

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

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*"We are driven back, for our next fray
A newer strength to borrow,
And where the vanguard camps to-day,
The rear shall rest to-morrow."*

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 494).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 494 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 308.)

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On the Terrace of Thought that overlooks the World, the wise and learned Men of Faith pore over the Globe of Life. They would read its secret, but the restless shadows and the broken lights of the Globe still defy their understanding. They learn much, but not all they ask to know, for they look with the eyes of Men, and think with the minds of Men. Woman, standing with them on the Terrace, waits to be called into their counsels. She has read of the Book of Experience even as they; even as they, she has gazed thoughtfully into the World below. And yet differently. What to her is dark, to Men is light, while her vision pierces where the vision of Men loses itself in darkness. The questions they never can ask she must ask: the thoughts they cannot think she must think. The shadow on the dial moves on; the sands fall. Long has she waited. At last faces are turned to her, and the need of her presence is felt above the bewildering Globe. Anon she will be called, and united, she and they shall ponder together the problems of their common life, find deeper and surer answers to their questions, see clearer and nobler visions of their future. Meanwhile she waits.

Greetings to Our Guests of the International Suffrage Alliance.

The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies offer the heartiest welcome to the President and Board of Officers of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, now meeting in London for the transaction of business connected with the International Congress to be held in Berlin next year. The N.U.W.S.S. also welcome with the greatest pleasure the simultaneous visit of Presidents of National Women's Suffrage Associations affiliated to the International Alliance.

The presence among us of the International Board of Officers and of the Presidents of the Affiliated Societies will bring very vividly before the minds of those who have the power to read the signs of the times, the fact that the Women's Movement is one of surpassing importance. It belongs to no one people; it is the vision of no one country. It has gone round the whole world, and binds East and West in a common hope and aspiration that the future shall not be as the past, and that women and men together will be a stronger force to combat world-old evils and world-old degradations than men by themselves have ever been.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT,
President of the N.U.W.S.S.

ALL ABOUT OUR GUESTS.

Owing to the late arrival of many of the delegates, and difficulties of the foreign postal service, we have not as complete a set of photographs, nor of particulars, of all our distinguished visitors as our readers would like. On this page however, we give some interesting facts about some of the outstanding personalities, and on the opposite page are reproduced portraits of the President, and of seven others, of whom photographs were happily available.

Londoners feel a special interest in Madame Rosika Schwimmer as, owing to the political situation in Hungary not at present demanding her presence, she has honoured London by making it her headquarters for about a year. As from one, therefore, who is learning to know us intimately, her message claims its own importance:—

"For the second time since the foundation of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance the representatives of that important organisation are meeting in London. Considering the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies as the Mother of the European Suffrage movement, our meeting in London is like a family party, visiting the beloved *eldests* of the family. In 1909—the big International Woman Suffrage Congress took place in London—the Alliance brought all the children to the Mother of the movement, who surely had every reason of looking proudly on the mass of healthy, happy, and promising children. Now, when representatives of twenty-six countries belonging to the I.W.S.A. are revisiting London, to hold here an important executive meeting, the National Union is receiving not only her children, but also the second generation—the grandchildren.

"All we International people who have been brought up by the principles which govern the National Union since its foundation, desire nothing better, but to show with our work the great gratitude which we all feel for this oldest European organisation, which has taught us to work, to be devoted to our great cause, and whose methods of educating and reasoning to get the vote we all have imitated. Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, we need not add words to the fact that the whole European movement works with differences of temperament, with the same methods, which we hope will soon succeed in Great Britain also by winning the vote for the women of this country."

THE PIED PIPER OF HUNGARY.

So speaks "the Pied Piper of Hungary," as Madame Schwimmer has been affectionately named. The reason is given as follows in Tuesday's *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Mrs. Schwimmer seems to have piped all the young people of Hungary into the Suffrage movement, and her face glows with enthusiasm when she describes their zeal for the cause. 'I like them to feel how important their work is,' she says; 'I don't believe in keeping them in the background.' It is largely through them that she has succeeded in making the Hungarian Suffrage movement such a model of organisation. There is now a network of clubs and branch societies everywhere, and so complete is the conquest of Hungary by Suffrage principles becoming that even the Radical bourgeois party, until recently the only organised opposition to women's enfranchisement, has now made equal Suffrage for men and women a plank in its platform."

In addition to her political activities, Mrs. Schwimmer finds time for a vast amount of writing and lecturing. She lectures in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Great Britain and Italy, and writes for several leading German and Hungarian papers. She is the editor of the Hungarian paper *A no*, and has published books in German and Hungarian. Our readers will perceive Madame Schwimmer on the opposite page, at breakfast with Frau Annie Furuholm, M.P.

Frau Furuholm is one of the most able of the twenty-one women members of the Finnish Parliament. She is a great linguist, and speaks seven languages. She belongs to one of the leading families of Finland, has travelled much, and was one of the leaders of feminist opinion long before her election to Parliament. She was the first to realise the necessity of educating and organising the newly enfranchised women, and with this end in view, she organised many political clubs for women. Frau Furuholm instituted women's clubs inside her own party, the Swedish People's Party, and organised speaking classes and lectures on current political questions. The clubs have been made political and social centres, where women can gather to chat, have tea, and discuss political questions, while their children play about them. Such important work has been done in this way that the idea has now been imitated by other parties, and through these clubs in every party, women have been trained to interest themselves more and more in public affairs.

The Press of this country naturally takes a lively interest in the woman member of Parliament, and no less in the representatives from Denmark, where the vote is now nearly won. Denmark is sending two delegates. Mrs. Elna Münch is the wife of the Minister of War, but, strangely enough, both she and her husband are very ardent pacifists. She is a journalist, and devotes most of her energy to Suffrage work. Miss Elena

Hansen is Inspector of Domestic Science Schools in Copenhagen, and is a well-known Suffrage leader.

Sweden sends us Miss Signe Bergman, president of the Swedish Suffrage Society, and Chief Cashier of the State Bank in Stockholm, and her colleague, Fru Anna Wicksell, who is the wife of a Professor of Political Economy. She studied law a few years ago, when her son was also studying it, and both obtained their degree at the same time, at the hands of her husband, the Rector of the University. Mrs. Wicksell is the Secretary of the Swedish Women's Peace Association, and was the only woman on the Parliamentary Committee recently appointed to consider the reform of the Marriage Law. She is Chairman of the Committee of Affiliation of the I.W.S.A.

In Holland, this year for the first time, the Suffrage question was introduced into the speech from the throne, when the Queen of the Netherlands announced that a Bill would be introduced to enlarge the franchise and make the inclusion of women possible. The Dutch delegate is therefore a very important figure, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs is in herself an outstanding personality. The daughter of a doctor in a small village, she always desired to enter her father's profession, but, as it was not possible in those days for a woman to be a doctor, it was necessary to obtain the special permission of the Prime Minister before she could study. The Prime Minister of that day was greatly interested in her, and on his deathbed, two hours before his death, he signed an order making it possible for women in general to study for a medical degree.

Dr. Jacobs also started the feminist movement in the Netherlands, and has been its leader ever since. Finding that the existing law did not expressly forbid women to vote, she demanded the right to be registered. This was denied her, and a law was passed including the word "male" in the existing law, so that women were shut out from even the theoretical right to the franchise. It was after this that Dr. Jacobs organised a Suffrage Society, and Dutch women are now on the verge of enfranchisement.

Germany, where woman suffrage makes steady progress, sends us this year Madame Marie Stritt, one of its most prominent leaders. Madame Stritt is a Hungarian by birth, and her father was a well-known member of the Hungarian Diet. She was educated for the stage, but before her theatrical career had begun she married a celebrated opera singer in Dresden. Madame Stritt rapidly became one of the leaders of the German Suffrage Movement, and she is now the editor of a well-known German feminist paper, *Frauenfragen*. She was also, until recently, President of the National Council of Women.

THE CHIEF.

In the middle of the portrait page, surrounded by her colleagues, appears Mrs. Chapman Catt, whose name is a household word in Great Britain, as among Suffragists all over the world. She has been called "the uncrowned queen of the Suffrage Movement," but the loyalty she inspires in the leaders in every country sometimes suggests an imperial dominion. She travels all over the world, bringing encouragement and inspiration to the great Suffrage organisations of every nation, and even among the Suffragists of India, Burmah, China, the Dutch Indies, and the Philippines, she is known and welcomed.

Mrs. Catt is an American, and was brought up in Charles City, Iowa. She began her career as the head of an intermediate school, and three years afterwards was appointed inspector of education in Mason City. In 1884 she became co-editor with her first husband, Mr. Chapman, of a daily paper in Mason City. On her husband's death she was employed on the staff of a daily paper in San Francisco (she was the first woman reporter in that city), and her articles had a great reputation. In 1891 she married Mr. George Catt, a well-known engineer and an ardent Suffragist. Those of us who heard Mrs. Catt speak at Prince's, a year ago, or who saw her preside day after day at the great conferences of the Alliance when it met in St. James's Hall, will not easily forget it, neither will they forget the amazing enthusiasm which burst forth again and again on this occasion, and infected in a wholly unprecedented way even the gentlemen at the Press table. Her beautiful voice, with its faint American accent, carries also at outdoor meetings with a marvellous clearness, as those who heard her speech at the great Pilgrimage demonstration in Hyde Park last year, will readily testify.

Mrs. Chapman Catt has been President of the Alliance since its foundation in 1904; but, in spite of her varied Suffrage activities, she still manages to perform the duties of General Superintendent of Schools in Iowa.

(For programme, see page 299.)



MISS ELINE HANSEN.
[Photo. Julie Laurberg & Gad.]



MADAME ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.
MLLE. ANNIE FURUHJELM, M.P.
[Photo. Arthur Fattin.]



MADAME DE WITT DE SCHLUMBERGER.

A RACE! A RACE!

Mrs Chapman Catt's Message to "The Common Cause."

Two years ago, when Mrs. Philip Snowden was in the United States, she made an address at one of the club meetings in the City of New York, in which she outlined hopefully the outlook for Votes for Women in Great Britain. At that time it seemed quite possible that Parliament would enfranchise British women ere many moons. In a spirit of humour I challenged Mrs. Snowden to a contest between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of Votes for Women. It seemed at that time as though there was little prospect of the United States enfranchising its women before Great Britain. But the passage of a few months has changed the outlook, and it now seems as though the women of the United States were standing on the very threshold of their emancipation. In November of this year seven States will vote in a referendum upon the question. These States are: Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Ohio. If these States carry it, it makes the great West practically solid territory for Woman Suffrage.



MRS. CHAPMAN CATT.
PRESIDENT OF THE I.W.S.A.

Next year Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and probably several other States will vote upon the question. If a considerable number of the referendum States of 1914 and of 1915 are carried, the rest of the country will hasten to catch up with the procession, and Woman Suffrage will become an established fact throughout the land within five years at the latest date.

It is with a heart full of hope and courage that we American women face the future. We shall consider it a great triumph and certainly a great relief from hard work and anxiety, when our particular task is done. We realise, however, that there is one great difference between our movement and that for the rights of men. Their movement came nation by nation, ours is world-wide, and the women of each nation owe a debt of responsibility to the women of every other nation. If by chance the United States clears its skirts from the charge of inconsistency and injustice earlier in the race than Great Britain, it will only mean that those who have worked so long and valiantly there will turn their attention to work in other lands. We shall not stop until the women of the world are free.

(Signed) CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
President of the International Women's Alliance.



DR. A. JACOBS.



FRAU ELNA MÜNCH.
[Photo. Julie Laurberg & Gad.]



MADAME JANE BRIGODE.
[Photo. Compagnie Belge.]

Notes and Comments.

Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain's death has come at the last as a shock to many outside the circle of his friends and party. If, as it is well we should believe, the many tributes to his memory in Press and Parliament are just, a great man has passed away. Even the greatest have human limitations—we cannot forget that Mr. Chamberlain did not learn to heed the cry of his fellow country-women for enfranchisement—but what might have been if he had remained in the full possession of his powers we cannot say, for he was of those strong enough to change their minds in the light of experience. May-be he would have come to range himself with the most enlightened of his colleagues in this matter, with the late George Wyndham and Alfred Lyttelton, with Lord Selborne, Lord Robert Cecil, and with Mr. Balfour, who has offered the highest tribute that can be offered to a leader of the people, in declaring him to be, "like all great men, a great idealist."

An Enlightened University.

Oxford University shows that delightful thing "illumination" in its choice of so distinguished and staunch a supporter of Woman Suffrage as Mr. Rowland Prothero for its member in the place of the late Sir William Anson.

What the Conservative Press is Doing for Our Cause.

We hear that *The Daily Graphic* is having a tremendous success with its constitutional Suffrage propaganda. Thousands of letters are said to be pouring in, and it is evident that readers belonging to the N.U.W.S.S. have been among those who have appreciated the excellent articles which have appeared. In view of the attitude of *The Times* and *The Morning Post*, it is especially satisfactory to feel that we have now two such powerful allies amongst the Conservative papers as *The Daily Graphic* and *The Daily Telegraph*. "Women in Public Life" in the latter touches weekly on the points of most topical interest and importance to women.

Labour Party and Franchise Reform.

The Labour Party has stated emphatically at its Annual Conference twice in succession that it will accept no Franchise Bill which does not include women. The next step from the Labour point of view is that the party should insist on a measure of Franchise Reform which does include women. This Mr. Keir Hardie is now suggesting in his article in *The Labour Leader* for July 2nd, where he urges that Adult Suffrage for both men and women should be made the principal plank in the party's programme at the General Election. The Labour Party have almost as great a grievance against the Government for the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill as Suffragists themselves, since the Plural Voting Bill is no substitute for the Adult Suffrage which they demand. If, at the General Election, the Labour men in the constituencies will make Adult Suffrage a test question on which their vote will depend, as they did in the case of the Taff Vale decision in 1906, there seems no reason why, if the Liberal Government were returned to power, the result of their action should not be the same as it was then—i.e., a Government Bill.

Who are the Architects of the Socialistic State?

Those among our readers who are Socialists—if such there be—should be interested in an article by Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, in this week's *Labour Leader*. The Editor of *The Labour Leader* does not agree with her entirely. Perhaps no one will. But she should be read. We give (abridged) her opening and closing words:—

"A group of undergraduates were sitting round the fire, engaged in the fascinating occupation of building the New Jerusalem. One had been sketching his theory of the State under Syndicalism.

"Yes, and where will we come in?" asked the Feminist.

"There will still be our dinners to cook and our shirts to mend," was the lofty reply.

"The idea that woman is only undeveloped man is so widespread because women have very largely been content to let men do their thinking for them. What the Socialist movement badly needs is a steady determination among its women to set aside for a while the masculine point of view, and think out what they really want from the Socialist State."

A Young Lady's Complaint.

Under this heading, *The Observer* of last Sunday reports a scandalous case, in which a City merchant named Edward Hume-Schwerer, arrested for molestation of a young lady walk-

ing in Marylebone Road, offered "a lot of money" to the constable to bribe him not to take him to the lock-up, lest he should be "ruined." The Magistrate, Mr. Paul Taylor, bound him over in 40s. to be of good behaviour for twelve months. The evidence was not in dispute, the offence most flagrant. Women do not intend a system to continue which permits such dealings in the name of justice.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

In the past the N.U.W.S.S. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence have agreed to differ on the subject of method, and it is likely they will continue to differ. Nevertheless, no law-abiding Suffragist can ignore the meeting of the "United Suffragist" Society, held in the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday. Mrs. Lawrence gave there a fuller statement than has previously appeared of the reasons which led to the separation of herself and her husband from Mrs. Pankhurst: among the causes of difference stated being that Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence could not consent either to remain themselves indefinitely abroad, or to vest the sole control of the finance and management of the W.S.P.U. in the hands of one person resident abroad.

Passing from a review of the last few years, Mrs. Lawrence announced that she has now joined the Committee of the United Suffragists, and that "Votes for Women" is to be placed at the service of that organisation, and she proceeded to define her attitude. In a courageous speech, well thought out and carefully prepared, and delivered amidst a storm of shouts of dissent and insult on the part of a considerable and noisy section of the audience, she declared her conception of the work to be done by a "strong intermediate society," which should retain the name of "militant," and being challenged to define this term, she made a reference to the "Church militant."

Mrs. Lawrence dominated her audience. She did not, as so many sentimentalists have done of late, allow them to dominate her. As, for example, when an excited man in the gallery shouted, "Why are not all women militant?" and his remark was received with a roar of applause, Mrs. Lawrence replied (in effect) that she had often wondered why all women were not militant, why they exercised restraint, why they were able to translate their burning indignation into terms of political militancy—into terms of the kind of militancy which really counts. And, again, in defining the position of the United Suffragist Society, she straightly declared, "we propose to work by political militancy—we have definitely foresworn the destruction of property."

Foolish things as well as wise ones were said by the other speakers, and it is not possible as yet to judge of the line that the United Suffragist Society will pursue; but whether we believe what Mrs. Lawrence is essaying to be desirable or possible, or whether we do not, it should be recognised that she knows the significance of deeds and the meaning of words, and that no noisy crowd will deflect her from her purpose.

The N.U.W.S.S. and Political Pressure.

We have tried to do justice to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's position, as far as we understand it; but Mrs. Lawrence did not make quite clear exactly what she included in the term "political militancy." As a striking example of what can be done in the way of effective political pressure, we would refer our readers to the pamphlet recently issued by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies: "The Election Fighting Fund: What it has Achieved." The Election Fighting Fund Committee, it will be remembered, was formed by the National Union just over two years ago, after the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, and had for its main objects the support of Labour candidates in three-cornered elections, and the organisation of work in opposition to Anti-suffragist-Cabinet Ministers. This pamphlet gives an account of the extraordinary progress during the past two years, of the Women's Suffrage Cause in the organised Labour movement in the Constituencies, and shows the results of the intervention of the E.F.F. Committee in by-elections—results which were described by *The Westminster Gazette* in an article on the election policy of the N.U. as "much more annoying to the Government than any of the activities of the militant organisations."

Forcible Feeding.

The Bishop of London writes to *The Times* of the 6th, in strong condemnation of the present system of forcible feeding

In Parliament.

[We make no attempt to give a full account of the week's proceedings in Parliament. Our aim is merely to show what Parliament is doing with regard to questions which we have special reason to think would be more satisfactorily dealt with if women had the vote.]

Wednesday, July 1st.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS.

In reply to a question from Mr. PIKE PEASE (Darlington, U.), the President of the Local Government Board stated that the rate of infant mortality in the United Kingdom in 1913 was 108 deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births registered. The proportion of still-births could not be stated, as these are not registered. Only certain areas have adopted the Notification of Births Act, 1907. In 1912, the still-births notified under this Act in the County of London numbered 2,593, amounting to 2.4 per cent. of the total number of births notified, and to 0.57 per 1,000 of the estimated population of the year.

Thursday, July 2nd.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION BILL.

MR. KING (N. Somerset, L.) asked the Home Secretary whether he had noted the number of amendments set down for Report Stage of this Bill, and whether, with a view to expediting progress with the Bill, he could make a statement as to the way in which these amendments would be regarded.

MR. MCKENNA said the amendments to the Bill consisted almost entirely of new clauses, embodying amendments in the bastardy law or general criminal law, which would obviously not be accepted by the House without such prolonged discussion as would make the passing of the Bill impossible. Mr. McKenna hoped that he might have an opportunity next year "to introduce a comprehensive measure dealing with the bastardy law."

Asked by Mr. KING whether he would approach those hon. members who had given notice of these new clauses, and make a further offer with a view to their withdrawing the new clauses, MR. MCKENNA said he was not in a position to make a further offer, but sincerely hoped that the clauses would not be pressed, because the only effect would be that the Bill would be withdrawn.

MOTHER NOT A PARENT.

MR. CHANCELLOR (Haggerston, L.) referred to the case of Mrs. de Yonge, of Wimbledon, who had made a declaration under the Vaccination Act, 1907, and paid the usual court fee. Her application had been granted by the local bench of Magistrates in Petty Session. The Vaccination Officer refused the form sent to him by Mrs. de Yonge, and the father of the child had to make the declaration. He asked Mr. Samuel if he was prepared to take steps to ensure the acceptance of such declarations, "when made by the mothers of children born in wedlock."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD said the case had not been brought to his notice, and for the answer to the latter part of his question he would refer to that given by his predecessor on September 15th.

Friday, July 3rd.

WOMEN SUB-OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

LORD HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK (South Nottingham, U.) drew the attention of the Postmaster-General to the scale of pay of sub-postmasters, whose work is complicated and arduous. He thought that their service was a cheap one, and that the cheapness was rather overdone. The result affected not only the sub-postmasters but the sub-office assistants. Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck read an extract from the report of Mrs. Bernard Drake, a member of the Women's Industrial Council, which described the position of the sub-office assistant:—

"She is not a Post Office clerk; hence she has no privilege of a Post Office servant: no standard wage or an eight-hour day, no sickness benefit or marriage bonus, and no guaranteed holidays; and she has no security of tenure, and little or no chance of promotion. . . . Verily the sub-postmaster's assistant is a pariah among her kind; and in her low wages, her long hours, and her oppression we discover to what mean state an exceptionally intelligent, independent, and self-respecting class of worker is reduced in the absence of all legal and trade union protection.

"In the provinces it is only very rarely that one of these women earns a salary of 24s. a week. In the provinces the sub-office woman of three or four years' service and doing responsible duty, is merely working for a pittance of 7s. or 8s. 6d. per week, and never, or very seldom I think, more than 12s. 6d. per week. She very often works seventy hours a week, and, what is more, has to put up with risks of loss."

In concluding his speech, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck said that these women "are doing the work of the nation, and I say that the nation ought to pay them a decent wage, and see that they get the benefit of limited work, under better conditions altogether."

of prisoners, and publishes his correspondence of February last with the Home Secretary. Mr. McKenna observes, fretfully, in his reply, that the Bishop "goes over ground often covered before on the subject." Every teacher knows that the best way to teach is to repeat things over and over again till they sink in. A letter supporting the Bishop's view is published in the press, signed by the following Free Church ministers:—

Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A., Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D., Rev. W. Orchard, D.D., Rev. J. Shakespeare, M.A., Rev. J. Lloyd Thomas.

Unrealities.

The Canterbury Diocesan Conference has carried by a large majority, on the motion of Mr. George Marsham, a resolution giving women the right to vote for representatives on the rural-decanal conference in the same way as men. This doughty deed was done in the face of the Dean, who expressed himself, according to *The Westminster Gazette*, as follows:—

"The presence of women in their conference would add a sense of unreality to their discussions. If women were opposite to a man in debate he could not hit hard either mentally or physically, and was checked by those considerations. He trusted, however, that considerations for the gentler sex would always animate men."

If all this kind of thing is the Dean's conception of "reality," the sooner he learns to rub up against the "unrealities" the better for the welfare of the Church and of the State.

The Archbishop of Canterbury seems to think the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury is robust enough to withstand some shock, for, in obtaining its assent to a proposal so to frame the constitution of the Central Board of Missions as to enable twenty women to be co-opted on to that body, he struck right home, if we may trust *The Times* report:—

"He was always anxious to deprecate the idea that they wanted women on the Central Board so as to give attention to the work and position of women in the mission field. That was not the point. They wanted men and women acting together and supervising the work of both men and women in the mission field."

Mrs. Lees, LL.D.

"She has brought the spirit of motherhood to the care of the multitude." Such is the testimony borne to Mrs. Lees of Oldham by a fellow citizen, on the occasion of her having the degree of LL.D. conferred upon her by Manchester University, and being presented with the appropriate ceremonial robes by the congregation of Hope Congregational Church in her native town. Manchester need not fear to go too far in honouring itself by doing honour to its great women citizens, and we hope that the high academic recognition bestowed upon Mrs. Lees will be bestowed upon others of that distinguished group of Lancashire women who think out and work out to-day what England is to do to-morrow.

Peace.

Mr. Brailsford says in *The Nation* this week that he thinks about peace as he thinks about Woman Suffrage; that its value, when won, will lie partly in the success those who are working for it have in transforming men's minds beforehand. The fact that even the minds of men of peace may be in need still of some transformation seems indicated by the reply Madame Schwimmer has received to her request to attend the Garton Foundation Summer School at Beaconsfield, for she has been informed that she may attend on another occasion, but that this first Summer School is for men only. Surely in a movement so dependent upon the co-operation of both sexes it would have been well to throw open at least the first gathering to men and women alike.

Voluntary Aid Detachments.

Mrs. Sinclair Stobart, in a letter to *The Times*, calls attention to the fact that there is not one woman's name upon the list of the committee appointed "to inquire into the working and organisation of Voluntary Aid Detachments," although these detachments are composed chiefly of women. She writes:—

"The work of V.A.D.'s is primarily women's work, for it concerns the care of the sick and wounded, and I would deferentially suggest that the committee should include some women doctors, some fully qualified women nurses, together with some non-specialised women who have had experience as organisers of women and as commandants in women's Voluntary Aid Detachments.

"If women are incapable of taking a share in the organisation of work which is pre-eminently woman's work, they are incapable of responsibility in a national crisis, and the whole scheme of V.A.D.'s should be relegated to the sphere of drawing-room games. But if, as I maintain, women are very capable of participating in the organisation of work concerned with the sick and wounded, then the exclusion of the female sex from this committee of inquiry is an insult to all women and a special grievance to those thousands of women who have, throughout the country, ever since the inception of the scheme of V.A.D.'s, sacrificed much money, time, and energy in the cause of national defence."

SYSTEM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES AND POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

MR. HOGGE (East Edinburgh, L.) raised a question of principle which he thought ought to be settled by the Post Office. He pleaded against the system by which an employee might be turned down on one medical examination, without the certain right of being able to appeal to a referee. Mr. Hogge instanced a case in his own constituency of a young girl who, on one medical certificate, was turned out of her employment by the Post Office authorities. "It was a scandalous certificate," said Mr. Hogge, "and one which would have deprived her of any kind of employment for the rest of her life." Mr. Hogge took the girl to one of the best physicians attached to the Royal Infirmary, who gave her a clean certificate of health, and stated that she could not possibly be suffering from any of the complaints she was supposed to be suffering from according to the account of the Post Office doctor. The girl was now doing the same work—telephone work—in the office of a firm of Edinburgh solicitors, and had never been ill a single day since she took up the work. The Postmaster-General's predecessor was so much impressed by the facts of this case that he appealed to the Treasury to do something for the girl by means of a Treasury grant. According to Mr. Hogge, "the Treasury, not being possessed of a soul, refused to make this grant."

There must be a mistake somewhere, for Anti-suffragists declare that Members of Parliament are only too anxious to redress any grievance women may suffer from.

Monday, July 6th.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

MR. TOUCHE (N. Islington, U.) asked the Prime Minister "whether in view of his words of encouragement to the deputation on June 20th, when he stated that if the franchise were to be extended to women, it should be on a thoroughly democratic basis and on the same terms as to men, it is the intention of the Government to give facilities for an amendment extending the Suffrage to women on this basis, leaving it an open question to the free judgment of the House of Commons when next the Government fulfils its promise to introduce a Franchise and Registration Bill to which they were pledged so long ago as 1908; or have the Government now receded from that pledge or do they regard it as lapsed by effluxion of time?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I dealt fully with the matter in my speeches in the House on January 27th and May 16th, 1913, and I can add nothing to what I then stated. I am not aware that anything that I said to the deputation on June 20th had any bearing on this subject."

The Belfast Corporation and Woman Suffrage.

On Wednesday, July 1st, the Belfast City Council, by seventeen votes to five, declared its approval of the grant of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the basis of the Local Government register. The discussion was interesting. Among the seven speakers who took part in it, not one avowed himself as an Anti-suffragist, and the three who opposed the resolution did so on the point of order. It is satisfactory that in the end the Council agreed with the speaker, who considered that the Council should take notice of anything that concerned the welfare of the citizens of Belfast.

The result should go far to prove that neither militancy nor the present political situation are any justification for relaxation in the efforts of constitutional Suffragists. Political feeling could hardly be more acute than it is in Belfast just now; yet we find the Corporation willing to consider the question of suffrage, even while armed Ulster Volunteers walk the city streets.

The result is satisfactory from another point of view. Belfast has by this action placed itself in line with such important Nationalist Corporations as Dublin and Cork. Out of the nine Irish Corporations which have passed suffrage resolutions, five are mainly Nationalist, four mainly Unionist, and in every case, notably in Belfast the other day, the majority was made up of Unionists and Nationalist alike.

Is it not good that, on one question at least, Unionists and Nationalists should be able to meet, and this our own question?

Constitutional Liberty, the Parent of Order.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S MISMANAGEMENT.

We have pleasure in acceding to the request of the signatories to insert the following letter from the Countess of Selborne, the Lady Robert Cecil, the Lady Willoughby de Broke, and the Countess of Essex:—

MADAM,—The condition of helpless inability to prevent the outrages perpetrated by a few women, which the Government of this country has fallen into, is deeply resented by all upholders of law and order.

Looking back at the way the authorities have dealt with this question from the beginning, one can only say that it is marked by characteristic ineptitude. Although the adversaries they have had to face are few and weak, this has only served to bring out their incapacity in a clearer light and with more humiliating effect.

The Government in the early days treated the militants with excessive severity, and unhappily even the magistrates were so far affected by public opinion as to inflict exaggerated sentences for slight offences. When the militants had done nothing worse than obstruct the police, and disturb meetings, they were given heavy sentences, addressed by their judges in the harshest and most insulting terms, and refused the first division treatment in prison, which is often allowed where the offence has been committed with a political motive. By law, offenders guilty of seditious libel must be treated as first-class misdemeanants; and it has been customary where other offences have been committed against the State to treat the offenders with similar consideration. Dr. Jameson and his fellow raiders, for example, were made first-class misdemeanants by the clemency of the Crown, almost immediately they had received their sentences. And even offenders against private persons, like the militants, who have been actuated by a pure and disinterested motive, have often experienced similar indulgence. Mr. W. T. Stead was so treated although convicted of a very grave offence, because of the purity of his motive. And the prisoners in Ireland under the Crimes Act of 1887, who were at first treated as ordinary offenders, became the object of the enthusiastic pity and support of the Liberal Party and were, as the result of an agitation supported by that party, rescued from the position of ordinary misdemeanants and treated with special consideration.

We anti-militants disapprove alike of the National League, and of the militants, and of all lawlessness. We believe that even organised rebellion leads to such serious evils that nothing but the most extreme oppression can justify it, and outrages committed on private persons unconnected with the State are still less defensible. But the militants were certainly entitled to be treated with as much consideration as any other offenders animated by disinterested motives. Harsh prison treatment led to a new form of resistance. The women went on hunger strike. At first it was sought to overcome this resistance by forcible feeding—a process which seems to be acutely painful as it is certainly in the highest degree humiliating and offensive. Public opinion showed a growing resentment for this method of coercion; and the Home Secretary then had recourse to that alteration of the law which is known as the Cat and Mouse Act. But this Act has been strikingly ineffective for the repression of serious crime. Militants guilty of so grave an offence as arson have been released after a few days' imprisonment in an exhausted state. Recovering from the effects of starvation they have repeated their offences. The law has thus been brought into contempt; and the punishment, though doubtless very grievous and severe to the offender, is plainly ineffective for stopping crime.

Mr. McKenna takes credit for his severity, and contends that slight offences have been diminished, although he admits that the graver ones continue. But this is no defence. For the object of punishment is not to give pain, but to stop crime. It is only an aggravation of the charge against him to say that he has inflicted a great deal of suffering, if that suffering has been ineffectual to protect the King's peace. The criminal law ought so to be administered as to stop crime with as little punishment to offenders as is consistent with success. Mr. McKenna's administration combines the maximum of harshness with the minimum of efficiency. All this is wrong. The militants ought to be treated with respect but with firmness. The law is the law, and nobody should be able to set it at defiance. The Government are afraid of killing Mrs. Pankhurst—she is not a bit afraid of being killed herself. They ought, while recognising her courage, not to suffer the law to be abased at her bidding.

But the Government are also gravely to blame, because they have not sought to cure lawlessness by the best of all remedies. The true cure for anarchy is to teach people that the legal Constitution will be so worked that they will have a fair hearing for their grievances, and a fair opportunity for obtaining redress. Instead of the scrupulous justice which was specially necessary in dealing with those too excited to respect the law, the Government and the Anti-suffragists encountered the demand for the Suffrage by a series of shabby tricks and sharp practice. If Bills for the Suffrage had not been talked out, or refused time, or "torpedoed," militancy would probably never have arisen or, if it had arisen, would not have gone to so great lengths. Worst of all has been the action of the Government in solemnly offering to bring in a Government Bill into which Women's Suffrage could be introduced, and then when their Bill miscarried, not only abandoning the attempt to satisfy the demand for Women's Suffrage, but insulting the disappointment of its advocates by proceeding with another electoral reform, the Plural Voting Bill, which promises great electioneering advantages to Ministers. This is not the way to teach people to trust to the fair working of the Constitution and to observe the law, by giving confidence that legal methods of reform will prove adequate for any grievance. Constitutional liberty is the parent of order, and to trick people out of their opportunities under the Constitution is to tempt them into lawless courses.

Meantime, all who wish well to the Suffrage should do their utmost to put down militancy. It is a hindrance to our cause, and a danger to our country, which but for the wisdom of Englishmen might be formidable indeed. It is the law-abiding instincts of the great mass of English people, and not the intelligence of the Government, that is standing between us and anarchy.

(Signed) MAUD SELBORNE.
ELEANOR CECIL.
MARIE WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.
ADELA ESSEX.

Correspondence.

"THE FOUNDATIONS OF FREEDOM SLIPPING IN THE SAND."

MADAM,—May I be permitted to add a few words to Miss Chrystal Macmillan's article under the heading given above, in THE COMMON CAUSE of July 3rd? The gravity of any legislation which will limit the attendance of women at trials can hardly be over-estimated; no other department of the civilised life of humanity is so absolutely in the hands of one sex as the administration of law and justice. But women are beginning to awaken to the responsibility of the human race as a whole for the methods and results of the modern treatment of crime, and to realise their share in this responsibility. This realisation is, I firmly believe, another call to service which will demand struggles for extended opportunities. Therefore we must jealously guard any rights we already possess as part of the general public. There is a growing sense among both men and women that in all trials dealing with immorality affecting both sexes there should always be present in Court one or more wise and watchful women. In no case is this more necessary than in trials of criminal and indecent assaults on little girls, in which, we have reason to fear, the serious nature of the offence is at times by no means fully appreciated in the interest of the children of the land. It is, therefore, with deep dismay that we view ill-conceived, even though well-intentioned, legislation which would render this impossible. I would beg that this view of the case, failing other and better pleas which will doubtless be forthcoming, should be put before as many Members of Parliament as possible; and that it be done speedily.

EVALINE HUTCHINSON.

MADAM,—On Tuesday of last week I had occasion to attend as a member of the public, the Surrey Assizes at Guildford, presided over by Mr. Justice Darling. On arriving at the Court at 10.30 a.m., my two friends (both women) and myself were refused admission on the ground that the first case to be dealt with was an "indecent" case, and that orders had been given that no "ladies" were to be admitted. I would like to say that we were three women of mature age, two of whom are wives and mothers. Can there be any possible justification for admission being refused to us while it was granted freely to men and youths of apparently any age or status?

The case in question was one in which a young man was charged with rape upon a girl under sixteen years of age. Let it be remembered that the girl had to go into the witness-box, and for over an hour stand there giving evidence of an obviously delicate and difficult nature in a Court from which all members of her own sex had been rigorously excluded.

My object in asking you to publish this letter is two-fold. First, to endeavour to ascertain whether any legal right exists for a judge to exclude women from the Court, who are, after all, members of the public and citizens. Secondly, to ascertain what remedy we women have for this most flagrant injustice, and to ask whether such able women as Miss Chrystal Macmillan, and others equally qualified, cannot get, once and for all, the right of women to equal treatment with men in this matter firmly established.

There must be very large numbers of women who, like myself, deplore militancy and all that it brings in its train, yet who really wonder whether we have any rights at all, and whether they can ever be gained by simply appealing to reason, justice, and fair play.

GERTRUDE CARTER.

THROUGH WHAT CHANNEL?

MADAM,—On the 22nd ult., Dr. Chapple asked Mr. Asquith whether he would appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the alleged grievances of women, to which the Prime Minister answered: "His Majesty's Government are quite willing to consider any grievances which may be shown to exist." I simply ask how are women to make their grievances known unless they have representation and can instruct their members as to what their requirements are. The Press practically ignores the constitutional Suffragists, and very rarely reports their meetings, and even then does not report the speeches. It also seldom publishes letters dealing with their grievances. Apparently, His Majesty's Ministers do not wish to be continually receiving deputations. Petitions appear simply to go to fill the waste-paper basket, and doubtless letters receive the same fate. So I, again, ask through what channel can women represent their grievances except by the vote?

A. PILLEY.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

MADAM,—Will you allow me space in THE COMMON CAUSE to express my sincere appreciation of the work done by the National Union Information Bureau? I cannot commend too highly the energy and resource with which the work in this department is carried on. I wonder if the societies in the National Union yet realise the nature of the help offered to them? Perhaps an actual instance of its working will carry more conviction than mere description. I have been engaged in one of those familiar newspaper controversies, in which unexpected, and, be it said under the breath, apparently disconcerting facts suddenly come to the surface. I say apparently, for in response to a wire, there comes by return post a budget of information, by means of which the anti is driven from the field, and the Suffragist remains victor, entrenched in an impregnable rampart of statistics. Ah, but the blocks of which this rampart is built are supplied by the Information Bureau, and its speedy construction is due to the prompt reply by return to the hard-pressed fighter. To speak more plainly, a letter appeared in *The Irish Times* of Saturday last which I could not answer without fuller information. A wire to the Information Bureau brought a reply by Sunday morning, and my letter will appear in the issue of Monday. I think this is a sufficient testimony to the work of that department. As to the extent of its information, I have never failed to obtain a reply, whether my query dealt with the conditions of child labour in California, the payment of teachers in Australia, or the moral reform statistics in Norway.

I hope this letter will inspire others with the wish to prove for themselves the extent and nature of the help afforded by the Information Bureau.

DORA MELLONE,
Secretary, Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST AND MILITANCY.

MADAM,—Certain newspapers appear anxious to place me in the position of the little girl who never went astray, which is a rôle that I have never been anxious to adopt. Both I and the East London Federation, to which I belong, are of opinion that it takes all kinds of militancy to win votes for the women of this country.

We carry on our own militant fight in the way we think suited to ourselves.

We have no criticism but only sympathy for other women who are fighting to obtain the franchise.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.



MRS. LEES, LL.D., her daughter and an "International Page," at Buda Pesth International Congress, 1913.

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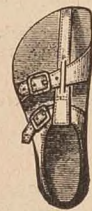
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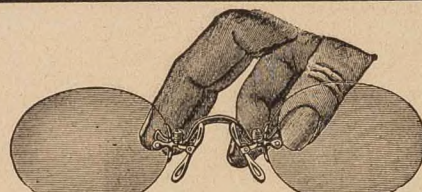
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WIND AND TIDE.

By E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they
Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

SYNOPSIS.

Kate Burnsley is the daughter of a rough Irish farmer, but her mother had been brought up in a refined and cultured home, and had only married Burnsley because her father, the Rev. John Moffatt, was reduced to poverty. On her mother's death, Kate takes her place as mistress of the farm, and performs her duties well, but she is in thoroughly uncongenial surroundings. Everything in the house that stirs her imagination, that seems beautiful, has come to Kate from her mother's people. Kate worships her brother Neil, who is training as a solicitor, and resents the admiration of Dick Nelson, a handsome but rough young man, who is obliged to work on her father's farm, because his people had wasted away all their possessions while he was still a child. Biddy Doyle, who comes in to "lend a hand" in the kitchen, has a great admiration for Dick, and, deeply as she is devoted to Kate, rather resents her attitude towards the young man.

Nell comes home for a short holiday, and brother and sister plan out a delightful future together. Her brother's companionship makes Richard Nelson's wooing all the more repugnant to Kate. One day, however, on her way home from market, she is rescued by Nelson from a mad dog, and in the first grateful consciousness of deliverance allows him to kiss her, but as soon as she recovers herself she repulses him. He leaves her in anger but comes next day, to tell her that he has had an offer of a post with a good salary, and asks her to promise to marry him. Again Kate repulses him, and when later on he writes to say that he has come into some property, and that he is still fond of her, she answers his letter rudely. A second letter arrives from Nelson, telling Kate that he has a mortgage on her father's farm, and asking if this makes any difference to his views. She replies that it does not.

Kate's father, however, has different views. Unable to pay off the mortgage, it does not occur to him that his daughter will "have other views than to save her father and brother," especially as Neil has come home seriously ill, in an interview with Nelson he promises that Kate shall marry him, and rides off in high good humour, leaving the young man ill at ease. "He wanted her so much that he would take her against her will, but only in the hope that one day she would be satisfied."

Persuaded by her father and brother, Kate at last consents to marry Nelson, who, in spite of her reluctance, hopes to win her love in the end. He promises to do everything he can for Neil—who is an advanced state of consumption—and treats the whole family with every consideration and kindness. Wrapt up in her brother, Kate still remains indifferent to Nelson, and when on the very day of the wedding Neil dies, she realises with dismay that she has made her sacrifice for nothing.

CHAPTER X.

MRS. MORGAN was moving about her kitchen, tidying up for the evening meal, while the stout serving wench was boiling the supper porridge on the hearth.

Mrs. Morgan always dressed for supper, changed her muslin morning cap for a headdress of purple ribbon and black lace, and substituted an apron of satin cloth, with white trimming, for the stout working apron she wore earlier in the day. In her evening toilet she looked much less comely, but what of that? Style is the thing, after all.

She was a very plain woman, nearly fifty; her heavily pock-pitted face was only redeemed from ugliness by the shrewd kindness that looked forth from her bright grey eyes.

The eyes were almost lashless, and the disease which had thickened her skin and pinched her nose out of its earlier soft contours, was responsible for this also. Mrs. Morgan had had small-pox badly, when she was but a young matron; it was one of the things she tried to forget, and did forget, except when she looked in the mirror.

The kitchen at Hillside Farm absolutely shone with cleanliness, despite the fact that the floor was of earth, the sink level with the floor, and in front of the white delf and pewter-covered dresser. For laundry purposes a low sink is handy, and handiness ruled in farmhouses of the olden time.

Mrs. Morgan was a widow, and had been such for a dozen years; of the four stout sons whom she had brought into the world, not one remained at home to help her, or fancied farm life. That was the worst feature of the education termed National, it led away from the only industry that obtains extensively in the country. Young people grew up under the system to like books and desk work, to enjoy descriptions of city usages, and to despise the ploughing, the sowing, the cattle tending that mean agricultural prosperity. One of the Morgan boys went to sea, another settled in New York, a third was a minister, a fourth was a schoolmaster; and the beautiful farm was left, with no one but a woman growing old to look after it.

Mrs. Morgan did not complain. She had conquered the weakness that leads to complaint long ago, and had learned to substitute minor interests for major, as we all try to do when we are wise. Life, she knew now, has few heroic claims, but an army of petty ones, and to drill these into order, and keep them marching, is to attain all the dignity and influence within the reach of average people.

Mrs. Morgan cultivated such domestic arts as trade has still left to the housewife, made the best bread and butter and preserves in the district, saw to it that her fowls were kept in tip-top condition, and that her fruit trees were free of blight and lichen, and trained her handmaidens to such good usages that a year's service under her was a guarantee of efficiency recognised throughout the country.

Sometimes when she laid herself to rest at night on the high feather bed, filled with the best down of generations of geese, she asked herself what she was toiling for, since her sons were all able to make their own way, and she had no daughter to inherit her domestic treasures, or practise her domestic arts; but without eliciting any answer more final than that this was her work, and had to be done. If she abandoned it, would she be better off? She loved the scent of the fields, the sight of the sprouting herbage and the ripening

grain, while the affection of the calf that sucked its milk from the bowl she held, and of the chickens that clustered in hundreds round her at feeding time, however material in motive, had a caress in it that comforted her.

In the twelve years of her widowhood, Mrs. Morgan might have married a score of times; but once her ways with wooers became known, overtures ceased. To *viva voce* proposals, she was wont to answer, "None of that, if you please," prior to suggesting a visit to the cowshed or the pigsty, that her suitor might advise her regarding treatment of stock, or inform her concerning current prices for live bullocks or dead pork. Epistolary offers she returned by post, without comment.

Deep down in her heart was a contempt that burned her for the men who wanted to marry an ugly woman with four sons, because she owned a prosperous place; but she kept this to herself, and however it might be surmised that every widower and every bachelor arrived at years of reflection in the district had tried to woo Mrs. Morgan, none knew it for a certainty.

She was cutting the supper bread from the long baker's loaf, which ranked as a dainty in farmhouses, disposing it afterwards on a plate by the side of the basket that held the home-made scones, when the latch of the door was lifted, and a slim figure, carrying a large leather bag, stepped into the kitchen.

Mrs. Morgan looked at the new arrival curiously, not recognising her till she introduced herself.

"I am Katherine Burnsley," she said simply.

"Well, to be sure," the good woman cried. A score of questions rose to her lips, but years had taught her discretion; there was the presence of the hired girl to remember.

"I am sure I am very glad to see you," she said heartily. "Come and take off your things. It's just supper time, but Ann Jane will see to the men, and we can have a bit in the parlour. Come to my room, it is a pleasure to get a sight of you. Sure it is years and years since we've met."

She led the way up the narrow sanded staircase that faced the kitchen door, chatting volubly as she went, and opened the thin painted door that fronted the stair head.

This young woman with the stern, pale face, had taken her by surprise, and it was to afford herself time to collect her thoughts that she spoke so volubly about superficial things.

"You look very tired," she said, as she drew the blind higher, so that all the red light of the evening sky might come into the room.

"I have had a very long walk to-day," the other answered simply.

"It is more than a mile from the railway here."

"I walked twelve miles in the morning."

"In all the world, why?"

"I will tell you, Mrs. Morgan, because I must tell someone. You were my mother's friend. I do not think I have a friend of my own in the world." She sat down on the chair that faced the window, deposited her bag on the floor, and began to draw off her gloves.

"You heard I was married?"

"I did hear, and the trouble of your brother's death. It is not often that news travels so fast, but a man from your town was coming this way, and he told me."

"I married for my brother's sake, thinking that what I could do if I had money might save his life; but he died on my wedding day. After he was buried I went to my new home. I lived with my husband a week, but I have left him. I will never go back."

"Left your husband? But you can't do that, you're his wife, and there is a law for wives. Oh, dear, that will never do," Mrs. Morgan cried aghast.

"I will never go back," Kate repeated mechanically. "I walked twelve miles to catch a train, because he could have traced me had I taken a car. Then I took a ticket for Dublin, changed my clothes in the train, took off my mourning things and put on these, and then got out at a station, I don't know where, took the first train coming in that would bring me here, and here I am. I am never going back, that is as certain as that there is a God in Heaven, maybe more certain. You can help me if you want to do it; but if you don't I will go further, and you can forget that I have been with you. I can only stay here a few days, because they will find out where I am, and will come after me; but till then, if you will let me rest and think, it will be a kindness."

"I will do that surely, surely dear, in a thousand welcomes."

"And don't advise me to do what I never can do. You have no daughter, I have no mother. If for a day or two we can think that we might have belonged to each other, it may help us both."

"You poor little girl," the older woman said, in a pitiful voice.

"I am not twenty yet, and I have had a great deal of sorrow, and I never can have any joy now worth speaking of; but, till every opening in God's world is closed against me, I will try them one after another."

"That is right, quite right, and brave! When people are ill, or tired out, or broken-hearted, they are not able to judge as they would if things were well with them. A good meal, and a friend's hand, and a night's rest make a difference. Take off your things, and tidy yourself up—twelve miles on foot—a long journey, terrible long—and no food, I suppose, 'since you left home! Well, we'll make that right the first thing."

She bustled about, bringing clean towels from the linen press, and fresh soap from her store cupboard, and the "stranger's" comb and brush from another receptacle, and then she went downstairs, and leaving "the girl" to attend to the kitchen meal, prepared tea in

the parlour. As she did so, she nodded a good many times, pressing her lips together in a grieved way. But she did not come to any conclusion, because she did not know the antecedent circumstances.

When Kate joined her half an hour later, her face still wore its tense look, and this was accentuated by the way in which her hair was brushed away from her temples, rigidly, uncompromisingly, as though she would never encourage the dalliance of little waves and tendrils about her brow again.

There is nothing prettier than a rustic tea, or more appetising. The white napery, the golden cakes, the rich cream, the butter in little rolls and curls make a picture of whose charm the fragrance from the teapot, and the whisper of the kettle contribute their quota, so that, kindness accompanying it, and peace presiding over it, it often brings to the despondent the first suggestion that life is still worth living.

During the meal Mrs. Morgan's talk ran on the girl's mother, and then she spoke of her own life, and of the farm, and her work.

"Do your people work as well for you as they would for a man?" Kate asked, roused to some measure of civil interest.

"Yes, I think so. When a woman understands what can be done, and shows that she expects to see it done, and at the same time is kind and reasonable, she gets on all right. Why shouldn't she? Of course if people try to farm who know nothing about it, are not used to it, and don't like it, it makes a difference."

"A house and place like this would do a good deal to make one like it. Everything seemed beautiful about here, as I came along, and then the house is so roomy, and free from noise. I never knew how beautiful the peace of the country was till I had left it."

"Your—husband's house is in a town?"

"Yes, in a street, over an office, and without an inch of garden."

He brought the garden into the house, acres of flowers, flowers on the walls, flowers on the floors, flowers on the furniture. Things like that make you sick, not sick in your mind alone, but quite sick in your body, as if you would die."

"I suppose they would," the elder woman answered in a troubled voice. "But they could all be changed, bit by bit, a room at a time."

"Not when the whole place has been newly done up, and varnished over."

Mrs. Morgan pressed more buttered scone on her visitor, and when the latter could eat no longer, she cleared the table, carrying the tray and china to the pantry. While she washed her treasures and put them away, Kate was induced to rest on the sofa, which she did, with the thought for companion that her hostess disapproved of her. She was too tired to feel this keenly, or to resent it. She had left Raphoe that day before daylight, and had walked to Londonderry, getting a meal there after a four hours' tramp. Having her hunger satisfied now, the urgent necessity seemed to be to rest without even thinking. It was not till after next day's noontide milking and midday meal that Mrs. Morgan had time to sit again with her guest, and to begin the long talk which each both desired and dreaded.

(To be continued.)

Women's International League and Travel Society.

The above Association—whose membership includes residents in all parts of the Empire—exists for the following objects:—

- (1) To encourage a wider Social Intercourse and Service among Women of all Nations, and to promote their General Interests.
- (2) By Travel Tours to gain an insight into the Social, Home Life—activities, customs, and interests existing in other countries.
- (3) To open up spheres of work for Women of Culture, Education, and Experience.

The Society is arranging some delightful Summer Tours, for particulars of which see our Holiday Arrangements, page 308.

For the Holidays.

Intending travellers should send for the catalogue of Messrs. John Pound & Co., 187, Regent Street, where they will find illustrations of every kind of trunk, bag, and dressing case and other travelling requisites.

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Travellers should not forget to take a cake of toilet soap with them. Messrs. John Knight have made a speciality of this article, and their Ariston and Natural Bouquet are highly appreciated by our readers.

Garden and Dairy Produce.

Miss Lena Ashwell will open the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage Sale of Garden and Dairy Produce on Tuesday, July 14th, at 3 p.m., in the New Constitutional Hall, Knightsbridge. Hostesses, Mrs. Craig McKerrow. Strawberry and Cream Tea, 1s.

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All particulars to Hon Sec., Miss Roff, Easebourne, Midhurst,
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THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all
ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on
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NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-
day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally,
please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE.

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

The Empire's Need for Women's Vote.

By CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN, B.Sc., M.A.

The presence in London this week of so many nationalities
at the meeting of the Board of Officers of the International
Woman Suffrage Alliance, representing, as it does, twenty-six
countries, is a concrete manifestation of the world-wide
character of the woman's movement. Through this organisation
women of all countries are learning to sympathise with their
sisters of other nations, creeds, and colours. The principles,
laws, and prejudices which affect the position of women in one
country have a strong family resemblance to those in another.
The obstacle is always the denial of the full humanity of woman,
while every advance is an assertion and final recognition by
public opinion and law of one of the manifestations of the full
humanity of woman. The woman, no less than the man, must
be treated as an end in herself, and never as a means only. The
public opinion which is not sufficiently advanced to recognise this
truth and to embody it in its laws and customs is not a fully
civilised public opinion. This denial of their full humanity takes
many shapes. She may be denied the right to own property, to
be her own guardian, to be the guardian of her child, to be edu-
cated, to be admitted to professions, to choose her nationality,
to be admitted to the courts of law, equal pay for equal work,
&c. She may be denied the right and responsibility of voting
for the lawmakers, the right and responsibility lying at the root
of all others.

She is denied, too, the responsibility of influencing the
administration of the law. Her responsibility with regard to
imperial legislation is very forcibly brought home in the
Naturalisation Bill now before the House, which suggests
making permanent the retrograde step taken in 1870, by which
a British woman loses her nationality on marrying an alien.
That imperial question is essentially a woman's question as
much as a man's. The facts brought to light in the recent Channing
Arnold case also bring home to women their imperial responsi-
bilities in the administration of the law in India and Burmah,
especially where that administration deals with the position of
their own sex. This world movement is making women conscious
of their responsibilities to the women of all races, whatever their
colour, creed, or caste. The degeneration of the black woman or
the yellow woman, by the sanctioning of customs affecting their
position which resemble slavery, is a degradation to the whole
of womanhood, and with it goes a lowering of the level of
civilisation.

The judgment in that Arnold case, when the Judicial Com-
mittee of the Privy Council upheld the decision of Judge Fox, of
the Chief Court of Lower Burmah, would seem, implicitly if not
explicitly, to have given its sanction to a form of traffic in
children which it is difficult to distinguish from slavery. In
1911, Captain McCormick, a rubber planter in Burmah, himself
tells how Me Sone, the native woman living as wife of his Euro-
pean assistant, Mr. Clarke, bought a young girl of 10 or 11,
Aina, from her father and mother for Rs. 30, which he
(McCormick) provided. He goes on:—

"I gave the money on the understanding that the transaction would

be properly carried out, i.e., in the presence of the headman and other
elders, and I was informed that a drawn up and proper agreement had
been made out between the parties. I do not want her, but I refuse to
give her up to her mother as she is still ill. I am willing to give her up
to an official."

He says later:—

"My reason for getting Clarke to get a written up and formal agreement
signed by the mother in the presence of the luyi on this occasion was
because when I had this child some two years ago she was taken away
back to the mother and I had no redress. Clarke told me he had the
agreement and that everything had been properly done, and so thinking
I was committing no offence, and being under the impression that I was
more or less her guardian, I took her away with me to my house."

This is the account of the transaction in his own words.
The District Magistrate, Mr. Andrew, when McCormick was
charged with the abduction of the child, spoke of Me Sone as its
guardian, and held that, since McCormick had taken the child
with the consent of this guardian, it was not necessary for him
to ask the consent of the mother. He said that in his district
Europeans did not buy children, and objected to Mr.
McCormick's statement with reference to the buying of Aina.
Chief Court Judge Fox, when the subject came before him, said
that the taking away of a child, if it was with the consent of its
guardian, was no offence. Since the mother of the child had
handed it over to Me Sone under certain conditions—that Rs. 30
should be paid, and that the child should be returned, if Me Sone
left the district—Me Sone was the guardian of the child, and
the mother and father had ceased to be so. It was open to the
father and mother to bring a civil suit, and they must have got
the child if they had done that. It is difficult to see how, if the
bargain made between the child's mother and Me Sone was
legal, it could at the same time also be possible to have this
bargain overturned by the civil courts. The law did not interfere
with this particular transaction of the buying or transference of
the guardianship of a child. On the other hand, we find the *Burmah
Critic* of February 15th of this year reports another case in
which two natives were sentenced respectively to two and three
years' rigorous imprisonment for having bought and sold a
minor for Rs. 100. What is the difference between these two
transactions? How do the decisions in the two cases look from
the point of view of the native? If the so-called sale of the child
to Me Sone meant that the mother had given up her right to get
it back from a third party without a civil action, in what does
the transaction differ from the transaction in the other case?
The answers to these questions must be given, and, if the law
sanctions such transactions, the law must be altered, or we can
no longer speak of the protection from slavery given by the
British flag.

To recapitulate the history of the series of cases in connec-
tion with the sale of this child:—Mr. Andrew, the District
Magistrate, held an inquiry on a charge of abduction and rape
of the child Aina against Captain McCormick, and dis-
missed the case. Mr. Channing Arnold, a journalist,
after having failed to get the Burmah Government to
take any effective action to make what he considered a thorough
investigation of this decision, wrote two articles in the *Burmah
Critic*, condemning the enquiry in Mr. Andrew's Court as a
"Travesty of British Justice," and accusing Mr. Andrew of
having been a friend of McCormick, of having taken the case
when the child's mother had asked for another magistrate, of
using a biased interpreter, &c. Following on these articles, Mr.
Andrew prosecuted Mr. Arnold for libel. Arnold was convicted,
and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, of which he was required
to serve four months. He appealed to the Judicial Committee of
the Privy Council, but lost his case. This, however, is not the
end of the litigation, for now Mr. Arnold is being sued in a civil
action for libel and £1,000 damages by Mr. Finnie, a subordinate
of Mr. Andrew, who was also mentioned in the letters in the
Burmah Critic. The case is called for August 18th. The im-
portant point about this case is that, although it is not a criminal
but a civil action, the expenses are being paid by the Government
of Burmah, and Mr. Finnie is to have the help of the Government
Advocate. This was stated in the House of Commons by the
Under Secretary for India. It is not usual in this country for
the Government to pay expenses in a civil action. It is surely a
dangerous line for any Government to take against a man who
has criticised a Government servant. We do not know whether
it is common in Burmah, but when asked in the House of
Commons whether there was any precedent for such a course,
the Under Secretary failed to quote any precedent, and contented
himself by saying that it was strictly in accordance with rule.
The question which requires answering is:—Does the Govern-
ment of Burmah make a practice of paying the expenses of its
servants in civil actions against those who have criticised their
administration of the law?

Mr. Arnold has taken the line he did in what he believed to be
the interest of a poor girl of a subject race. He had nothing to
gain, and he has suffered much. He has suffered in loss of
liberty and loss of money. The Government has already had
its opinion upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy
Council. Do we want Government money spent in further
beating down this man, who in his own eyes was fighting for
the oppressed? Is Government always so ready to spend its
money on cases where it is one of the oppressed asking for
redress? Are there too many of those willing to sacrifice them-
selves for the poor and the weak?

THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The meeting of twenty International representatives in
London this week is of special significance to every reader of
THE COMMON CAUSE.

It is not always realised that to-day there is scarcely a nation
in the world but has her woman's movement, nor that there
are seven countries only whose women make no organised claim
to enfranchisement. Even these latter, one by one, are falling
into line. Turkish women, for instance, announce their inten-
tion "to unite and enter upon the path of progress," and Persia,
with no Suffrage movement of her own, sent a cable, "What
hath God wrought?" to the International Suffrage Alliance
assembled at Budapest last June. At that gathering, Mrs.
Chapman Catt said she had spoken with "many women all over
the East who had never heard of a woman's movement; yet,
isolated and alone, they had thought out the entire programme of
woman's emancipation, not excluding the vote." She records,
too, how in the previous winter the Northern women, "when
perpetual darkness shrouded the Land of the Midnight Sun,"
were gliding over snow-covered roads in sledges on their way to
Suffrage meetings. "At the same moment, other women, in
the midsummer of the Southern Hemisphere, riding in rickshaws,
were doing the same thing under the fierce rays of a tropical
sun."

When the Congress assembled at Budapest, the Chinese
Woman Suffrage Association was admitted to the Alliance, and
on their banner was embroidered the motto, "All of one mind,
helping each other." The other delegates represented
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Canada, Den-
mark, Finland, France, Galicia, Germany, Great Britain,
Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal,
Roumania, Russia, Serbia, S. Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and
the United States.

The progress made in most of these countries is very marked.
Not only is the vote already won in Australia, New Zealand,
Norway, Finland, and eleven states of America, but steady
advance is taking place in many other countries. In France, for
instance, nearly half a million women have recently recorded
their desire to vote, through the medium of the polling booths
erected by *Le Journal*. In Hungary the Bourgeois Party,
hitherto the only organised opposers of Women's Suffrage, have
just declared themselves in its favour, and in Sweden a political
upheaval alone has postponed the women's immediate victory.

In Denmark, above all, the situation is the most hopeful in
any part of the world; and in the Campaign States of America,
the fight is going forward with characteristic energy.

Thus the delegates meet in the certain knowledge that their
cause is advancing without pause to its inevitable goal. They
know that a reverse in one country will always be balanced by
victory in another:—

"And not through Eastern windows only,
When daylight comes comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But Westward look, the land is bright."

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The American "Federation of Women's Clubs" have at
length endorsed the principle of women's suffrage, an action
which marks the success of a twenty-years' fight on the part
of Suffragists, since hitherto political and religious subjects have
been ruled out of order by the General Federation of Women's
Clubs. So important is this victory considered that Dr. Anna
Shaw mentions it as one of the four great Suffrage events of the
past month. The others are: (1) the resolution of the Inter-
national Council of Women in favour of Women's Suffrage;
(2) the large vote in the Danish Lower House; (3) the recent
decision of the Illinois Court.

HOW SOME OF US LIVE.

"A TOWN OF WOMEN"—(Continued).

(By our Commissioner.)

Though Macclesfield is a town maintained largely on women's work, that is not to say, of course, that men are non-existent there, or that they do not take a share of the responsibilities of home maintenance. But for the male worker this town affords only limited opportunities, and he has but the choice of silk weaving and a few attendant jobs, work afforded by a cotton mill, a slipper factory, and by a dyeing industry (skilled, and not open to any casual worker from another occupation). The irregularities of employment in silk manufacture which were noted in my previous article affect men as well as women, but here women have perhaps more choice of employment. It is a town of many small industries, and a woman may be (and often is) in turn a silk-weaver, a blouse-maker, a shirt-maker, a knitter of jersey caps, coats, scarves, &c.; a gimp-maker, a slipper-maker, a handkerchief-hemmer, or she may work at "bowing and necking," which, being interpreted, means that there are small factories devoted to the exclusive manufacture of fancy-collars, neck-bows, and kindred decorative trifles of dress. There are slack times in all these occupations, and if perchance a slack time happens simultaneously, Macclesfield is in a bad way. But it seldom happens that all its women are placed *hors de combat* by lack of an opportunity to work, so that when one trade fails, these capable workers often transfer themselves to another, and ring the changes between the sewing machine, the needle, and the shuttle.

Shirt-making will be dealt with again in a future article; suffice it to say now that shirts of nearly every kind and quality are made in Macclesfield. One of my friends has spent years at this occupation, and makes very delicate work, shirts of tucked silk, and pyjamas of finest cashmere, proving her skill as a worker, because this material is only entrusted to practised hands and is too expensive to be dealt with by the inexperienced. "But of course, I've done the 'run-ups,'" she said. "We all begin on them." "Run-ups" are the very cheap shirts of coarse material which are all that can be afforded for the wear of working men and boys, and which are usually stigmatised as "sweated goods," as distinguished from the more expensive garments worn by well-to-do men. "And which would you rather do?" I asked. "Run-ups!" answered my friend, promptly and emphatically. "You don't have to bore your eyes out over them, and can get 'em through your fingers." "But you couldn't possibly earn as much," I suggested. "Oh yes, you could," she replied. "The price per dozen is not as much, of course; but you can get through so many more dozens that if you had work enough, it would pay you just as well." She is a very experienced and skilled worker, and makes as much as 16s. or 17s. per week.

The majority get much less; but the prices paid for women's work in this town are influenced by silk-weaving rates; and one worker told me that, should the Trade Board rate for shirt-making be enforced here, it might mean a reduction for some women. She was herself keenly alive to the need of the fortification of trade unionism to meet this difficulty. Unfortunately, the shirt-makers are not as keen about maintaining this fortification as are the silk-weavers, a circumstance happening in nearly all trades where there are no men workers.

One of my friends is a blouse-maker. She had previously served an apprenticeship to dressmaking, and expected to be doing well in a very short time. She informed me that she had never earned more than 12s. in a week, and nearly always much less. "Which was the better paid—the guinea blouse or the one sold at 1s. 11½d.?" I asked. "Impossible to say," she replied. "You never make either right through. One woman sews on the collar, another makes it ready to sew on, another sews up the sleeve, another puts on the cuff, another runs up the seams, another sews on buttons, and another works the button-hole machine, another attends to tucks and rows of lace, &c. Nobody really makes the blouse, and yet we all take a hand. Different prices are paid for each bit of work, and you can only judge of rates of pay by your week's total."

"Necking and bowing" results in much the same wage—or perhaps a trifle higher—anything from 5s. to an occasional 14s. or 15s., according to the skill and experience of the worker. This is described as interesting and very likable work, as is also

the knitting of silken garments, where again the wages are roughly as above. The hours worked in the silk mills are from 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; in the other factories from 7 or 8 a.m. to 6, 7, or 8 p.m., according to the state of trade. Concessions to married women, which are being advocated by some Lancashire trade union officials, with a view to reducing the excessive sickness discovered by the Insurance Act, are already in force in Macclesfield, where married women may leave and return a little earlier and later to enable them to have a little longer meal times.

So much for the work on which this town of women is built. What of the homes, and the babies?

Without hesitation one must pronounce the lives of the women to be frightfully hard, for "woman's work" is not all done within factory hours. For the woman worker this is a town of many opportunities, and more than average rate of pay, yet the married woman here is faced with this problem, and has to solve it: she must either keep house on a wage varying from 18s. to 24s. a week, or she must work to make it more. She comes of women who have always worked; before marriage she has always had some "money of her own"; and her way of solving her problem is to obtain more money by factory work after marriage. Some women told me that if they could stop at home they would do so; others said that they could not endure the life at home, and that even if they had a bigger income they would still prefer to work outside.

They have, surely, a right to their point of view; and unless it can be shown that the community is injured by their decision, it may be fairly maintained that the community has no right of interference. If it could be proved that the nasty, inconvenient, congested housing conditions which add daily burdens on the woman "home-worker" in this town would be altered for the better if only men worked in the factories, and that the wage brought into the home by the men would equal that earned by both, it might reasonably be argued that there is a case against the women workers who take advantage of the opportunities which surround them of becoming wage-earners; but there is no evidence to support such a view. Furthermore, the factory work done by women in this town is surely eminently "woman's work." There is nothing necessarily heavy or disagreeable about the unhurried fashioning of a beautiful fabric; the making of clothes for the people's wear is surely not a male perquisite, the "necking and bowing" business striking one as being nothing less than ludicrous in the proverbially clumsy hands of men. It is surely not beyond the wit and wisdom of men and of the problem of general low wages and the very hard life of the woman worker here, to suggest, as some people do, that there should be a transference of "outside" work to the hands of men. It is surely not beyond the wit and wisdom of men and women together to devise a more workable solution than that. Be that as it may, the women workers of Macclesfield pay, and heavily, for their industrial opportunities. The men are not in the least "effeminate" as a result of living in "a woman's town." On the contrary, they display rather conspicuously the "manly" qualities of avoiding the disagreeableness of participation in domestic difficulties. I am personally inclined to sympathise very much with the working man who does not see why he should be expected to engage in domestic cleaning after his day's work is done, any more than the professional man, and I would willingly grant him his claim to his leisure hours. But what would happen to the homes of Macclesfield if the women were equally tenacious of establishing their claim to leisure? Is it not possible that if the men shared the disagreeables with the women, that both together they might evolve a solution of the leisure and housing problems?

For there is a housing problem here, as in many other working-class towns. This town is surrounded by lovely country. The shopping streets have a quaint old-world air, and some of the roads of approach are full of pleasant homes, set in spacious gardens. But the women workers do not live there. Their homes are huddled on the hills which surround the railway station and in the dull, monotonous streets opening off the shopping centre. The rooms are small, the little front parlours opening directly on to the narrow streets, and the tiny kitchen at the back opening into the tiny back yard. "If we had some hot water to clean with, without having to lug every drop on and off the fire, it wouldn't be so bad," complained one woman to me, and added that the bathing of the children is a weekly ordeal of hard labour and inconvenience. She did not tell me how the adults effect personal cleanliness, nor did I need to ask. People

who have themselves had to dodge about with a bucket of water in search of an empty corner in a crowded house know all about those matters without being told. Houses such as these, in which the majority of Macclesfield women live—houses minus space, minus convenience—are at a premium, and if you once have the luck to get into one, you have to stay in because there is nowhere else to go.

Infant mortality rates are naturally somewhat high, though much lower than in other places where the open country is further away. In the year 1913 the Macclesfield rate was 116 per thousand. About twenty miles away is "a man's town," in the sense that Macclesfield is "a woman's town." Railways are entirely the perquisite of men, and Crewe is a railway town. The married women in Crewe devote their whole time to the domestic needs of home and family. Both towns are in the same county, and the fair, open Cheshire plain surrounds each. The family income in Crewe, earned by the man, at a skilled occupation—engine-building—varies between 18s. to 38s.—the majority not more than 30s. The infant death-rate is naturally somewhat similar. For the same year—1913—the Crewe rate was 103 per thousand. We shall therefore be quite safe in concluding that there are other causes contributing to high infant death rates than the favourite one—neglect of mothers. In the comparison just made—as fair as can possibly be obtained—the debit of 11 babies to Macclesfield may be quite legitimately placed to its housing conditions, for though Crewe leaves a good deal to be desired in this way—especially in the way of variety, beauty, and convenience—it must be admitted that Macclesfield can give it points in the way of congestion and general hastiness.

The working women of Macclesfield are a fine tribute to the power and adaptability of the human being to triumph over difficulties. The problem of their hard lives is part of a great problem to be solved by the combined human wisdom of men and women together.

(Next week: Women's Work in the Potteries.)

PROGRAMME FOR THE "INTERNATIONAL WEEK."

In addition to business meetings every day, a very full list of social engagements has been made for our guests. On the 6th they, with the representatives of the Overseas Dominions, were received by Lady Brassey, and on the afternoon of the 7th a most delightful reception was given at 32, Sloane Gardens, the hostesses being Lady Selborne, Winifred Countess of Arran and Mrs. Gilbert Samuel, all representatives of the C.U.W.F.A.; among those present, in addition to the guests of honour, being: The Viscountess Dillon, Eleanor, Viscountess Gort, the Lady Nina Ogilvie-Grant, the Lady Robert Cecil, Lady Strachey, Lady Byron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton, the Lady Grace Barry, the Hon. Lady Shelley, Sir Harry and Lady Wilson, as well as Mrs. Fawcett, Miss A. Garrett, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Courtney, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Stanton Coit, Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Leonard Franklin, and many other members of the N.U.W.S.S.

In spite of their long hours of business, nearly all the ladies representing the foreign countries said a few words, great enthusiasm being aroused by Frau Hansen when she told of her firm conviction that by the 10th of the month, not only Woman Suffrage on equal terms, but also "eligibility" for women would be assured to her country.

On July 9th, the programme includes a visit to 4, Carlton Gardens, where Miss Balfour is entertaining them and the Officers of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and of the London Society. It is hoped that Mr. Arthur Balfour will be able to be present on this occasion. Another important item in prospect is a visit to the House of Commons, when the Presidents and delegates of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the Officers of the National Union will be entertained at tea by the various Women's Suffrage Associations in the House.

The officers and Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. are entertaining to luncheon the Board of Officers of the I.W.S.A., the Presidents of the National Auxiliary, and representatives of the British Dominions Overseas, at the Garden Club, Anglo-American Exposition, on Saturday, July 11th, at 1 p.m.

The press has given the International visitors a warm welcome, and a specially interesting illustrated page should be noticed in *The Christian Commonwealth* this week. Further illustrations may be expected in *The Illustrated News*, and there have also been excellent articles dealing with the International Suffrage situation in *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Daily Citizen*, *The Daily Chronicle*, etc.

WOMEN VOTERS PLACE PRINCIPLE ABOVE PERSONALITIES.

Our attention has been called to an article by an Anti-suffragist which has recently appeared, entitled "A Seattle Election: Inconsistency of the Women's Vote." This article deals with the fact that H. C. Gill, of Seattle (U.S.A.), who was ousted from office in 1910 by the woman's vote for grave official irregularities, has now been reinstated owing to a heavy poll in his favour, including a large proportion of women's votes. The writer of the article very naturally, from her point of view, regards this as "inconsistency." It is always assumed by Anti-suffragists that women vote for persons, not principles, and, indeed, base their choice largely on such matters as the colour of a man's eyes or hair. If this is so, it is only logical that if Mr. Gill is rejected once, he should always be rejected.

Reports in *The Woman's Journal* of March 14th, May 30th, and June 14th give a very matter of fact solution of the matter—*viz.*, that at the later election in question the electorate's final choice lay between Mr. Gill and a Mr. Trenholme, and that though neither was satisfactory, Mr. Gill was more satisfactory than Mr. Trenholme. The reason that Mr. Gill appeared the more satisfactory of the two is instructive—for, as men will under electoral pressure, Mr. Gill publicly announced that his former attitude was a mistake, and that he was now prepared to promote a policy of strict enforcement of the law! That the women were shrewder than would appear in believing that Mr. Gill has really learnt the lesson they set out to teach him is shown by the latest news; for he has appointed as his police chief Mr. Griffiths, "the man who, backed by the churches and reform element generally, has been a consistent opponent of the Gill policies hitherto, and even his rival in the late nominative contest!"

FABIAN SOCIETY AND WOMEN'S QUESTIONS.

At the annual conference of the Fabian Society, held on June 31st, a resolution was carried declaring that all maternity benefits and assistance now given by various agencies should be co-ordinated and extended in connection with the Notification of Births Act, under the public health authorities, grants being made from the Exchequer to ensure adequate advice and care for all mothers and infants. It was also urged that wherever a maternity centre is formed under a public health authority, at least one of the medical officers in charge should be a woman, and that duly qualified women should be eligible for all posts in the local medical service.

Resolutions were also passed demanding better technical training for girls, the extension and amendment of the Trade Boards Act, so as to ensure the payment to every woman in industry of an ample living wage; and the grant of maintenance wages to all women without sufficient other income, who have dependent children.

DUST-BINS.

Red tape is not confined to Government offices, it flourishes in Municipalities as well. In a certain South country town the dwellers in one of the chief business streets were greatly annoyed by the clearance of their dust-bins on Saturday mornings about 11 a.m., just when trade was busiest. The houses were old and had no back entrances. Some of the tradesmen had their private houses in a quiet suburban street; the dust-bins there were cleared out regularly at 6 a.m., when the banging of gates and lids roused babies and invalids from one end of the road to the other. Individual remonstrances were ineffectual; citizens exist to be governed, not to be made comfortable. At last the leading tradesmen started a petition, which was signed by everyone in the street and sent to headquarters. Its receipt was acknowledged, and there the matter rested. Then a small deputation of men and women, all householders, approached the ward councillor, and represented the matter in forcible language. Forthwith the grievance was remedied, and the refuse was collected before seven. Reason why? The councillor had no wish to lose his seat, and all the householders had votes. Yet there are still some folk who can't understand why women want the Parliamentary vote.

HIGHER PROFESSIONS INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

The above Committee has just been formed in connection with the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women and the Students' Careers Association. The first meeting was held on June 10th, when the following members were present: Lady Bryce, in the chair, Mrs. W. L. Courtney, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Deane Streetfield, and Miss Spencer, Secretary of the Central Bureau. Its objects are:—

- (a) The collection and provision of information on the higher professions of women, with special regard to new openings, and the investigation of these opportunities in advance.
- (b) The focussing of such intelligence at one centre, easily available.
- (c) The supply of information to the Students' Careers Association together with suggestions as to preparation and training, with a view to the ultimate selection of suitable candidates for such openings.
- (d) The study of conditions, economic and other, affecting the newer professions, and the dissemination of results when desirable.

A NEW FRENCH SOCIETY IN LONDON.

A large number of deputies assembled on July 3rd, summoned by M. Justin Godart, and decided to form a "groupe des droits de la femme," for the carrying out of the Ferdinand-Buisson report, under the Presidency of M. Godart. French Suffragists have chosen Condorcet as their patron, and will celebrate his anniversary by a banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden have left for a tour through the Colonies. Will societies kindly refrain from writing.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL AT ST. ANDREWS.

It is impossible to imagine more charming surroundings for a "Summer School" than the University Hall at St. Andrews, Fife, which the University Court has again allowed the Scottish Federation to rent for this purpose, for a month instead of for the fortnight of last summer. The Hall stands in its own big grounds, high above the sea, from which it is separated by a seven minutes' stroll over fields and the famous golf links, with their low rush-covered dunes. Within, there is every provision for comfort. The little single-study bedrooms rank with the daintiest of their kind at Oxford or Cambridge, and there are large rooms available for silent reading and writing, for talk, for recreation, and for meals. A dark room for photographs, fourteen bath-rooms, and a big pavilion for bicycles complete the tale of needs supplied. For those who are bent on games, one can recall the *Saturday Review's* verse:—

"This City boasts a large and learned college,
Where you'd think the leading industry was Greek,
Even here the chosen instruments of knowledge
Are a driver and a putter and a creak."

In the Hall garden are several tennis courts, much in use last summer by the Suffrage students. The neighbourhood abounds in good roads for cyclists, and when it is realised that the country-side lies in the constituency of the Prime Minister, who can deny that no better field for outdoor propaganda could be found?

To turn to the educational provision of the School, those who profited by the lectures and classes last year will find this year's syllabus not less attractive. Amongst the members of the National Union Executive Committee who have already promised to attend are Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Harley, and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, whilst Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Auerbach, Mrs. Rackham, Misses Courtney, Marshall, Ford, and Leaf are endeavouring to arrange to be present. Miss S. E. S. Mair, the beloved President of the Scottish Federation and Dr. Elsie Inglis, its indefatigable Secretary, are to be with us, whilst Miss Lumsden, LL.D., the famous Scottish Educational Pioneer, is presiding the first week. And, from further afield, we are aspiring to secure Senator Helen Ring Robinson, who played so prominent a part in the recent industrial strife in Colorado, and Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Budapest, a distinguished figure at the Conference in Hungary last year. The International Movement, so stimulating and important to us insular folk, will also be dealt with by our own countrywomen, Miss Macmillan and Miss Sheehans.

Amongst other subjects treated will be Women and Local Government in Scotland and England, History of Parliament and Parliamentary Procedure, Women in Professions, Women in Industry, some account of great women's organisations, such as the Co-operative Guild, and Women in Literature. In this last connexion addresses have already been arranged on Women in Ibsen and in Shakespeare by Miss Muriel Matters and Mrs. Carmichael Stopes respectively. A novel feature is being attempted in talks about women's industries by those who have actually taken part in them. Mrs. Aldersley has promised to describe life in a cotton factory, and it is hoped to have an account of pit-brow work by a Fifeshire lassie—possibly also of women's work in the fields, and in the fishing trade.

On the philosophical side, we hope for a lecture on Women in Plato's Republic, by Professor Robert Latta, of Glasgow University—one of Scotland's keenest Suffragists. To Professor Patrick Geddes, also a Suffragist, great gratitude is due as being the pioneer of the Summer School movement in these islands. Being engaged in an Irish Summer School this year, he cannot be with us, but sends hearty good wishes.

For those who want—as who does not?—help in the details of the daily round of Suffrage work, classes in organisation will be daily held on such subjects as "Election Work," "How to build up Societies and Federations," "Money raising," "How to reach the Workers," "Secretarial work, and book-keeping." These classes will be taken by organisers who have had much practical experience, and opportunity for discussion and questions will be amply afforded. Teaching in voice production will be provided by the popular teacher of last year,

Miss Nellie Horne, and mock debates and garden meetings will be held, at which novices may have opportunity of safe practice.

With a view to specialising on the General Election, which, in any case, must ere long be upon us, many outdoor meetings will be held in St. Andrews Burghs and East Fife—neither of them, unfortunately, the constituency of a Suffragist, and in Dundee, where Mr. Wilkie's support of our Cause is more than counterbalanced by Mr. Churchill's hostility.

But time and space fail to tell all that might be said of the School. Those who "ask for more," can obtain the syllabus, with full details, on applying to me at the Office of the Scottish Federation, 2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. ALICE CROMPTON.

SOMETHING FOR VERY ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUERS.*

If people like that kind of thing—it is exactly what they would like—Dr. Sloan Chesser's little book, with its delightful pictures, makes caravanning seem a living reality, for she is very frank about it all. "What a night I've had," he said, "half the time I was sleeping I was awake catching earwigs. They kept climbing up the canvas and dropping on my head."

And again, "After dressing his wounds (a terrier this time, not a human), and giving him a dose of sal volatile, we returned to the dinner and concentrated on the matter of lighting the 'Primus' stove. This, in itself, was not a difficult matter, but it was only after working for an hour that we could get enough animation into the flame to have any effect upon the contents of the saucepan."

The recollection of what she went through even makes Dr. Chesser a trifle severe on the other sex (a common failing of Suffragists in the opinion of some). "I see, in my mind's eye, the panorama of John shouting for dish cloths, and the children dashing off to explore the tents, to find them. It is always the same when a man tries his hand at domestic work. He wants three assistants, and as many spectators as can be got together. He issues commands and shouts all the time, and hasn't enough vitality left to get through, so in the end some woman sets to and finishes the job herself. By the time the children had brought two table napkins, a large handkerchief, and one of Snow's shirts just back from the wash to wipe up, the dishes were dry of themselves, and I had hung them up in the pantry."

But caravanning is not all eating and washing up. "We camped in a meadow where dappled cows, and fat ewes and lambs stood about under apple trees as if they were posing for a picture."

Then, there is weather—Dr. Chesser has something to say about it—for she foresees that her readers will not all be fools, and will remember there is such a thing as weather, even if she tried to pretend to forget about it. "The right sort of caravaner, the kind who is a member of the Caravan Club, is absolutely independent of climatic conditions. He can be enthusiastic in sopping boots and wet clothes, and remain cheerfully oblivious of that indescribable atmosphere of dampness which seems to lay hold . . ." but we forbear. It is too horrible just to read about in cold blood.

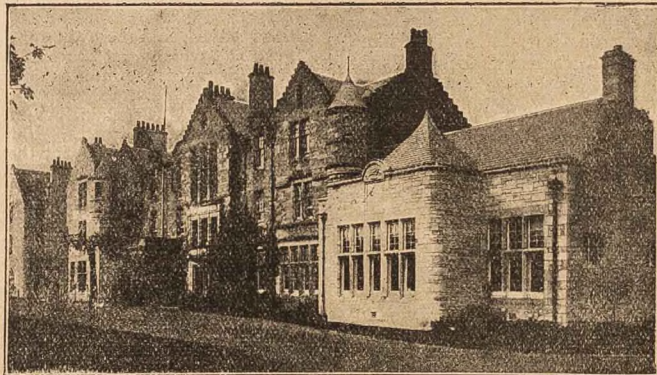
But Suffragists are enthusiasts, and that is why they "caravan." And Active Service Leaguers, being quite the newest sort of Suffragist, are the most undaunted of all. Suffragists want to take their cause right home to the people and, as we all know from the experience of the past few years, there is nothing like a caravan for teaching and learning.

Dr. Chesser's van was a "health van," so are the Suffragists' as she will readily agree. And troubles are forgotten when the mission goes merrily forward, "never any lack of an audience, any cessation of the stream of visitors." Visitors of the right sort come to learn for the most part, but also silly, weak-minded, shallow, self-indulgent, dull, unimaginative visitors like the present writer would be in her weaker moments—"Good-bye, my dear. Most interesting. Thanks so much, I have enjoyed myself—but I don't know how you stick it."

*The House on Wheels. By E. S. Chesser, M.B. (Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 2s.)



ST. ANDREWS BY THE NORTHERN SEA.



FRONT OF UNIVERSITY HALL.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE UNIONS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.

We understand that the inaugural meeting of the proposed new Women's Suffrage Union of the British Dominions Overseas is arranged to take place on July 9th, and speakers from a number of Suffrage organisations have been invited to be present. The National Union cordially welcomes the formation of this new Union, and is gladly sending a representative to take part in the inaugural meeting, as it feels that it is of the first importance to put the constitutional side of the movement before our friends in the British Dominions overseas. The fact that on this occasion the representative of the National Union may find herself on the same platform as some of those who have been associated with the advocacy of militancy does not, of course, imply co-operation with militancy on the part of the National Union in this country or elsewhere. Mrs. Fawcett has sent the following message to the new Union, which will be delivered by Miss Courtney at the meeting:—

"The International Women's Suffrage Alliance and its extraordinarily rapid development in every part of the world has taught us all the solidarity of the women's movement. What harms one, harms all; what helps one, helps all. It is in the power of the women who already possess the vote to help the great mass of voteless women to gain it, and much has already been done for us in this direction by the women of New Zealand, Australia, the United States, and Norway. The great mass of evidence which has accumulated showing the good use which women in these countries have made of their electoral power, and that, in a word, much good and no harm whatever has followed from the full national recognition of the citizenship of women, affords the strongest possible argument in favour of the extension of the Suffrage to women in other countries.

"The banding together of the enfranchised women of the British Dominions overseas for the purpose of helping their unenfranchised sisters in other parts of the Empire cannot but prove a great help to our cause. Anti-suffragists are under the miserable domination of fear. We can show by your help that this fear is groundless; for we can point to the fact that where women vote they have cast their votes on the side of good citizenship; that where women vote there is a rapidly growing mass of sound legislation, especially in the direction of the protection of child life and care for the race. We can, therefore, prove that the safety, honour, and welfare of our country are promoted by giving to mothers the right and power to influence legislation; the social relations between men and women are improved where men and women equally enjoy citizenship; there is no sex war where there is no oppression of one sex by the other.

"I therefore send a message of hearty congratulation and good-will to the inaugural meeting of the Women's Suffrage Union of the British Dominions Overseas."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that the Governor's speech at the opening of the New South Wales Parliament, on Tuesday, contained a proposal to remove the sex disability for representative institutions, including Parliament and Municipalities.

EDINBURGH ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUE HAS A GOOD IDEA.

The sun shone from a cloudless sky upon our band of ardent workers, who, clad in white and wearing our colours, sold exquisite roses, carnations, and other flowers to holiday-makers on Saturday, July 4th. As on other occasions, the harvest was great, though the labourers were few, and by five o'clock all the flowers were disposed of. Attached to the flower trays were placards bearing the inscription: "National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Non-Militant."—and these attracted a great deal of attention. No seller complained of rudeness beyond the usual little pleasantries such as, "You ought to be burned," "I should like to drown you all," etc.

A luncheon and tea buffet organised at the office by Mrs. Wilson and Miss A. L. Balfour greatly lessened the fatigue of the workers, and was a further source of profit. It is impossible to thank all our helpers individually, but we must make special mention of Mr. Inglis, an ardent Active Service Leaguer, to whom the idea of "Flower Day" is due, and who, besides giving some of the most beautiful flowers, provided us with baskets and trays, and himself acted as one of the sellers. Our venture has brought us in over £21, and everyone is to be congratulated on the success of an undertaking organised at a fortnight's notice.

E. F. F.

A series of very successful meetings in support of Suffrage and Labour was held last week in Blackburn, being organised by a campaign committee convened by the local society and the Manchester and District Federation. A large number of "Friends'" cards were signed, several new members gained, and many copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and other literature were sold. At the final meeting of the campaign on Sunday, July 5th, nearly 2,000 people assembled in the Market Ground, and applauded the speeches most warmly. Good notices were given in the local papers, and the Suffrage shop overlooking the Market-place proved a fine centre for advertising. Among the speakers were:—

Councillor Margaret Ashton, Miss Margaret Robertson, Mr. Clemens Scott, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Tom Cooper (*Daily Citizen*), Mr. James Frankland (Sec. Trade and Labour Council), Mr. J. T. Abbott (I.L.P.), Mr. G. R. Shephard (Organiser of the local Labour Party), and Mrs. Annot Robinson. Miss Travers Bell and Mrs. Deardorphy of the local society, and others, worked hard to make the campaign a success.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

MARCHING SONG.

Mrs. Hunter's song has been sung with great success at an important public meeting in London. We think Active Service Leaguers and others may like to try it. The author offers it freely to her fellow-Suffragists.

Tune: "Through the night of dark and sorrow."—Sullivan.

We are marching in the vanguard
With the workers of the world;
In the common cause of freedom
Has our banner been unfurled.
We have learned the deeper meaning
Of a noble liberty:
'Tis the heritage which carries
Hope for all humanity.
From the past great souls exhort us,
Leaders of an earlier day,
Still their living thought impels us
Forward, on the upward way;
We have felt a sacred impulse,
Throbbing with the force of life,
Breathing courage, claiming effort,
Till to live perforce is strife!
Strife which will not be relinquished,
And which no repulse can still,
Till we hold our common birthright—
Liberty of mind and will;
Till the barriers, false and futile,
In their foolishness shall fall,
And the mighty gate of progress
Fling its portals wide to all.
Yet awhile the sky is clouded,
We must labour through the night,
Marching onward in the darkness,
Guided by an inward light;
Forward still with dauntless courage,
Steadfast in the long, slow fight,
In our eyes the light of triumph,
In our hearts the sense of right.

E. H.

VOL. V. OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

All Suffragists, and especially speakers, should order at once a copy of Vol. V. of THE COMMON CAUSE. Indispensable for reference. Price 8s. 6d., postage 8d. Bound in the N.U. colours.—Write, The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

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News from the Societies and Federations.

London Society.

BARNES.—The annual meeting of the Society was held on June 16th at the Technical Institute, Mortlake. At 8 o'clock, business meeting. The members elected a Committee and decided to become an Independent Society. At 8.30 o'clock, Mrs. Cavenish-Bentink gave a most interesting speech on the "Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service." Three members joined the Society.

BLACKHEATH AND GREENWICH.—A very successful garden meeting was held at Vanbrugh Castle, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Alexander Duckham, on June 26th. The chair was taken by the Rev. E. Vernon Shaw, and Miss Anna Martin's speech on "The Married Working Woman" was greatly appreciated. Five new members joined, and a collection of £1 14s. was taken for the funds of the Branch.

CHISWICK AND BEDFORD PARK BRANCH.—On July 2nd at 8 p.m. a successful open-air meeting was held on Turnham Green. After a short opening address by Miss Easter, Mrs. Agnes Wainwright, the Suffrage from a working woman's point of view. The attendance was good, and the audience seemed most attentive and interested. Seven "Friends" cards were signed.

DEPTFORD.—Miss W. Elkin and Miss M. Green spoke at the Broadway on June 12th to a large audience of working men. Ten "Friends" gained.

EALING.—On June 11th a drawing-room meeting was held at Gragarth, Creswick Road, Acton, by the kind permission of Mrs. Davies. Chair, Miss Chick. Speakers, Mrs. Harley and Miss Rinder. The speakers were most compelling. Nine members and two "Friends" made.

On June 17th an open-air meeting was held at Melbourne Avenue, West Ealing. Chair, Mrs. Vane Turner. Mrs. Paul Campbell and Miss Rinder spoke to an attentive audience. Twelve "Friends" were asked, but only five "Friends" were enrolled.

A special members' meeting was held at 37, Lybribe Road on June 15th. Mrs. Vane Turner being in the chair. After some discussion on the motion of Miss Chick, seconded by Miss Harrup, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

"That Miss Bloxam be Hon. Sec. with help from voluntary workers, and power to call upon professional work when she needs it." The question of the branch becoming independent under the reorganisation scheme of the L.S. was next discussed, and on the motion of Miss Eileen Hughes, seconded by Miss Taylor, it was carried by a large majority. "That Ealing branch become an independent branch of the L.S."

ENFIELD.—On July 2nd, Mrs. Rogers spoke to a meeting of the Women's Co-operative Guild, Enfield. The address was followed by a good discussion, in which several of the members joined. Mrs. Nuttall spoke of the work which was to be done in Enfield, and made a special appeal for "Friends," members and helpers. Seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, a number of "Friends" joined, and leaflets were distributed. About forty women were present.

ESHER AND EAST MOLESLEY.—On July 1st, the annual meeting was held at Littleworth, Esher, by kind permission of Mrs. Martineau. About ninety people were present. Miss Rinder addressed the meeting, and £9 6s. was made clear profit from a "White Elephant" Sale.

GREENWICH.—An open-air meeting was held at Vanbrugh Hill on June 8th—Miss Fawcett, Miss Stoehr and Miss Goddard being the speakers. Nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, twelve "Friends" and one member enrolled.

On June 15th an open-air meeting was held at Stockwell Street. Mrs. Watson, Miss M. Hamilton, and Miss Goddard spoke. Ten "Friends" joined.

On June 22nd an open-air meeting was held on Vanbrugh Hill. The speakers being Mr. T. Guttenheim and Miss Goddard. Four "Friends" gained.

NORTH WEST HAM.—A successful meeting was held on June 26th in the garden of Trinity Lodge, Water Lane, Stratford (kindly lent by T. Allen, Esq.). Miss Helen Ward from the chair very ably explained the policy of the Society. She was followed by Rev. J. Merrin, Vicar of St. John's, Stratford, who spoke a few sympathetic words, and by Miss Fielden who delivered a most interesting address. The resolution was carried nem. con.

Miss Deveney, ex-Chairman of the West Ham Board of Guardians, proposed, and Miss Lester (Row) seconded a vote of thanks. Four new members and two "Friends" gained, and a number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

HAMMERSMITH.—A very successful garden tea and entertainment was held at Stamford Brook House on June 18th. Chair, Mrs. M. W. Ham. Speaker, Miss R. Young. The resolution was carried unanimously. The proceeds, which amounted to £2, were given to the Metropolitan Fund. Fourteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and six members joined.

HAMPSTEAD.—An open-air meeting was held on Sunday, June 28th, at the White Stone Band. In spite of the riots of the three preceding weeks at W.S.P.U. meetings, there was no disturbance, and a large and obviously sympathetic crowd promptly suppressed a few unruly youths when they tried to begin to make one. The speakers were Miss D. E. Brown, Miss Fielden, and Miss M. Hamilton.

HARROW.—On June 18th a very pleasant "At Home" was held, by kind permission of Lady Lunn, in her garden. Mrs. Campbell took the chair, and Miss Goddard gave a clear and interesting statement of the situation and the value of the vote. One new member joined.

HIGHGATE.—At a Suffrage tea, given by Mrs. Ronald Garrett and Mrs. Ernest Harrington at 3, Holly Terrace, to start our local Lightning Campaign, we had the invaluable help of a clear exposition of the National Union policy from Mrs. Rackham, and a persuasive appeal for funds from Miss Eye, who took the chair. Various questions were asked, and much interest was shown, and the members were stimulated subsequently to add nineteen to their number, and to forward £9 15s. and a gold bracelet to the Metropolitan Fund.

HOLBORN.—An open-air meeting was held at the corner of Denmark Street and Charing Cross Road on June 24th when the speakers were Miss Agnes Dodd and Miss Rinder. One new member joined, and fifteen "Friends" were enrolled.

NORTH KENSINGTON.—Two open-air meetings have been held in June by this branch at the corner of Portobello Road. At the first, which was somewhat noisy, Miss Cocksie and Miss Stoehr spoke, and Miss MacFarlane took the chair. At the second, addressed by Miss W. Elkin and Miss E. Walshe, twenty-two "Friends" were enrolled, and one took twelve cards and notices of future meetings, and announced his intention of getting more "Friends" and bringing them to the meetings. This was a splendid big meeting, quite quiet and interested.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Two meetings were held in Fulham Road, with encouraging results. Miss Cocksie and Miss D. Brown addressed the first, which was very large. Many interesting questions were asked, but only five "Friends" were enrolled, owing to lack of helpers. Twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. The second which was addressed by Miss Stoehr, Miss Cocksie, and Miss Walshe, was much smaller, but five "Friends" were enrolled.

LEWISHAM.—The first meeting of the Lewisham Branch was held at Priory Rooms on June 9th, when Mrs. F. T. Swannock spoke on "Woman Suffrage and Social Reform." Mrs. Hiscox being in the chair. Three members were gained, and two of these present had already joined.

MARYLEBONE.—Open-air meetings were held on June 24th and 27th at the corner of East Street and Paddington Street, and at Natford Place. The speaker on both occasions was Miss Dawson, and the chair was taken on the 10th by Mr. Greaves, and on the 17th by Mr. A. Church.

NORTHWOOD.—A meeting of members and local "Friends" was held on June 15th at Middlegate. The speaker was Miss M. Fielden, and Miss Phillips (Hon. Sec.) was in the chair. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Street and seconded by Mr. R. Haythorn-Thwaite.

PECKHAM.—On June 13th an open-air meeting was held at Collyer Place, High Street, Peckham, when Miss Glyn took the chair, and Mrs. Watson and Miss Cumming were the speakers.

RICHMOND.—On June 16th a quite successful open-air meeting was held by the Citizens' Club, an offshoot of the Richmond Independent Branch. Chairman, Mrs. Tronson. Speakers, Mr. Startup and Mrs. Abbott. Three new "Friends" were made.

EAST ST. PANCRAS.—An open-air meeting was held on June 8th at the corner of King Street and High Street, Camden Town, when the speakers were Mrs. Rogers and Miss Easther. Two "Friends" were enrolled.

On June 22nd an open-air meeting was held at the corner of Castle Road and Kentish Town Road, the speakers being Miss P. Fawcett, Mrs. Abbott, and Miss Rinder. Fifteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and twenty-four "Friends" enrolled.

SOUTH ST. PANCRAS.—An open-air meeting was held at the corner of Acton Street and Gray's Inn Road on June 17th. Speakers, Miss Green and Miss Stoehr. Five "Friends" enrolled; one new member.

WEST ST. PANCRAS.—On June 15th an open-air meeting was held at the corner of Nettle Street and Hampstead Road. The speakers being Miss Glyn and Miss P. Fawcett. Fifteen "Friends" made.

WEST SOUTHWARK.—On June 26th an open-air meeting was held at the corner of Nelson Square, the speakers being Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Abbott, and Miss Rinder. Eighteen "Friends" were enrolled.

WEST NEWINGTON.—An open-air meeting was held on June 23rd at the corner of Penton Place and Kennington Park Road, when Miss Philippa Fawcett and Miss Ruth Young addressed a very attentive audience. Twenty-six "Friends" were enrolled. On June 12th, at the corner of Lancaster Street and Newington Causeway an open-air meeting was held when Mrs. Paul Campbell and Miss Hamilton were the speakers. Thirty-one "Friends" and one member were enrolled.

WALWORTH.—On June 16th Miss Hav Cooper addressed a Delegates' meeting of the Southwark Trades' Council at Browning Institute on "Women in Industry" when there was a very animated discussion. All those who had not previously enrolled themselves as "Friends" did so; they were thirteen in number. Miss Hav Cooper was asked to come again. On June 16th Miss Winifred Elkin and Miss H. J. Cocksie addressed a very large crowd at the corner

of Liverpool Street and Waiworth Road, when eleven "Friends" were enrolled. On June 17th a public meeting for local "Friends" of W.S. was held. The chair was taken by Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Rackham and Miss Hay Cooper were the speakers.

Miss Kitty Willoughby, of the Actresses' Franchise League, kindly gave some recitations which were greatly appreciated. One fine old man, who afterwards joined the Society, admitted that she brought tears to his eyes in her rendering of the "Convict's Cell," and "The Song of the Shirt." The resolution was passed unanimously and fifty-eight "Friends" of W.S. were enrolled, two persons joined, twenty-one copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and 7s. 3d. collected.

WIMBLEDON.—On June 24th an open-air meeting was held in the Broadway when a large and sympathetic crowd was addressed by the chairman, Mr. F. S. Mallett, and Mrs. Abbott. Ten copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold and four "Friends" were enrolled. The Wimbledon Committee are much indebted to the Wimbleton, Merton, and Tooting Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage who abandoned their own meeting and gave their pitch and most valuable support to the London Society.

July 1st—Follett's Corner, Quicks Road. Mr. Victor Scholderer was in the chair, and Miss Fielden was the speaker. It was a hot, airless evening, and only a small crowd gathered to listen. Six "Friends" joined.

Scottish Federation.

During June the five Organisers have been busy in all four quarters of the country—Miss Bury in the far North, Miss Craigie in Glasgow, Miss Fergusson in Aberdeen, Mrs. Sime in Forfarshire, and Mrs. Streeter in Dumfriesshire and Ayrshire. At least 130 new members have been gained, and the experience of our workers goes far to disprove the foolish statement, too often heard, that "the Suffrage Movement is dead." We heartily welcome into our Federation the Society at Dumfries. This town has long been the seat of an excellent independent Society, which this year decided to disband and to invite the National Union to form a Branch, which was done under the able guidance of Mrs. Streeter, the Secretary of the former Society, Miss Douglas, accented the same office in the Federation's Society, to the great satisfaction of all.

Several of the Societies are forming branches of the Active Service League, and Mrs. Stirling, Fordel Glenfar, has kindly accepted the Federation's invitation to become the Scottish Section Leader. Miss Beauchamp having agreed to be the Hon. Secretary for the "Friends" scheme, the roll of honorary officers in the Federation is now complete. It is with great pleasure that we look forward to the visit to the Summer School of Mrs. Harley, the N.U. Secretary for the Active Service League, and we trust that as many Group Leaders as possible will take this opportunity of meeting their chief.

The Summer School preparations are progressing well, and sympathisers from all parts of the kingdom are warmly invited to attend at the School, which was last year found extremely helpful and delightful by a very large gathering from England and Wales, as well as Scotland.

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, in her report for June, writes "urging the Societies in the Federation to realise the obligation falling on them to provide the necessary funds for the Organisers' salaries which fall due every month, in addition to all ordinary Federation expenditure. Mrs. Laurie makes a very strong appeal to the Societies to become less apathetic on this matter of vital moment to the Federation; to remember that the Organisers are working all over Scotland, from the extreme North (including Orkney and Shetland), in the East, West, and South of Scotland, and down to the Borders; to remember that without the Federation there could not be this activity, and that by means of the Organisers it is becoming an absolute national movement, and that every Society should be proud of it and determined to make it worthy of Scotland. Do not let our critics have ground to say the mass of the women of Scotland are not in the least interested in Woman Suffrage, that it is merely a fad of a few idle people who keep it up. We must show these critics it is not so; that we are not idle women, but that we all want it, and are determined to get it.

Whatever we do, we must not slacken one single effort, or stand aside at this critical moment of our Movement, as many of our false counsellors would have us do. Now is the time to show by the support given to our non-militant Unit that behind us lies the strength and power of the women of our land. However little your individual support or contribution may be, do not delay in sending it in. It is of the "littles" everything great is built up. During June, £15 has been received from the Clief W.S.S., along with £1 1s. 6d. from the Thorsness Guinea Fund. Fees, and half profits, and shares of Organisers' salaries have been received from Aberdeen, Glasgow, Kelso, Edinburgh, Peebles, Dundee, Perth, Douglas, and Selkirk. Descriptions have also been received from Mrs. Bertholomew, St. Norman Lamont, Bt, Mrs. Emdlay, Misses Matheson, Miss Mutter-Napier, Miss Kinghorn, and "Anon." Donations and subscriptions have also been received either by the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Eleanore 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, to whom cheques should be made payable.

FORFARSHIRE.—Mrs. Sime worked in Forfarshire and the Montrose Burghs from June 1st—July 2nd. Nine members were gained in Kirtlepar, which hopes to form a Society later on, and twelve in Brechin and Edzell. A meeting was held in the Peffer Hall, Forfar, on June 26th, when Mrs. Sime gave an address on the National Union. A resolution was passed to form an affiliated Society.

The Forfar Women's Suffrage Society is the third to be formed in the Montrose Burghs. It stands with a membership of thirty-eight, and hopes for a speedy increase. Secretary, Miss Lowdon, Burn Place, Forfar. Five and a-half dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold during the month, and a large and varied selection of National Union literature.

GLASGOW.—The exciting event of the month has been the donation of £100 from an Old Glasgow man, making the second anonymous gift of £100 to the Society within six months. The month's work has been chiefly devoted to the making of the All-Britain Lightning Campaign, and work of the Active Service League, which has visited out-lying parts of Glasgow not yet reached by non-militant Suffrage.

Of the Leaguers enrolled, many were absent during the Special Campaign, but all the more thanks are due to those who remained, making up in energy and enthusiasm for the gaps in the ranks. The speakers were Miss K. W. Lindsay, chair, Misses J. Anderson, D. Dow, J. and J. B. Paton, E. Robinson, M. Robinson, Sutherland, and Mrs. Soddy. Those who helped as speakers were Miss Craigie (lent from the Scottish Federation), Mr. W. Ferguson (Northern Men's Federation), Miss K. W. Lindsay, Miss Stuart Paterson, and Miss Lucy Shakspeare. Five open-air meetings were held. On June 8th, at Milngavie—Miss K. W. Lindsay, chair; Miss Craigie and Miss Shakspeare, speakers. A crowd, at first inclined to be hostile, listened with interest and attention, and cheered when the trap drove off to the station.

On June 11th, at Bridgeton—Miss Craigie in the chair, Miss Stuart Paterson and Mr. Ferguson, speakers. The crowd was mainly working people, greatly interested. It contained some disorderly elements which Miss Craigie managed with conspicuous success, and Miss Stuart Paterson had many questions put to her. One of the Leaguers holding an overflow meeting with some earnest Labour men was struck by a question put to her when she spoke of the common womanhood of those in our movement: "What does the woman in the slums know of her own womanhood?" On June 17th, at Burnside—Miss K. W. Lindsay, chair; Miss Shakspeare and Miss Craigie, speakers. There was a mixed audience of shopkeepers, working men, tennis players, and housewives. The speakers were Mrs. Sime and Mrs. Streeter. Three new members joined, and twenty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Miss A. B. Paton cleverly diverted the energies of a too friendly man with a too full bottle into a more suitable environment, but a playful engine-driver who let off steam from an embankment was out of reach of her persuasive powers. The speakers greatly appreciated the kindness of Miss Millar, of Farnhill, who gave them tea on the lawn before they started out.

On June 23rd, at Gorbals, with the L.R.C.—Miss K. W. Lindsay, chair; Miss Shakspeare and Miss Craigie, speakers. An enthusiastic crowd, largely electors, were present, and passed the resolution. Forty-two copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. On June 24th, at Glasgow (Tradeston), Mr. W. Lindsay, chair; Miss Shakspeare, Miss Stuart Paterson, and Mr. Templeton, speakers. A good crowd listened through the rain for an hour and a half. The resolution was passed with only two dissentients. Forty-three copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and a large number of F.W.S. cards were signed.

The All-Britain Lightning Campaign has been continued till the end of June. Many new members have been added, among whom are the Very Rev. Michael Hutchison, D.D., Dean of Glasgow; the Rev. John Hutton, M.A., and Mrs. Hutton, of Belhaven; W.F. Church; Professor G. G. Henderson, Dr. Herbert Bolam, and Dr. Desch. Miss Shakspeare, our Organiser, leaves us this month, carrying with her many good wishes from the members of the Society, and also a despatch case presented by some of the Committee. She desires to express here her thanks for that and for the many kindnesses received since she came a stranger to Glasgow nine months ago.

INVERNESS.—Under the auspices of the Inverness Women's Suffrage Society a very successful garden fair was held on Wednesday, June 17th, in the grounds of Ness House, kindly given by the Misses Chisholm for the occasion. Mrs. Hunter (President) introduced Dr. Elsie Inglis, Edinburgh, who gave a most interesting address, and declared the sale open. Fine weather favoured the fair, and there was a large and appreciative gathering. "White Elephants," cakes, candy, and light refreshments were on sale, and the Town Band contributed to the pleasure of the afternoon. Business was brisk, and at the close it was found the proceeds amounted to the goodly sum of almost £18.

KELSO.—On May 27th, at 8.0 p.m., a most successful meeting was held in the Town Hall. Mrs. Phillip Snowden was the speaker, and kept the close attention of the audience while she spoke on Suffrage, its justice and its expediency. Provost Melrose occupied the chair. Mrs. Streeter also said a few words while cards were passed round to secure signatures of new members. To this fourteen responded, among them several men, and this brings the number of new members since Mrs. Streeter began work on May 1st up to thirty-eight; £7 was realised by sale of tickets for reserved seats and a collection, and forty-nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Dr. Fleming urged those interested to help the local Society by joining.

PEEBLES.—During the second and third weeks of May, Peebles has been visited by Mrs. Streeter. On Wednesday, May 13th, Mrs. Streeter spoke at a meeting of "Women Householdors"; on the 14th at a drawing-room meeting at the Mansie Manor, by kind invitation of Mrs. Murray; on the 15th at a members' meeting in the Episcopal Church Hall; on the 16th at a meeting of the local Y.W.C.A.; on the 19th at a drawing-room meeting at Hazelwood, by kind invitation of Miss Nelsh; and on the 20th at a meeting at Dunmurry, by kind invitation of Mrs. Johnston. On Thursday, the 21st, Mrs. Streeter spoke in the Parish Church Hall, Stobo, the Rev. J. Cruickshanks kindly presiding, and on the 22nd a meeting was held at Glencairn—hostess, Miss Green. On Monday, May 25th, Mrs. Snowden gave a splendid address

in the Parish Church Hall, Provost Dalling presiding. Twenty-five new members joined; sixty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold; a collection of £5 taken, and altogether nearly £10 profit was cleared.

PERTH.—May was spent in making preparations for a cake and candy sale on June 13th, in getting members and others to join the demonstration now postponed, in sending out our new annual report, and in considering our next session's campaign. We had fifty large posters in the colours displayed in town for ten days—some still in the holdings—bearing these words under the name of our Society: "1914 Budget: Continuance and Increase of Unfair Taxation on Joint Incomes of Husbands and Wives; Marriage would not be penalised in Miss Wainwright's case." Two members of Committee do Active Service League work, cycling to neighbouring villages, distributing leaflets, and talking to the women.

WICK.—Miss Bury was in Wick from June 23rd to the 30th, and had a most successful time. She was the guest of Lady Iac, and from Langhills, and Mrs. Munro, and had many visits, and obtained splendid results. At an open-air meeting in the market-place, on the 27th, hundreds listened, and many questions were asked. Miss Bury did not risk the enthusiasm in Wick and surrounding district. In Watten and Halkirk there are six new members and seven "Friends" added to our numbers. A most successful evening at Home was held at the Bank House, to meet Miss Bury, when several members joined. Thirty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

EDINBURGH.—Tuesday, June 2nd—Open-air meeting, West Calder, 6.30 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Presley-Smith—Chair, Mr. Johnston. Good meeting, about 100 present. Thirteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and many questions were asked. On June 4th, at local I.L.P. Thursday, June 4th—Miss Low held a speakers' class at this office at 8.0 p.m. Friday, June 5th—Office meeting—Speaker, Ex-Baillie Gordon on "The Spiritual Side of Suffrage"—Chair, Miss Low. Four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Saturday, June 6th—Open-air meeting, Corstonphine—Speakers, Ex-Parish Councillor Williamson and Mr. Johnston—Chair, Mrs. Sime. The meeting was worked up by the Active Service League. Ten copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and four "Friends" gained. Sunday, June 7th—Open-air meeting, Musselburgh, jointly with the local I.L.P., 6.30 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Presley-Smith. Good meeting; six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Tuesday, June 8th—Open-air meeting, Musselburgh, at 7.0 p.m.—Miss Hilda Cotterill, chair. Fourteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and nine "Friends" cards were signed. The same day Miss Presley-Smith held breakfast and dinner-hour meetings at the bottle works in Portobello. Wednesday, June 10th—Bi-annual business meeting of members, Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street, at 8.0 p.m. A small stall was organised by Miss E. Simeon for the sale of cakes, sweets, and flowers, and a total of £7 was made. Six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters; collection, £2 14s. Thursday, June 11th—Open-air meeting, Musselburgh, at 7.0 p.m.—Speakers, Miss Muriel Matters—Chair, Miss Hilda Cotterill. Very good meeting; crowd numbered from 200 to 300. Twenty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and nine "Friends" cards were signed. Collection, 4s. 8d. The same day Miss Presley-Smith held dinner-hour meetings at the Musselburgh paper mill, and at the bottle works. Miss Muriel Matters gave a lecture on "Ibsen's Social Dramas and their bearing on Modern Problems," in the Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street, at 8.0 p.m. The hall was full, and the address was most appreciative. Ticket money amounted to £7, and a collection of £1 15s. 7d. was taken. Forty-four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. The chair was taken by Miss Frances Simeon. Miss Muriel Matters, Miss Mackay, Miss Thompson, and Miss Lisa Gordon distributed leaflets at the bottle works, the paper mill, and the potteries in Musselburgh. Sunday, June 14th—Open-air demonstration at Livingstone Place, Portobello, was held jointly with the Leith Burghs Labour Party at 7.0 p.m.—Speakers, Mr. Philip, Mr. McQuater, and Miss Muriel Matters, with a great Francis Simeon, an unusual success with her most excellent speech. The chair was taken by Mr. Arnott, President of the Leith United Trades and Labour Council. Nineteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, as well as a quantity of Labour literature. Sunday, June 14th—An open-air meeting was held on the Musselburgh Links jointly with the local I.L.P., at 2.30 p.m. Miss Muriel Matters spoke on "Women's Place in Democracy" to a large and enthusiastic audience. Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and treble the number could have been disposed of. Monday, June 15th—Social meeting, Board Room, Bangor Road, Leith, at 7.30 p.m. The chair was taken by Mrs. Scott, and the speaker was Miss Muriel Matters, whose subject was "Women in National Life." The hall was crowded out by the large audience who were deeply impressed by the fervour of Miss Matters' address. A musical programme followed, under the direction of Mrs. Vyner. Seven new members were gained, thirteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and nine "Friends" cards were signed. Over £2 was taken in ticket money. The same evening Miss Low held a speakers' class in the office. Tuesday, June 16th—Jointly with the local I.L.P., an open-air meeting was held at Loanhead at 7.30 p.m. Miss Muriel Matters spoke convincingly on "Women's Place in Democracy." The chair was taken by Mr. MacFarlane. Ten "Friends" were gained, and eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. The same evening an open-air meeting was held at Tranent, by invitation of the local I.L.P.—Speaker, Miss Low, who addressed a most interesting and original address. Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and thirty-five "Friends" cards were signed. Wednesday, June 17th—Open-air meeting at Slateford, 7.30 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Low, who addressed a most interesting and original address. Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and thirty-five "Friends" cards were signed. Thursday, June 18th—Open-air meeting at Slateford, 7.30 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Low, who addressed a most interesting and original address. 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Advertisement for Dalli ironing boxes. Includes an illustration of a woman ironing and text: "What women say about the DALLI... The Typist says: 'The DALLI is the key to speedy ironing.' The Dalli is the best Box Iron for household use. Price 6/- 'Dalli' Fuel 1/6 per box of 128 blocks. Of all ironmongers and stores. If any difficulty apply to—Geo. Wm. Kilderen, 4 & 6 Moor Lane, London. Sole Agent for Dalli Smokeless Fuel Co."

Advertisement for Red White & Blue coffee. Text: "DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE. RED WHITE & BLUE For BREAKFAST & AFTER DINNER. In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE."

Advertisement for Caffeita coffee maker. Text: "THE ONLY PERFECT COFFEE MAKER is the CAFFETA. Makes a Useful and Novel Present. Place water and coffee together, light the lamp, and—wait for the whistle to blow—that's all. PLATE OF COPPER. 4 Cups, 6 Cups, 8 Cups 15/6 21/- 25/- Also in Sterling Silver. Prices on Application. Obtainable from all leading Stores and Silversmiths. In case of difficulty, write the Manufacturer: L. WIENER, 1A, FORE ST., LONDON, E.C. Patent No. 962110."

Advertisement for Jaeger Ladies' Coats. Text: "JAEGER (Fine Pure Wool) Ladies' Coats. Jaeger Coats are elegant in design and beautifully made. They have the additional merit of giving protection and comfort without weight. They can be seen at the London Jaeger Depots: 126, Regent St. W. 456, Strand, W.C. 30, Sloane St., S.W. 102, Kensington High St., W. 115, Victoria St., S.W. 85 & 86, Cheapside, E.C. Also at the Jaeger agent in every important town. Address on application. Write for Illustrated List and Dr. Jaeger's 'Health Culture,' free. Style 8850. 'Showerproof' 49/6."

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Mr. George Cochrane, Thursday, June 18th.—Women's public meeting, St. John's Hall, Bridge Street, Musselburgh, at 7.30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Shaw McLaren. Eighteen "Friends" cards signed and thirteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. The same evening, an open-air meeting was held at Davidson's Mains, and addressed by Miss Low and Miss Aldersley. The audience was small, but in spite of this, five "Friends" were gained, and Miss Low was asked to come back soon. Friday, June 19th.—Office meeting, 4.30 p.m. Miss Muriel Matters spoke to a crowded meeting on "The Torch of Feminism." Some of those present had never attended a Suffrage meeting before. The chair was taken by Mrs. Cooper Ross. Twenty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, as well as a lot of flowers and bunches of parsley. Collection, £1 14s. 7d. Saturday, June 20th.—An open-air meeting was held at Hayweights, Musselburgh, at 6.30 p.m. The speakers were Miss Muriel Matters and Mr. J. Bell, prospective Labour candidate for Leith Burghs. Good meeting; thirty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. The same evening an open-air meeting was held at Armadale, worked up by the A.S.L. Speakers, Miss Low, Mrs. Aldersley, and Mr. McMichael. Enthusiastic and large audience. Resolution passed calling for a Government for Women's Suffrage. Thirty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Seventeen "Friends" cards signed, and eight badges sold. Monday, June 22nd.—Open-air meeting, Gorebridge. Speakers, Mrs. Aldersley and Mr. Johnston. About two hundred present, nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and five "Friends" gained. Tuesday, June 23rd.—Open-air meeting, Fauldhouses, 6.30 p.m.—Speakers, Mrs. Aldersley and Miss Hilda Cotterill—Good meeting—About one hundred present—Eighteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and nine "Friends" gained. Wednesday, June 24th.—An open-air meeting was held jointly with the local I.L.P. at Newtongrange, at 7.15 p.m. Speakers, Mrs. Aldersley and Miss Pressley-Smith. Good meeting—150 present—Thirteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Thursday, June 25th.—Open-air meeting at Blackridge, 7 p.m.—Speakers, Miss Low and Mrs. Aldersley—Very good meeting—Twenty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and nine "Friends" gained. Meeting worked up by A.S.L. Friday, June 26th.—Open-air meeting at Newburgh, at 7.0 p.m.—Speakers, Mrs. Aldersley and Mr. Johnston—Good meeting. Speakers asked to come back again. Twenty-four "Friends" gained, and ten copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Saturday, June 27th.—Open-air meeting, Hayweights, Musselburgh, at 6.0 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Pressley-Smith. Very good meeting, over 100 present, fifteen "Friends" cards signed, and twenty-eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Sunday, June 28th.—Open-air meeting in Saughton Park at 6.30 p.m.—Speaker, Miss Pressley-Smith, by invitation from the I.L.P. Large crowd, twenty-two copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Monday, June 29th.—Miss Low held the speakers' class in the office. Tuesday, June 30th.—Open-air meeting at Roslin, at 7.15 p.m.—Speakers, Miss Low and Miss Cotterill. Very good meeting, one new member gained, eight "Friends" cards signed, and twenty-eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and ten badges; about 150 present. Our thanks are due to the following ladies, nearly all of whom are members of the Active Service League, for working up meetings and selling THE COMMON CAUSE. The Misses K. Kemp, B. Ross, A. Ross, Mackay, Moody, Sanger, Pearson, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Evelyn Simson, Miss Begbie. Nine hundred copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold during the month of June.

Bournemouth Branch N.U.W.S.S.

Every Wednesday the Active Service League holds outdoor meetings in different parts of the borough or neighbourhood. Winton, Southbourne, Kinson, &c., &c., have been visited, and some members and many "Friends" of W.S. enrolled. On Wed, July 1st, the members' annual garden party was held in the grounds of the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Lyon. The attendance was good. Speeches by Miss Kemp, Kuntzer, Dr. Jeremy, Miss Child, A.S.L. Mrs. Gohlke, and Dr. MacMasters. Claud Lyon, Esq., from the chair, gave a short account of the N.U. from the start. Collection for A.S.L.

West Midland Federation.

ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUE CAMPAIGN.—The Leaguers of this Federation, under the leadership of Miss Knight, had two very successful weeks of open-air meetings in Worcestershire and Herefordshire. During the first week Stourport, Bewdley, Cleobury Mortimer, Tenbury, Ludlow, and Droitwich were visited, and evening meetings held. In some cases mid-day as well. At Bewdley the crowd was so large that it took two speakers to reach only a part of it, which, noisy at first, finally gave them a very good hearing. At Cleobury Mortimer the meeting was so peaceful that the Leaguers nicknamed it a "Sunday school." Nor did a heavy downpour of rain diminish the audience, though an invitation to finish the meeting in the Market Hall was gladly accepted, and proceedings were kept up till it became dark. On the top of Cle Hill, by the kindness of Mr. Lee Roberts, the manager of one of the largest quarries, a meeting was held for the men in their dining-hall, who listened to the speakers with great attention. At Tenbury and Ludlow, Mrs. Flora Annie Steele was one of the speakers, as well as a most kind hostess, putting up at her house for one night the whole party of Leaguers. At both places there were large crowds, and all was quiet and orderly. Mr. Joyce, a local lawyer, took the chair at Tenbury and no less than 122 "Friends" cards were signed. At Droitwich, contrary to expectations, there was a peaceful gathering, though the crowd was rather hostile. The second week of the campaign was spent in Herefordshire. Good meetings were held at Weobley, Kington, Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, and Hereford, and intermediate places. At Kington a wise opposition from a rowdy minority won over the goodwill of the townspeople, and there is reason to hope a good Society will be able to be started there before long. At Leominster there was a great crowd in the Corn Square that formed itself into a solid ring and listened perfectly quietly, though the otherwise excellent report in the local papers

was headed "Police Protection," which gave an utterly wrong impression of the general behaviour of the audience. At Bromyard, the Rev. G. F. Powell acted as Chairman to the meeting held there, who also helped a great deal in other ways by his sympathy and support. Orderly and quiet meetings were held both at Ledbury and Hereford. At the latter town a very representative platform, composed of men of all shades of political opinion, did much to make the meeting most successful. During the fortnight campaign the following speakers divided the work: Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Cowmeadow, Miss Garlick, Miss Helen Knight (Section Leader), and Miss Williams (Federation Hon. Secretary). Mrs. Carleton, our champion COMMON CAUSE seller—and other willing helpers sold 299 copies. Much literature was distributed, and 320 F.W.S. cards were signed. One of the most encouraging features of the campaign has been the prominent notice given by the local press to the various meetings held in their respective towns. An amusing story of a conversation overheard by one of the Leaguers between two or three old village cronies shows how necessary it is that the bucolic mind should be better educated on the question of Suffrage in some of the rural parts of England.—First Cry: "Us wants to 'ear their speeches." Chorus: "Ye-e-e-e-s." First Cry: "But us don't want to give 'em the vote." Chorus: "No-o-o-o-o-o."

KIDDERMINSTER.—On Saturday, June 6th, Miss Matters addressed an open-air meeting at the Corn Exchange, which was much appreciated and well reported in the local press. On the 20th, Mrs. Flora Annie Steele opened a garden party at Summerhill, the residence of Mrs. Ellis Talbot. Canon Buckle was in the chair. A Suffrage pageant, "Britannia's Daughters," arranged by Miss Fanny Johnson, and numbering thirty-two performers, proved most successful. Several members went to Stourport and Bewdley to greet the Active Service Leaguers on June 8th.

SHREWSBURY.—In spite of the threatening weather, about eighty members and friends were present at a garden meeting held at Ridgebourne on the evening of June 12th for the purpose of starting the Active Service League in this Society. Mrs. Harley spoke, and at the close of her speech several Leaguers were enrolled, and a Group Leader, Miss Morrie, was chosen. Another pleasing result of the meeting was that six new members, who had previously only been "Friends." A band, organised by Miss Webb, played at intervals, while refreshments were served and added greatly to the enjoyment of all present. The newly-formed League proposes to set to work at once to plan out some effective open-air work.

MALVERN.—A garden fête, following the annual meeting of this Society, was held at Vacye (by kind permission of Mrs. Radford) on Saturday, June 27th. Unfortunately, there were not a great many people present, but those who were there listened with great interest to a speech from Mrs. H. Urwick. A "white elephant" sale was held, which resulted in the sum of £3-12-10s., of which was sent as a donation to the West Midland Federation.

STOURBRIDGE.—Owing to some mistake, the May reports from the following societies were overlooked and are now being reported. A public meeting was held at Stourbridge on Wednesday, May 27th, when Mrs. Ring, of Birmingham, gave a most interesting address on "Sweated Industries." The Rev. H. A. Hill Reston, of Wordsley, was in the chair.

PERSHORE.—A very successful public meeting was held on May 6th in the ballroom of the Three Tuns Hotel. This was taken by the Archdeacon of Warwick. There was a large attendance, and Mrs. Ring gave a most eloquent address on "Women, their Work and Wages." The resolution was carried without a dissentient.

Central Counties.

BIRMINGHAM.—Fourteen meetings have been held or addressed by members of the Birmingham Society during the month, four of which were Trade Union meetings. We turned out in good numbers to canvass for Miss A. Lloyd, who was standing for a bye-election for the Guardians, which election she triumphantly won with a majority of over 1,500. There was a conference of the National Council of Trained Nurses in Birmingham during June, with an exhibition, at which Miss Musson, the matron of our General Hospital, most kindly allowed us to have a Suffrage stall. We sold a good deal of literature, and got some new members, and had fifty-eight cards signed. Birmingham has found exhibition stalls a most profitable piece of work. A garden party for the Circle Secretaries and workers among "Friends" was held by Mrs. Osler on the 27th. After tea and a rest in the garden listening to a ladies' string band, a short meeting was held, at which Mrs. Osler spoke of the present position, and roused up the workers to fresh energy and enthusiasm. The Circle Secretaries act as voluntary postmen for the various districts, thereby saving an enormous amount of money in postage, and the "Friends" workers help in a similar way among the "Friends" as far as is possible. We have started our Active Service League, and the Leaguers sell copies of THE COMMON CAUSE most successfully in the streets, and canvass the outlying districts, also paying visits to the parks and giving away literature at the gates. We have just been holding our Lightning Campaign. Up to date, 150 new members have been added to our Society, but the complete numbers are not yet returned.

STAFFORD.—During the past month Miss King has held a small meeting every week for the discussion of Suffrage arguments.

On June 29th, Mrs. Patterson arranged a meeting at which Mrs. Mott and Miss Kine took sides, one as an Anti-suffragist and the other as a Suffragist. The discussion showed how very few reasons could be brought forward by the Anti-suffragists. The Free Library is being supplied every week with a copy of THE COMMON CAUSE by Mrs. Joyce, and the latter with a copy of THE Church League, The Free Church Society, and the Men's League papers for Women's Suffrage from headquarters, by request from Mrs. Patterson. The press (local) gives items of Suffrage news with regularity. A general meeting of members was arranged to meet Mrs. Streeter on July 3rd.

North-Western Federation.

CARNFORTH AND DISTRICT.—An open-air meeting was held in the pretty little village of Yealand Redmayne by some members of the Carnforth Society on the evening of June 25th. Miss I. O. Ford was the speaker, and S. K. Baillie, Esq., was the chairman. Miss Ford gave an enlightening address to a keenly interested audience. Her speech made a great impression upon her listeners, and has brought out much friendly feeling towards the Cause. Ten new members were enrolled, and nine "Friends" cards were signed.

The members of the Carnforth Society held a very successful garden party on June 26th at Red Court, Carnforth. Mr. and Mrs. Barton lent their garden for the purpose, and the meeting owed its success to their kindness and generosity. Miss Muriel Matters was the speaker, Mrs. Barton, with a few sympathetic words, introduced Miss Matters, who spoke from a terrace, standing under a flag of the Society's colours which had that day been presented by a gentleman. Miss Matters spoke very earnestly on the spiritual side of the Woman's Question, and the audience was spellbound until the conclusion of her speech. Miss I. O. Ford and Mrs. Paley also made short but telling speeches, and Mrs. Paley handed Miss Matters a bouquet of flowers which carried out the colours of the Society. The profits from the garden party are 10s.

On the evening of the same day, an open-air meeting was held in the Market Square, with James Dugdale, Esq., in the chair. Miss Matters again addressed the meeting, which was largely composed of men, who listened to her with respectful attention. She spoke for an hour and a quarter, and as she proceeded her listeners were completely enthralled by her eloquence, and the new light which she threw upon the subject. The meeting concluded with three cheers for our President, Mrs. Fawcett; for Miss Matters, and for the Carnforth Society. Four new members were enrolled, and thirty-six "Friends" cards signed. In the evening fifty copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, three hundred leaflets distributed, and 8s. 6d. collected.

COCKERMOUTH has arranged a scheme for propaganda in the surrounding villages in the middle of July, and has sent out a printed appeal for workers and money.

KENDAL.—A well-attended meeting was held in the Town Hall on June 22nd. Mrs. Gandy took the chair, and read letters of encouragement and regret in the absence from Colonel Weston, M.P., Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., and J. Rawlinson Ford, Esq., of Bentham. Miss Matters spoke to an enthusiastic audience. Collection, £4; thirty-one F.W.S.

KEWICK.—It is a pleasure to report six new members on our Committee, and new recruits for work—two new good speakers, Mrs. A. Duffell (well known to all Pilgrims) and another young lady who may speak at a safe distance from the place where she teaches.

ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUE.—This has proved popular. Twenty members have done excellent work by going in parties of four or five on Saturday afternoons to prepare the way for the meetings which have been held every week-day evening from June 24th to July 1st. Nine places have been visited, and eleven meetings held. In each place Mrs. Slack, our group leader, and Miss Knight gave "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky," followed by a speech. The "Chat" was very successful, and was an excellent *pièce de résistance*, especially valuable where speakers were few in number. In nearly all the places we had local chairmen of influence, local proposers and seconders of a stiff resolution deploring militancy, but demanding a Government measure. In each place we have turned, or returned, the tide in favour of Women's Suffrage, and only at one meeting were three hands held up against the resolution. Our experience is that evening outdoor meetings, as late as possible, are far easier to plan than a week of "whole-time" work. Thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Slack, who lent her car for the entire set of meetings, we mustered a goodly number, augmented by those who bicycled and "trained." These long, light evenings lend themselves admirably to this work. The meeting at Wigton was specially interesting to Pilgrims, as this place was their first stage on the way from Carlisle. It was a good meeting, with excellent speeches from the Chairman, Rev. J. Sharp, Miss Knight, and Mr. F. Marshall. THE COMMON CAUSE has been sold at all meetings, and F.W.S. cards signed in numbers to be reported at the next month. We are planning to follow up with more visits from the Scouts. Our conviction is deepened that leaflets, leaflets, and more leaflets are the main opportunity of lasting good. All are read and talked of, and we cannot emphasise this too strongly to all societies weak in speakers and workers as well as to the strong. The leaflets left by Scouts had done their work by the time the "meeting" arrived to secure the results. THE COMMON CAUSE is sold in Keswick each week by Miss Dover, and we are now working up for a visit from Miss Matters on August 1st.

(To be continued.)

We regret that owing to pressure on our space we are unable to hold over the *Sun on Sages*, and *Hants*, and the rest of the North-Western reports till next week.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly, and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY FIRST POST before the announcement is to be inserted, addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

JULY 10. **Balham**—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Harford Worlock. **Deptford**—Corner of Peppy Road, New Cross. **Deptford**—Speakers, Miss Fielden and others. **South Lambeth**—Opposite Tate Library, South Lambeth Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss D. Brown, Miss Fawcett.

JULY 11. **North Islington**—9, Upper Hornsey Rise—Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Gorham. **Wimbledon**—22, Dorset Road, Merton—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Howe—Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford—Chair, Dr. Beatrice McGregor.

JULY 12. **Hyde Park**—Near Reformers' Tree—Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Margaret Robertson. **Strattham**—I. L. P. Meeting on the Common—Miss Newcomb on "The Effect of the Women's Vote in Australia."

JULY 13. **Chiswick and Bedford Park**—Turnham Green Common—Open-air Meeting—Miss Dawson, Miss W. Elkin, Miss Fyfe. **North Kensington**—Corner of Walmer Road and Lancaster Road—Mrs. Arthur Savory, Miss P. Fawcett. **Walthamstow**—Open-air Meeting—Miss Rinder. **West St. Pancras**—Corner of Netley Street and Hampstead Road—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Easther.

JULY 14. **Southwark**—Corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Green. **July 15.** **Bermondsey**—15A, Thorburn Square—Garden Meeting for Factory Workers—Hostess, Mrs. Lowe—Speaker, Miss W. Elkin—Chair, Miss Anna Martin. **Ealing**—Corner of Melbourne Avenue and Exbridge Road—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Ruth Young—Chair, Mrs. Richards. **Enfield**—Carlton Cafe, Gamesfield Road—Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Speaker, Miss Fielden. **Corner of Church Street and Ceell Road**—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Fielden—Chair, Mr. J. Spencer Hill. **South St. Pancras**—Corner of Acton Street and Gray's Inn Road—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Rackham, Miss Hamilton.

JULY 16. **Barnes**—Outside the Sun Inn—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Miss Fawcett, Miss Fyfe.

JULY 17. **East Enfield**—St. Augustine's Mission Hall—Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward—Chair, Mrs. Wood. **Deptford**—Broadway—Miss Agnes Dawson, Miss M. Goddard, Mrs. Spencer Hill. **Southwark**—Corner of Trinity Street and Borough High Street—Miss Gloy, Miss Walshe, and Miss Green.

The Provinces.

JULY 10. **Ashted**—At the Pump—Miss Dawson. **Epping**—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Ruth Young—Chair, Miss Creek. **Llandrindod Wells**—Rock Park Gardens—Miss Helen Fraser. **Manchester**—Gardiner Street, Prestwich—Open-air Meeting—Councillor M. Ashton, M.A., and the Rev. Jabez Bell. **Mattfeld**—The Grange—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Perkin—Speaker, Miss Matters. **Romiley**—Corner of Sandy Lane—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss E. Cox—Chair, Mr. Redfern. **St. John's Chapel**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss E. G. Westwood. **Seal**—Open-air Meeting—Miss A. E. Gloy.

JULY 11. **Herne Bay**—Open-air Meeting—Miss Dawson. **Llandrindod Wells**—Rock Park Gardens—Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Foxley, M.A. **Manchester**—Burnage Lodge, Levenshulme—Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Chapman. **New Milton**—Garden Party—Miss Clough, Mrs. Victor Blake. **Sewenake**—Market Place—Miss Gloy. **Westgate-on-Sea**—"Winchmore"—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Teetgen—Speaker, Miss Matters.

JULY 12. **Birmingham**—Bilston Temperance Hall—United Trades Union Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Ring. **Sittingbourne**—Adult Schoolroom—Miss Fielden. **Open-air Meeting**—Miss Fielden.

JULY 13. **Cardiff**—Grange town, opposite Forward Movement Hall—Mrs. Lucan Davies, M.A., Miss Ashton-Jones. **Croft**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss A. E. Westwood, Miss Armstrong. **Harworth**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss E. G. Westwood.

Heywood—St. John's Vicarage—Monthly Meeting for Members and "Friends" 7.30. **Manchester**—Marshall's Croft, Chestham—Open-air Meeting—Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., Mr. Richard Robinson, Mr. J. Cook. **South Salford**—Suffrage Club—Oldfield Hall, Garden Wall Street. **Rotham**—Speaker, Miss Matters 8.0.

JULY 14. **Cockerton**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss Armstrong, Miss E. G. Westwood. **Cambridge**—Market Place Meeting—Miss Helen Frazer. **Cardiff**—Priory Road—Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Miss Ashton-Jones—Chair, the Rev. B. Grey Griffith. **Huddersfield**—Active Service League Members will take car to Almondeley at 3.0—Council Meeting at 5.0—Open-air Meeting at 6.30—Miss Ashton-Jones—Chair, Mrs. Siddon. **Houghton-le-Skerne**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss A. E. Westwood. **Maidstone**—"Fairmeadow"—Miss Matters. **Waltham Cross**—Old Palace House—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Willington Lane—Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Arnold Overton, the Rev. Aen Simms—Chair, the Countess of Carrick 3.15.

JULY 15. **Anfield Plain**—Open-air Meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon. **Bournemouth**—Open-air Meeting. **Bradford**—Oak Bank, Manningham—Garden Party—Hostesses, the Misses Wade—Speaker, Mrs. Edwin Gray (of York)—Cake, candy, and flower stalls. **Cardiff**—Opposite Gladstone Road Schools—Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Miss Ashton-Jones—Chair, the Rev. Oliver Bowen. **Cardiff**—At Smlham Bottom—Open-air Meeting—Miss I. O. Ford. **Darlington**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss E. G. Westwood. **Harrogate Hill**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss A. E. Westwood, Miss Armstrong. **Knustford**—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Chew—Chair, Mr. W. Ellor. **Purley**—Montclair, Penwortham Road, Purley Hill—Hostess, Mrs. E. Underwood—Speakers, Miss Hodge, Miss Newcomb. **York**—Flaxton—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Meyer.

JULY 16. **Aycliffe**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss A. E. Westwood. **Birkenhead**—Birch House, Prenton—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Miss Ogden—Speaker, Miss J. Beaven—Chair, Miss Frances Thompson. **Cardiff**—Priory Road—Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Miss Ashton-Jones—Chair, Mr. J. W. Johnson. **Heighington**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss Armstrong, Miss E. G. Westwood. **Harrow**—Monkton Hall—Garden Party—Dr. Ethel Williams. **Manchester**—North Salford—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Mr. Crane. **Worcester**—14, The College—Hostess, Mrs. Wickson—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser—Suffrage Play, &c. **Worcester**—Hill—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Cadbury—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser—Suffrage Play. **York**—Shepherd Huton—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Meyer.

JULY 17. **Caerphilly**—The Twyn—Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Miss Ashton-Jones—Chair, the Rev. E. Price-Evans. **Gainford**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss I. S. A. Beaver, Miss E. G. Westwood. **Coniscliffe**—Open-air Meeting (Active Service League)—Miss Armstrong, Miss A. E. G. Westwood. **Oxford**—The Judge's Lodgings—At Home—Hostesses, the Misses Price—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters. **Watford**—21, Monmouth Road—Garden Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Wright—Speaker, Mrs. Harley—Chair, Mrs. Robinson.

Scotland.

JULY 10. **Balerno**—Active Service League—Speakers, Mrs. Aldersley, Miss Low—Chair, Miss Mackay. **Springside and Crosshouse**—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Muriel Craigie—Chair, Mrs. Walte.

JULY 11. **Laswade**—Active Service League—Mrs. Aldersley. **Edinburgh**—40, Shandhill Place—Speakers' Class, conducted by Miss Helen Low.

JULY 14. **Broxburn**—Active Service League—Mr. Williamson, Miss Low. **Midlothian**—Open-air Meeting—Mrs. Aldersley, Miss Hilda Cotterill.

JULY 17. **Uphall**—Active Service League—Mr. Johnstone and others. **ction Fighting Fund Campaign.**

Six Bells—July 10—Councillor Davins, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Newton Harris. **Abersychan**—July 13—Foundry Road—Mr. Langley, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Newton Harris. **Garniffarth**—July 14—Councillor Watkins, Mrs. Coyser.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column at a charge of 2s. per insertion of 21 words. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert-st., Adelphi.

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