

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining Votes for Women. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 45,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 466 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 use neither violence nor intimidation, but rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 614.)

VOL. V., No. 242.]

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LAW-ABIDING.

NON-PARTY.

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“BETTER IS WISDOM THAN WEAPONS OF WAR.”

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 466).

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DETERMINED EFFORT
 against
FORCIBLE FEEDING.
 COME IN THOUSANDS TO A
GREAT PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
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CLERGY
 of the Church of England,
 at the
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Bishops and other influential officials of the
Church, from all parts of the country.

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 On Wednesday, December 3rd,
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 MARIE STRITT,
 MARIA VERONE.

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 Miss IRWIN, Secretary, 58, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

Notes and Comments.

Deputations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The extent to which the men of this country are pressing the demand for Women's Suffrage, which our issue of last week demonstrated so plainly, is supported by fresh evidence. Of the deputations received by Mr. Lloyd George at Oxford this week that organised by the N.U. Society consisted entirely of men. Sir John Rhys, who introduced the deputation, is the President of the Oxford Society of the N.U., and he was supported by Professor Geldart, Professor Gilbert Murray, and other distinguished men. Mr. George's answer to the deputation left a good deal to be desired, and omitted all reference of the fact—not denied by Mr. Asquith—that the pledges given to us by the Prime Minister have been unfulfilled. What becomes of that "imputation of gross dishonour" which Mr. George "declined to discuss" in 1910? It was, Suffragists have not forgotten, the imputation that Mr. Asquith did not intend to proceed with the Reform Bill; to draft it in such a manner as to admit a Women's Suffrage amendment; and to carry it through all its stages. This was not done, and when the Speaker's ruling showed that it could not be done, no equivalent was offered. Mr. George says that other reforms are dearer to him than Women's Suffrage. What can be dearer than the removal of this imputation of gross dishonour?

Women and the Insurance Act.

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* this week, Mrs. Swanwick makes the most damaging criticism of one-sex legislation that we have yet read. Leaving aside for the moment questions of detail, she points out that the whole frame-work of the Insurance Act is based on the conditions under which men work (i.e., wage-earning conditions) and disregards those under which women work (i.e., for the most part, without wages). She quotes Mrs. Norton's bitter jest about the difficulties which are invariably found to surround all questions concerning voteless women. The answer to Mrs. Swanwick's letter is given by Mr. Hobhouse. It is—*incredibile dictu!*—that to arrange a scheme for insurance, on any other basis than that which, in fact, is quite unsuited to women, would have been—*very difficult*. No doubt. Just what Mrs. Swanwick said. Just what the employer would have said about insurance for working-men—before working-men had votes.

Suppression of the White Slave Traffic in the Argentine.

The *Vigilance Record* reports that the White Slave Traffic law, passed in the Argentine Republic in August of this year, has had already an extraordinary effect. According to the Investigation Department at Buenos Aires, "no less than 2,000 procurers . . . left the capital, as if fleeing from an earthquake. Over a million and a-half pesos (a peso = about 2s.) were withdrawn from the banks by the fugitives." The Act, which is exceedingly stringent, imposes penalties of from three to six years for the corruption of women between eighteen and twenty-two; six to ten years for the corruption of girls or boys under eighteen; and up to fifteen years if under twelve. It makes people in charge of disorderly houses where such victims are found accessories; and also public employees who fail "through adverse acts or omissions" to comply with the law. The passage of this law is attributed in large measure to the visit of Mr. Cooke (Secretary of the Vigilance Association) to the Argentine, and the great impulse given by him to the agitation for reform.

A Living Wage.

We have received a Manifesto, issued by the Council of Christian Witness, urging "the application to our industry of the principle of the living wage." We quote from it the following paragraph:—

"The failure of our almsgiving to provide any real remedy for social evils, the actually demoralising effect of so much that is done in response to the cry of need, this ought to stimulate us to assist in providing some more fundamental remedy. 'Charity,' even at the best, is no substitute for justice, and it follows from the Biblical principle of justice that the first charge upon an industry is adequate remuneration for the worker."

The manifesto is signed by a large number of representative people, of views so diverse as those of the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of London, Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. Noel Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. George Cadbury, Dr. Clifford, Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Joseph King, Mrs. Higgs,

Dr. Scott Lidgett, Mgr. Parkinson, Mr. Seeborn Rowntree, Dr. Michael Sadler, Lady Selborne, Miss Constance Smith, and Miss Gertrude Tuckwell. It seems that the principle of the living wage must soon be placed among those reforms to which all parties give adhesion.

"The Gravity of the Crime."

A correspondent has sent us particulars of a case which was reported in the *Oban Times*, November 3rd, before Sheriff Wallace. A man was charged with bigamy. He married his first wife apparently for her little store of earnings; at least, he ceased work on marriage and deserted his wife as soon as her money was spent. He married again later; had three children, and deserted his second wife. He married a third wife (and had two more children) but treated her so badly that she was obliged to leave him and apply for relief. Inquiries were then made and the man charged. The Sheriff said the accused "had been guilty of perhaps the most heartless conduct he had ever listened to. His conduct seemed to be without the slightest justification of any kind." He concluded by passing sentence on the man for nine months' imprisonment, saying that such a sentence would mark the gravity of the crime. For ruining the lives of three women, and inflicting irreparable wrong on five children, a man gets nine months. For being employed in office work by the Social and Political Union, a woman gets eighteen.

The Demonstration of the Clergy.

The Bishop of Kensington will take the chair at the Queen's Hall meeting on December 5th, and will be supported by a large body of clergy. We cannot help regretting that the object of this meeting should be not primarily to demand a measure of Women's Suffrage, but to protest against forcible feeding. We do protest against this most earnestly, but we also protest against the perpetual "switching off" of Suffrage interest on to other subjects than that of the political enfranchisement of women. There is really no other way out of the *impasse* created by Government obstruction and militant retaliation, and we regret that attention should, even for a moment, be diverted from this fact.

Educational Advance.

All who are interested in education will welcome the issue by the Teachers' Registration Council of the conditions under which teachers may register themselves as "trained." The Council was formed as the result of a Conference held in November, 1909. The fundamental principle laid down by it for future teachers is, says Mr. Walter Bentliff, "that training for the work is an absolute condition of registration." We believe that this insistence upon training for one of the most difficult and most important of all professions will have a far-reaching effect in raising the level of teaching. It "legally establishes teaching as a profession," in the words of Miss Agnes Broome, a member of the Registration Council. It is even hoped that the Council may eventually take the place of the Board of Education as the qualifying body for teachers. Certainly, the existence of both, side by side, will create the anomalous position of teachers qualified by the Board of Education, and acting as teachers, but not registered by the Council. Possibly, however, such an absurdity might do good in the end, as it would surely bring home to the Education Authorities the folly of a policy of economy which results in lowering the efficiency of the whole educational system by the employment of half-trained and untrained teachers.

The Practice of Suttee.

British men and women will have been startled by the report from India of a case of *suttee*. It appears that the widow insisted on being burnt on her husband's pyre, and that, although a watchman was sent for the police, the sympathy of the crowd was with her. Five Brahmans were convicted of "abetment of suicide," and received sentences of one and a-half to four years' imprisonment respectively. The convictions were made under the law of 1829, which made those who abetted *suttee* guilty of culpable homicide. The news will confirm the impression created by the report of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sabru's speech, given in another column, in which the editor of the "Allahabad Law Journal" speaks of the extraordinary differences in the position of women all over India. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sabru is himself a lawyer, practising at the Allahabad High Court.

Sir John Simon at Walthamstow.

On Friday, November 21st, the new Attorney-General addressed a great public meeting at the Walthamstow Baths, held under the auspices of the Walthamstow Branch of the London Society, whose admirable hon. secretary, Mrs. Minter, was supported by a large number of stewards and members from the locality, and from other parts of the Society.

An organised body of interrupters was present, composed partly of militant Suffragists and partly of supporters of Mr. Larkin. They caused the utmost annoyance throughout the evening; but, as usual at meetings arranged by the Society, the audience and stewards behaved with dignity and restraint under almost intolerable provocation, and no physical violence resulted.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, in the chair, commanded the confidence of the meeting throughout the evening. The resolution was proposed by Sir John Simon, and seconded by Mrs. Philip Snowden, whose eloquence created a profound impression.

The Attorney-General made no effort to curtail his remarks to oblige the enemies of free speech. He denied altogether that the agitation was one in which women could be described as fighting men, and declared it to be no argument against the cause that some women, and some men (repeated twice), behaved very stupidly when trying to advocate it.

Question time evoked the keenest interest of the evening. The disturbers almost ceased from troubling, and the questions were numerous and remarkably apt. "How is it that the Law Officers of the Crown . . . ?" read out with a wry face by the heckled minister, referred only too obviously to the "Reform" Bill fiasco, and was greeted by roars of good-humoured laughter, in which Sir John joined. He replied with gravity and frankness. "I wear a white sheet. I thought I was right and I found I was wrong." Sir John urged the importance of pledging candidates at the General Election to Women's Suffrage, and pointed out that Home Rule pledges had frequently been obtained, while as yet no Home Rule Bill was before the country.

Though a Cabinet Minister, he did not apologise for his subject, and his treatment of it as a matter of prime importance was reflected in the attitude of the audience who, forgetting all their differences, gave a shout of almost unanimous support, loud and hearty, when the resolution was put calling for a speedy measure of Women's Suffrage.

A Tribute to Professor James Stuart.

In the course of a speech at Sunderland on Women's Suffrage, on November 27th, Mrs. Fawcett said:—

"It is with feelings of very real and deep gratitude and emotion that I rise to speak on Women's Suffrage in the constituency which for several years was represented in Parliament by the late Mr. James Stuart. It was my good fortune to enjoy his friendship from 1867 to the time of his death, and I should like to tell you, as an old worker for almost every phase of the women's movement, that we have never had a more valiant, sagacious, and great-hearted leader and comrade than we had in him. From his early manhood, when he had just taken a brilliant degree at Cambridge and had become a Fellow of Trinity, he began at once to seek for practical means for helping others to share that which he had valued so much himself—the benefits of higher education. The most left-out and neglected of all sections of the population, in this respect, were then the women and the workmen. His idea was that as they could not go to the university he would bring the University to them. He dreamed of a peripatetic university to bring learning to the doors of the people in their own homes. Dreamed, do you ask? Yes; let no one despise dreams. It is a bad thing for a nation when the old men cease to see visions and the young men to dream dreams. But when James Stuart had seen the vision and dreamed the dream, he immediately set to work to make the dream come true. He co-operated with Josephine Butler and Anne Clough, who had formed the North of England Council for Promoting the Higher Education of Women, and brought down lecturers of high University status to teach classes at Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Leeds. He next gave courses of science lectures himself to railway and other working men at Crewe. This was the seed which afterwards grew into the University Extension Scheme, and rapidly spread all over the

country, and in due course led to the establishment of seven new Universities in England and Wales, all open in every respect to women; to the transformation of London University from a mere examining board to a true teaching University; to the establishment of lectures for women, first in Cambridge, and then in Oxford; and to the foundation of Newnham College.

"Mr. Stuart was associated with Mrs. Butler in this important work, and also in the still greater and more difficult work which was to follow. She was, in my judgment, the greatest woman our country has ever produced, and the world owes more to her than probably to any other woman, or perhaps man, who has ever lived. She attacked the greatest of all social evils in a new spirit and with a new power, and by sheer spiritual strength lifted the sex relations between man and woman to a higher level than they had ever before reached. Seventeen years strenuous battle against the infamous Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1868 were courageously, and finally victoriously, led by her, and, as a recent writer has said (see *Review of Reviews*, November, 1913): 'James Stuart contributed perhaps more than any other man to the victory by his unceasing and self-sacrificing efforts, his powerful advocacy, his appeal to first principles, and his unswerving faith in their ultimate triumph.' He had an extraordinary power of influencing other men. I remember hearing a friend of my husband at Cambridge say: 'I do not know Stuart, but I know that when Y. and Z. come away from having seen him, they look as if they had been taking the sacrament.'

"I feel as if the constituency once represented by James Stuart ought to take a very leading part in the struggles in which women are now engaged to gain a recognition of their citizenship and a share in the benefits of representative government. He was our staunch friend and supporter in this great struggle also. The last time I saw him, about two years ago in his home at Norwich, he told me that he considered our question of Women's Suffrage infinitely the most important of any of the public questions which were before the country. He must have said the same to others, for the writer I have already quoted states that 'not long ago he said that if only he could see the enfranchisement of women an accomplished fact, he would gladly sing *Nunc dimittis*.' Well, it was not to be. But we who are left in the heat of the battle will ever be inspired by his example, his endurance, his fidelity to the great principle of justice."

The Harborough Division of Leicestershire.

The attack on Sir Victor Horsley as prospective candidate for the Harborough Division culminated in the meeting of the Liberal Council under the direction and chairmanship of Sir Maurice Levy, M.P., one of the leaders of the Anti-suffragists in the House of Commons. Although Sir Victor Horsley protested, all reporters were excluded, so that only a bowdlerised report of what passed has been published. In consequence, a violent attack made upon him by the sitting Member, Mr. J. W. Logan, has not been published at all, and yet there is no doubt that it induced the electors, over whom he has great influence, to cancel their invitation to Sir Victor Horsley to be the prospective candidate. The action of the Liberal Council is most discreditable, considering that they adopted Sir Victor Horsley as long ago as last January for their prospective candidate, knowing, as everyone knows, that he was a strong supporter of Women's Suffrage. Further, from a political standpoint, the action of the Council is extraordinary, and suggests that Sir Victor has been made the victim of bitter Anti-suffragism. His position, with regard to Women's Suffrage, is precisely that of other Liberal Suffragists, including those in the Cabinet. It is monstrous that, because Sir Maurice Levy is opposed to Women's Suffrage, no keen Suffragist, however staunchly Liberal in his party views, should be allowed to stand as a candidate in that part of the country. Militancy was—as usual—made the excuse; but Sir Victor Horsley, in twenty-six speeches, only spoke of the Suffrage three times, and in no case defended militant action. Doubtless his real offence is that he denounced the forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners, and prophesied that the Cat and Mouse Act would be a failure. It is now notorious that it is so, since it has neither stopped hunger-striking, compelled prisoners to serve their sentences, nor prevented further outrages.

If Sir Victor Horsley is not a good enough candidate for the Liberal Party, it becomes increasingly clear that Liberal candidates are not good enough for National Union support.

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Are our readers asking for the paper at railway stalls? If they are told it is not there, will they kindly press the question? The fact that "Women's Suffrage" now appears in type as large as the title causes the paper sometimes to be overlooked.

Selling in London.

November 28th is the day on which all members of the London Society are asked to give some time, if only half an hour, to selling THE COMMON CAUSE in the street. If everyone does this we shall have a truly magnificent advertisement.

Will those who want papers on the day fixed call for them either at the London Society, 58, Victoria Street, or at this office (2, Robert Street, Adelphi)?

Annual General Meeting of the London Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the London Society was held at 3 p.m. on Monday, November 24th, at the Caxton Hall, Lady Frances Balfour in the chair. The President's encouraging address was warmly received, and her reference to Miss Emily Davies, who, no longer with us, is still "in the thick of the fight," evoked a hearty round of cheers. Mrs. Stanbury, in moving the adoption of the report (with the revenue account) touched on the increasingly historical rather than personal interest of such records. The unavoidable absence of Mrs. Fawcett caused general sorrow, only partly alleviated by her cordial and encouraging message of greeting. After other routine business, an alteration in Rule III., moved on behalf of the Executive Committee by Miss H. Ward, and seconded by Miss E. Dimock, was carried unanimously, and provided that the membership form should be simplified by the omission of the words, "and will loyally accept the election policy adopted by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies at its Council Meetings," which create an unnecessary difficulty. It was explained that there was no question raised of the London Society ceasing to adhere to the N.U. policy, but merely of the actual words of the membership form.

The consideration of various schemes of reorganisation was then proceeded with, but as the Hall had to be given up at 6 p.m. the meeting stands adjourned, and will be resumed at an early date, of which due notice will be given.

The following form the newly elected Executive Committee:—Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Miss Edith Palliser, Miss Edith Dimock, Miss Rosamond Smith, Mrs. Garrett Jones, Miss M. Lowndes, Miss Alderson, Miss Helen Ward, Miss C. M. Eve, Miss Emily Hill, Mrs. Peter Thompson, Mrs. L. B. Franklin, Mrs. Kinnell, Mrs. S. Spring Rice, Miss H. D. Cockle, Mrs. Garrick, Mrs. Fyffe, the Lady Frances Balfour (President), and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves (Treasurer).

London Society's Sale of Work.

We are asked to remind members and friends of the London Society for Women's Suffrage that gifts intended for their Christmas sale of work must be received on or before November 29th. Communications should be addressed to Miss Philippa Strachey, Secretary, L.S.W.S., 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.



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

I herewith enclose cheque postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."

Name _____ (Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)
Address _____

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

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the United Provinces Social Conference which took place at Fyzabad last month, the President's address dealt with "disabilities based on birth and sex." The latter part of his speech was deeply interesting from the Suffrage point of view. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru warned us that it was impossible to generalise on this subject, as the position of women in different parts of India varied enormously:—

"There is an enormous mass of totally illiterate women; there are women who can just read and write; and there are a tiny number, educated in the best sense of the word, whose presence is acting as a leavening influence of great moral value. As a whole, it must be said that the men still impose their views upon the women, and this makes their responsibility in the matter very great. In my judgment, the true solution of the problem will come when our women will have realised fully their rights as members of society, and formulate and press their demands. Meanwhile, it is for us—men—to educate them up to that stage, and so far as lies in us to remove these inequalities. I have used the word 'inequalities' deliberately, for while it is true that there are similar inequalities to be found even in the advanced West, the position in many respects is worse in our country, and worse among Hindus than among other communities inhabiting India. The entire Hindu law bristles with examples.

"The woman's problem is not merely the problem of educating her, and liberating her from the *Purdah* wherever it exists, though these are by no means the least important elements of that problem. What appears to me to be absolutely necessary to recognise is that it is not the destiny of woman to amuse, entertain, please, comfort, or minister to the wants of man, but that she is entitled to be a companion of man on terms of equality. Our whole conception of her strength and moral feeling must be revised, and our despotism over her, however beneficent and affectionate, must give way to a newer and truer feeling of mutual obligations which shall be founded on nothing but justice. To achieve this end, we have first of all to educate ourselves into the right feeling and, next, to educate her. As it is, woman herself has become fond of the chains that we have put round her feet, and there is no greater resistance than she herself offers when any attempt is made to liberate her."

The President went on to comment on the report of the sub-committee on female education, recently published by the Government. In his opinion it "erred on the side of moderation," and he trusted that elementary schools for girls would be financially supported, even where they were at present in an unsatisfactory state. It was better to reform a school than to let it collapse. With regard to higher education:—

"There are those who think that our girls are as much entitled to culture as our boys. I myself should place no limits to the education of our girls, but it must be remembered that progress should not be along the lines of a blind imitation of Western methods."

The *Leader* gives a very full report of the speech of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, and is sympathetic to the progressive views it expresses.

The Women of Iceland.

The following has been communicated to the National Union by Madame B. Asmundson (Government delegate to the International Suffrage Alliance Congress at Buda-Pesth):—

It is long since Icelandic women recognised that the economic aspect of the Women's Movement was the one that most people understood, because so much stress had been laid upon it during the agitation for women's enfranchisement. Another reason why this aspect is better understood than others, is that difference in the wages of working-people is so great; women often receiving only one-third of what the men get for the same work. There have also been many obstacles preventing women

from getting more remunerative employment, although there are no laws actually prohibitive.

In Iceland the last thirty-seven years have been a time of renaissance and continuous progress. During that time the condition of women has been bettered in many ways. The pay of working women has been tripled; working hours have been shortened, and the general treatment of working people, on the whole, is much better now than formerly. But in Iceland, as everywhere else, the requirements have changed so much that the women are no better off now, with the higher pay, than they were thirty years ago, when they only got half as much.

The fields of employment for women are, however, becoming wider. According to statistics issued December 1st, 1812, more women than men work as school teachers in Iceland. There are 148 women teaching in those schools who receive the same salary as the men; but, as yet, very few women are heads of schools. Still, there is no rule without exception. Last winter the married men-teachers of the public children's school in Reykjavik applied for higher salaries, which they duly received; but as yet the salaries of women-teachers remain the same.

A great many women earn their living as dressmakers, farmers, and merchants. In 1910 there were 204 women farmers; most of them being widows, as they inherit the tenant-right from their late husbands. In 1910, 148 women were managing farms which were their own property. All widows have the right to retain undivided possession of the estate of their late husbands if the children are not of age, and provided the estate is not too heavily mortgaged. Six women are independent owners of fishing-vessels and trawl-boats.

Twenty years ago there were no women-shopkeepers, but in 1910 23 women carried on their own shops and 150 girls were shop-assistants and clerks, and this last year, a few women have got positions as bank-clerks.

The Icelandic women have not done so much social work as women in other countries; there is not so much scope for them here in that respect. For instance, all poor children and old and infirm people are cared for by the respective parishes, where they are placed with different householders, and as often as not treated as well as though they were members of the family. However, women are now gradually becoming members of town councils, county councils, parish councils, and school boards. There are no women in Government offices, as no Icelandic woman has as yet taken a university degree. It is only nine years since girls were allowed to attend the Gymnasium (High School). But since the law of 1911 granting women the right to enter government offices came into force, the number of girls in this school has very much increased. Two women are studying for their degree as doctors.

As women are allowed to become clergymen in this country, it is not unlikely that Iceland will have the honour of being the first European country where women preach, not as guests in a church, but as ministers.

NEWS FROM ICELAND.

Rösträtt För Kvinnor for November gives a little further information in regard to the Icelandic Bill, as follows: "The King of Denmark has promised to sanction the new Icelandic Constitution, if it should be confirmed in the Spring by a newly elected Althing. The elections take place on April 11th, and there will be no further question of Women's Enfranchisement before that date. It is practically safe, however, to assert that this reform will be carried."

GERMANY.

Die Frauenfrage remarks upon the great extension of women's work for the Community and the State, and gives an account of a new college for systematic training in such work. The college is presided over by Dr. Rosa Kemff, who is well-known for her investigations into women's employment, and a number of eminent men and women have placed themselves at the service of the college, also doctors, lawyers, and politicians (all of them including both sexes), and schoolmasters and school-mistresses. The period of training is two and a-half years.

FRANCE.

The minds of French women feminists, as shown by their organ, *La Française*, have been greatly exercised lately by "L'Affaire Courriau," an incident involving the whole question of women's equal right to work with men. The question was raised by the refusal of the printers of Lyons to admit Mme. Courriau, a printer of seventeen years' standing, to their syndicate; and by their exclusion of M. Courriau, on the grounds that he allowed his wife to work as a printer.

L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes is organising monthly Soirées, showing the connection between the Suffrage

and women's interests. The first of these meetings was concerned with the Courriau case, and was a brilliant success. A mass meeting on the same subject, organised by all the Women's Societies will take place on December 15th.

La Française gives some account of the discussion upon Women's Suffrage in the French Chamber.

"During the sitting of the Chamber on November 14th, M. Andrieux, in the course of discussion on proportional representation, proposed an amendment claiming that women were, by the new law, electors and eligible on the same terms as the rest. M. Andrieux supported his opinion with excellent arguments and elicited some sympathetic remarks; but M. Ferdinand Buisson, according to the policy of the proportionalists, and also of the Suffragists, demanded, as President of the Commission of Universal Suffrage, that the question of the women's vote should be kept separate from the question of proportional representation, and the Chamber voted for rejecting the amendment."

PORTUGAL.

A correspondent writes from Portugal:—
"I am happy to tell you about a recent victory of feminism in our country. D. Regina Quintanilha, a young lawyer of twenty years, made her debut in the Boa Hora Court at Lisbon, where she undertook the defence of two women accused of having beaten another. She behaved splendidly, and the most read of our papers says so and publishes her picture."

SWITZERLAND.

An Insurance Scheme for Women in Switzerland has now become law. *Le Mouvement Féministe* says: "This law confers on us rights which we claimed ten years ago, equality of treatment for women and maternity insurance. The principle was conceded. Why has it taken ten years to obtain the reform? . . . Face to face with obstacles we have neglected no means of influence at our disposal; marches, petitions, interviews, in collaboration with the Swiss Association of women workers. But remember that we fought under adverse conditions, unrepresented in Councils, Commissions, and Chambers, always absent at the decisive moment, and without any voting power. All women have not taken part in this campaign. If they had followed it in all its details, not one would doubt the urgency of our claim for Suffrage and direct representation."

CHICAGO.

The Central News correspondent, New York, reports "Mayor Harrison of Chicago is credited by the newspapers with the intention of appointing Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, Chief of Police, to succeed Chief McWeeny. The success of the plan of having a corps of police-women in Chicago, recently approved by Mayor Harrison, has doubtless led to this resolution. Mrs. Britton is a woman of wealth who has for some years past been very prominent as a social worker. She is familiar with police work, and is a member of the police examining board of the Civil Service Commission."

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THE PATH TO ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

STRIKING OPPORTUNITY FOR READERS OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

"The modern woman's movement tends to break up the economic subordination of woman," says Miss B. L. Hutchins, in a most interesting article in the *Daily News*.

The old arguments based on the so-called natural "mental inferiority" of woman are disappearing. Leading business men now admit that, as far as natural brain-power is concerned, there is no essential difference between the sexes. Experiments carried out by Mr. Cyril Burt, M.A., show that there is scarcely any difference between the reasoning powers of boys and girls, and that girls learn more quickly than boys, and are endowed with greater mental imagery.

The *Scientific American*, in reporting the results of tests made as to the comparative capacity of men and women typists, says that these tests tend to show that men are inferior to women in power of sustained attention.

MENTAL EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

The facts are these. In sheer natural brain-power woman is in no way inferior to man. But until recently women have not trained or cultivated their mental powers on scientific lines, and so men have gone ahead of them. Women have only to train their minds and to develop to the highest pitch of efficiency those mental powers with which they have been endowed by Nature, and the age-long economic subordination of woman will vanish as the mists of night before the rising sun.

BETTER-PAID POSITIONS.

The splendid work which women are achieving by training their minds on scientific lines is strikingly shown by the records of the world-famous Pelman School of the Mind, which has trained so many hundreds of women for better-paid positions in life.

The experience of many years has enabled the authorities of the Pelman School to formulate the whole question of mind and memory training into a science, the rules of which can be speedily acquired by any woman who enrols herself for a course of Pelman Training.

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By this means you can train their minds to the highest pitch of efficiency, and develop the invaluable qualities of executive ability, speaking ability, organising ability, debating skill, directive skill, originality, initiative, ideation, concentration, observation, quick perception, sound judgment, analysis and synthesis, decision, mastery of foreign languages, logical reasoning power, self-reliance, comparison and deduction, system, personal magnetism; and a splendidly reliable memory for faces, figures, frets, statutes, data, foreign vocabularies, appointments, engagements, quotations, &c.

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On every side positions, carrying tempting salaries, are being offered to women competent, owing to their trained minds, to fill them. Inspectorships and lecturers under the Government are demanding women whose trained mental equipment fits them for their duties.

Big money in business is made by women who have trained their minds to earn it.

All the great world of organisation, distribution, buying and selling, that we call Trade and Commerce, is offering openings to mind-trained women that have never been open before.

The medical profession, the nursing profession, politics, teaching, business, the Civil Service, all afford opportunities for women with scientifically trained minds to earn large incomes.

And by devoting a few minutes daily, or one evening a week, to Pelman Training, you will qualify yourself for securing a position which will give you economic independence—or, if you possess that already—which will bring you in a bigger return for your abilities than you receive at present.

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Correspondence.

WOMEN'S EXCLUSION FROM THE LAW COURTS (ENGLISH LAW).

MADAM,—I am glad you have called attention to the important question of the right of the Bench to exclude women from Court. Your correspondent points out how essential it is that women should not allow themselves to be illegally excluded, especially when their presence may help a victim of their own sex. The law on the position, however, is not quite so simple as her letter would seem to indicate. Perhaps it would be useful to give some further particulars.

It may be well to point out that the recognised legal reference books are of no value on the Common Law question because of the recent decision in *Scott v. Morgan v. Scott* in the House of Lords, reported in the *Times* of May 6th, 1913. In that case the law on the subject was laid down in the most explicit manner by Lord Shaw, who pointed out that several previous decisions in lower Courts had been wrong. He expressed himself as follows:—

"I will venture to enter, notwithstanding the dicta to which I am about to refer, my respectful protest against the assumption of any general power by the present English Courts of law to administer this branch of justice and to try suits of nullity of marriage, or, indeed, to hold any Courts of Justice with closed doors."

He agreed with a previous authority who had described the powers of judges under the Common Law in the words:—

"He considered that the High Court of Justice had no power to hear cases in private, even with the consent of parties, except cases affecting lunatics or wards in court, or where public trial would defeat the object of the action."

This makes it clear that it is illegal for the Judge to clear the Court except in these three instances, or where power has been conferred on him in certain particular cases under special Acts of Parliament. It may make it more clear to give an instance of a case in which a public trial would defeat the object of the action. The instance mentioned by Lord Shaw is that in which the decision might require that evidence should be given about some secret process of manufacture where it would obviously defeat the ends of justice to make this process public.

What are the special Acts of Parliament in which power is given to Judges to hear cases in private? I quote from the excellent little "Manual of Vigilance Law," published by the National Vigilance Association. All proceedings under the Incest Act, 1908, are to be in private. Then, too, under the Children Act, 1908, where a child or young person is called as a witness in any proceedings in relation to an offence against decency or morality the Court may direct

"that all or any persons, not being members or officers of the Court, or parties to the case, their counsel or solicitors, or persons otherwise directly concerned in the case, be excluded from the Court during the taking of the evidence of the child or young person: provided nothing in this section shall authorise the exclusion of bona-fide representatives of a newspaper or news agency."

The same Act makes provision for clearing children out of Court in certain cases.

In Renton and Robertson's "Encyclopædia of English Law," it is stated that the most recent opinion of the Home Office on a series of statutes bearing on the question of preliminary enquiries was that such enquiries need not be held in open court. I have not, so far, been able to find any other instances in which statutory power is given to Judges to hear cases in private.

To sum up, so far as conclusions may be based on the evidence here adduced, all Courts of law must be public except where the case affects a ward in court, or a lunatic, or where publicity would defeat the object of the action, or cases under the Incest Act, or in certain preliminary enquiries, or in cases in which children or young persons are giving evidence (see above).

Renton and Robertson state it in this way with respect to the general question: "It is a common practice to order women and children out of Court when certain classes of criminal charges are being heard; but the order as to adult women has neither common law nor statutory authority, and is not enforceable by any legal process."

The only case quoted above in which the Judge is given power to discriminate between men and women is that quoted from the Children Act, 1908, where the expression, "all or any persons" is used. It will be noticed, however, that even in this case a woman, who is a bona-fide representative of a newspaper, could not be excluded. For example, a woman reporting on behalf of THE COMMON CAUSE could not be turned out.

If force were used to turn out a woman who was ordered to leave by a Judge, in any case where he had not the legal right to turn her out, the person using the force could be had up for assault. It is little likely that the Judge would in such a case insist on having a woman forcibly ejected. He would rather rely on the woman's ignorance of procedure.

I hope these few notes may be of use to women who are doing the useful work of attending police and other courts for the protection of their more helpless sisters.

CHRISTAL McMILLAN.

A "COMMON CAUSE" LETTER STAMP.

MADAM,—Reading Trevelyan's "Life of John Bright," I came across (on page 85) an account of how a stamp was used by all Anti-Corn-Law promoters on their letters, and so widely advertised and circulated their views. Could not THE COMMON CAUSE have one

Open-Air Schools.

By ESTHER CARLING, M.D.

One of the quiet progressive movements of the present day is illustrated in the development of open-air schools. The movement is as yet in its infancy, but rapid growth is certain. The Board of Education is providing keen stimulus and encouragement to local effort, and the gradual distribution over the country of "tuberculosis officers" will produce an imperative demand to provide for the children of their respective county and borough areas. Between the push of the Board of Education and the pull of the tuberculosis officers, even the slowest and most apathetic county councils will find themselves driven into action, and it is a fairly safe prophecy that the next five years will see a complete equipment of open-air schools and camps in every county of the British Isles.

These will probably take two forms:—

- Residential Sanatorium Schools, each one serving a comparatively large area, such as three or four counties.
- Open-air Day Schools—one or more to every Education Committee's area.

The work of the two branches would be inter-related and supplementary. Every child excluded from ordinary schools on account of active or latent tuberculosis would be recommended for a bed at a school sanatorium, and would stay there until a good, steady level of health had been re-established, when it would be drafted back to attend the open-air school in its home area, or perhaps the open-air class of its ordinary school. In this way for several years delicate children could be provided with education on suitable lines, and a large amount of later tuberculosis averted.

Both in residential and day schools, health care is the first consideration, and the curriculum is governed by physical considerations in the first place. The special features differentiating such schools are shorter hours of work, with periods of organised and definite "rest," in which the children are tucked round with blankets in their deck chairs, or flat on the ground in dry weather, or it may be, put right to bed. Younger and more excitable children rest better on their beds—they are more likely to get the "sleep" which is the goal to be arrived at in the rest hour—particularly the after-dinner one. It is surprising, however, what a large proportion of children do sleep soundly, even in the somewhat cramped attitude of a deck chair, or on the unyielding medium of the grass, provided they are "put to it," and left to it. Lack of rest has probably as much to do with the deficient nutrition of growing children as lack of food, and this factor affects a class above the poverty line.

The regulations governing all "physically defective schools" demand at least six hours' "handwork" a week. Handwork is a wide term, and may include such things as nature study, walks, or even games, provided they are definitely organised and controlled by the teacher, map-drawing in sand, mensuration or outdoor arithmetic, and gardening are subjects which lend themselves particularly to the open-air school, as well as the more obvious interpretations of handwork, such as basket-work, cardboard sloyd, brush-work, etc.

Breathing exercises and remedial drill are a daily item, and singing should, if possible, come in each day also. The great difficulty is to fit in a sufficient amount of the "three Rs" with all these extras and the short hours of work. This is particularly a danger, as so many of the children, by their previous delicacy, are exceedingly backward, and a great deal of hard plodding is required to get in even a minimum of reading and writing. The "trimmings" of an open-air school are so attractive, and make such pretty pictures for reports that it is necessary specially to plead for the cultivation of "root" subjects as well.

The child's capacity for school attendance is tested by periodical medical examinations, by the daily observation of specially trained nurses, by weekly observations of the body weight, and by frequent reference to the clinical thermometer. Temperatures are taken at least twice a day, and any persistent rise is treated by rest. Febrile children should, of course, be inmates of a residential school, as in such cases there is more need for the nursing care of the sanatorium than for the educational efforts of the teachers. The work of open-air day schools is greatly harassed by the presence of children only fit for bed, yet one will often hear that the teachers prefer to have them there, doing nothing rather than send them home, to drag listlessly about the streets or be cooped up in hot and stuffy kitchens

with the washing and the cooking and the stale smoke of father's evening pipe.

Teachers of open-air schools require special powers of observation for symptoms of fatigue. If they are suitable for this work, they must become extremely adept at judging the physical capacities of each individual child, they must work willingly with and under those who are primarily entrusted with the health care of the children, the medical officer and matron in the case of residential schools, the medical officer and visiting nurse in the case of day schools. It is to be hoped that an even greater latitude may be allowed by the education authorities in the matter of attendances for grants, as a definite source of friction is introduced between teacher and nurse when the one has to make up numbers to get her grant, and the other's aim is bound up in the child's physical welfare alone. But it is encouraging to faith in human nature to find how splendidly teachers respond to the special demands made upon them in physically defective schools. If they start by realising that the work is "special," and the need for extra watchfulness very great, they soon become expert in knowing how much may be attempted, and prove themselves invaluable to medical officers, who only have a visiting knowledge of the children. This class of work should be undertaken only by those who have a special liking and inclination for it. It should be looked upon as a distinct branch of the teaching profession—one in which there is research work to be done and history to be made. It should, indeed, be "loved or abandoned."

The foregoing remarks apply largely to both residential and day schools—the residential school presents some further distinctive features in its equipment and buildings. The thought often seems to arise when people contemplate open-air treatment, "if fresh air is the essence of treatment, surely building may be reduced to a minimum. Open sheds should give the best results." The system, however, is only partly represented by the name. It is also to some extent misrepresented. Children do, I believe, feel cold less than adults if they are happy and occupied, and well fed. There is ample evidence to prove that they flourish exceedingly in conditions that are the very antithesis of the warm, snug nurseries and "even temperatures" that are the ambition of the comfortable classes. But there are bounds to any excellent system, and common sense must be allowed to provide adequate protection from raging wind or driving rain or too fierce sunlight. Hence, verandahs and covered balconies are invaluable adjuncts to the school building. Let it be easy to wheel the child's bed on to the open platform, or for the school child to carry his light, portable desk into the grounds or woods, but have buildings in which they can find protection without stuffiness when the outer conditions are quite unfavourable. The sunny aspect is also the windy and rainy aspect, and therefore all south and south-west rooms should have ample possibilities of ventilation on the north or east as well.

In the open-air school the feeding arrangements should be very simple and economical. About 4s. 6d. a week per head will provide a suitable diet if care is taken. Milk, oatmeal, suet, and thick soups are fundamentals, and children who learn to appreciate porridge have acquired a sound food habit for after life.

The cost of maintenance of the sanatorium schools must vary widely with the type dealt with, but the important thing to realise is that local authorities can recover half the cost of maintenance from the Board of Education by way of the "Hobhouse Grant." In addition to this there is the special "Education grant" of about £10 per year for each child dealt with in a certified "Special school." So any local education committee undertaking the provision of a physically defective school can get a considerable amount of the cost from the central authority, provided, of course, the Board of Education approves the school.

The scope of the open-air school is by no means limited to tuberculous children; any of those conditions of ill-nourishment and lack of vitality, indeed almost any type of "delicacy" respond to the conditions obtaining in a properly regulated open-air school. The improvement in physique and brightness of the children is a great encouragement, and the insight into health care gained by the teachers of special schools will be invaluable in ordinary schools if a circulation is kept up, and teachers eventually take a "turn" at a special school as a part of their equipment.

[In this and following weeks, articles on the better care and protection of child-life will appear in THE COMMON CAUSE. We leave the writers perfectly free to expound facts, and suggest remedies, but in no case does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free discussion.]

[Next week Mr. Cecil Chapman will contribute an article on "Children's Courts."]

Wick Burghs—By-Election.

Candidates: Robert Munro, K.C., Liberal.
A. G. Mackenzie, Unionist.
January, 1910, Liberal Majority, 275.
COMMITTEE ROOMS:—
Wick, Bridge Street: Mrs. Streeter.
Kirkwall, Broad Street: Miss Greig.
Dornoch, Castle Street: Miss Bury
Tain, King Street

The campaign opened on Monday, November 24th, at the above Committee Rooms. Polling, however, will not take place until the middle of December, but meanwhile preparations are being made for a vigorous campaign in a constituency which includes six burghs in the counties of Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney. A deputation from the Wick Society for Women's Suffrage, including prominent members of both political parties and accompanied by Miss Bury, was received by each of the candidates. The deputation to Mr. Mackenzie was introduced by Mr. Patterson Smith, the oldest and most prominent supporter of the Unionist Party in Wick. Mr. Mackenzie declared himself willing to support a measure for Women's Suffrage, either on the lines of the Conciliation or Dickinson Bills, and said he would state his attitude publicly in reply to questions asked at his meetings, though, as Home Rule was the only issue on which he was fighting this election he would not mention any other in his election address.

He promised, if elected, to use his influence with his Party to introduce a Government measure for Women's Suffrage, and said he would vote against any extension of the franchise to men so long as women were excluded. He also promised to support an amendment to include women in the Scottish Home Rule Bill. The deputation to Mr. Munro was introduced by Sir Alexander Rae. In reply to the questions put by Miss Bury, Mr. Munro said that the ladies had come to push an open door, and that his attitude towards Women's Suffrage was the same as it had been in 1910, though during the last four years the progress of the question in the House had been greatly set back by the action of the Militants. He promised to include Women's Suffrage in his election address, and to vote for a Women's Suffrage amendment if not included in the Scottish Home Rule Bill.

With regard to pressing for a Government measure, he said that with the Cabinet divided as at present, such a measure was impossible, and would only lead to a party split, thus destroying the prospect of carrying through other measures which were equally, and even more dear to them as Liberals. He stated that militancy had made it impossible to hope for a united Cabinet, or even a majority in favour of Women's Suffrage in this Parliament, though he did not agree with the point of view of those who had allowed their votes to be so biased.

Mr. Munro refused to pledge himself to oppose any further extension of the franchise to men so long as women were excluded, saying that though he appreciated the point brought forward by Miss Bury, that such extension would increase the difficulties in the way of the women's demand, it was impossible to foresee the form in which such extension might be introduced.

Interview with the Liberal Candidate for South Lanark

We have been sent the following account of an interview with Mr. Morton, Liberal candidate for South Lanark, which took place on November 24th:—

(1) Will you pledge yourself in your election address to support Women's Suffrage in the House of Commons?

Answer.—No, because my Committee are so much divided that to do so would split the Committee from top to bottom. In this respect I am in much the same position as the Government.

(2) Will you urge your party to make Women's Suffrage a part of its programme, and to introduce a Women's Suffrage Bill?

Answer.—Yes. I am entirely in favour of the movement. I cannot see any reasonable argument against your cause. We ought really to insist on it being settled. All intelligent women are in favour of it.

(3) Will you oppose any further extension of the franchise to men that does not include women?

Answer.—I can give no pledge, because it might put the Government in a hole.

(4) Will you press for the inclusion of women in any future Government Home Rule Bill for Scotland?

Answer.—I have no hesitation in saying yes. It would be a scandal to make a new body to legislate without including women. I quite understand your position, and I think your policy is the right one.

The Fight in South Lanark.

SOUTH LANARK BY-ELECTION.

Candidates: Mr. Tom Gibb, Labour.
Mr. George Morton, Liberal.
Hon. William Watson, Conservative.

Number of Electorate.—10,357
Liberal Majority, 1906.—1,275.
Organiser in Charge: Miss C. M. GORDON, M.A., 10, Bannatyne Street, Lanark.

Speakers and Workers in Lanark: Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss Lisa Gordon, Miss Helga Gill, Miss Pressley Smith, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Margaret Robertson, Mrs. Aldersley, Miss Howarth, Miss St. John, Miss Brearley, Miss Wallhead.

(The election addresses of Mr. Gibb and Mr. Morton are not yet issued.)

Twenty-eight meetings is our record for this week—two dinner-hours and twenty-six indoor meetings. All our open-air evening meetings have had to be abandoned, as the weather has been impossible. At these meetings we have sold 1,258 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and 462 badges—and to those who have had experience in election work, these figures will speak eloquently of the immense interest which has been aroused. The meetings have been of all sorts and sizes, from the packed Town Hall of a big industrial centre, with its audience of seven or eight hundred, to the tiny village school, where the twenty or thirty men, women and children who assemble comprise practically the whole population of the place. Several things, however, all the places seem to have in common. Firstly, they all seem to be equally inaccessible. There is not a town or village in the constituency which we can get to and from at night without a motor-car. In the daytime some of our workers struggle valiantly on cycles, though the roads are shocking in surface and gradient; but as the constituency is 25 miles by 30, even cycles are of little avail. Place that fact beside our record meetings, and you will have some conception of the inevitable expense of working a constituency like this—an expense which is kept down to the lowest possible point by Miss Gordon, who fits her arrangements in like a Chinese puzzle, and makes one car do the work of three; but which, nevertheless, makes our money run away like water. Please sympathise, and send us some special donation, however small, for the hire of extra motor-cars. If our anxiety about them were removed, the happiness of our lives would be vastly augmented—and we need not fear to look Mrs. Auerbach in the face at the close of the election.

Another thing all our meetings have in common—and of this we make no complaint!—all, without exception, are sympathetic to the cause of Women's Suffrage. We have been particularly struck by the fact that, in some of the remotest agricultural villages, where no propaganda has ever been done, the people have seemed to require no conversion at all, though they have listened with absorbed interest to all the arguments advanced. They have shown their attitude by practically unanimous applause at the very first mention of the cause we are out to advocate. They have all been sympathetic; they have also all been courteous and friendly—and the attitude of the children has been particularly encouraging. Almost everywhere they cheer us with enthusiasm—and experienced electioneers will all tell you that the unrestrained demonstrations of the children are a pretty reliable guide to the opinions of the grown-up people. Indeed, a prominent politician of many years' experience has told me that when he goes down to an election shortly before the poll, he looks out above everything to hear what the children are shouting. The man whose name is most on their lips is pretty sure to be at the head of the poll.

And our candidate is popular—of that there can be no

doubt. He is an excellent platform man, quiet, persuasive, and courteous, and yet uncompromising, with the power of rising, at the right moment, to stirring flights of eloquence. Such a moment came when he was addressing the lead-miners at Leadhills—in a small, low hall, dimly lighted by one flickering oil-lamp, and packed to and beyond its furthest limit with keen, intelligent, and enthusiastic men.

With the question of Women's Suffrage Mr. Gibb was not dealing at this meeting, as he had a National Union speaker with him to put the case; but when he was asked: "Are you in favour of votes for women and adult suffrage for men and women?" his answer came unhesitatingly—that not only was he in favour of this, but he took up the position of the Labour Party, which was pledged to vote against any further extension of the franchise to men which did not include women; for, he said, the conferring of citizen rights on the women of the nation was the most important of all franchise reforms. At this meeting Mr. Smillie also spoke, with that absolute sympathy and understanding of the Scottish miners' point of view on all matters, which makes his every sentence sure of appreciative response. He put in a strong plea, too, for the enfranchisement of women, and on many other questions he had pointed and humorous illustrations and memorable phrases, such as his dictum on the Insurance Act—that all it did was "to distribute the poverty of the poor more equitably."

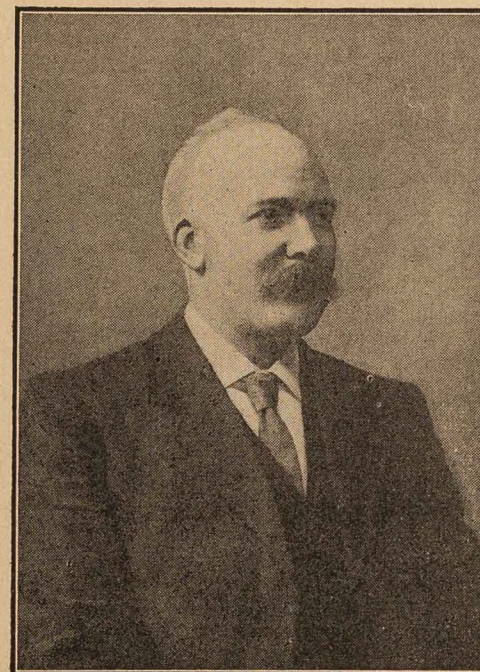
There is no doubt which party has the finest speakers at this election, and their influence on the Scottish elector, who is a great man for meetings, is causing an enormously rapid growth of Labour opinion.

The women of the Leadhills are especially spirited. In the time of the last dispute we are told that they were more determined even than the men. Indeed, it was hinted that for some months after the strike was over no tramp dared to go through Leadhills, because, during the dispute, any tramp who entered the village was promptly seized by the women and held in custody till his case had been investigated and he could prove that he had not come with any intention of black-legging. Women who have so stood by their men in industrial disputes do not find it hard to grasp the gain which political power would mean to them, when they could fight with their men politically, as they fight with them in a strike.

But all the villages have not the chances of Leadhills. Mrs. Robinson, in her article on the housing conditions of the constituency, will have given some idea of the odds against which many of the women are struggling to make and keep a decent home. Somehow they generally achieve the impossible and do it, but more than ever before many of us have felt here how unnecessarily hard the life and work of the working-woman is made. We are trying to help her to realise this, and to demand the lightening of the odds; to demand the power to make the State grasp the tragedy of her position, and inaugurate a better day for her and hers.

But our campaign is not without its brighter side. Our hecklers cause us a good deal of amusement, and we have some humorous comments, particularly from the children. "Blow up the school and gie us a holiday!" the children in Lanark shout cheerfully, and at one meeting an irate old farmer was heard wrathfully to grumble, after listening to an impassioned appeal for a "Pure Milk Bill," "When you women get the vote you'll get a ha'porth of milk for fourpence!"

Once again, please realise the difficulties of this election, and help us all you can. The work is immensely stimulating; a good fight is certain; the prospects of success bright, if we can get all about the constituency. We have a splendid band of workers, a fine candidate, an intelligent electorate, and all we need is money for cars, and halls, &c., that we may get the best value out of our speakers and workers. Please give quickly,



MR. TOM GIBB, Labour Candidate (S. Lanark).

for the sake of allaying the anxiety, which is an additional burden to those who are facing the inevitable problems and difficulties of an election fight, and let us feel that we can do our very best without any financial qualms!

MARGARET ROBERTSON.

"A Pair of Spectacles."

Not the least interesting and instructive part of our experience is that gained at heckling time. We of the National Union have, perhaps, a better opportunity of judging the state of feeling—not only towards ourselves and our cause, but towards the politics of the rival candidates, than can be obtained by the politicians themselves. At the meetings of the political parties, there is always a preponderance of men of the party faith, who view most matters through party spectacles. At our meetings we get them all—Liberals, Conservatives, Labour men, men who have no belief in the party system at all; women of all ages and conditions in life—a really representative body of opinion.

The point which stood out most clearly to the "chiel amang 'em takkin' notes," who is writing this, was that a substantial majority of men of all parties have no opposition to offer to the proposal to allow women to register their opinions in the ballot-box. In the mass, the men are honest enough to agree about the abstract justice of the women's demand. But the party spectacles have such a blinding effect! Without them there is a clear vision, and all the men see straight. The minute the spectacles are on, the trouble begins.

The Liberal quite agrees that representative government is part of the Liberal faith—even when the people unrepresented happen to be women. But when we point out the long record behind us of indifference and betrayal on the part of his party, the Liberal man's vision becomes oblique, and he thinks it is we who do not see straight.

When, in cold array, facts, dates, and figures are laid before him, he is unable to deny them; but then, at all costs to excuse the who-can-do-no-wrong, his beloved party government, he falls back on militancy, and tells us that we should have had a vote long ago if we had not been militant—ignoring the fact that the people addressed never have been militant.

It is then pointed out to him that to deny elementary justice to a sex because some have behaved improperly, is an affirmation of arbitrary government, and a negation of representative government, and he becomes a little impatient with us, and wishes desperately that we would put on his particular party spectacles! He likes us, and wants to be friends, and that really is the only quarrel he has with us.

The Tory looks upon us with favour, too. His spectacles give him a very curious view. He thinks it is the peculiar baseness of the Liberals which is our greatest enemy, and is sure that if we put on his spectacles we should have a vote in no time. Facts are placed before him, and one—that his party only the other day rejected Lord Robert Cecil's motion to adopt Women's Suffrage—does almost take away his breath, and nearly dislodges the spectacles. The way in which those party spectacles cling to the average man's eyes in the midst of the constant buffetings of political party warfare, is one of the ceaseless wonders of a voteless woman's life.

Presumably the third party man—he of the Labour persuasion—wears spectacles, too. But his special brand give him a remarkably clear vision on the question of representative government. There is a warm spot in the women's hearts for him; and we are out to increase the supply of his speciality in spectacles. We are doing it, too!

At some meetings an atmosphere of almost prayerful solemnity reigns, interspersed only by the hearty outbursts of laughter to which nobody responds more readily than the rural Scotsman to a humorous thrust—even when levelled against himself; and the meeting breaks up in absolute harmony, without a single question having been asked.

At other times the heckling rains on us, and woe betide

the speaker whose facts cannot be substantiated! Miss C. M. Gordon, the other evening, told of a village in the Highlands where there has not been a single death of an infant during thirty-five years. The village doctor (of our village, where we were then holding forth) promptly rose, and demanded to know the name of Miss Gordon's village, and how many babies were born during those thirty-five years. I confess I (who occupied the platform with Miss Gordon) felt a tremor on this occasion, and did not dare to look at Miss Gordon. Quite needless! The information was there.

At this same meeting the only objection which appears to have any weight at all with the sober Scotsmen of South Lanark cropped up. Would the vote not cause friction in the home? asked a white-headed old man. Miss Gordon promptly passed this question on to me. I have met (and discussed) it so often since I came to South Lanark, that the answer is becoming almost mechanical. "Friction," he is told, "will depend entirely on the absence or otherwise of a domineering spirit in either husband or wife. It is not likely to be the wife who will want to control the man's thoughts—does the man really wish to remain a tyrant, then, and to control his wife's thoughts?"

Apart from questions on party policy, the above is the only serious doubt with which we have met, and that, after all, is only a matter of time and knowledge.

One of the joys of the campaign is to watch the attitude of the women as the men ask questions, and to see their delight in hearing the answers given. I expect they instinctively relish the idea that here are women, at last, who are not afraid to assert and maintain the common humanity of women with men.

The other evening one of the women actually asked a question.

The educational and political effects of the South Lanark campaign will tell—sooner it may be, later it shall be. Lost they cannot be.

ADA NIELD CHEW.

Housing Conditions.

Those of us who do Suffrage work at elections where the Election Fighting Fund policy is put into force, get very closely in touch with the homes of the working people, and realise how much the standard of housing varies in different localities. The last three By-elections in which we have taken part have been fought in mining localities—Midlothian, Houghton-le-Spring, and now South Lanark. In South Lanark the miners form a considerable part of the electorate, and, although, of course, there is also a large agricultural and residential population in the constituency.

The agricultural labourers and their families are so scattered over a wide area that it is more difficult to get closely in touch with their home life than it is to learn something of the conditions of the mining villages. I understand that the farm servants have their own housing difficulties, but I cannot believe that amongst them the awful conditions can be found which I have seen in some of the miners' rows.

Let me describe a village which Miss Robertson and I visited the other day. The previous night Bailie McKerrill and I had been speaking there, and one of the housewives of the place invited us into her house to drink a cup of tea before going on to our next meeting. As we sat in the warm, bright kitchen, the children stared at us open-eyed out of one of the beds, which were built in along the wall, and the woman chattered to me of the neglected condition of the village. So next day we went to see for ourselves. It was a neglected-looking place.

There was no church, no school, no street lamps, no gardens. Yet ninety families lived there in the rows of one-storied brick cottages—some four hundred men, women, and children. The water supply of the whole community is drawn from one well, which stands at a considerable distance from most of the houses.

The men are miners, who come home dirty, wearing their soiled pit clothes, and requiring a bath, and all day long the women are to be seen carrying their brimming pails from the well to their houses, along unpaved paths, which are ankle-deep in mud at this time of the year. The arrangement for doing the washing of all the community consists of two wash-houses—one tumbled down, with only the boiler left standing. The sanitary arrangements are too inadequate and shocking to be described here. The dirty water is carried away by an open drain. The houses have two apartments, with no scullery or pantry. The coals have to be kept below one of the beds in the kitchen. Inside each one of these ninety houses a woman is carrying on an unequal struggle against dirt and disorder, and trying to make a home blossom in such surroundings. The women are brave. The living rooms are as comfortable and bright as women's hands can make them. But although they are brave, the women are resentful, and far from satisfied with the housing conditions. As one woman said: "We're aye in a muddle; everything's aye in the middle of the floor, and we're never clean."

Of course, all the mining villages in South Lanark are not as bad as this one, but many are in a condition that is little better. In the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the County of Lanark for 1911, many other villages are described, where the water supply and sanitary conditions are nearly as bad. The standard is low.

Since 1901 many one-roomed dwellings have been erected. In 1911, 15 per cent. of the new houses built were houses of one apartment, and the Medical Officer of Health defends them. In many of the villages, however, there are rows of well-built two and three-roomed dwellings, where the sanitary conditions are good, and the water supply ample. The existence and toleration of such black spots as the one I have described lowers the standard of propriety, comfort, and health for the whole district. The life of the miner's wife, who to a greater extent, perhaps, than in any other industry is her husband's partner, is a very exacting one, and her difficulties should not be so brutally increased by inconvenient, ill-planned, overcrowded housing conditions.

Any reference to the housing conditions made by our speakers is received with applause by the women who are coming in crowds to hear us, and who form the most sympathetic and appreciative audiences a speaker could desire. They begin to understand, as we do, how the women's vote would help to bring about housing reform, and we are hoping that when polling day arrives, they will use their influence with their men-folk to secure the return of Mr. Tom Gibb, the nominee who stands, not only for Women's Suffrage, but also for good homes and fair conditions for all the workers of Great Britain. The men also, are waking up on the housing question. Mr. John Robertson and Bailie McKerrill have done much by investigation and inquiry to rouse public opinion for some time past. Mr. Gibb, who is a splendid Suffragist, has had much to say during the contest on the connection between bad housing and consumption, and the appeal we are making that increased Labour representation would help towards improved housing laws and better homes for the people is not falling on deaf ears. Hence we are working with hope and inspiration, in this country where pioneers in the cause of freedom have never lacked support.

ANNOT E. ROBINSON.

Historic Associations of South Lanark.

Lanarkshire has ever been the home of those who fought

for the democratic liberties which the men of this country now enjoy. When, long centuries ago, it seemed as if Scotland were a conquered nation, it was in the High Street of Lanark that Sir William Wallace began the struggle which culminated in the Battle of Bannockburn, and the establishment of the independence of that nation.

Later, on these bleak, heather-clad uplands, where the wind blows shrewdly from the Leadhills, the Covenanters waged their war for religious freedom. Harried and oppressed by cruel and unjust laws, and forbidden to worship God as seemed to them right, in the hollows of the hills they met for religious service, while the dragoons of Claverhouse hunted them, and shot them down like criminals. At Drumclog, a village in the constituency, the Covenanters, strong in a righteous cause, won a victory for freedom of conscience against what seemed impossible odds.

The cynical question, so often put to Suffrage speakers: "What is the good of a vote, anyway?" has not been asked here. It would be strange if it were asked in a district which produced some of the hardest agitators of the movement which resulted in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the enfranchisement of the working-men of the country in 1867 and 1885.

In Strathavon, one of the largest towns in South Lanark, lived James Wilson, a weaver, who was hanged in Glasgow in 1820 for the part he took in the struggle for the political

emancipation of the working classes. His daughter and his niece themselves rescued his body from the ignominy of a criminal's grave, and brought it to Strathavon, where it was buried in the churchyard.

The followers of Wallace and Bruce, like the Covenanters, lived in earlier and ruder times than ours. The Reformers in 1820, in their struggle for political freedom, were rough and savage, but the ideal which inspired them, the widening of the bounds of human liberty, was the same as that which animates us, who are fighting to-day in the women's cause. And if ever the ghosts of the soldiers and ministers, the weavers and farmers and farm labourers, the patriots and traitors, who took part in these by-gone struggles, revisit the glimpses of the moon and jostle each other in the narrow winding streets of

Lanark, whose names, Wellgate, and Castlegate, and Braxfield are relics of a past age, they will not think of us as aliens.

Sometimes, when the car hurries us along the dark, lonely roads, and by the light of the lamps one sees the hares and rabbits scurrying across the highway to shelter in the woods and bracken, I imagine scenes in these earlier struggles, and dream that from some hiding-place bright eyes are watching and eager souls are wishing us success.

Anyway, the men and women of to-day, who listen in such strained silence, and applaud us with such heartiness, show themselves worthy custodians of the traditions of Lanarkshire, in their sympathetic grasp of our ideals. Many causes which in their beginnings seemed wild and impossible, have, as I have shown, succeeded in Lanarkshire.

Surely the electors here, the descendants of Wallace, and Wilson, and the Covenanters, will be bold enough to vote for principle, and not consider expediency, and will return Mr. Tom Gibb, the Labour and Suffrage candidate, at the top of the poll.

ANNOT E. ROBINSON.

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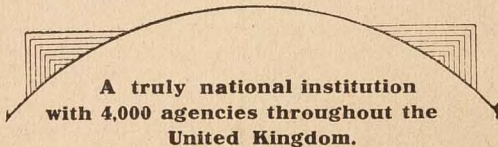
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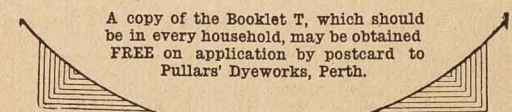
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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY, Miss C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary), Miss EMILY M. LEAF (Press), Miss EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary: Miss CROOKENDEN.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1360 Victoria.

New Societies.

The following new societies were accepted by the Executive Committee on November 20th:—

- M. North West Wilts.—Miss A. Tennant, L.L.A., The Nutshell, Corsham, Wilts.
- B. Bridge of Weir.—Mrs. J. J. Moffat, 12, St. George's Terrace, Bridge of Weir, N.B.
- L. Ebbw Vale.—Miss A. R. Johns, Caegwyn, Ebbw Vale.
- H. Lytham and St. Anne's.—Miss A. Sefton, Sunnyside, Ansdell Road North, near Lytham, Lancs.

The following have renewed their subscription, which had lapsed for some time:—

- B. Galashiels.—Miss Jessie Tod, 187, Magdala Terrace, Galashiels.
- B. Wick.—Miss Elizabeth Grant, 2, Moray Street, Wick, N.B.

Literature Department.

As it is very important that Suffragists should wear their badges constantly, the Literature Committee have decided to reduce the price of the enamel badges formerly sold at 9d. to 6d. This will mean selling at little over cost price, it is, therefore, hoped that societies will co-operate with the Literature Department by sending large orders for badges at the reduced price.

The decision was arrived at after the catalogue for November had gone to the press, so that the price of enamel badges is quoted there at the old figure. Secretaries, and others, are asked to notice that several small improvements have been made in the catalogue, which, it is hoped, will increase its usefulness. Among these are the more detailed descriptions of posters.

The number of inquiries about literature received from many contingents is an encouraging proof of the growing interest in the Suffrage movement all over the world.

Information Bureau.

Miss Jetley, Secretary of the Information Bureau, would be glad if societies that are organising study-circles would let her know what books they are using, in order that, where possible, exchanges may be arranged.

Friends of Women's Suffrage.

"A thousand Friends of Women's Suffrage in a fortnight!" What an inspiring message comes from the Keighley by-election to tell the Societies who are either working, or intend to work, this scheme in their locality.

What was done at Keighley can be done all over the country, and our Union must see to it that, before the next General Election, there shall be in every constituency a large body of men and women who are pledged to be our "Friends." There is no work more important than this focussing of public opinion in favour of our demand, and in no way can this work be better carried out than by this scheme of enrolling the Friends of Women's Suffrage.

By this means we enlist the sympathy of many men who would not otherwise be drawn into the movement, and they, being electors, will be urged to make Women's Suffrage a test question to their prospective Parliamentary candidates.

Will all those Societies who have not ventured upon this scheme, do so at once? No fresh organisation is required, and the experience of those societies who have been most successful in the working of it, proves how helpful it is in their other work.

Will Secretaries communicate with me if they want help or advice in starting the scheme, and to the best of my ability I shall be only too glad to give it them. No Society, however small and weak, would find this scheme an added burden, but rather a source of strength to them.

KATHERINE M. HARLEY
(pro. tem. Hon. Sec., F.W.S.)

Dr. McGowan's Sermons.

Dr. Macgowan delivered the last of his series of sermons at St. Anne's Church, Soho, on "The Work and Witness of Women" last Sunday. He tells us that since the series began the congregation has been nearly doubled.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ... £ s. d.
Received, November 18th to 24th.— 156 13 2

Subscriptions.

Miss M. F. Awdry	1	1	0
Mrs. Parsons	0	2	0
Lady Wright	2	2	0
Mrs. Shillington	0	10	0
The Hon. Mrs. A. Lyttelton	1	0	0
Miss E. Gilbert	0	1	0
Mrs. E. Harrington	0	5	0
Miss Frances M. Sterling	5	0	0
Mrs. Badley	4	0	0
Mrs. Hinchley	0	2	6
Mme. Cantamesa	0	5	0
Mr. R. F. Cholmeley	1	1	0
Miss Ethel M. Brown	0	2	6

Donations.

Mrs. Todhunter. Election Fund	1	0	0
Oxford, Bucks, and Berks Federation, Organiser's Salary	60	0	0
Keighley by-election*			
West Riding Federation	3	9	8
Reading by-election.—			
Mrs. Jones	5	0	0
Miss L. C. Jones	0	14	0
Miss H. C. Jones	1	2	0
Miss M. Jones	0	15	0
Miss E. B. Jones	0	10	0
Miss Lawson	1	2	0
Mr. Hawes	0	10	0
Miss Mason	1	6	0
Collection, Town Hall	1	10	0

Education Campaign Fund.

Colonel Courtenay Vyvyan	1	1	0
Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild	2	2	0
Miss F. E. M. Rees	0	2	0

Affiliation Fees.

N. West Wilts W.S.S. (entrance fee)	0	2	6
Galashiels W.S.S.	0	7	6
Auchterarder W.S.S. (entrance fee)	0	3	0
Wick W.S.S.	0	5	0

£253 6 10

(* Making, with £24 19s. 8d. already acknowledged, £28 8s. 8d.)

Election Fighting Fund.

Already acknowledged	£	s.	d.
Edinburgh W.S.S. Proceeds of Sale of Work	69,22	11	1
Per Miss Pressley-Smith	15	17	0

Special Campaign.

Miss M. Crofton	1	1	0
Miss A. R. Vincent	1	1	0
Miss A. Sharp	2	0	0
Lady Onslow	0	12	6

£6,943 2 7

South Lanark Elections.

Mrs. Fawcett, with her characteristic thoughtfulness and desire to give just the help that is most needed, sends us £10 towards the cost of an extra motor-car. We can imagine how grateful our workers will be, and we are sure, as always, many will gladly follow our President's example, and send us help for this special purpose.

The following donations for the election have been received up to date:—

Previously acknowledged	£	s.	d.
Miss A. Sharp	38	14	10
Miss A. Crompton	0	10	0
per Miss C. M. Gordon—	0	10	0
Caretaker, Blackwood Public School	0	1	0
Miss Stack	0	1	0
Mr. W. Fergusson	0	5	0
Mrs. Fawcett	10	0	0
Mrs. Heitland	5	0	0

£55 1 10

Pioneer Players.

Owing to unavoidable difficulties, the Pioneer Players, under the direction of Miss Edith Craig, are postponing the production of "Rope Enough," by Mr. Norreys Connell, but, on Sunday Evening, November 30th, at the Little Theatre, at 8 p.m., are producing a one-act play by the same author, entitled "The King's Wooing," to be followed by "The Street," by Antonia R. Williams.

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THE splendidly-diverse assortments in our Gift-goods Sections offer an almost limitless choice of beautiful Yule-tide presents priced from 1s. to £100. Here is a veritable Xmas-present Land which offers timely and useful suggestions in Jewellery, Art Needlework, Picture and Photo Frames, Umbrellas, Perfumery, Handkerchiefs, Silverware, Leather Goods, Stationery, Gloves, Fans, Calendars and Cards, Gramophones, Slippers, Laces, Furs, etc. And in the Gentleman's Department ladies will find many practical and useful articles equally suitable for Xmas-present giving.

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GRAMOPHONES.—Reliable Hornless **£2. 5. 0**
Gramophones—very special value.

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Special value

Also in finer qualities at **2/6** and **3/6**.

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ANTIMONY WARE.—Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Tea Caddies, Jewel Boxes, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Candlesticks, and other useful articles in best Antimony.

PHOTO FRAMES.—Best quality gilt Photo Frames, with white moire silk mounts, various sizes, from **3/6 1/2**

PHOTO FRAMES.—An extensive variety of the new Inlaid Wood Frames. Prices from **2/6 1/2**

XMAS GIFT CATALOGUE post free on request.

Grand Xmas Bazaar Now Open

Everyone is invited to London's Premier Toy Bazaar. Thousands of Toys and Games are here at prices to suit every mother's purse—and the great attraction is

The Children's Dream-Train

PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD STREET

Peter Robinson, Ltd.



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

Swan & Edgar Specialists in Outsizes, Everything for Ladies' Wear. Regent Street and Piccadilly, London, W.

Smart Skirts for all occasions.

Moderate Prices a Feature.

'Albuera.' This style of Tailor-made Skirt buttons through both sides, giving extra width necessary for Sports, gathered into strap at back. In all new Autumn Tweeds. 25/6

'Connie.' A charming Gown, for Evening wear, with Skirt of Cerise Broché Crepe, prettily draped and caught at side with Bow of own material. Bodice is composed of Pink Ninon trimmed Silver Bugles & Erua Shadow Lace, which forms the Tunic over skirt, and finishes at Waist with a Saxe Satin Belt and Sash Ends. 75/6

'Joan.' An effective and dainty Gown, in White Net and Lace, finished at waist with Blue Silk Waist-belt, the same Silk edging the Sleeves and Rose on side of Skirt. Lined throughout. The Trimmings can also be had in other colors. 29/11

'Mignon.' A very pretty White Net and Lace Frock, trimmed Pale Blue Ribbon, the whole being veiled with White Net and Lace. Bodice fitted to skirt in Coat effect. A Waistband of Mauve Satin finishing the waist with Roses to tone, the same flowers catching up the drapery of Skirt. In a variety of dainty combinations of colorings. 59/6

'Agnes.' A charming Dance Frock of Pink Satin tastefully draped over an Underskirt of fine White Net and Lace. Bodice fitted to skirt in Coat effect. A Waistband of Mauve Satin finishing the waist with Roses to tone, the same flowers catching up the drapery of Skirt. In a variety of dainty combinations of colorings. 73/6

'Evelyn.' Exceptional value in a dainty Pink Ninon Gown for Evening wear. The Skirt is prettily draped and caught up at foot with a bunch of Pink Roses showing Florence of Erua Lace; the Bodice being composed of a c e veiled Ninon, with Silk Lined Silk throughout. In all colors. 29/11

'Andover.' Well-cut and Tailored Walking Skirt, in good quality Black Navy, and Cream Cording Serge, smartly trimmed Buttons and Pockets, gathered into back Strap. 31/6

'Chatsworth.' Smart Tailor Skirt, with broad lace seam at back. In all the latest Jersey colorings of Friezes. 27/9

Beautiful Fashion Book Free. How to Dress and Furnish with Good Taste, Autumn 1913. Post Free on request on headed notepaper.

Any of these Skirts may be had with or without Corsetlet Waist.

Skirts are stocked in lengths from 38 ins. to 42 ins., Waist 24 and 26 ins. Altered to fit or made to measure 3/6 extra.

Bodice piece for any Skirt can be obtained to order.

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The leading West-End Drapers. Stock sizes approximately: Bust 38ins.; Waist 24 ins.; Front 42 ins. Altered to fit 7/6 or made to measure 10/6 extra.

By Special Appointment to H.M. The King, H.M. Queen Alexandra, H.M. The Queen of Norway, and by Appointment to the late Queen Victoria.



'Connie.' A charming Gown, for Evening wear, with Skirt of Cerise Broché Crepe, prettily draped and caught at side with Bow of own material. Bodice is composed of Pink Ninon trimmed Silver Bugles & Erua Shadow Lace, which forms the Tunic over skirt, and finishes at Waist with a Saxe Satin Belt and Sash Ends. 75/6

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News from the Societies and Federations.

London.

WEST LONDON.—The Friday afternoon Public Reception in the Westminster Palace Hotel continues to increase in popularity. Leaders of the N.W.S.S. and other distinguished speakers deal each week with the latest phase of the movement, and free discussion is encouraged.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Mrs. Savory's drawing-room meeting on October 29th was addressed by Mrs. Lowndes, on "The State and the Child," Miss Cooke being in the Chair.

NORTH KENSINGTON on October 29th an enthusiastic open-air meeting in Portobello Road was addressed by Mrs. Garrett Jones, Miss M. Hamilton, and Miss E. Waibe, and 15 "Friends" gained. On November 13th Miss Woodward lent her gymnasium (5, Johnson Street) for Miss Hibbert-Ware's lantern lecture on "Pioneers of Women's Education," and Mrs. Stanbury took the Chair. It was an exceptionally full meeting for the district. Four members were gained (collection, 19s. 6d.).

NORTH and SOUTH PADDOINGTON united in a meeting at the Guardians' Offices, Harrow Road, on November 4th, Mrs. L. B. Franklin being in the

Chair. Miss Roper was the speaker, and Mrs. Foulkes and Miss Owen did "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky." Six new members, 30 "Friends," the sale of 36 COMMON CAUSES, and a collection of £1 2s. 10 1/2d.

EALING AND ACTON.—On November 3rd the Committee gave a successful "At Home" at 37, Uxbridge Road. Hostess, Miss Debec, Mrs. Savory spoke and was much enjoyed. One new member joined.

EALING.—On November 11th at St. Paul's Institute—Speakers, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Richardson—2 new members and 55 "Friends" made—19 COMMON CAUSES sold, and 13s. collected.

North London.

FINCHLEY reports the formation of a study circle. On November 3rd a social gathering was addressed by Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Baker in the Chair. A musical and dramatic programme was provided by the Highgate and Finchley Franches. Seven members and five "Friends" were enrolled.

HAMPSTEAD'S new venture of Sunday afternoon meetings on the Heath is proving so successful that they are to continue through the winter. Helpers are wanted.

HIGHGATE—Social Meeting for "Friends" on October 24th—Chair, Mrs. Holyoake Marsh—Speaker,

Mrs. Baker—"A Chat with Mrs. Chicky"—13 "Friends" enrolled, and 22 COMMON CAUSES sold.

October 29th—Miss J. H. Thomson addressed the St. Anne's G.E.S., and got 12 "Friends."

WEST ST. PANCRAS.—At Miss Hallowe's drawing-room meeting on November 12th Mrs. Hamilton was in the Chair, and Miss Rinder spoke—14 COMMON CAUSES sold—2 members and 3 "Friends" gained.

ISLINGTON.—On November 12th, Miss Helen Ward spoke at a small gathering of the Brotherhood Debating Society (their second meeting) at Market Road Chapel. A vote in support, with three abstentions, was carried, after a keen debate. Six "Friends."

The MUSWELL HILL Brotherhood Debating Society in the Athenaeum was addressed by Miss Helen Ward on November 11th, and Miss Wilkie read extracts from Sir Almoth Wright. An animated debate followed. A vote of the Brotherhood alone gave 11 for, 9 against; and a vote of the whole meeting gave 43 for, 11 against.

South and Outer London.

At DEPTFORD on November 4th Miss Goddard spoke to the Christ Church Men's Meeting, and all present became "Friends."

At LEWISHAM on October 31st, at a public meeting in support of Woman Suffrage, under the auspices of the L.P.F. (Chair, Ven. C. E. Escree), Mrs. Stanbury represented the London Society. Resolution carried nem. con. by a large majority, and 27 "Friends" won.

At GRAVESEND on November 9th Miss Goddard addressed the L.P.F. and sold 12 COMMON CAUSES.

The SOUTH LONDON Monday evening "At Home" continues to be held in the Trade Union Hall, 30, Brixton Road, and deserves warm support.

ESHER.—October 28th, meeting of about fifty associates and "Friends" addressed by Mrs. Bigland and Miss Martineau. (Collection, 9s. 6d.)

WIMBLETON'S Annual Meeting, on November 5th (for members and "Friends"), took place at Stamford House, by kind permission of Lady Anderson, who was in the Chair. At the preliminary Business Meeting Miss E. E. Webster read the report. This included many new members, a number of "Friends," and a noticeable increase of help given, both by work and money. Miss Cotton Minchin read the statement of accounts, which showed a small balance, and Lady Anderson then called on Lady Frances Balfour to address the meeting. Lady Frances was greeted with loud applause, and in the course of a most interesting and encouraging speech, touched on the position in Ireland, where, should civil war arise, the woman would be the first to suffer; all suffragists, therefore, should be glad that Sister has not left the women out in their proposed constitution. Lady Frances referred to a logical Anti-suffragist who had remarked to her that the great mistake had been to educate women in the beginning. A vote of thanks was carried, on the motion of Miss Hughes and Miss Martyr, and 4 new members joined.

On October 31st Lady Gibb took the Chair, and Miss E. Waibe spoke at a meeting in Johnson's Rooms. Three members and five "Friends" gained.

Scottish Federation.

CASTLE DOUGLAS.—Major McMicking, M.P. for Kirkcubrightshire, took the chair at a crowded meeting in the Town Hall on September 24th—speaker, Miss Alice Crompton. Thirteen new members joined, and the collection paid all the expenses of the meeting. At Liberal functions on the two days succeeding in his speeches words of encouragement were given to our Cause. October 29th—Members' meeting in the Town Hall—Mrs. Ovens, of Torr, in the Chair. Miss Marjory Ross, of Oldham, gave an interesting address on the International Conference of Suffrage Societies at Budapest, and Miss Crompton, M.A., spoke on the details of the Society, and the work to be undertaken for the winter. It was decided to send a letter to the Member of Parliament for the county, urging that Women's Suffrage should be inserted in the Scottish Home Rule Bill; also that canvass of all women on the municipal roll should be organised.

CRIFEFF.—The Hon. Secretary, Miss Kinghorn, has had some correspondence with the "Anti" Member for West Perthshire, Lord Tullibardine, the result of which is that a Suffrage deputation to the Member

CIPAR.—Between seventy and eighty members and "Friends" attended a successful "At Home" on October 2nd. Mrs. Ramsay occupied the chair, and gave a short account of the work of the Society. Miss Davidson (Secretary) spoke of the growth and world-wide significance of the Woman's Movement, and explained the aims and methods of the National Union.

Miss Adam explained the scheme of the "Friends" other members also spoke, and seven new members were added, bringing the numbers of the Society up to 144. The Society has lately acquired a handsome and effective banner, very kindly made by Miss Hillard, one of the most indefatigable of Scottish workers.

DUNFERMLINE.—A splendid meeting was held on Oct. 16th in St. Margaret's Hall, addressed by Mrs. Philip Snowden. A deputation to the local member, Mr. Fosnoby, M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, is considered unnecessary by this fortunate Society, since his views on the Suffrage are so favourable and well-known, and his voting is always faithful to his word.

HAWICK.—At a meeting in the Library Hall on Oct. 29th, Dr. Elsie Inglis gave a much appreciated address. It was decided to have a jumble sale on November 15th, in aid of the Federation funds. Miss Heid kindly offered her schoolroom for monthly meetings, which will serve to draw members together, and to promote the study of subjects relating to Suffrage.

KILMARNOCK.—On October 20th Miss Wakefield addressed a small but deeply interested meeting on the White Slave Traffic. A jumble sale was held and realised fully £11, after expenses were paid. This enabled the Society to forward their annual subscription of £15 to Edinburgh. The new rooms acquired for the Society's use were opened with a Whist Drive. The refreshments were given by the Committee, a good sum was realised from the sale of tickets, which will be used for furnishing and other expenses connected with the rooms. These are open from 3 to 6 o'clock. Saturdays, 3 to 9 o'clock.

KIRKCALDY.—The Adam Smith Hall, Kirkcaldy, sat on October 15th, was crowded in every part of every section of the community, when Mrs. Philip Snowden gave an address on "How will the cause be the vote?" A queue was waiting before the doors opened, and many could not obtain even standing room. The platform party numbered over sixty, and included the presidents of both clergy, parties in the town, as well as the leading public bodies. The Chair was taken by the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., who emphasised the non-party and non-militant character of the National Union, and gave it as his opinion that, to win the

vote, the work must first be done in the constituencies. Mrs. Snowden's fine address followed, and was listened to throughout with rapt attention. A resolution, calling for a Government measure, was proposed by the Rev. J. Campbell, and carried unanimously. This was seconded by Mr. E. C. Lockhart, President of the Liberal Association. Three hundred copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and regret was expressed that no more were available. Since the meeting, the Society has enrolled many new members.

LENZIE.—On October 11th a very successful Cake and Candy Sale was held in the Public Hall, opened by Mrs. Matland Ramsay of Glasgow. In three hours' time the sum of £15 19s. 3d. was realised.

LEVEN.—The first meeting of the Winter Season and friends, Miss Alice Low (Edinburgh) gave a clear and interesting survey of the present political situation, and the future prospects of the Women's Suffrage movement. Two new members were added to the committee, and all present resolved to enter on the winter's campaign with vigour and hope. A motion of thanks was carried for the presence of Mrs. Press Secretary, COMMON CAUSE Secretary, and a Reading Club Secretary have been appointed, and each intends to make her department a success. The Reading Club has already enrolled a good many members, and the number taking of the COMMON CAUSE has been doubled. November 7th—A largely-attended meeting, dealing specially with Black alibious aspect of the women's movement was held in St. Margaret's Hall. The Rev. T. E. McGonigle, president, and Dr. Malcolm Macnicol was the speaker. The Anti-suffrage League is holding a meeting in the Masonic Hall next week Friday, November 14th, and we hope to use the opportunity well for giving out literature, and for some "heckling." Their last meeting resulted in a gain of six members to our society. This "Anti" meeting is to be followed up by us with a gathering to be addressed by Miss Muriel Matters on December 11th.

NORTH BERWICK reports a Cake and Candy Sale on November 5th, the first public venture of this Society. The profits amount to about £15. The Lady Betty Balfour and Miss Muriel Matters promise to speak at North Berwick in December.

OBAN.—A very successful meeting of members and friends was held in the Caledonian Hotel, on Thursday, November 6th. The Rev. William Manson gave an excellent paper on "The Religious Aspect" of the question.

ORCADIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Orcaidan Women's Suffrage Society was held in the Albert Temperance Hotel, Kirkwall, on October 15th. Mr. W. R. Mackintosh (Editor and proprietor of the Orcaidan Newspaper) took the chair, and gave an excellent address, in which he spoke hopefully of the progress being made in the Suffrage movement, and stated that his feeling was that victory was nearer at hand than many of their opponents supposed.

Mrs. Currier, Hon. Sec., submitted the annual report, which showed an increase of members, there being now on the roll 71 members and 104 "Friends" of the movement. On the motion of Mrs. Currier, the report was adopted, and she thanked her arduous and self-sacrificing services in the Cause. Miss Bury, the Organiser, then addressed the meeting on "Sweated Industries and the White Slave Traffic," and made an appeal to all present to throw in their lot with the suffragists in order to help in suppressing these evils.

PAISLEY.—On October 13th, a largely-attended meeting was held in the Clark Town Hall, Mr. John Armour Brown in the chair. Before the speaking began, Mr. H. Sandiford Turner provided enjoyment by his organ selections. Mrs. Philip Snowden gave an extremely eloquent address, and Dr. Elsie Inglis also spoke.

PERTH.—Three public meetings were held during October, resulting in twenty-four new members. The speakers were Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., at Perth; Miss Alice Low at Stone and at Bridge of Earn. The chairmen were, at Perth, the local M.P., Mr. A. E. Whyte, at Bridge of Earn, Miss Haldane, LL.D., sister of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. A. F. Whyte, M.P., has been interviewed on his attitude towards the inclusion of women in the Scottish Home Rule Bill. The Society is contriving to post in Perth and Stone fifty very large posters, with fresh words each month. In October, the legend ran, "The Sons of Voteless Women have the vote, but the daughters of male voters are denied the vote. Is this fair, logical, or democratic?"

WICK.—A social meeting was held in the Episcopal Church Hall, on October 31st, tea being contributed by the members. Chair, Mrs. Peebles (The Marse); speaker, Miss Bury. Thirty new members joined, bringing the membership up to 60, and a strong Committee and new officers were appointed. On November 1st an open-air meeting was held in the market place. Many of the men in the very large audience showed their satisfaction when told of the favourable attitude of the candidates in the coming by-election. At Lybster, a village on the Caithness coast, Miss Bury held a meeting by invitation, at which twenty-five "Friends" cards were signed, and a secretary was appointed, who offered to get more signatures, and to sell the quarterly paper. When calling at a large country house near Wick, Miss Bury was asked to speak to the maids. She gave them an address in the servants' hall, with the result that seven joined the Society.

West Lancs, West Cheshire, and North Wales.

Organisation.—During October Miss Eskridge has spent most of her time in the Blackpool Division of Lancashire Trade Union work there and organising Suffrage work in the out-living districts.

At PLUMWOOD the Union of Gas and Water Workers and General Labourers was addressed, and the resolution passed with three dissentients. In the same town, on November 4th, a public meeting was held, at which the Rev. A. Bailey presided, and Miss Leadley Brown spoke. A large party of Mr. E. J. John, M.P., took the Chair. The resolution demanding a Government measure was passed with two dissentients. Thirty new members joined, and a very good collection was taken.

WATERLOO and SEAFORTH.—October 18th, at 3.30 p.m., a Drawing-room Meeting was held at "Ratho" by the kindness of Mrs. Thomas, when a discussion was held on "How to Encourage Suffrage in the District." Four F.W.S. Cards were signed.

November 7th, at 8 p.m., in St. Faith's Hall, Miss Helen Fraser addressed an enthusiastic audience on "Citizenship." Questions were asked, and the scheme of the Women's Citizens Associations discussed. Mr. A. H. Haswell presided.

(Owing to pressure on our space, the List of Federations, Hon. Secretaries, Key to Letters, and several Reports are held over till our next issue.)

to form a distinct society for St. Anne and Lytham, in place of the group under the Blackpool Society. An afternoon meeting was held on November 4th, when Miss Leadley Brown spoke on "The Relation of the State to the Mother and Child." A Society is now being formed, with a membership of about 55, and officers and committee have been elected. PRESTON.—Miss Eskridge spent a little time in Preston, helping the local Society with the Trade Union work.

Meetings and Work of Societies.

BANGOR.—October 31st, 8 p.m.—Queen's Head Café—Social evening for members and "Friends." The hostesses were the President and Vice-President, Miss Lampert presided, and Mrs. Price White spoke. There was a small sale of work and French auction. Six new members joined.

November 17th, 4.30 p.m.—Market Café, Holyhead—A social gathering for members and "Friends"—Mr. Edwards presided, and Mrs. Price White spoke. There was a small but interested audience—A number of copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

BLIKENHEAD.—October 24th—A Suffrage Tea was kindly given by Mrs. Ziegler at Gorsefield, Nantam. Mrs. Stanley Clarke presided, and Lady Rochdale spoke. A profit of £11 was made.

October 25th—Mr. Lyon Bleas spoke at the Workers' Educational Association. Mrs. A. E. Wilson presided.

October 29th—A joint meeting with the Co-operative Guild was held in the Co-operative Hall, when Miss I. C. Fore spoke, and Mr. Russell presided.

CHESTER.—October 23rd—A public meeting was held in the Music Hall at 8 p.m., when Lady Rochdale and Mr. A. Maude Royden spoke. Mr. John Blair presided. A resolution demanding a Government measure was passed unanimously. An excellent collection was taken, and 6 new members joined.

LIVERPOOL.—On November 8th, at 8 p.m., there was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting held in the Office to hear Miss Helen Fraser. A brisk business was done in literature and other papers.

LLANDUDNO.—The session open with a social in October, when several pilgrims described their experiences.

On November 5th Miss Helen Fraser gave a most able and interesting lecture, on "The Child and the State," in the Town Hall. Mr. Charles Montgomery, M.A., took the Chair. The attendance was small, owing to other meetings being held in the town that night. In spite of this, 6 new members joined. THE COMMON CAUSE was well sold, and the papers of the Religious Leagues.

PLESTON.—On November 6th, at 4 p.m., the annual meeting was held in the Café Orient, when Miss Eleanor Rathbone, C.C., M.A., spoke, and Dr. Mary Lawry presided.

On November 3rd, at 4 p.m., the annual meeting was held in the Girls' Club, Lord Street, conjointly with the monthly "At Home." After tea and music, the annual report and balance-sheet, which were adopted, and officers and committee elected for the coming year. Miss Chubb spoke on "The Present Position," and Miss Rigby took the Chair.

November 4th.—In the Temperance Institute, at 8 p.m., a small but very enthusiastic audience assembled to hear Miss Helen Fraser speak on "The Child and the State." The Chair was taken by the Rev. Edward Fleetwood, and the resolution demanding a Government measure was passed unanimously.

WALLASEY AND WIRRAL.—On October 17th the annual meeting was held in the Liscard Concert Hall, at 9 p.m. The annual report and balance-sheet were adopted, and a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Eskridge on her retirement from the office of President. Miss Mahler was elected as President for the new year, and several pilgrims gave their experiences.

October 29th—Mrs. Ward Platt's Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. George Winchester—4 new members.

October 30th—Mrs. Nicklinton's Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Jessie Beavan—1 new member.

October 31st—Mrs. Hudson's Drawing-room Meeting, Heswall—Speaker, Miss E. F. McPherson—1 new member.

November 3rd.—At the Liscard Concert Hall a most successful public meeting was held, when Miss Helen Fraser spoke to a most enthusiastic audience, and Miss Mahler presided. The resolution demanding a Government measure was carried, with one dissentient. Eight new members joined. THE COMMON CAUSE was sold out, and many were unable to get into the hall.

November 6th.—Miss Leadley Brown spoke at Miss Postance's Drawing-room Meeting in West Kirby, when 3 new members joined.

November 11th.—Dr. Mildred Powell lectured on "Infant Mortality" at the Rake Lane Schools.

November 18th.—Mrs. G. A. Stallybrass spoke at Mrs. Hunter's Drawing-room Meeting in Newton. Four new members joined, and 4 signed F.W.S. cards.

November 19th.—Miss E. F. McPherson addressed the Co-operative Guild in Wallasey on the legal position of women. Two new members joined, and 10 F.W.S. Cards were signed.

November 19th.—Two representatives of the Society, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Stallybrass, searched in the official Mayoral Procession to the service at the Parish Church, St. Hilary's.

October 24th, at 8 p.m., Miss Maude Royden addressed a most enthusiastic meeting in the Central Hall. Mr. E. J. John, M.P., took the Chair. The resolution demanding a Government measure was passed with two dissentients. Thirty new members joined, and a very good collection was taken.

October 28th, at 8.30 p.m., in St. Faith's Hall, Miss Helen Fraser addressed an enthusiastic audience on "Citizenship." Questions were asked, and the scheme of the Women's Citizens Associations discussed. Mr. A. H. Haswell presided.

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GREAT OFFER OF LINEN!

Four Special Remnant Bundles. Real Irish Linen in bundles of splendid Remnants, that is what you get in any one or all of these four Extraordinary Bundle Bargains. Remnant Bundles of Snow White Pillow Linen, sufficient to make six full-sized Pillow Cases, 6/6 per bundle. Postage 5d. Remnant Bundles of Huckaback Towelling for Bedroom Towels, sufficient to make six full-sized Towels, 4/6 per bundle. Postage 5d. Remnant Bundles of Snow White Art Linen for Drawn Thread Work, Aray Cloths, and Afternoon Tea Cloths, 5/- per bundle. Postage 5d. Remnant Bundles of Strong Linen for House Cloths for Pantry and Scullery use, 5/- per bundle. Postage 5d. All four will be delivered free for 21/- Money back if not satisfactory. Fascinating catalogue free. Send for your bargain bundle at once. They're sure to go quickly.

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

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Buy the Royal Primrose Soap from the Suffrage Shop, 54, Long Row, Nottingham. Send for Price List and Samples. All profits to the cause.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly, and to send in not later than the Monday before the announcement is to be inserted.

London.

NOVEMBER 28.

Balham—Open-air Meeting, corner of Ormerley Road, Balham High Road—Speaker, Miss M. Hamilton 8.15
 Camberwell—Open-air Meeting in Grove Lane—Speakers, Miss A. Gloyne, Miss Ellen Walshe
 Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club—Members' Night (one guest each allowed) 7.30-10.0
 London Society's Reception—Westminster Palace Hotel—Speakers, Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Sheepshanks, Lord Robert Cecil (engagements permitting) 3.30

NOVEMBER 29.

Clapham—Morris Hall, 11a, North Street—Meeting of Independent Labour Party—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury 7.0

DECEMBER 1.

Ealing—37, Uxbridge Road, Ealing—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Miss Debae—Speaker, Dr. Chubb, on "Infant Mortality" 8.15
 Hackney—Church Socialist League, 29, Cawley Road—Speaker, Miss Ward 8.30
 Richmond—Midhurst, Petersham Road—Annual General Meeting—Hostess, Miss Foster Newton 3.0
 South Kensington—Meeting at Allen Street Schools—Speaker, Miss R. Young—Lantern lecture by Mrs. Blount—"British East Africa and Uganda"—Chair, Mrs. Rendel 8.30
 South London—"At Home," Trade Union Hall, 30, Brixton Road—Speaker, Miss H. Thomson, M.A.—"Florence Nightingale"—Chair, the Rev. A. Popham 8.10
 Wandsworth—The Town Hall, High Street, Wandsworth—Conversation—Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby—Chair, Dr. Clara Fritter—Play by the Actresses' Franchise League 7.45

DECEMBER 2.

Croydon—11, Wellesley Road—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Richards—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham Tea, 4.0
 Finchley—Monksbury, Etchingham Park Road—Study Circle
 St. Pancras—Men's class at Lyndhurst Hall, Warden Road, Kentish Town—Speakers, Miss Helen Ward, Mrs. Corbett Ashby ("The Child and the State") 8.30

DECEMBER 3.

Croydon—34a, The Arcade, High Street—Mr. F. Thoresby on "Modern Woman"
 Finchley—Meeting in the Granville Hall, N. Finchley—Chair, Mr. W. Blake Odgers, K.C., LL.D.—Speaker, The Lady Frances Balfour
 St. George's, Hanover Square—Meeting at St. Michael's Church Club—Speaker, Dr. Florence Willey 8.30
 Wimbledon—Cambusgate, Church Road—Drawing-room meeting—Hostess, Mrs. J. M. Henderson—Chair, Mr. J. F. Schwann
 Mrs. Hamilton on "Women's Work and Wages" 8.0

DECEMBER 4.

Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen—Drummond Hotel, Barnes—Debate—Speaker, Miss L. O. Ford—Chair, Mrs. Corbett Ashby 8.0
 Wimbledon—3, The Green—Leader, Miss Pares—Study Circle 5.0

DECEMBER 5.

Ealing—St. Stephen's Hall—Public Meeting—Chair, the Rev. W. Muirhead Hope, M.A. 8.15
 Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club—Members' Night (one guest each allowed) 7.30-10.0
 Stepney—The Mission Hall, Ernest Street, Harford Street—Speaker, Mrs. Garrett Jones 8.30
 Westminster Palace Hotel—Reception—Speakers, Miss M. Royden, Dr. Florence Willey, and Mr. W. H. Dickinson 3.30

The Provinces.

NOVEMBER 28.

Barnstable—Parish Room—Speakers, Miss G. Cooke and Miss M. P. Willocks, B.A.—Chair, Miss Chichester 8.0
 Bishop Auckland—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson
 Camberley—Kingsclear—Hostess, Mrs. W. R. Dayles—Mrs. J. B. Leathes on "The Children and the State" 3.15
 Hartlepool (West)—Town Hall—Public Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D. 7.30
 Midsomer Norton—Debating Society—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham and Miss Mabel Smith 7.30
 Old Sodbury—Meeting at the Parish School—Speaker, Miss Wilma Melkile—Chair, The Rev. D. Wrigley 7.30
 Reading—Town Hall Chambers—Educational Campaign—Guy on "School Clinics" 6.0-7.0
 Scarborough—3, Pavilion Terrace—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Catt—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 3.30
 Annual Meeting at Matthews' Boarding House—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser—Chair, The Rev. Llewellyn Smith—Business meeting 7.15
 General Meeting—Tea and light refreshments 8.0
 Shoreham—Schoolroom—Speaker, Miss Beatrice Orange—Chair, Miss D. Scott 8.0

Wallasey and Wirral, New Brighton—Mr. and Mrs. G. Stallybrass's Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Jessie Beavan 8.0
 Winchester—7, The Square—Public Meeting—Miss K. D. Courtney on "Educational Campaign of the National Union" 3.0-5.0

NOVEMBER 29.

Crewe—The Labour Club, High Street—Meeting of Friends and Members—Speakers, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A.—Chair, The Rev. G. Pegler, B.A. 7.30
 Guildford—The Suffrage Office, 1a, Mount Street—Sale of Christmas Presents 10.30
 Marple Bridge—The Congregational Hall—Suffrage "At Home" and Sale 6.30
 Followed by a Public Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Miter Wilson and Mr. Fenner Brockway—Chair, Miss Ker 7.30
 Wokingham—Easthampstead Park—Drawing-room Meeting—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Robie Uniacke—Chair, The Marchioness of Downshire 3.30

NOVEMBER 30.

Birmingham—Water Orton, Railway Men's Union—Speaker, Mrs. King 2.30

DECEMBER 1.

Haslemere—St. Christopher's Hall—A Lecture by Mr. Arthur D. Lewis on "The School Child, and the Child in Employment"—Chair, Mrs. A. E. N. Simms—Admission free 5.0
 Manchester—Parker's Restaurant, St. Ann's Square—"At Home"—Chair, Mrs. M. J. 4.0-5.30
 Oldfield Hall—South Salford Suffrage Club—Speaker, Mrs. Miter Wilson 8.0
 Southport—Girls' Club—"At Home"—Speakers, Miss Grundy and Miss Herbert Walker on Tyne—Cooperative Hall—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss C. Leadley Brown 8.0
 Watford—James's Room 42, Queen Road—3rd Lecture on "The Child and the State"—Speaker, Dr. L. Haden Guest—Subject, "Medical Inspection and School Clinics" 8.15
 Whittlesford, near Cambridge—Village Hall—Speakers, Mr. Mirrieles, Mrs. Rackham
 Wolverhampton—Wightwick Manor—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Geoffrey C. M. Mauder—Speaker, Mrs. Archibald Little on "Women of the East and Women of the West" 3.0

DECEMBER 2.

Birmingham—Infants' Schools, Bournville—Debate between Mrs. George Cadbury and Mr. Norman Birkett 8.0
 Bristol—40, Park Street—"At Home" 3.0-5.0
 Guildford—Trinity Hall—Public Meeting—Miss Abadam and Father Mitchell on "The White Slave Traffic"—Chair, Dr. Russell 8.0
 Kingswood—Meeting in the Moravian Schoolroom—Speakers, Professor Skemp and Miss Wilma Melkile—Chair, Councillor Walter Jelferies 7.30
 Leamington—Hamilton House, Holly Walk—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Haslam—Speaker, Mrs. Archibald Little—Chair, Mr. Arnold Thornton, B.Sc. 3.30
 Warrington—Atkinson's Cafe, Bridge Street—Mr. S. Broome, M.Sc., on "Women and Higher Education" 8.0
 Woking—Central Assembly Hall, Chertsey Road—Miss F. Penrose Philip on "The Probation System for Children"—Chair, Mr. A. R. J. Broderick 8.15
 Worthing—1, Warwick Street—Meeting—Hostess, Miss Smith—Discussion 4.0

DECEMBER 3.

Birkenhead—4, Rose Mount, Oxton—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. New—Speaker, Miss Jessie Beavan 3.0
 Faversham—The Hall, East Street—Lecture—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham and the Rev. C. Hincself 8.30
 Gateshead—Bewick Hall, High West Street—Members of the Society on "Is the Law Unjust to Women?"—Soloist, Miss Shyers 2.30
 Guildford—Chinturst Lodge, Womersley—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Chute Ellis 3.0
 High Wycombe—Tiverton—Christmas Sale and Bazaar—Contributions will be most welcome 3.0

South Asot—Greyfriars—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, H.H. The Ranees of Sarawak—Speakers, Mrs. Duncan Harris and Mrs. Robie Uniacke—Chair, H.H. The Ranees of Sarawak 8.0
 Stocksfield-on-Tyne—Meeting for Members at Mrs. Walton's "Ingleholme" to meet Miss Hardcastle 3.15
 Westbury—Lavington Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss G. Cooke and Miss Wilma Melkile—Chair, Mrs. W. C. Cross 7.0
 Wymondham—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss Waring—Chair, Dr. Margaret Boiteau 8.0

DECEMBER 4.

Bristol—Women's Adult School, Bishopston—Address by Miss A. Tanner 7.30
 Cambridge—Gilton—Speaker, Mrs. Ramsey—Chair, Miss Sargent
 Crowthorne—The Women's Suffrage Society—Iron Duke Room—Miss Irene Cox (Secretary of the Industrial Law Committee) on "The Employment of Children" 8.0
 Gateshead—1, Cuthbert Street—Mr. R. W. Watson on "Vigilance Work"—Elocutionist, Miss Mariner 7.30
 Hiktay—St. Margaret's Hall—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss Abadam 7.0
 Manchester—396, Oldham Road—Speaker, Mrs. Norbury 8.0
 Rochester—Speakers' Class and Private Social
 Southampton—N.U.W.S.S. Rooms, 194a, Above Bar—Mrs. Kineton Parkes on "Women's Suffrage and Taxation, or the Laws of Taxation as Applied to Women" 3.30
 Wellington—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Brooker Oakleigh—Speaker, Miss Wilma Melkile—Chair, Miss Ballantine 3.15

NOVEMBER 28, 1913.

Woking—Deerstoad House, St. John's—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Fielden 3.0
 York—10, Museum Street—Miss M. Kitching on "Poor Law as it Affects Girls" 3.0

DECEMBER 5.

Birmingham—Meeting at the Franchise Club, 20, Easy Row 5.0
 Bocking—Workmen's Hall—Speaker, Miss M. Martineau—Chair, Miss M. E. Tabor 3.30
 Bristol—Debate at Fishponds—For Suffrage, Miss J. M. Barrett 8.0
 Cambridge—Guildhall—Sweated Industries Exhibition—Speakers—Afternoon, the Rev. Lewis Donaldson—Chair, Professor Sims Woodhead—Evening, Miss Susan Lawrence—Chair, the Rev. R. H. Strachan 3.30-7.30

Felixstowe—Small Hamilton Hall—Free Lecture on "Neglected Children"—Speaker, Mrs. E. Vulliamy—Chair, the Rev. E. Stantial
 Guildford—The Suffrage Office, 1a, Mount Street—Miss Evelyn Fox on "The Treatment of Feeble-Minded Children" 3.0

South Petherton—The Town Hall—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke—Chair, the Rev. H. S. Chesshire 7.0
 Southsea—2, Kent Road—Lecture by Captain Arthur St. John on "The Delinquent Child"—Chair, Miss N. O'Shea 3.0 and 8.0

Wakefield—Wood Street Institute—Speaker, Miss Abadam 8.0
 Welts—Gatehouse—Speaker, Miss Wilma Melkile 4.30
 Winchester—7, The Square—Public Meeting—Miss Tite (Criminal Law Amendment Committee) on "Women Police" 3.0

Woodbridge—Public Meeting at "The Room," Thorofore—Mrs. Vulliamy on "Neglected Children"—Miss Barlow, of the N.S.P.C.C., on "Cruelty to Children"—Chair, The Lady Mary Cayley 2.30

Scotland.

NOVEMBER 28.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Mrs. Lennox Beale (Aberdour School Board) on "Children in Schools" 4.30
 Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Office Meeting—Miss Brownlee on "The N.U.W.W. Conference at Hull" 4.0
 Leith—Trinity Academy (Former Pupils' Association)—Speaker, Miss K. M. Loudon 8.0

DECEMBER 1.

Glasgow—Women's Work Exhibition—Glasgow Society Stall for Christmas Presents, Literature, &c.—December 1-13 11.0-10.0
 Co-operative Hall, Cathcart—Women's Guild—Speaker, Miss Lucy Shakespeare 7.30

DECEMBER 2.

Glasgow—Weir Street Hall, Kingston Branch B.W.T.A.—Speaker, Miss Stuart Paterson 8.0
 Inverness—Meeting—Speaker, Miss Matters 8.0
 Leith—Wilson's Hall, Hope Street—Meeting—Speaker, Councillor Graham—Chair, Mrs. Crulckshank 3.0
 Labour Hall (Labour League)—Debate, "Should Militant Methods be Employed in the Agitation for Votes for Women?"—For, Miss Muriel Scott, against, Miss Alice Low 8.0

DECEMBER 3.

Bo'ness—B.W.T. Association—Suffrage Meeting 8.0
 Nairn—Meeting—Speaker, Miss Matters 8.0

DECEMBER 4.

Elgin—Meeting—Speaker, Miss Matters 8.0

DECEMBER 5.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Mr. Frederic Keeling on "Employment of Children"
 Glasgow—Clarion Cross Hall—Public Meeting—Mr. A. Hamilton on "Divorce Laws Across the Border: Their Injustices to Women" 3.0

[Owing to pressure on our space, we are unable to insert any notices sent in later than Tuesday.]

MDE. MAO will be pleased to give practical and helpful suggestions on "Dress" to lady members of N.U.W.S.S. Measurement forms and all particulars forwarded. No fittings necessary. Interviews from 9 to 11, at 24, Upper Wimpole Street, W., (119 Padd.), and from 12 to 2, at 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

ROSE VALODOR Tooth Powder. Sound Teeth assures Sound Health. Specially recommended by the Medical Profession for All Ages. Rose Valodor Tooth Powder preserves and cleanses, while it whitens without harming. MADAME KIRBY LUNN, the famous Prima-donna says: "It is excellent for the teeth; it cleanses them thoroughly and is most pleasant!" MISS MARIE KENDALL the favorite London Comedienne says: "I find it much superior in every way to the many dental preparations I have used." Sold at Lewis's, Morten Dodge (Albert Sq.)—Manchester; Braddell & Bebbaw—Oldham, etc.; or 6d. & 1s. post free from A. H. VALENTINE, Middleton, Manchester.

Chapter 14

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Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E.C.

Coming Events.

AN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK in all Branches, and Sale of Arts, Crafts, and Industries, will be held at the Zoo Buildings, Glasgow, from December 1st to 13th. Daily demonstrations. Also cinematograph and lantern lectures will be given in connection with the exhibits. Full particulars from James M. Freer, 30, Ludgate Hill, E.C., or from Miss F. L. Fuller, 52, New Bond Street, W.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE of Russian Antiques, Icons, Jewellery, Costumes and Embroideries, also Lace and Modern Peasant Industries, will be held at the Church Institute, Albion Street, Leeds, from Monday, December 1st, till Saturday, December 6th. Open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Entrance free.

ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. Sunday, November 30th, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., will speak on "Rights and Laws."

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (Manchester Branch). First Annual Business Meeting on Tuesday, December 2nd, in the Milton Hall, Deansgate, at 3.30 p.m. Rev. J. Hope Moulton, M.A., D.D., D.Litt., will preside. Subscriptions and donations should be paid to the Treasurer, Miss Poynting, 15, Lady-barn Road, Fallowfield.

JEWISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. The Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. December 1st, 8.30 p.m. Miss Susan Lawrence, on "Women in Local Government." Chair, Miss Ida Samuel.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, December 3rd, 8.30 p.m. "Men, Women, and Work." Miss Lena Ashwell, Chairman, Mr. Goldfinch Bate. Club subscription, £1 1s.

Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, AT 7.30 P.M. CONCERT BY HOPE SQUIRE AND FRANK MERRICK. Unfamiliar Works for two Pianofortes. Tickets, 5/-, 2/6, & 1/- at Messrs. Forsyth Bros., 126, Deansgate.

PENAL REFORM LEAGUE, Annual Meeting, Caxton Hall, December 12th, 8 p.m. Sir J. Macdonnell in chair. Superintendent, Little Commonweath, "On boys' and girls' self-government." (Continued on page 632.)

SUFFRAGE ATELIER, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, Strand. SPECIAL SALE OF CHRISTMAS CARDS and Calendars at the Westminster Tea Shop, 17, Tothill Street, Saturday, December 6th, 2.30 p.m. Sample Xmas Cards and Calendars sent on receipt of two stamps postage.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W. Wednesday, December 3rd, 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett. Chair, Miss Palliser. Subject: "The International Side of the Women's Suffrage Question."

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS. Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS. AT COUNCIL MEETING, November 7th, Newcastle, a new umbrella with crook handle was taken by mistake. The owner has an older one that was left—Apply 8, Kenilworth Road, Monkseaton.

BUXTON SUFFRAGE SOCIETY. A BAZAAR will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 5th and 6th at the TOWN HALL. Contributions may be sent to MRS. ASHWELL COOKE, Hon. Sec., Brackendale, Lightwood Road, Buxton.

FOR SALE, Benefit E.F.F., fine engraving, "The Goddess Fires," "Pygmalion" Series, by Campbell after Burne-Jones; signed artist and engraver. Five guineas or near offer; other etchings and engravings.—Address, Miss Coxhead, 10, Riverview Gardens, Barnes, S.W.

MRS. SWANWICK has just published her book, "The Future of the Women's Movement." Have you read it? It discusses every phase of the Women's Suffrage Question. Price 2s. 6d. (post free 2s. 9d.).—Bell & Sons, 6, Portugal Street, W.C.

NEW SUFFRAGE PLAYLET (two ladies); Price 6d.—S. Fordel, Glenfarg.

(*Suffrage Announcements continued from page 631.*)

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

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES, Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement, 3d. and 6d.
For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.
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"**RECRUITING**."—Two-Act Suffrage Comedy. 7d. post free.—"Hollies," Branstone Road, Burton-on-Trent.

SPECIMEN DESIGNS, Xmas Cards, &c., on S approbation. Postage 3d.—C. Hedley Charlton, 28, Glebe place, Chelsea.

SUFFRAGE STALL
Women's Work Exhibition, Glasgow.
DECEMBER 1-13, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Opened by
GLASGOW SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
SALE OF Christmas Cards, Calendars, Stationery, New Suffrage Literature, The Diary & Handbook, Artistic Jewellery, etc., in our colours.
COME AND BUY.
Orders by post accepted. New Members Welcomed.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

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

CO-EDUCATION, West Heath School, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead. Principal: Mrs. Ennis Richmond. In addition to the day school, a few boarders are now taken, who can spend week-ends with Principal in the country.

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

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MISS M. COHEN, formerly pupil of the Misses Rhoda and Agnes Garrett, Decorator and Designer of Houses, and of the details of Household Furniture and Upholstery. Interviews by appointment. Pupils trained. Telephone: 1729 City.—5, Oakley House, 14, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

VOICE AND SPEECH TRAINING.—Miss Ellen Maynard (pupil of Miss Elsie Fogerty) receives pupils for voice production and elocution and undertakes cases of stammering and defective speech; schools attended.—Box 2028, COMMON CAUSE Office.

MOTORING.

LADY CHAUFFEUR has 12-16 h.p. Wolseley 1912 car for hire. Good running order.—Apply, E. H. C., 367, Fulwood Road, Sheffield.

LADY, with 1914 touring car for hire, wishes to arrange tours by the hour, day, or distance.—Mrs. H. M., 10, Cathcart Road, South Kensington.

MISS A. PRESTON
Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs," Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.C.
2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

POSITIONS WANTED.

LADY Chaffeuse seeks post. R.A.C. certificate, running repairs.—Apply Miss W., 2, St. Mary Abbots Place, Kensington, W.

POSITIONS VACANT.

CAN any Suffragist recommend trustworthy, efficient cook-general-caretaker? One child no drawback.—Reply, Corbett Fisher, 11, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

NURSE (thoroughly trustworthy) wanted, January, Golders Green, boy 2; must be obliging, good experience, excellent needlewoman. Clean night-nursery; £24-£30.—Write, or interview, Wednesday, 6-9, Mrs. Hann, 84, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea.

TYPEWRITING.

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

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

SECRETARIAL TRAINING (2 Terms), including Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Lectures, and General Secretarial Work.—Miss Trotman, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.

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GARDENING, Cooking, Laundry, Household Management; charming country residence, elevated position; efficient instruction, month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udmore, Rye.

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TUITION given to ladies in up-to-date poultry and fruit farming.—For terms and prospectus apply Miss Bell, Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.

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MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. Phone 6049 Central.

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ALL KINDS of Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing made to order, also shirt blouses; moderate charges.—Miss B. Lyons, 6, Henley Street, Oxford.

LADY makes Blouses, Skirts, Morning Dresses, and Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c., Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. *Very moderate charges always.*—"Elizabeth," 33, Ferntower Road, Canonbury, London.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING.—Simple and beautiful gowns at reasonable prices. Embroidered in original designs. Each dress is specially thought out, and made becoming to the face and figure of the wearer. Embroidered gowns from Three Guineas. Closed Saturdays.—Madame Iris, 42, Rathbone Place, W.

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LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials; embroidery.—Beatrice, COMMON CAUSE Office. (No postcards.)

LADY BETTY French Millinery and Blouses. Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices. 41 & 43, Queen's Road, Bayswater. Close to Tube and Metropolitan Railway.

MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS, Mora Puckle, 399, Oxford Street (opposite "Times" Book Club). Embroidered dresses, coats, and djibbahs, evening dresses, tailor-made coats and skirts. Prices moderate. Entrance Gilbert Street.

TABLE POULTRY, PROVISIONS, ETC.

MISSES DAVIES AND JANES supply best quality table poultry and eggs. Reasonable prices. Carriage paid.—Reed End Farm, Roy-ston, Herts.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BAZAAR PARCELS, 2s. 6d. to £5, Carriage paid. Genuine Japanese work (imported direct).—Overs' Japanese Bazaar, Weston-super-Mare. Christmas tree parcels, 1s. 4d.

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

THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,

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

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FURNISHED FLAT to let, near King's Cross; 28s. weekly; two bedrooms, sitting-room, bathroom, kitchen.—Apply Miss Mackay, 8, Hunter Street.

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WANTED, within half-hour's journey, in Rural Suburb of London, Furnished Sitting Room, one double, two single bedrooms. Good plain cooking; attendance. Country Inn preferred.—R., 8, Union Court, E.C.

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WHERE TO LIVE. (Town and Country.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Miss Edwards, Whitethorn, Pilmer Road, Crowborough.

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COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE in a lady's private house. South aspect. Good cookery. Moderate winter terms.—Mrs. Holcroft, 9, Atlantic Terrace, East Weston-super-Mare.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osaburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate. Also Comfortably Furnished Rooms, for Ladies or Gentlemen. 3, Osaburgh Terrace. Tel.: 820 North.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS. Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne Place, Brunswick Square, W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's Square, Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.