was a partial one, and did not proceed on any principles. It might be a compromise, but it was a very clumsy one.

When Mr. Lloyd George expressed surprise that Suffragists were willing to accept so limited an extension of the franchise as was embodied in the Conciliation Bill, Miss Barrett replied that women were as ready to compromise on this question as others appeared to be on the question of the Lords' Veto. Mr. Lloyd George declared that if the Bill were thrown out by the Lords, the Liberals would be in the absurd position of having to fight the Lords on a question on which the Cabinet was divided. In reply to this Miss Barrett pointed out that the Liberals were pledged to fight the Lords not on any particular Bill, but on the principle of the Veto. Mr. Lloyd George acknowledged that this was correct.

IS THIS THE ONLY PRACTICABLE BILL?

As for facilities, the question of time was one for the Prime Minister, but he pointed out that they had undertaken a great conflict with the House of Lords, and it was an axiom in politics that when they were already engaged in a great fight upon one question there was nothing more fatal than to start another question of equal magnitude, and he was sure this Bill would be used to smash the constitutional question, and the constitutional question would be used to smash the Conciliation Bill. Where, then, would they be?

Mrs. White: The women would help you.

Mr. Lloyd George: Supposing you had a Bill of that sort thrown out by the House of Lords and the country were appealed to on it, I am not at all sure what would happen.

A Voice: Let it go on, and see.

The Chancellor said that remark showed how utterly irresponsible the advocates of this cause were. They asked the Government, whilst they were engaged in a constitutional struggle, to plunge into another struggle. Surely the first thing was to settle one great question, and if they were going to take any risks to take them afterwards. In conclusion, he said he still remained exactly where he was. He did not like the Bill, but if he found it was the only Bill that was likely to be carried he would reconsider his position. He must, however, be satisfied first of all that it was the only Bill which could be carried, and this he did not believe.

The unanimous feeling among the women at the end of the conference was one of increased dissatisfaction with Mr. Lloyd George's whole attitude with regard to this Bill.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

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

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

<i>Hon. Secretaries:</i>		<i>President:</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer:</i>
MISS EDITH DIMOCK.		MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.	MISS BERTHA MASON (P. Tem.).
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<i>Telegrams: "Voiceless, London."</i>		<i>Secretary: MISS T. G. WHITEHEAD, M.A.</i>	<i>Telephone: 1900 Victoria.</i>
<i>Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.</i>			

Executive Committee.

Two Executive Committee meetings have been held since members returned from their holidays, and various plans for pressing forward the Conciliation Bill have been under discussion, about which there will be more to say presently.

Four more Federations have been accepted by the Executive—viz., the Scottish Federation, the North of England Federation, Manchester and District Federation, and the West of England Federation; and it is hoped that two others will be sufficiently advanced in their arrangements to be able to send delegates to the Provincial Council at Keswick.

The following new Societies have affiliated to the National Union: Beaulieu, Cranleigh and District, Cron-dall and Crookham, Forres, Gateshead, Glenfarg, Had-dington, Horsham, Hockwold-cum-Wilton, John o' Groats, Elgin and Lossiemouth, Paisley and District, Seaforth, Tonbridge, Weston-super-Mare, and Rochdale.

We are sorry to state that Miss Duncan, who is at present organizing for the Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation, has told us that she must give up her post at Christmas on account of her approaching marriage. Miss Duncan, although so new to the work, is already making her mark, and we shall be very sorry to lose her services as organizer; but she tells us that wherever she is she will do all she can for the cause. She says that the work of an organizer becomes most engrossingly interest-ing, and that anyone who takes it up cannot fail to wax more and more enthusiastic. We hope that this experi-ence of her's may induce some really first-rate workers to come forward and apply for a post on our staff of organizers. Miss Fraser is again obliged to give up her work for some time and take a complete rest, so that we are rather short-handed.

EDITH DIMOCK.

The International Womens Suffrage Alliance.

The next Congress of the I.W.S.A. will be held in Stockholm from June 12th to 17th, 1911. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is entitled to send twelve representatives. I particularly request secretaries of Societies in the Union to take note of the date of the Congress, and make it known to their members. The names of members desiring to attend the Congress as representatives of the N.U.W.S.S. should be sent in to the Executive Committee, so that the ballot for the twelve representatives can be taken either at our next General Council meeting, in January, or at the Provincial Council meeting about Easter.

Stockholm is a remarkably beautiful city, and early June is one of the best times for seeing it.

MILLCENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

To Secretaries.

We want more people to take shares in "The Common Cause" Publishing Company. Hitherto the greater part of the capital has been supplied by a few generous people. But the shares were issued at £1 each, in the hope that there would be a very large number of small shareholders. The Secretary of a Society with about one hundred members has engaged to get us twenty new shareholders. If this idea were taken up by every Society in the Union we should be able to make "The Common Cause" more like what we wish it to be. We have added a Beginners' column, and we hope to add more popular features which, together with news of the Union and reports of the prospects in Parliament and in the country, will make the paper absolutely indispensable for purposes of propaganda.

We ask secretaries to follow the lead of the Society we have alluded to, and secure twenty new shareholders for us. Only five shillings per share is paid on application, and forms and prospectuses can be had from *The Secretary, Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.*

South Salford.

Our readers and members of the National Union know that it has been determined to oppose Mr. Belloc in South Salford, and the Manchester Society has organized a patient siege of the constituency. Miss Darlington is the organizer, and under her direction a Women's Suffrage Association has been started, which numbers about two hundred members, all inhabitants of the constituency. A Suffrage Club also has rooms in Gardenwall Street, and a very full programme of meetings is announced for the autumn. Canvassing is steadily pursued, and the electors are responding in a most encouraging way.

Last week Miss K. D. Courtney had a capital debate at the club with Mr. Maconachie, of the Anti-Suffrage League,

the feeling of the audience being manifestly and heartily on her side. A vote was not challenged, in fairness to Mr. Maconachie.

The following is a list of fixtures:—

- October 6—Public meeting. Haworth Institute, Ordsall Lane. Special social evening for members and friends. Music, refreshments. Speakers: Miss Frances Sterling (London), Miss K. D. Courtney. 8.0
- October 10—Public meeting. Caxton Hall, Chapel Street. Speakers: Miss A. M. Royden, Miss K. D. Courtney. 8.0
- October 13—Club meeting. Debate: "The Remedy for Unemployment." D. Thompson, Esq. (of the Manchester Fabian Society). 8.0
- October 17—Club meeting. "Smoker," for men only. Speaker: G. Stevenson, Esq., F.C.I.S. "In-crease of Armaments." 8.0
- October 19—Public meeting. Haworth Institute, Ordsall Lane. Women only. Speakers: Miss Abadam, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. 3.0
- October 20—Club meeting. Social evening and music. Speaker: Miss Olga Hertz, on "The Poor Law." 8.0
- October 27—Club meeting. Debate: "Do the laws of this country press unfairly on women?" Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A. 8.0
- November 2—Public meeting. Town Hall, Salford. Speakers: Councillor Margaret Ashton, Miss J. O. Ford, and others. 8.0
- November 3—Club meeting. Social evening and music. Speaker: Mrs. Miter Wilson. 8.0
- November 10—Club meeting. Debate: "That the possession of a vote would tend to better the industrial and social position of women." Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. 8.0
- November 16—Public meeting. Salford Central Mission Hall. Speakers: Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., and others. 8.0
- November 17—Club meeting. Social evening and music. Speaker: Mrs. C. M. Aldridge, on "Work of Women's Trade Unions." 8.0
- November 21—Club meeting. "Smoker" for men only. Speaker: Frank Leigh, Esq., on "Women's Suffrage from the Moral Standpoint." 8.0
- November 23—Public meeting. St. Philip's Schools, Salford. Speakers: Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Miss A. M. Royden. 8.0
- November 24—Club meeting. Debate: "The Position of Women in the Medical Profession." Dr. Catherine Chisholm. 8.0
- December 1—Club meeting. Social evening and music. Speaker: Miss Ph. Sheavyn, Litt.D. 8.0
- December 8—Club meeting. Debate: "Equal Pay for Equal Work." Councillor Margaret Ashton. 8.0
- December 9—Public meeting. Haworth Institute. Women only. Speaker: Hon. Mrs. Fordham. 3.0
- December 15—Club meeting. Social evening and music. Speaker: Miss Dorothy Darlington. 8.0
- December 19—Club meeting. "Smoker," for men only. Speaker: Rev. W. E. Ireland, M.A. 8.0
- December 22—Club meeting. General business meeting of members. 8.0

I'm Not Arguin'; I'm Tellin' Yer.

The South Salford Women's Suffrage Association has had the good fortune to obtain a real Anti-Suffragist for a debate. Mr. A. Maconachie has come from London to organise the Manchester Women's Anti-Suffrage League, and to our surprise and delight we find he is willing to debate. Debate, do I say? Far be it from Mr. Maconachie. Rather, let us put it, he is willing to show us kindly but firmly how anyone "on examining the question a little more closely" will inevitably become an Anti-Suffragist. It is a case of "I'm not arguin', I'm tellin' yer."

Last Thursday Mr. Maconachie told us in phrases suited to our intelligence, and many of which we had already read in Anti-Suffrage pamphlets (we have examined the question closely enough to read them) that Women's Suffrage must inevitably lead to Adult Suffrage; that women do not fight, and therefore they cannot vote; that women don't want other women to govern them; that women would undoubtedly elect other women to represent them; and so on. Later on he told us that everything Miss Courtney said in reply was pure nonsense; that facts were isolated instances, and that theories were sentiments.

We wonder whether the attitude of the audience told Mr. Maconachie anything. The point of view of the men should at least have appealed to one who knows no argument but force. "Miss Courtney was too good for him," they said. "You should have let us go in and punch his head." The women, hard-working mothers of families, who probably do as much physical work in a week as Mr. Maconachie has done in his life, were not impressed by the view that they are frail creatures sheltered from hard knocks by chivalrous man.

"He should have five minutes of us," was their comment on the "women cannot fight" argument.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Maconachie invited all con-verts to join the Anti-Suffrage League. We have not yet heard that any have done so; but 15 new members, of whom the majority were men, were added to the South Salford Women's Suffrage Association.

Work in East Cornwall.

We have continued our campaign this week, and, on the whole, have had very encouraging meetings. On Monday Miss Caunter and Miss Williams went with me down to Looe, where we held two meetings. The boats were all in, so we took the opportunity of talking Woman's Suffrage to the fishermen. Later we had a meeting outside the Cattle Fair, where the farmers listened with great attention and interest for nearly an hour, and bought all our "Common Causes."

On Tuesday Miss Caunter and Miss Williams and I went out to St. Germans, and canvassed the village, advertising our evening meeting, which proved a great success.

On Thursday evening, through the courtesy of Mr. Johnston, the secretary of the Liberal Club, I was able to address a meeting of the members. Mr. Blarney took the chair. A few questions were asked at the close of the meeting. It was encouraging to find the younger members of the Liberal party were so interested. On Saturday—thanks to Mrs. Har-mon's generosity—we were able to motor to Bodmin. We decorated the car with flags of the N.U. colours, and fastened a placard on the back advertising our evening meeting. All Bodmin came out to view our car, and soon Suffrage was in the air. We had a splendid open-air meeting in the evening, and we all felt it was a good beginning for further work in Bodmin.

M. NORMA-SMITH.

Federation Notes.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

Our September campaign in the New Forest has closed with a most productive week's work. Besides quiet organising in and round Lymington, we secured Mrs. Meyer's help for three meetings at Burley, Lymington, and Barton-on-Sea respec-tively. This morning there was a preliminary meeting of the committee which has been formed in Lymington, with Miss Helsby as secretary. This is the sixth society now at work within the Forest; for besides the original New Forest Society, and Lyndhurst, Brocklehurst, and Ringwood, whose forma-tion I have already reported, Burley has decided to start work on its own account, and Miss Bateson and the South-ampton Society are to be congratulated on the fruit of their labours. Miss Bateson has undertaken the large work of helping every one of the six societies, so we are assured of their success.

BARBARA DUNCAN.

West Lancashire, West Cheshire, and North Wales.

The first committee meeting since the formation of the Federation was held in Liverpool on Wednesday, September 21, when representatives from eleven societies were present. Mrs. Allan Bright was elected as the representative from the Executive Committee, and Miss McPherson (Wirral) and Miss Beavan (Liverpool) were appointed as hon. treasurer and hon. secretary respectively to the Federation. Miss Rathbone (Liverpool) and Miss McPherson (Wirral) were elected to represent the Federation at the Provincial Council meeting to be held on October 8. A sub-committee was formed for the purpose of discussing the organizers and their work. This committee met on Tuesday, September 27, when it was decided that organization work should be put in hand at once in the following places: Preston (where Miss Waring starts work next week), Bootle, Denbigh, Newton, and Blackpool; and that the existing societies in Widnes, Ormskirk, and Sea-forth should be strengthened. We now only await the rati-fication of our rules by the Executive of the National Union before the Federation is properly constituted.

North-Eastern.

Mrs. Fawcett's visit to us has been a great success, and in every case she has had packed meetings for her able and inspiring addresses. The first meeting was in the Mechanics' Hall, Haltwhistle, when the Rev. A. S. Campbell took the chair, and Miss Mein seconded the resolution. The hall was a large one, but a number of late-comers had to be turned away, as no standing room remained. On Wednesday Miss Mein took the chair, and Miss Gordon seconded the resolu-tion, at Rothbury, where the Jubilee Hall was also packed. The Thursday found us at Hexham, where Dr. Dunn took the chair, and Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Mein addressed a very sympathetic and enthusiastic audience, the Town Hall again being filled. On Friday Mrs. Adams, The Red House, Stocks-field, gathered an audience of over 50 people, to most of whom the Suffrage was a new question. Mrs. Know Lyell presided, and Miss Gordon supported Mrs. Fawcett. Keen interest was

shown, and many who did not then join our society asked to receive notices of our next meetings. Our resolution calling upon the Government to grant women's enfranchisement this session was passed in each case with less than half a dozen adverse votes. Great help was given in organizing these meetings, particularly by Miss Douglas, Miss Ormonde, Miss Gibson, Miss Lowe, and Mr. Wilson, and we have every hope that before many days are past the result of their efforts will be apparent in the affiliation of the Hexham Society to the National Union.

C. M. GORDON.

West of England.

Miss Abadam's fixtures are arranged for the first week in November in Somerset and Gloucester. A debate will be held in Bath on November 1, and it is hoped to have one in Wells. We are looking forward to another visit from Miss Norma-Smith. The generous gift of £25 from Mr. and Mrs. Roger Clark has made the organizing work possible, but it is now in urgent need of extension, and we appeal to those friends of our cause within the federated area who do not yet belong to a society, to help us by sending any donation to our treasurer, Miss J. Barette, 49, Royal York Crescent, Bristol. Workers, and above all speakers, are also urgently needed, and any names would be gratefully received by Miss Wheelwright (hon. secretary, Bath), Miss Tanner, of Bristol, will probably be the only delegate of the Federation at Keswick.

Manchester and District.

BURNLEY.

On Tuesday quite 40 or 50 women responded to the invita-tion to members to meet in Salem Chapel Schoolroom to elect their committee. Only one man ventured in, but we learned, too late, that many had lingered outside too shy to enter. Miss Robertson explained the constitution of the Union, and those present elected a representative committee, with Miss Ida Thornton as secretary, Miss L. Wood, M.A., as treasurer, and Mrs. Hough as chairman of committee. We wish the new branch all success.

LEIGH.

Work is in progress at Leigh in preparation for a big meeting on Tuesday, after which it is hoped that a society will be formed. Mr. Bark has done a great deal of spade work, and Miss Robertson has spent some days there this week calling on sympathisers (and others). We hope to be able to report progress next week.



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TAX RESISTANCE.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—During the many phases through which Women's Suffrage has passed for nearly half a century, this is recognized to be the most critical time in its history. This is the moment when every branch of the movement and every offshoot must bear its part of the burden. There are over thirty Suffrage Societies, and it becomes the business of each to see what it can do in its own special way towards the furtherance of the Conciliation Bill. Having got it so far, no effort of any sort can be spared in the endeavour towards finality and success. The more varied the pressure which is brought to bear upon the Government at the present moment the better; and the committee of the Women's Tax Resistance League desire to add their share by applying the very practical pressure of withholding £ s. d. The situation which they wish to create is that every Woman Suffragist who is a tax payer shall say: "Unless the Conciliation Bill becomes law this session I will refuse to pay my Imperial taxes for next year."

We feel that if once the women of England, who pour enormous sums of money year by year into the Treasury for the purposes of government, could be made to feel that possibly the future of our great cause may lie very largely in their hands, they would not be slow to combine in the endeavour to wield so powerful a weapon. It has always been extremely difficult to make any large body of women realise its power, owing, of course, to years and years of voluntary and often unacknowledged service. This specially applies to the world of politics, where women's work has always been for men.

In bringing this scheme of tax resistance again to the notice of constitutional Suffragists, we feel how very necessary it is at the outset to endeavour to demonstrate very clearly that it may be included in the category of "law-abiding methods."

We break no law by refusing the payment of taxes, it is rather the Government who break faith with us, by misinterpreting the moral law, which says that "a person who is taxed shall be represented." If, then, by "a person" we do not mean "a woman" for purposes of representation, why do we allow it to mean "a woman" for purposes of taxation? In the case of Death Duties or in any case where payment is exacted, the law says that "a person" means both "a man" and "a woman," but in cases where privilege is forthcoming it is not so interpreted.

To resist taxation, therefore, is not to break any law, but to refuse any longer to do what we consider to be wrong. This brings us up to the situation as it must be faced: the tremendous responsibility which the conscientious taxpayer in the woman's movement has to realize, because power of any kind always involves responsibility. Is it right, is it in accordance with our principles, that we continue to contribute money to the maintenance of a Government who allows us no voice in deciding how it shall be spent? It is because we know that this system is a wrong one both for ourselves and for the nation that we have been working for the vote for so many years. But the question arises whether the woman who is possessed of wealth has not a responsibility beyond this, although the principle involved is the same, however small may be the amount of taxation. Because a woman owns money or things which represent money, it is demanded of her that a certain proportion of such money shall be paid over to the State in the form of Imperial taxation. Surely it is a wrong system that a woman who is highly educated and capable of judgment should allow her money to be spent without demanding the right to express an opinion upon its expenditure. The demand to be given expression has been made, but without success. If, then, it is systematically ignored or refused, ought the woman to continue to pay? This is the problem which claims our very serious attention.

Everybody who has dabbled in philanthropy knows how futile and pernicious is indiscriminate charity, or the giving of money without troubling to know upon what it is going to be spent. Taxation without representation is exactly this on a much larger scale. It may be all right, of course, but

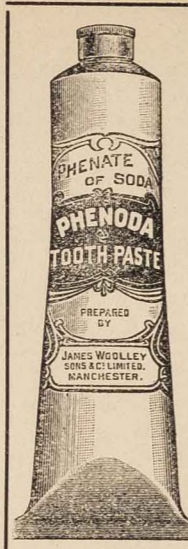
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then again it may not be; for instance, no woman in this country was allowed to register her opinion upon such an enormous undertaking as the South African War, and yet there were thousands who utterly and entirely disapproved. Every tax-paying woman, regardless of her political opinion, was obliged to contribute money to that war and to see her income-tax go up to a high figure in consequence. Also we are bound to take into consideration the probability that before very long we may even be asked to contribute towards the payment of Members of Parliament. This would surely be the last indignity to voteless taxpayers, who already help to pay the salary of Cabinet Ministers.

If, then, the tax-paying women are going to make a stand on a matter of principle this is the right time to do it; to let it become a point of honour each with the other for the good of all.

It will undoubtedly be a good thing that Mr. Lloyd George should know that women who have so considerably contributed in the past to the Exchequer, are at the present moment very seriously considering whether they intend to continue to do so.

It is earnestly hoped that every woman who is in a position to make the suggested declaration will at once communicate with me; and those who are not themselves able to resist taxation could make the idea known to their tax-paying friends. Further information and methods of resistance may be obtained from the secretary of the Women's Tax Resistance League, Mrs. Kineton Parkes, 72, Hillfield Road, Hampstead, N.W.—Yours,

MARGARET PARKES.

SUFFRAGE OR PARTY?

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—I should like, in the name of the thousands of members of the National Union who like myself are not among the number of the Executive Committee, to protest mildly against the use of the term "outsider." Surely a member of the Union discussing the policy and concerns of the Association is inappropriately thus described? If otherwise, how small would be the number of those blessed by inclusion—the Executive Committee alone!

But though not belonging to the Executive Committee, I have been a delegate to Council meetings and am familiar with current discussions. One consequence of this fact is that I have been impressed with the necessity of more extended

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consideration of much that obtains a hurried hearing at these meetings. Decisions therein, too, have been in the past much influenced by the approval or disapproval of the Executive. For example, the "unwisdom" of an anti-Government by-election policy is an opinion naturally to be expected, while a Liberal Government is in office, of members of Executive who are also members of Liberal associations. This opinion, equally naturally, is impressed upon the Council. Your correspondent, the hon. secretary of the Cheltenham Branch, puts the case exactly in her cogent and amusing letter. "Many" do "still think that by withholding opposition from their beloved party, they will in the end . . . get votes." And it is for the Council to realise the futility of this expectation, and realising it to decline to be influenced by a mistaken, but undeniable, bias of the Executive.

In addition, let me point out a similar confusion in my case to one noted in Miss Mills' letter. I am not advocating a policy of "helping the Conservative," although one of your correspondents was so eager in her conviction thereof that she inadvertently quoted as from my first letter words I had never written. I advocate a policy of putting Suffrage before any party, one of continuously opposing at elections candidates who will not pledge themselves to vote for our measure independently of the direction of the party whips. Supporting this, nothing could be better than a strike of party women—of all parties. "Forward Suffrage Unions" are useless by comparison; for so long as the men of a party find the women will still work for them, they are not likely to do more than encourage and approve in the accepted empty fashion.

Again, the cry "Why put in Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Austen Chamberlain?" only obscures the issue. There is no possibility of returning a Government with no Anti-Suffrage members; but there is a possibility of making all parties feel we have to be reckoned with, and that we have given up the attitude of the poetic entreaty "Deceive, deceive us once again."—Yours,

EDITH S. HOOPER.

Chenics Street Chambers, W.C.

[Miss Hooper mistakes the meaning of our reference to her views as being those of an "outsider." We intended nothing so preposterous as a distinction between the views of the Executive Committee and the members of the National Union who elect that Executive to carry out their decisions in Council. We meant, of course, "outside the National Union," and we think that Miss Hooper's criticisms betray the fact that she has not followed the work of the Union nor understood its policy. As to Miss Hooper's statement that the Council is influenced by its Executive, this seems to us to indicate that, on the whole, the Executive has the confidence of the Council—a healthy symptom in a democratic organisation.—Ed. "C. C."]

NEW SOCIETIES.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—A suggestion has been made which may be of use to any societies which are helping to form new societies in their neighbourhood.

It is that a member of the parent Society should be co-opted as an advisory non-voting member of the committee of the new Society for the first few months of its existence. This plan has already been tried with great success.—Yours,

CLARA T. BRYAN.

Brighton, October 3rd, 1910.

Miss L. R. Taylor has sent us an extremely interesting letter on the subject of women and the vocation for the priesthood. We are very sorry indeed that it is much too long for publication, and the subject is too complex and wide to allow of condensation. We regretfully decide that questions of Church discipline and religious authority cannot be adequately discussed in these columns, and it is manifestly unfair to allow inadequate discussion.

Mrs. Shillington's letter on the teaching of St. Paul in the matter we are obliged, for the same reason, to withhold.

(We are obliged to hold over some letters.)

Reports of Societies within the 'National Union.'

Secretaries would simplify the work by sending in notices of FORTHCOMING MEETINGS, endorsed with those words, with time, place, and speakers legibly written, on one side of the paper only, and on a sheet of paper separate from other matter.

(The following were unavoidably held over last week.)

PERTH.

A drawing-room meeting was held under the auspices of this branch at 20, Pitcaillen Terrace, Perth, on Thursday, 15th inst., when a number of ladies, not members of the Society, assembled, on the invitation of Mrs. J. S. Saunders, vice-president of the branch, to hear an address by the president, Mrs. Scott-Murray. Mrs. Scott-Murray delivered a telling address, in the course of which she showed



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that it is the duty of all women to take an interest in the Suffrage question and to desire a vote. At the close of the address several questions were asked and answered, and a general discussion took place. It is hoped that this meeting will result in several additions to the membership.

PORTSMOUTH.

We can report with pleasure that the Suffrage Society was able to draw about two hundred people to the garden meeting at Cosham on the 21st; also that the local Press gave good reports of Mrs. Brownlow's speech. She gave a short history of the movement, the place of women in municipal life, and led up to women's sphere in national life.

After the address, some of the children from the infants' school gave an exhibition of their musical drill and games. This was followed by "teas" and the serious business of money-making at stalls. In the evening a troupe of minstrels gave a concert, and their plantation songs were much appreciated, as was also the string band which played selections of music during the afternoon.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

On Tuesday, September 20th, we held a successful meeting in the Town Hall, which was attended by an audience keenly interested and appreciative throughout. Colonel J. H. Rosseter, a prominent Conservative resident, very kindly took the chair. Our first speaker was Miss Helga Gill, who moved the resolution at the close of a speech full of facts and humour. She reminded the audience that the majority for the Women's Suffrage Bill was greater than that for either the Budget or the Veto. She also told us how splendidly the enfranchisement of women had worked in Norway. Our second speaker, Mrs. Stanbury, remarked that one of the most radical changes in the women's movement was the attitude of men—including M.P.s—towards it. She emphasized the need of our male friends organizing themselves into leagues, as a large amount of good can be accomplished by men alone. The resolution was passed unanimously, and copies were sent to the leaders of the different parties.

We still have under consideration suitable quarters for our proposed club office, which we hope to start in the near future. Several local friends have promised to join the Tunbridge Wells branch of the Men's League, which we hope will soon be an accomplished fact.

Organization for Federation is now in progress, and we have already one representative. The Committee will meet at Tunbridge in the beginning of October.

Miss Gill is staying with us till the end of the month for propaganda work.

Miss Manby, for reasons of health, is compelled to discontinue active work as hon. secretary, and her place will be taken by Miss Violet Matthews, to whom all communications must be addressed at 10, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.

WOKING.

On Saturday evening, the 24th, the local branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in Woking held an open-air

meeting in the town at seven o'clock. The speeches were made from an uncovered motor-car, decorated with the colours, and the progress of the car through the streets and its final arrival at the meeting-place were watched with considerable interest by the onlookers.

Mrs. Stanbury, the principal speaker, was introduced by Mr. Reginald Pott, who made an earnest and moving appeal to the crowd.

Mrs. Stanbury urged on the crowd the immense importance of hearing the woman's voice in legislation as well as the man's. She said that, as the perfect home has in it the authority of both father and mother, so the State cannot be really satisfactorily governed without representation of women as well as of men; that as the forefathers of those present had conferred an immense benefit on their descendants by fighting for and winning the franchise, so those descendants, in their turn, must make an effort to benefit the coming generations by helping to give the franchise to women, thereby securing the finest form of government, which is the minds of men and women working together for the good of the country. She said also that women, as well as men, were lovers of freedom, and would fight for it, for they too were descendants of those men who in the past had fought for it and won it. They too were eager to help their poorer and less fortunate brothers and sisters, and knew that the most effective and the best way to do so was to make a good and wise use of the vote, and while they were without it this power of help was denied them.

Mr. Pott then brought the meeting to an end, and the crowd broke into murmurs of applause. Though they have often before listened with patience and attention, never at any previous meeting in Woking have the people cheered or shown any sign of encouragement. Therefore it is felt that some headway has been made, and, though the progress will be slow and difficult yet, the organizers of these meetings are satisfied that good results may be looked for in Woking.

BIRMINGHAM.

Miss Phillips has spent four days in the neighbourhood, which were chiefly spent in canvassing for the Town Hall meeting on the 26th. Two open-air meetings were held, and several new members joined the Society.

On Thursday a drawing-room meeting was held at Erdington. Miss Beatrice Thomas, of Cambridge, was the speaker, and, though the meeting was not very large, it was very enthusiastic. Two new members joined.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.

The Committee were at Home to the members of this Society on Monday, September 26th. Mrs. Stanbury kindly came for the occasion, and made a rousing speech of much originality and not a little humour. She said she believed that it was not militant methods but the spirit of determination and self-sacrifice that was winning the day. If in the past every woman who had professed to believe in the Suffrage had done her utmost for the cause there would have been no need to resort to militant tactics. Do you, she asked, each one individually do all you can to advance the cause? Do you wear the colours? Have you ever converted one elector? Women should feel this to be the opportunity of a lifetime, and not sit still while the Conciliation Bill was killed. It would be an excellent thing, she suggested, if every one of our Suffragists wrote a personal letter to the Prime Minister. One or two might pass unnoticed, but 10,000 could not fail to have some effect. An overwhelming number of sixpenny telegrams, sent at a crucial moment, would be evidence that women were in earnest in the matter.

Miss M. L. Basden said that the petition of women municipal electors would be worked in two wards. For this work a number of helpers was necessary.

Miss M. E. Verrall made a strong appeal for funds and asked all present, in view of the winter campaign, to do their utmost to increase their subscriptions.

GODALMING.

Our third open-air meeting was held on Saturday, October 1st, at 6.30. Sir William Chance took the chair, and in introducing the speaker, Miss O'Shea, secretary of the Portsmouth Society, he said that his long experience of the work of women as Poor Law Guardians had convinced him of their capacity for public affairs.

Miss O'Shea, in an eloquent address, showing a ready wit and complete mastery of the subject, gave a clear and convincing exposition of the Conciliation Bill, which she said was still on the floor of the House, not dead, though "seriously ill." Our great object now was to strengthen it, and to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Government so as to ensure the passing of the Bill into law this autumn. The meeting was hastily terminated owing to heavy rain, after a vote of thanks to Miss O'Shea had been moved by Sir William Chance and seconded by Mr. Clutton Brock.

LONDON—EALING AND ACTON.

Favoured by a fine warm night, the three open-air meetings which took place on the evening of September 28th were a marked success. We hired a wagonette for the evening, decorated it with the flags and colours of the Society, and by means of driving about and using the vehicle as a platform were enabled to hold three meetings on the same night, so that in the aggregate the numbers addressed could not have been less than 600. Miss Cicely Corbett, B.A., Lond., very kindly spoke three times: at South Ealing, in West Ealing, and finally at Ealing Green—i.e., Central Ealing. The attitude of the audiences at all three meetings was one of respectful attention and even sympathy. Interjections such as, "She knows what she's talkin' of, she do," and "Are yer comin' down again, Miss?" and "Good-night to yer," allied to a disposition to gather around the wagonette, to remain stationary for an hour, and to ask what were intended to be intelligent questions, witnessed that the experiment had been a decided success, thanks to Miss Corbett's unsparring energy and eloquence, and to the other speakers, who were Mrs. Budding (of Uxbridge), Mrs. E. Morris, B.A., and Miss Gadsden. The first meeting begun at 6.15, the last was not over till after 10 p.m.—not a bad record for one night's work, the brunt of which fell on Miss Corbett.

The date of the first of this session's monthly At Homes is October 18th, and Miss Mary Lowndes will be the speaker.

LONDON—HIGHGATE.

Our postponed annual meeting was held at the Spear's Memorial Hall on September 26th. Its interest was greatly enhanced by the

lantern lecture kindly given by Miss Bertha Mason on the history of the movement. We feel that no Suffragist could listen to Miss Mason's vivid description of the prejudices and difficulties so bravely faced by our pioneers without being fired with the desire to bring their labours to fruition whilst some at least of them are still with us; and the specially warm welcome accorded to the portraits of Miss Emily Davies showed how much our members appreciated her many services to women, and also her presence among them. Miss Janet H. Thomson coupled the vote of thanks to Miss Mason with such a persuasive plea for financial aid that a collection resulted which will enable us to clear the expenses of the meeting and also to forward twenty shillings to the Million Shilling Fund.

Mr. F. Talbot proposed that the following resolution should be sent to Mr. Asquith: "That this meeting, in view of the large majority in favour of the second reading of the Women's Franchise Bill, urgently calls upon the Government to give time for the Committee and other stages necessary for the Bill to become law." It was seconded by Mrs. Rogers and carried unanimously. Mr. John Simpson then said a few words regarding the Men's League, and Miss Emily Davies added a personal appeal to men to help us. One of our Highgate men members has already placed his vote for the next election unreservedly at the disposal of the London Society. If others would follow his example in sufficient numbers it would greatly facilitate our negotiations with the Government.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Mrs. Fawcett has kindly consented to be the guest of the Newcastle Society at a dinner, to be held at Tilly's Restaurant on Thursday, 13th inst., at 7.30. Sir Francis Blake will take the chair, and the Right Hon. Thomas Dunt, M.P. for Morpeth, has promised to be present and reply to the toast of "The Conciliation Committee," if his public work does not detain him in London on that day. The dinner promises to be a great success, and a large number of men and women have already taken tickets. Anyone desiring tickets should apply at once to the Secretary, as the number is limited.

At the workers' meeting held on the 30th ult. an animated discussion took place on the autumn work and many useful suggestions were made. It was decided to combine the speakers' class with the sewing party, and members who desire practice will be asked to give ten minutes' addresses, and will be subjected to questions. Mrs. Mein hopes that a large number of members and their friends will attend the meetings which, as the Society has no office, will be held at Hunstanworth every Friday evening.

SHROPSHIRE—SHREWSBURY.

Our first meeting after the summer holidays, which we held on Thursday, September 29th, was a huge success. Mrs. Cook, of Ridgebourne, was our hostess, and she gave a hearty welcome to the large audience which assembled in the drawing-room. Mrs. Reid, the hon. treasurer of the Birmingham W.S.S., gave an earnest and convincing address, whilst Mrs. Harley, who was in the chair, after explaining the constitution of the Midland Federation, of which she is the hon. treasurer, outlined the scheme of work which we hope to begin this autumn. Miss Gale proposed and Mrs. Shields seconded a vote of thanks to our speaker and hostess.

We are in process of forming a "Young Workers' Band" under the leadership of Miss M. Clarke. We feel many of our girl members can do most effective work if once they are organized, and in the future we hope they will be responsible for selling many "Common Causes," a supply of which we shall now have weekly at our shop in Butcher Row, as well as for getting up various entertainments.

A good trade was done in badges and "Common Causes," and we secured five new members.

Other Societies.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

An evening meeting of the above Association was held on Friday, the 30th ult. There was a good attendance. Mrs. Haslam presided.

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Miss M. B. Todd gave a very instructive address on "The Duties of Servants and Mistresses." She made a strong appeal for greater freedom for servants. There was a very lively discussion by some mistresses present. One servant gave a graphic account of her mistress (a member of our Committee), who seemed to be ideal. These meetings are felt to be inspiring and helpful, and the need for the franchise for women is always put forward.

(We are again obliged to hold over some reports of Societies.)

Forthcoming Meetings.

OCTOBER 6.

Dublin—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—Committee Meeting.
North Herts.—Letchworth—Drawing-room Meeting—Mr. Laurence Housman. 3.30
North Herts.—Letchworth—Pixmore Institute—Suffrage Entertainment. 8.0
Leeds—Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Hart (Hostess), Miss Fielden. 3.30
London—Highgate—Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Seekings, Mrs. Arthur Gillett. 3.30
Liphook—Vicars Hall—Mrs. Stanbury. 8.0
London—Clerkenwell—Open-air Meeting. 8.15
Salford—Social—Miss Stirling. Evening 7.30
London—Camberwell—Open-air Meeting—Miss Ward.
Cornwall—St. Pinock—Meeting—Miss M. Norma Smith.

OCTOBER 7.

Haslemere—Educational Hall—Meeting for Rate-paying Women—Mrs. Stanbury. 5.0
Edinburgh—First Weekly Meeting.
Glasgow—58, Renfield Street—Annual Meeting. 4.0
Edinburgh—Café Hall, Princes Street—Lady Frances Balfour.
North Herts.—Stevenage—Cake and Candy Sale. 2.30
Keswick—Queen's Hotel—Reception of Provincial Councillors—Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Swanwick, Miss I. O. Ford. 8.0
Cornwall—Lostwithiel—Meeting—Miss M. Norma Smith.

OCTOBER 8.

Haslemere—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Stanbury. 8.0
Warwick and Leamington—Rummage Sale.
Norwood—Suffrage Offices—Lady Onslow, Miss Abadam. 7.0
Gateshead—Open-air Meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon. 7.30
Keswick—Provincial Council. 10.30
Keswick—Lakes Pavilion—Public Meeting—Mrs. Fawcett, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Royden. 8.0
London—Highgate—High Road, E. Finchley—Open-air Meeting—Miss Thomson. 8.0

OCTOBER 10.

Exeter—Members' Meeting—Miss M. Norma Smith.
Newcastle—6, Grosvenor Place—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Charlton Wilkinson.
Salford—Public Meeting—Miss Royden, Mrs. Rackham.
Prestwich—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam, Miss Rathbone.
London—Camberwell—Tabernacle, Rye Lane, Peckham—Miss Ward. 7.30
North of England—Prestwich—National Schools—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam, Councillor Eleanor Rathbone. 8.0
Kendal—Lady Betty Balfour, Miss I. O. Ford. 8.0
Gateshead—Open-air Meeting—Miss Mein, Miss C. M. Gordon. 7.30

OCTOBER 11.

Plymouth—Corn Exchange—Public Meeting—Aneurin Williams, Esq., M.P.
Bury—Textile Hall—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam.
Durham—Shakespeare Hall—Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Fawcett. 3.0
Keswick—Lantern Lecture—Miss Bertha Mason. 7.0
North Herts.—Little Wymondley—Meeting. 7.0

OCTOBER 12.

Darlington—New Temperance Hall—Mrs. Henry Fawcett. 7.30
Bolton—Co-operative Hall—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam, Miss Royden. 7.30
York—St. William's College—Women Occupiers—Miss Pringle. 7.30
Wakefield—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Debate—Miss Fielden. 8.0

OCTOBER 13.

London—Enfield—Co-operative Society—Miss Ward.
Altrincham Society—Free Library, Sale—Miss Abadam. 8.0

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London—Clerkenwell—Garnault Place—Open-air Meeting—Miss C. Corbett. 8.30
Newcastle—Tilly's Restaurant—Dinner to Mrs. Fawcett. 7.30
Wrexham—Open-air Meeting—Miss Lina Johnson. 7.30

OCTOBER 14.

Gateshead—Bewick Hall—Mrs. H. Fawcett, L.L.D., Mrs. Spence Watson. 7.30
Cardiff—Park Hall—Reception—Lady Grove.
Disley—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home.

OCTOBER 15.

Cheadle—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam. 8.0
Norwood—Suffrage Offices—Miss Raleigh, Miss Green. 7.0
Huddersfield—The Square—Open-air Meeting—Miss Siddon, Miss Fielden. 3.30
London—Highgate—High Road, E. Finchley—Open-air Meeting. 8.0
Harrogate—Crown Hotel—Mrs. Fawcett. 8.0

OCTOBER 17.

Stockport—County Restaurant Assembly Rooms—Miss Abadam. 7.30
Didsbury—Public Meeting—Mr. L. Housman.
Birmingham—Handsworth—Meeting.
Barnsley—Arcade Hall—Mrs. Henry Fawcett. 7.30

OCTOBER 18.

London—Ealing—At Home—Miss Lowndes. 8.15
Nelson—Weavers' Institute—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam. 7.30
Wilmslow—Public Meeting—Mr. Housman.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION FIXTURES.

October 5—Chirnside—Bazaar—Lady Low, Lady Frances Balfour. 2.30
October 5—Kelso—Lady Frances Balfour. 8.0
October 7—Edinburgh—Café—Lady Frances Balfour. 4.0
October 17—Melrose—Lady Frances Balfour. 8.0
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ADVERTISERS' INDEX.

	Page
Clothes: Boneless Corsets	423
Maud Barham	423
Debenham and Freebody	417
Shetland Shawls and Hosiery	424
Alexander Wilkie	422
Clubs: Victoria Club	423
Dentistry: Old False Teeth	423
Foodstuffs: Artox	419
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits	423
Household Requisites: Globe Metal Polish	418
Miscellaneous	423
Nursing Home: Country Nursing Home	423
Suffrage Literature: William Morris Press	424
The Forerunner	424
Toilet Requisites: John Knight's Soap	421
"Phenoda" Tooth Paste	420
Travel: R.M.S. Dunottar Castle	424
Tuition: Elocution	423
Harmony	423
St. George's Classes	424
Typewriting: Miss McLachlan	423
Where to Live: Deansgate Temperance Hotel	424
Hotel for Ladies	423
Llandudno	423
Oxford	424
Thackeray Hotel	420