

# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

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"Stand, therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness.  
And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace.  
And take the Helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit."

*Ephesians vi. 14-17.*

**ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES  
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 468).**

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 468 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. 687.)

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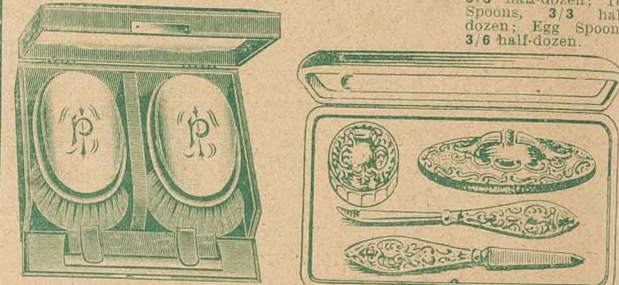
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## Notes and Comments.

### The By-Elections.

The result of the Wick Boroughs by-election has reached us, but S. Lanark polls on the day of our issue. Splendid work has been done by the N.U. workers at both elections, and an extraordinary degree of interest and sympathy excited. We hope that our sympathisers will put their principles into effect on December 12th, and poll for Mr. Gibb in thousands.

### Liberal Whips and Women's Suffrage.

It is astonishing to hear that the Liberal Whips are being charged with making Women's Suffrage a test question for candidates. We had not suspected this from the attitude recently taken up towards the candidature of Sir Victor Horsley for Harborough, and Mr. Costello for N. Islington. It would, however, be none the less welcome if it be true that Liberals are now determining to make true Liberalism a test for Liberal candidates. It is, after all, no more than that, when the question is one of government by the people.

### Women and Ladies.

We congratulate Mr. Barton, M.P. for Oldham, on his courageous action in severing his relations with the Liberal Association. It appears that he asked for a few tickets for women members of the party who had supported him with their work, for the recent meeting addressed by Mr. Asquith there. They were refused on the ground that fear of interruption had caused the exclusion of all women. Nevertheless, ladies who came with Lord Sheffield and Lord Emmott were admitted. Mr. Barton's indignant protest evoked a surprised explanation that the refusal was really a very consistent one, and that even Mrs. Councillor Lees (recently Mayor of Oldham) had not been allowed entrance. We think the explanation makes the position considerably worse. What kind of hysterics have men got into when they dare not admit a woman like Mrs. Lees?

[LATER.—We learn that Mr. Barton regards the refusal to admit Liberal women workers to Mr. Asquith's meeting as a "test" case, showing the attitude of the official Liberal party towards the whole question of the position of women and of Women's Suffrage. He is, therefore, prepared to resign his seat, holding, as he does, that "now that Home Rule is a settled issue, Women's Suffrage is the greatest thing in politics, in the direct line of Liberal evolution, and the economic deliverance of the wage-earner." The Liberal Committee met on Wednesday night (December 10th) to consider the position, and an attempt is to be made to persuade Mr. Barton to continue as Liberal M.P. for Oldham. The Liberal women have urged him to reconsider his position. We hope that he will, on the contrary, hold firm to his truly Liberal and most public-spirited decision. The Unionists are preparing for a contest. Mrs. Lees states that she never had any intention or desire to attend Mr. Asquith's meeting.]

### A Generous Opponent.

We have received an open letter from Miss Soulsby to Mrs. Lillingston on the position of Anti-suffragists in the National Union of Women Workers. It is a statesmanlike appeal to those who think with her to remain within the Union, on the grounds that the passing of a Suffrage resolution has not at all converted that great organisation into a Suffrage Society; and, "speaking as one who has watched the generosity, as well as the justice, with which the presidents and leaders have guarded the rights of the minority," Miss Soulsby has no fear that it will do so. Such a letter sweetens controversy and enlightens counsel, and Suffragists and Anti-suffragists will appreciate it. Miss Soulsby (for whose conversion we shall not cease to hope) will forgive us if we chuckle a little over the shrewd hit she deals at those who "disapprove of being in a minority."

### Education and Enfranchisement.

Another cry of despair is raised by our friends, the Anti-suffragists, at the shocking discovery that many schools are "hot-beds of Suffrage propaganda," owing to the keen Suffragism of the teachers. This, no doubt, creates a difficulty; but after all, if the propaganda is so open the parents must know to what influences their children are likely to be subjected when they select these schools. And if the choice really is as the letter to the *Morning Post* asserts, "between keeping their daughters

only half-educated or sending them to "the said "hot-beds," it can only be because all, or practically all, the teachers are Suffragists. In other words, education has brought us to this pass! And now we have the shocking spectacle of "children divided into two hostile camps over a question which they have no competence to decide"! This is truly sad. But it seems doubtful whether children will ever wait to make up their small, determined minds till they have "competence to decide." We can remember feeling running high about Roundheads and Cavaliers when we were at a kindergarten; and it seems quite familiar to read of Joan of Arc's little playmates in the fifteenth century, that they blacked each other's eyes because one was a "Burgundian" and another an "Armagnac." We cannot help thinking that these shocking tendencies might be found even in Miss Soulsby's school. Will she tell us?

### Misrepresentation.

We are informed that *The Times*, which published an incorrect report to the effect that a Women's Suffrage Bill had been rejected by the French Chamber, refuses to publish a letter from Miss Sheepshanks (Editor of *Jus Suffragii*) correcting the mis-statement. The vote was not taken on Women's Suffrage, but on the advisability of moving a Suffrage amendment to a proportional representation bill. The Suffragists were strongly opposed to taking this course, and it was accordingly rejected by a majority of 302 to 117. This is reported by *The Times* as a defeat of the principle of Women's Suffrage!

### The Judgment in the Hastings Case.

Suffragists will not have forgotten the important case brought by Miss Rance and two others for recovery of damages due to rioting in Hastings. Miss Rance informs us that the speech of the Judge, summing up the case, can now be had from her (21, Boscobel Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea) in pamphlet form, price 2d., postage extra. The speech will be of the greatest value to all Suffragist speakers and workers.

### The Queen's Hall Meeting.

The speeches at the Queen's Hall on December 5th were devoted entirely to the question of forcible feeding, and the temper of the audience was very different from that of the speakers. From the platform came declaration after declaration of disapproval of militant methods; from the body of the hall howls and yells of disapproval of the speakers. We cannot too greatly deplore the unhappy temper in a section of the Suffragist movement, which makes it apparently impossible for them to listen to the gentlest and most sympathetic criticism without discourteous and senseless interruptions. No one could hear without disgust the hisses which greeted the letter of the Bishop of London, proceeding from an audience which professed itself deeply interested in the suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Probably, no single individual did more to secure the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act than Dr. Winnington-Ingram, and his record on this question alone—apart from the singular beauty of character which has made so strong an impression even on vast and heterogeneous London—should have won him a courteous hearing from an audience of women.

### The Bishop of Kensington's Speech.

We are glad that the meeting took place if only for the sake of the Bishop of Kensington's speech. Dr. Maud denounced the cruelty of forcible feeding first, and then, amid yells of disgust from his audience, besought the militants—for whose courage and devotion he freely expressed his admiration—to "hold their hands." Doubtless the fate he foretold, as that of all peace-makers, will be his, and he will be execrated by both sides. This makes his work harder, but not less noble; and he is aware, as are all Suffragists, that the bitterness, the intolerance, and the discourtesy shown to him on Friday night by those whom he was defending from cruelty and wrong, is only part of the result of that "long and bad record" which is the history of the treatment of the woman's movement by men.

### An "Active Service Corps."

We call attention to an important letter from Mrs. Harley in our Correspondence columns, proposing a new method of Suffrage propaganda work.

## HECKLING MR. PYKE PEASE.

A correspondent writes:—

I went to the first of Mr. Pease's meetings last night. It was at Ereasbro—the worst place for progressive thought in the constituency. The chairman—a Mr. Booth, whom we have converted to quite a good Suffragist—said in his opening remarks that there were two questions before the country, Home Rule, and Women's Suffrage, and that he was in favour of giving women the vote, as there was no reason why they should not have the same right as men to vote.

Mr. Pease, in his address, did not touch on Women's Suffrage at all; but two questions were asked after he had been talking about the Trades Boards Act:—

(1) Is it not true that the sweating among women is largely due to the fact that they have not the protection of the vote?

Mr. Pease replied that he thought it had nothing to do with the vote, and that men did a great deal to stop sweating before they got the vote.

The questioner (a man) replied: "Then, have the men not improved their condition at all by the use of the vote, and if they have, would not women be able to do likewise?"

Mr. Pease was cornered, but he wriggled out of his awkward position by saying: "Yes, the men have improved their condition, but they have done more for women and children than they have for themselves." Then he talked of his zeal for the oppressed and descended to bathos.

Once more the questioner rose, but Mr. Pease turned his back and said he had other questions—and, lo and behold, they were all but one on women's suffrage!

In answer to a question, "Since the majority of the Cabinet are in favour of women's suffrage, ought not the minority to bow to their will?" Mr. Pease replied: "I believe that at present the majority of the Cabinet are against women's suffrage. We have not taken a vote, but I believe the Suffragists are in the minority."

According to Mr. Acland, half the members of the Cabinet are Suffragists, while 18 to 3 of members of the Government who are not in the Cabinet are Suffragists.

## PUBLIC SUFFRAGE MEETING IN EDINBURGH.

## Mr. Balfour's Attitude.

Miss Balfour, of Whittinghame, presided at a large and successful meeting held under the auspices of the Edinburgh Circle of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, in the Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh, November 25th. The speakers were the Countess of Selborne (President of the Association), The Lady Betty Balfour (President of the Edinburgh Circle), and Mr. A. Moncrieff, K.C. The hall was well filled, about 1,000 persons being present, and on the platform were, of the Edinburgh Committee, Lady Stormouth Darling (Vice-President), Mrs. Moncrieff, Miss Alice Neaves, Mrs. W. A. Ramsay (Hon. Treasurer), Miss Rosaline Masson (Hon. Secretary). In the course of her speech, Miss Balfour said she had been in favour of Women's Suffrage since the last Franchise Bill had been passed, and that she could tell the meeting that her brother—(prolonged applause)—heartily sympathised with them. He looked upon it as a matter of justice.

## LIBERAL WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

The Ely Women's Liberal Association carried last week, by a two-thirds majority, a resolution moved by its President, Miss Julia Kennedy, in consequence of the unfair treatment of the Suffrage question by the Government, to withdraw from all party work until a measure for the enfranchisement of women is either carried or placed on the Liberal programme.

The resolution leaves individual members free, although it is binding on the Association as a whole.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

## State Measures in Victoria.

Giving evidence on December 7th, Dr. Burnett Ham, late head of the Health Department in the State of Victoria, described the measures which have been taken lately for dealing with venereal diseases in that State. In Melbourne syphilis was a compulsorily notifiable disease, but the names notified were not made public. Experiments conducted in Melbourne in connection with these diseases had, Dr. Ham considered, led to greater interest in the subject, and in securing early treatment and early diagnosis they had achieved an important result. A Health Bill now before the Victorian Legislature contained provisions for the adequate and gratuitous treatment of patients, for the prohibition of treatment by unqualified persons, and for making the transmission knowingly of venereal diseases a penal offence.

## LABOUR, WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, AND MR. ASQUITH.

The Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council, and other bodies of organised labour in Manchester, sent the following letter to the Prime Minister, with regard to his visit to Manchester on December 5th and 6th:—

To the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,  
Prime Minister.

SIR,—We are requested by the large body of organised labour in Manchester, which is representative of over 40,000 electors, to ask you to receive a deputation from them on the occasion of your visit to Manchester on December 5th.

We are anxious to lay before you, personally, the reasons why the whole of the organised workers in this country are demanding the enfranchisement of women, and also to point out to you that continued indifference on this subject on the part of the Government would result in the alienation of the support of those whose demands are thus ignored, even in constituencies where the fight is a straight one between Liberal and Conservative candidates.

May we also remind you that at the annual meeting of the National Labour Party, and at the Trades Union Congress, very strong resolutions on this question were carried by overwhelming majorities. We earnestly hope that the Government will take some steps in this matter, and that you, Sir, will grant us this interview.

We are, yours respectfully,

(Signed) TOM FOX, Chairman of the National Labour Party, and Secretary of the Lancashire Federation of Trades Councils.

W. MELLOR, Secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council.

W. T. JACKSON, Secretary of the Manchester Labour Party.

CLEMENT STOTT, Secretary of the Manchester independent Labour Party Federation.

To this letter Mr. Asquith replied, refusing to see the deputation, and asking to have its views in writing. His reply will be considered at the next meeting of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council, and a statement of the views of the Council sent to the Prime Minister.

We learn that a letter has also been sent from Leeds Trade Unions to Mr. Asquith, and hope to publish a full report next week.

## PROTEST MEETING AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.

The Queen's Hall was crowded on December 5th with an audience—chiefly, but not entirely, militants—which had come to protest against the forcible feeding of prisoners. The Bishop of Kensington, who presided, announced that the protest sent to the Anglican Clergy had received over sixty-five signatures, including those of six bishops. In his address from the chair, he claimed that forcible feeding had failed in its declared object, since it had neither preserved the health of the prisoners nor enabled them to complete their sentences. It was, therefore, useless, and "the infliction of useless pain is torture." Even if the victims were (what they were not) "criminals and miscreants," Society would still not be justified in torturing them; but as it was, it was possible that there was something wrong with the vision of those who inflicted the punishment, and could not see the cruelties and wrongs against which the women were fighting. The Bishop then dissociated himself, "and those clergy who have joined in this protest, from any sort of approval of methods of violence." He strongly deprecated the use of prayer to create disorder in the House of Prayer, and thus "paralyse the arm which would use so sacred a weapon."

"There has been much talk of alternatives. I submit that there is no alternative to severity save mercy; no alternative to coercion but readiness to be just; no alternative to bitterness and malice but love. There is but one law of liberty, the perfect, the royal law—that 'ye love one another.' If you challenge me further and ask how love is to work at such a crisis as this, I say 'Call a truce of God.' To all women who love our cause I say, 'suffer anything rather than that you resort to tactics which militant men adopt in their political warfare.' To that great body of masterful ruling men who have proclaimed that they will, for the exigencies of their political ends, rule this sacred cause out of all hearings because of the actions of a few militants, I say with equal strength such action as yours is unworthy of your manhood, your country, and your professed Christianity."

The Bishop was much interrupted during the latter part of his speech, much of which was inaudible at the back of the hall. Canon Simpson spoke also, first denouncing forcible feeding, and then deprecating militancy. In the course of his speech he said:—

"Those who have followed Mrs. Henry Fawcett in refusing to be goaded by resentment into violent and unconstitutional courses have chosen the wiser and better part. If all had chosen the same path they would have turned a new page in the history of the struggle for liberty, and would soon have gained a noble and womanly reward."

Sir Victor Horsley dealt chiefly with the medical aspect of forcible feeding, repudiated the idea that (as administered to the militants) it was "medical treatment," and declared that Sir Thomas Barlowe's letter was no more than an envelope for a letter from the Home Office. Other speakers were the Rev. T. A. Lacey, Mr. C. Mansell Moullin, F.R.C.S., Rev. Lewis Donaldson, and Rev. A. E. Corniber, who deprecated "the spirit of condemnation" of some of the speeches, and pleaded for "the spirit of the Good Samaritan."

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

## THE WOMAN'S THEATRE.

## Woman on Her Own.

The inaugural performance of this branch of Suffrage enterprise took place on Monday night at the Coronet Theatre, when Mrs. Bernard Shaw's translation of Brieux's "La Femme

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

## UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper sends us news of the important campaign for a Women's Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution, now being carried on by American Suffragists.

Everyone knows that there are two distinct methods of obtaining Women's Suffrage in the United States.

(1) Each State has power to admit its own women to equal suffrage rights, and this involves the right to vote for both Houses of Congress.

(2) An amendment may be added to the Constitution of the United States and thus Women's Suffrage may be obtained by a single enactment.

The former is the line of least resistance, and has been so far followed; the latter, as Mrs. Harper tells us, has always been the dream and the goal of Suffragists. "The leader of the movement for Congressional action," she says, "always held that this must be the ultimate means, and that State work was only contributory to this end, and their strongest desire to the close of their lives was centralisation in Washington. This now seems near at hand. There is a decided feeling among Suffragists throughout the United States that the headquarters of the National Association should be removed from New York to Washington."

The Senate will now, almost certainly, take a vote that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted. In the Lower House there is greater difficulty, as the question rests with the Judiciary Committee, which has never yet found time to report, favourably or unfavourably, upon the question of Woman Suffrage. Therefore, to secure a Special Committee to do the work in place of the overworked Judiciary Committee is the great object of Suffragists, and very strongly opposed by Anti-suffragists.

These are the questions which, among others, have been exercising the delegates who assembled in Washington on November 30th to attend the Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

A deputation waited on President Wilson on December 8th to urge him to send a message to Congress advising the setting up of a Standing Suffrage Committee in the House of Representatives. The President said he could not do so as the Democratic Convention had not authorised him.

## Married Women Teachers.

The final decision in the cases of Mrs. Edgell and Mrs. Peixotto, who, it will be remembered, were dismissed from their posts as teachers, because each asked leave of absence to bear and rear a child, has gone in their favour. They are to be re-instated, and thus marriage will no longer be a bar to the teaching profession.

## FINLAND.

## Influence of Co-Education.

Madame Hilja Parssinen, a member of the Finnish Parliament, has just ended her visit to England. In an interview with a representative of the *Christian Commonwealth*, she attributed the great advance of the Woman's Movement in Finland as compared with most other countries mainly to the system of co-education. "From the beginning of their schooldays," she said, "boys and girls are educated together, and grow up side by side. And in all our societies, temperance and the like, men and women have equal rights, and take an equal part in the work." As to her Parliamentary work, she says, "everything is at its beginning with us; it is only seven years ago that we entered Parliament, but we have already done a great deal of work in bringing women's questions before the Assembly. We want to endow motherhood, to improve the condition of illegitimate children, to make it obligatory in every commune to maintain a midwife . . . also we want better factory laws to prevent night-work and to protect expectant and nursing mothers. The bourgeois classes in Parliament will not have such laws, but we are educating the women workers to demand them."

## SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help *The Common Cause*.

Seule" was presented to a crowded and appreciative house. The author's picture is drawn in vivid colours—on a possibly overcrowded canvas. The trials and troubles of an unprotected girl, in the professional, and later in the industrial world—are shown in the story of Thérèse—a part finely acted by Miss Lena Ashwell. The play covers a wide field, and remarkable skill is shown in the weaving so many of the disabilities under which women suffer into one plausible, coherent tale. The mistaken policy of bringing up a middle-class girl with no other purpose than that of finding a husband—the extraordinary difficulties a young and attractive woman finds in endeavouring to place herself in the labour market, the dangers and temptations to which she is exposed, the disappearance of all pretence at chivalry on the part of men colleagues and employers when the struggle for bread is in question, the terrible bitterness of the industrial struggle—all are portrayed with remarkable fidelity. M. Brieux has said many things that no woman would dare to say—and said them with a force that would bring on a woman Suffragist the charge of sex-bias—and that will no doubt sting many a man into condemnation, and into accusations of unfairness. But Brieux's types exist in this workaday world, and the louder the cry the more certain is it that "the cap fits" some one. The many brilliant characterisations in the piece were well portrayed by a very notable cast of actors and actresses, including Miss Nancy Price, Miss Sarah Brooke, Miss Christine Silver, Mr. Norman V. Norman, Mr. Fewless Llewellyn, Miss Beatrice Wilson (who was very striking in a little character sketch of a working-woman), and Miss Cicely Hamilton.

## IS MISS BEBB A PERSON?

Miss Bebb's case to show that she is a "person" within the meaning of the Solicitors Acts, and therefore should be eligible to practise as a solicitor, came up on December 9th in the Court of Appeal, Lord Robert Cecil appearing for the plaintiff. Counsel submitted that unmarried women were "persons," and a woman had acted as a Queen, Regent, a Keeper of the Great Seal (Eleanor, wife of Henry III.), Hereditary Lord High Constable, Great Chamberlain, Marshal, governor of a workhouse, hereditary sheriff, mayor, and alderman. Women were also factory inspectors and solicitors' clerks. This particular woman, Miss Bebb, had taken a first-class degree in jurisprudence at Oxford, and a firm of solicitors was willing to take her as an articulated clerk.

Sir Robert Finlay (for the Law Society) said no woman had ever been admitted to it.

We learn, with great regret, as we go to press, that Miss Bebb has lost her case.

## WOMEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

At the opening of the in-patient ward of the Women's Hospital for Children, at 688, Harrow Road, by Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, on December 5th, the Bishop of Kensington declared that here was the beginning of an enormous forward movement which must eventually spread all over the country. Judging, he said, by the success which the hospital had attained, it must have met a long-felt want. It seemed almost incredible that it should ever have been thought that the proper person to tend a sick child was other than a woman, and that women should have been barred from the medical profession.

Mrs. Deane Streatfield pointed out that the hospital had the peculiar feature of being staffed by medical women and managed by a committee of women. It was situated in an industrial district, and was greatly appreciated by the working-men and women, who thought it the most natural thing that their children should be treated by a lady doctor. Forty-five pounds had been collected by working-men and given to the hospital to help it forward. There was, first, the human need for help; and, secondly, the success of the Institution opened a new departure in the women's movement. Nurses in most other hospitals worked eleven, fourteen, and even fifteen hours a day, whereas in their hospital they were nine hours on duty, which included meal times.

## MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

A resolution has been passed by the Association of Registered Medical Women to the effect that though the proposed scheme for a women's medical service in India offers improved conditions under the Dufferin Fund, the scale of remuneration and the subjection of medical women to a lay committee, for the constitution of which no guarantee is offered, but which has the power of punishment for acts which the Committee may disapprove, will be fatal to the success of the scheme, since no first-rate medical women will consent to work under such conditions.

## CHILDREN'S WHITE CROSS LEAGUE.

Dr. Tschaykovski wishes to acknowledge with thanks £2 2s. from Miss G. Bradford and £1 from Miss Jane B. Dickens. Gifts of money should be sent to Dr. Tschaykovski, Harrow, or to Mrs. Unwin, 3, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., and gifts of clothing to Mrs. Rudmore Brown, 74, Thomas Street, Dublin.



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## Housekeeping Simplified.

### HOT WATER SUPPLY.

Hot water—really hot, not lukewarm—is the very first requirement in a house if there is to be any efficient housework or any domestic comfort. The old boiler in the back of the kitchen stove has proved itself not only wasteful, but quite unable to supply a sufficient quantity of really hot water to scullery, pantry, and bath. We have all of us suffered at some time or another from having to put up with a lukewarm bath because there has been rather more "washing up" than usual, or because some other member of the family has forestalled us. In the summer the kitchen stove often has to be kept going merely to heat the boiler; thereby causing waste of coal and energy, and at the same time making the kitchen uncomfortable.

Nearly every town house has now got a gas stove, to either supplement or supersede the kitchen range. It is, therefore, necessary to give the hot water supply separate consideration. We are most of us familiar with the geyser in some form or another, and, if used with ordinary care and common sense, it is invaluable where hot water is required for one bath. No one, however, would care to have a series of geysers installed to supply each hot water tap. We have, therefore, to consider the rival claims of other systems of heating. Perhaps the best-known is the "Circulator." This is lighted in the morning, and as soon as the water reaches a certain temperature the gas is automatically lowered, and just sufficient flame is left to keep the water at the same temperature. As the hot water is drawn off, cold water runs into the circulator, and in its turn heated. This system has some of the same objections as the kitchen range boiler. The gas is always burning in order to keep the water hot, whether it is actually required or no. If all the water were drawn off for a bath, for instance, some little time would elapse before a fresh supply of hot water would be available. It can, however, be definitely turned out when not required, and it can be fixed in conjunction with the kitchen stove, so that when the range is in use the water would be heated by the fire. A pipe should always be fixed to carry the steam out of the kitchen, otherwise there is an accumulation of steam at the top of the room, which will in time make walls and ceilings damp. I have recently installed another form of hot water system, which has been a complete success. This is known as the "Califont" geyser. The geyser is fixed in any convenient place, and the pilot light, which burns an infinitesimal quantity of gas, is lit each morning. When hot water is required in any part of the house, the hot water tap is turned on, and this automatically lights up the geyser, and in a few seconds the water will be boiling hot. The slower the tap runs, the hotter will be the water, so that the temperature may be regulated to a nicety. The advantage of this system is that gas is only being used when the hot water tap is running, and that the same geyser supplies hot water all over the house. A smaller geyser is on exactly the same principle, and is suitable for a house where only two or three hot water taps are required.

In places where no gas is available, or the price so high that it is no economy, an independent boiler, which may be fixed in an outhouse, to keep the kitchen cool in summer, will be found a great convenience. This, like the "Circulator," can work in conjunction with the kitchen range, and is fed with ordinary coal, no special fuel being required.

It is impossible to say which is the best method. The requirements of every household vary, and one could only give useful advice after seeing the house.

Hot water heating should be quite separate from the hot water supply. The passage of the water through the radiators cools it, so that when the two are combined, neither is really satisfactory. Radiators are so very ugly, and a hot water heating system so expensive to instal, that unless the house be a very large one, it is better to put an anthracite stove in the hall. This warms the whole house in quite a remarkable manner. The air in the hall, staircase, and passages being warmed, there are no cold draughts, and a coal or even a gas fire in each room is so much more cheerful than an ugly and unsympathetic series of pipes.

If there is no flue into which the pipe of the anthracite stove can conveniently be fixed, a really good oil stove works wonders. I know these are troublesome to fill and trim, but they do not smell when properly kept, and the comfortable temperature they secure at a comparatively small cost is well worth having.

ELSPETH SPENCER.

[We hope to publish further articles of this series shortly.]

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## Correspondence.

### AN "ACTIVE SERVICE CORPS."

MADAM,—As an outcome of the Pilgrimage, and with a view to obtaining good material for further open-air campaigns next summer, I have a scheme to propose at our next Council meeting, and, as I think it will be of value to ventilate the idea beforehand, I ask of your courtesy if you will allow me to do so through the medium of your paper. The scheme is this: That an Active Service Corps be formed, within the National Union, of members who will pledge themselves, whenever possible, to devote at least one week in the year to open-air campaigning. The construction of the Corps to be as follows:—(1) Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. Henry Fawcett; (2) A Head Commandant (who would also be Chairman of "Active Service Corps" Committee); (3) A Captain or Leader for each Federation responsible for the rank and file in their own Federation—with a Lieutenant in charge of groups belonging to individual Societies in that Federation; (4) The rank and file, who would, on joining, state the particular form of work they are best able to undertake, either as (a) Speakers, (b) COMMON CAUSE sellers, (c) F.W.S. collectors, (d) Money collectors, (e) Literature sellers. The Corps to be under the control of the N.U. The open-air campaigns to be organised either direct from Headquarters or by the Federations. Every unit must be a member of N.U.W.S.S. The organisation of the Corps to be in the hands of an "Active Service Corps" Committee. From the experience gained on the Pilgrimage, I feel sure that such a body of workers, drawn from all parts of the country and trained to work together, would be a great asset to the Union and an enormous incentive to the furthering of good fellowship and self-sacrifice in the workers themselves.

KATHERINE M. HARLEY.

### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

MADAM,—Most heartily do I welcome the timely letters of Miss Bloxam and Mrs. Marion Chadwick on this subject, the more so as I have tried, without success, to induce our local Suffrage Society (affiliated to the N.U.W.S.S.) to adopt the common-sense policy advocated by your correspondents.

On the occasion of the ordinary Borough Council elections here on November 1st, and again on Tuesday last at a by-election, a Labour candidate—a whole-hearted supporter of Women's Suffrage, who gave most timely assistance during the Pilgrimage and on other occasions, made a gallant attempt to win a seat.

My appeal on his behalf to one of the Secretaries and to the Treasurer of the Godalming Women's Suffrage Society was met in each case with a definite refusal, on the ground that it was not advisable to introduce politics into Municipal affairs. I may say that a year or so ago, when the question came up on the Godalming Borough Council of supporting a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage, it was shelved on the ground that the subject was a political one!

As a staunch supporter of Women's Suffrage, who has striven for co-operation between the Labour and the Women's Movements, I deeply regret the short-sighted action of our Suffrage Society, and sympathise strongly with the resentment felt by the local Labour people.

E. B. BISHOP.

### THE QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

MADAM,—I think that many of us have cause to lament the action taken by some of the Church leaders in regard to the question of forcible feeding. Surely, the only possible way of approaching the question, as a question of principle, is apart, and must be kept apart, from all question of Suffrage, or militancy of any kind. If it is wrong to use painful methods, methods which can, and do, bear out the assertion of "torture" on any prisoners convicted of criminal law-breaking, it must be equally wrong—equally torture—whatever the crime to be punished; whoever the person to suffer the treatment.

A strong pronouncement that this particular method, applied to some adults, is impossible in the present state of society, would have been a clearing of the ground—from whatever source—doubly welcome as a movement from leaders of religious thought. But the moment attention is turned from the main issue to daily with excuses for such and such a criminal, on account of motive or some equally irrelevant matter, the whole argument collapses; and only harm can ensue. If forcible feeding is not to be allowed, it must be upon the general ground; of principle, applicable in every case. What follows? Neither can the State, on any sound principle, allow habitual evasion of legal penalty. Evidently if the criminal chooses to persist in suicide, the State cannot further intervene: it is responsible for the keeping of the law, not for the act of the individual. If the State finds that it cannot support its own law, and prefers to suffer improper methods to take the place of law, obviously there is something wrong with the law, and the sooner it is altered the better.

In that case, again, Law is upheld. Surely this is the only constitutional position. When will our leaders care to grapple with the facts? We have waited fifty years and more for the Church as a body to give us any sympathy; only to find the whole issue confused and confounded—by action, which will be surely understood as supporting the militancy we have so strenuously combated. Why not

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a meeting to uphold constitutional effort, and not this roundabout begging the question on a side issue.

SUSAN M. BURNETT.

[We are in entire agreement with Miss Burnett with regard to the "side-tracking" of public interest on to any subject but the fundamental one of the Suffrage. The Bishop of Kensington, Sir Victor Horsley, and Dr. Mansell Moulin seemed, however, to us to make it clear that they objected to torture, and not merely to the torture of one class of prisoner.—Ed. C.C.]

### THE ORGANISATION OF THE MUNICIPAL VOTE.

MADAM,—In your issue of December 5th the following sentence occurs: "Many of its—the N.U.S.S.—members feel the strongest repugnance to following the bad example of men and running Municipal Elections on political lines." Surely this is rather a strange scruple on the part of members of a Society which holds, and rightly as I think, that Women's Suffrage at this moment comes before all other questions, and acts on that principle in its election policy! It seems to me that Women's Suffrage cannot be called a political question, as commonly understood, but is the necessary condition for the right administration of laws, as well as for just legislation. If municipal elections can be used as a means of establishing this condition, it is difficult to see where this objection can come in.

MARION CHADWICK.

[Women's Suffrage is not a PARTY question, but that it is a POLITICAL question seems hardly open to dispute, though, of course, it has other and profounder issues also.—Ed., C.C.]

### WAR AND WOMEN.

MADAM,—A leaflet has come, I believe, with THE COMMON CAUSE, advertising a book entitled *War and Women*, by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, and reference to it is given as "a proof of woman's true function as an integral part of the nation's military force."

I feel it is much to be regretted that women should be associated with war. To some of us all war is wrong, as being entirely in opposition to Christianity. We cannot love men, and kill them at the same time.

Will not those who are interested in the women's movement advocate peace principles as the only ones for nations, as for individuals?

ADELINE M. VICCARS.

[We have to remind our correspondent that not all women or all Suffragists hold the Christian creed. And while believing that the influence of women will, on the whole, make for peace, it seems hardly reasonable to complain that their part in war, if, when it comes, should be an "integral" part, if it is one of healing.—Ed., C.C.]

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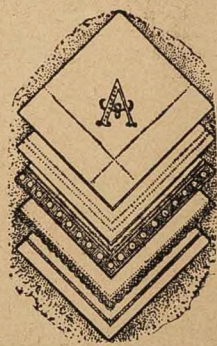
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## The Defeat of Time; or, A Tale of the Fairies.

By CHARLES LAMB



Titania and her moonlight Elves were assembled under the canopy of a huge oak, that served to shelter them from the moon's radiance, which, being now at her full noon, shot forth intolerable rays—intolerable, I mean, to the subtil texture of their little shadowy bodies—but dispensing an agreeable coolness to us grosser mortals. An air of discomfort sate upon the Queen, and upon her Courtiers. Their tiny friskings and gambols were forgot; and even Robin Goodfellow, for the first time in his little airy life, looked grave; for the Queen had had melancholy forebodings of late, founded upon an ancient Prophecy, laid up in the records of Fairy Land, that the date of Fairy existence would be then extinct, when men should cease to believe in them. And she knew how that the race of the Nymphs, which were her predecessors, and had been the Guardians of the sacred fountains, and of the silver fountains, and of the consecrated hills and woods, had utterly disappeared before the chilling touch of man's incredulity; and she sighed bitterly at the approaching fate of herself and of her subjects, which was dependent upon so fickle a lease as the capricious and ever-mutable faith of man. When, as if to realise her fears, a melancholy shape came gliding in, and that was—TIME, who with his intolerable scythe mows down kings and kingdoms; at whose dread approach the fays huddled together, as a flock of timorous sheep, and the most courageous amongst them crept into acorn cups, not enduring the sight of that ancientest of monarchs. Titania's first impulse was to wish the presence of her false lord, King Oberon, who was far away, in the pursuit of a strange beauty, a fay of Indian land—that with his good lance of sword, like a faithful knight and husband, he might defend her against Time. But she soon checked that thought as vain, for what could the prowess of the mighty Oberon himself, albeit the stoutest champion in Fairy Land, have availed against so huge a giant, whose bald top touched the skies! So in the mildest tone she besought the Spectre, that in his mercy he would overlook, and pass by, her small subjects, as too diminutive and powerless to add any worthy trophy to his renown. And she besought him to employ his resistless strength against the ambitious children of men, and to lay waste their aspiring works, to tumble down their towers and turrets, and the babels of their pride, fit objects of his devouring scythe, but to spare her and her harmless race, who had no existence beyond a dream; frail objects of a creed; that lived but in the faith of the believer. And with her little arms, as well as she could, she grasped the stern knees of Time, and waxing speechless with fear, she beckoned to her chief attendants, and maids of honour, to come forth from their hiding-places, and to plead the Plea of the Fairies. And one of those small delicate creatures came forth at her bidding, clad in white like a chorister, and in a low melodious tone, not louder than the hum of a pretty bee—when it seems to be demurring whether it shall settle upon this sweet flower or that, before it settles—set forth her humble petition. "We Fairies," she said, "are the most inoffensive race that live, and least deserving to perish. It is we that have the care of all sweet melodies, that no discords may offend the Sun, who is the great soul of music. We rouse the lark at morn; and the pretty echoes, which respond to all the twittering quire, are of our making. Wherefore, great King of Years, as ever you have

loved the music which is raining from a morning cloud, sent from the messenger of day, the lark, as he mounts to Heaven's gate, beyond the ken of mortals; or if ever you have listened with a charmed ear to the night bird, that

In the flowery Spring,  
Amidst the leaves set, makes the thickets ring  
Of her sour sorrows, sweeten'd with her song:

spare our tender tribes; and we will muffle up the sheep-bell for thee, that thy pleasure take no interruption, whenever thou shalt listen unto Philomel."

And Time answered, that "he had heard that song too long; and he was even wearied with that ancient strain, that recorded the wrongs of Tereus. But if she would know in what music Time delighted, it was, when sleep and darkness lay upon crowded cities, to hark to the midnight chime, which is tolling from a hundred clocks, like the last knell over the soul of a dead world; or to the crush of the fall of some age-worn edifice, which is as the voice of himself when he disparteth kingdoms."

A second female Fay took up the Plea, and said, "We be the handmaids of the Spring, and tend upon the birth of all sweet buds: and the pastoral cowslips are our friends, and the pansies; and the violets, like nuns; and the quaking hare-bell is in our wardship; and the Hyacinth, once a fair youth, and dear to Phœbus."

Then Time made answer, in his wrath striking the harmless ground with his hurtful scythe, that "they must not think that he was one that cared for flowers, except to see them wither, and to take her beauty from the rose."

And a third Fairy took up the Plea, and said, "We are kindly things; and it is we that sit at evening, and shake rich odours from sweet bowers upon discoursing lovers, that seem to each other to be their own sighs; and we keep off the bat, and the owl, from their privacy, and the ill-boding whistler; and we flit in sweet dreams across the brains of infancy, and conjure up a smile upon its soft lips to beguile the careful mother, while its little soul is fled for a brief minute or two to sport with our youngest fairies."

Then Saturn (which is Time) made answer, that "They should not think that he delighted in tender babes, that had devoured his own, till foolish Rhea cheated him with a stone, which he swallowed, thinking it to be the infant Jupiter." And thereat in token he disclosed to view his enormous tooth, in which appeared monstrous dents, left by that unnatural meal; and his great throat, that seemed capable of devouring up the earth and all its inhabitants at one meal. "And for lovers," he continued, "my delight is, with a hurrying hand to snatch them away from their love meetings by stealth at nights, and to ravish away hours from them like minutes whilst they are together, and in absence to stand like a motionless statue, or their leaden planet of mishap (whence I had my name), till I make their minutes seem ages."

Next stood up a male Fairy, clad all in green, like a forester, or one of Robin Hood's mates, and doffing his tiny cap, said: "We are small foresters, that live in woods, training the young boughs in graceful intricacies, with blue snatches of the sky between; we frame all shady roofs and arches rude; and some-

times, when we are plying our tender hatches, men say, that the tapping woodpecker is nigh; and it is we that scoop the hollow cell of the squirrel; and carve quaint letters upon the rinds of trees, which in sylvan solitudes sweetly recall to the mind of the heat-oppressed swain, ere he lies down to slumber, the name of his fair one, dainty Aminta, gentle Rosalind, or chastest Laura, as it may happen."

Saturn, nothing moved with this courteous address, bade him begone, or "if he would be a woodman, to go forth, and fell oak for the fairies' coffins, which would forthwith be wanting. For himself, he took no delight in haunting the woods, till their golden plumage (the yellow leaves) were beginning to fall, and leave the brown black limbs bare, like Nature in her skeleton dress."

Then stood up one of those gentle Fairies, that are good to man, and blushed red as any rose, while he told a modest story of one of his own good deeds. "It chanced upon a time," he said, "that while we were looking cowslips in the meads, while yet the dew was hanging on the buds, like beads, we found a babe left in its swathing clothes—a little sorrowful deserted thing; begot of love, but begetting no love in others; guiltless of shame, but doomed to shame for its parents' offence in bringing it by indirect courses into the world. It was pity to see the abandoned little orphan left to the world's care by an unnatural mother, how the cold dew kept wetting its childish coats; and its little hair, how it was bedabbled, that was like gossamer. Its pouting mouth, unknowing how to speak, lay half opened like a roselipt shell, and its cheek was softer than any peach, upon which the tears, for very roundness, could not long dwell, but fell off, in clearness like pearls, some on the grass, and some on its little hand, and some haply wandered to the little dimpled well under his mouth, which Love himself seemed to have planned out, but less for tears than for smilings. Pity it was, too, to see how the burning sun scorched its helpless limbs, for it lay, without shade, or shelter, or mother's breast, for foul weather or fair. So having compassion on its sad plight, my fellows and I turned ourselves into grasshoppers, and swarmed about the babe, making such shrill cries, as that pretty little chirping creature makes in its mirth, till with our noise we attracted the attention of a passing rustic, a tender-hearted hind, who wondering at our small but loud concert, strayed aside curiously, and found the babe, where it lay on the remote grass, and taking it up, lapt it in his russet coat, and bore it to his cottage, where his wife kindly nurtured it, till it grew up a goodly personage. How this babe prospered afterwards, let proud London tell. This was that famous Sir Thomas Gresham, who was the chiefest of her merchants: the richest, the wisest. Witness his many goodly vessels on the Thames, freighted with costly merchandise; jewels from Ind, and pearls for courtly dames, and silks of Samarcand. And witness, more than all, that stately Bourse (or Exchange), which he caused to be built, a mart for merchants from East to West, whose graceful summit still bears, in token of the Fairies' favours, his chosen crest, the Grasshopper. And, like the grasshopper, may it please you, great King, to suffer us also to live, partakers of the green earth!"



The Fairy had scarce ended his Plea, when a shrill cry, not unlike the grasshopper's was heard. Poor Puck—or Robin Goodfellow, as he is sometimes called—had recovered a little from his first fright, and in one of his mad freaks had perched upon the beard of old Time, which was flowing, ample, and majestic, and was amusing himself with plucking at a hair, which was indeed so massy, that it seemed to him that he was removing some huge beam of timber rather than a hair; which Time by some ill chance perceiving, snatched up the Impish Mischievous with his great hand, and asked "What it was?"

"Alas!" quoth Puck, "a little random elf am I, born in one of Nature's sports, a very weed, created for the simple, sweet enjoyment of myself, but for no other purpose, worth, or need, that ever I could learn. 'Tis I that bob the angler's idle cork, till the patient man is ready to breathe a curse. I steal the morsel from the gossip's fork, or stop the sneezing chanter in mid Psalm; and when an infant has been born with hard or homely features, mothers say that I changed the child at nurse; but to fulfil any graver purpose I have not wit enough, and hardly the will. I am a pinch of lively dust to frisk upon the wind; a tear would make a puddle of me; and so I tickle myself with the

lightest straw, and shun all griefs that might make me stagnant. This is my small philosophy."

Then Time, dropping him on the ground, as a thing too inconsiderable for his vengeance, grasped fast his mighty scythe; and now, not Puck alone, but the whole State of Fairies had gone to inevitable wreck and destruction, had not a timely apparition interposed, at whose boldness Time was astounded, for he came not with the habit of the forces of a deity, who alone might cope with Time, but as a simple mortal, clad as you might see a forester, that hunts after wild coney by the cold moonshine; or a stalker of stray deer, stealthy and bold. But by the golden lustre in his eye, and the passionate wanness in his cheek, and by the fair and ample space of his forehead, which seemed a palace framed for the habitation of all glorious thoughts, he knew that this was his great rival, who had power given him to rescue whatsoever victims Time should clutch, and to cause them to live for ever in his immortal verse. And muttering the name of Shakespeare, Time spread his roc-like wings, and fled the controlling presence. And the liberated Court of the Fairies, with Titania at their head, flocked around the gentle ghost, giving him thanks, nodding to him, and doing him courtesies, who had crowned them henceforth with a permanent existence, to live in the minds of men, while verse shall have power to charm, and Midsummer moons shall brighten.



What particular endearments passed between the Fairies and their Poet, passes my pencil to delineate; but if you are curious to be informed, I must refer you, gentle reader, to the "Plea of the Fairies," a most agreeable poem, lately put forth by my friend, Thomas Hood: of the first half of which the above is nothing but a meagre and a harsh prose-abstract. Farewell.

ELIA.

The words of Mercury are harsh after the songs of Apollo.

### "Laugh Your Golden Laughter."

W. Watson.

Has gaiety dwindled, once your comrade strong?  
Have your hearts failed of laughter, your lips of song  
Because the way is long?  
Oh, keep you quick with loneliness, and pure  
From bitterness, for lo! the end is sure!  
We cannot say like hidden Chanticleer  
Exultantly to-night: "The dawn is near!"  
Triumphantly: "Is here!"  
Yet shall we cease to jest while we endure,  
Or doubt an instant if the end be sure?

E. B. C. J.



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## CHILDREN AND THE THEATRE.

The Children's Theatre marks a stage in a new conception of the drama. We used to be entertained at Christmas time by being taken to what was called "The Pantomime"—a vast arrangement of ballet and comic business, in which traces of a fairy tale could be faintly discerned. The pantomime was obviously invented by adults who had not studied the child mind, and composed their pieces for the amusement of the man in the street. They did not even work for the better-minded man in the street; for they gave children's parts to low comedians—save the mark!—their women's parts were often played by men, and men's parts always by women. To make human nature ugly, and then to adorn it with a blaze of tinsel, was regarded as humorous.

We have emerged from all that, and children's plays now seek to represent something of the reality and the bloom of childhood. We understand better the purpose of art; and the level of our theatres is being raised by the fact that multitudes of people who once frowned upon the theatre, now frequent it. The Children's Theatre, which Miss Netta Syrett and I are managing, with a view to a month's run after Christmas, will, we hope, be a step forwards in the right direction. The plays will be about children and for children, and acted by children, and our object is thus to produce a dramatic centre which will be a real Children's Theatre, and nothing else.

This involves the question, should children act? It is well

for us to face this question thoroughly, and to be quite clear that what we are doing is in the interest of children and of the human race. From a criticism which appeared in one of the religious papers, it is evident that some people still retain a prejudice against children acting. I cannot help thinking that this is at bottom a relic of the old prejudice against acting altogether. Many people who have left prejudice sufficiently to go to the theatre, still

retain it in disliking the profession of an actor. We must be clear about this: if an actor's profession is a bad one, we ought not to go to the theatre. But if it is a good one, is there anything about child nature which makes acting unsuitable for the young, though fit for adults? I think the more we study children the more we shall agree that acting, with all that it involves, is even more natural to children than to adults, and that it supplies one of the very best educational means that we have for training childhood. This, after all, is recognised nowadays in all our schools, which solemnise their end of term festivities, not only by singing and recitation, but also by plays, though these plays are generally but poor works, indifferently performed; and, indeed, the need of suitable plays is shown by the frequency with which "Alice's Tea Party" is performed at nearly every school function! Now if acting is right as a normal part of the education of our secondary schools (for, of course, the games and amusements of our schools are part of their education), is it of equal value when adopted as a profession? Let me quote from Dr. Saleeby's "Health, Strength, and Happiness," a book which ought to be in everybody's home. He says: "One is tempted to forget that the present volume is designed for the adult, who is already, in great measure, made or marred, and to devote some space to the study of the ideal means by which the senses may be trained for the lasting benefit of both mind and body, as in the case of the fortunate children who were lately dancing in London with Miss Isadora Duncan. The reader, however, is past the hope of such opportunities for himself. Here we are, of this generation—products, in great measure, of the blindness, and folly, and despite of everything that nature cries aloud, which governed the early education of most of us.



Photos by "Kate Pragnell."

Miss NETTA SYRETT.



[16, Albemarle Street, W.]

Mrs. PERCY DEARMER.

We may make up our minds that this shall not occur again, but so far as we are concerned, it has occurred, and we must make the best of the results."

The fact is that the training which acting involves for children includes the most necessary physical training that a child can have—discipline of voice, of the eye, and ear, and of all the senses, the exercising of the lungs in singing and elocution, and of the limbs in dancing. It provides all that games provide (though nothing can take the place of out-door games in the open air), with the addition of a great intellectual and moral discipline. No one who has not taught children to act can realise how great is this discipline, how children have to learn self-repression, modesty, and the social virtues, giving up often to another a part that they would dearly like for themselves, and doing their best in their own bit of work for the good of the whole. If they cannot do this, they are not wanted, they have to go. The atmosphere of frivolity, which has often been rightly charged against the stage, will be lessened in the future, because there is now a generation of children growing up who have had the discipline of a dramatic training, side by side with their ordinary school work, who have no foolish glamour about the stage, but recognise it as hard work that has to be learned, and learned well, and practised assiduously. Nothing indeed could be a more potent factor in that raising of the stage

to its proper level of serious art than the new generation of child actors, who will, in their time, take easy precedence of those who have taken up the stage for trivial motives.

But discipline—unusual joy soop happiness. I wish the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE could be present at our rehearsals, and could see how much the children enjoy their work, and what a happy atmosphere our common labours engender. We work hard, but we have all learnt that

there is no happiness without plenty of hard work. I, for one, have thought over the whole matter, and have worked at it in all its details, and I am convinced that child acting is not only the best thing for the child audience, but is also a splendid school for the child actors themselves; and I believe that all children, whether they are to be actors or not, ought to learn singing, dancing, elocution, and the other arts which make a good actor. It would be good for us if the children of all classes were brought up active, bright, and graceful, with their senses trained, and their bodies exercised in the best way; good for their health, for their minds, and for their morals.

If any of your readers wish to know a little more about the Children's Theatre, they might care to come to our Children's Theatre Tea Party at the Court Theatre on the afternoon of December 13th, which will be opened by Miss Ellen Terry at 2.30 p.m. The price of admission is 2s. 6d., which will admit to any part of the house, and the audience and actors will all sit together in a happy family party. It will be remembered that when the first of these tea parties was held at the Queen's Gate Hall, South Kensington, and opened by Miss Lena Ashwell, the crush was so great that hundreds of people were turned away. However, this time there will be plenty of room, and nobody need be afraid of not hearing and seeing well.

Miss Netta Syrett will produce a play, performed by children, entitled, "In Arcady." Miss Margaret Morris's dancing children will dance various nursery stories and rhymes, and Miss Jean Traill is arranging a ballet entitled, "Childhood." Gracie Curnock, one of Pavlova's pupils, will dance some solo dances, and there will be songs and whistling solos. Two clever children, George and Irene Wright, will dance a Will-o'-the-

Wisp dance. Then there will be tea, and it is to be hoped that everybody will go away happy. It is characteristic of Ellen Terry that when help is needed by the women who are running this theatre, and the children who are playing in it, that she (as Lena Ashwell has already done) should lend them her influence and her name.

I can give any further information to anyone who writes to me at 7, Elsworth Road, London, N.W.

The Children's Theatre itself will open at the Court Theatre, Sloane Square, on Monday, December 29th, at 3 p.m., when three plays, by Miss Netta Syrett, will be presented—"The Fairy Doll," "The Enchanted Garden," and "The Strange Boy"—and will be played on the two following days. "The Fairy Doll" is a lady altogether beautiful and good, who once lived on the top of a Christmas tree, but who has been brought by the children to reside in the Doll's House. We see the Doll's House, with its various floors (the lower part of the bedrooms appear, vanishing away into the flies). The whole of the drawing-room is furnished by an immense cage, containing a parrot about the size of a small lion. Do we not remember that Doll's House? There is a fly-catcher also of crinkly paper, and shavings in the Early Victorian grate. All dolls' houses are Early Victorian. Of course, the inhabitants detest the Fairy (they would!), and the sweetness and light that she brings with her. Disaster follows, but—you must come to the Court Theatre on some afternoon in the holidays, and find out what it is. In "The Enchanted Garden" we have daisies (pink-tipped by Sheba, of Sloane Street, who is dressing the play), and in "The Strange Boy" we find a Fairy who somehow gets mixed up with an ordinary tea-party. On January 1st, and the last two days of the week, my play, "The Cockyolly Bird, an Adventure in Six Scenes," will be presented. The action opens in the schoolroom, and is continued at the North Pole, Japan, and a Cannibal Island. (If only your readers could see the delight of the rehearsing Cannibals!) The magic is wrought by the "Cockyolly Song," which sums up the ideal for everyone concerned. For instance, when Lavinia (the Nursery Maid) hears it, she has a blue hat, and goes on a brake to Pinner—but I must not tell you the story.

The theatre will be continued in this way for three weeks, and perhaps for four, Miss Syrett's plays occupying the first part of the week, and mine the second. I hope, however, that your readers will send post-cards, so that further particulars may be posted to them. If the Children's Theatre succeeds as well as the omens promise, we hope to develop it in the future, and to provide plays, not only of the fairy tale and of adventure, but also of the nursery and the schoolroom, with the object of interesting the children themselves, rather than their grown-up relations; but I think that all those relations will find that what pleases the children will also be of peculiar interest to those grown-ups who love the study of children, as who nowadays does not? I have ventured to write this article for THE COMMON CAUSE because women, and those interested in the Women's Movement, must be the first to give earnest consideration to any scheme for promoting the welfare of children.

MABEL DEARMER.

**THE "COMMON CAUSE" CAMPAIGN.**

THE COMMON CAUSE Campaign is over, and has produced most satisfactory results. But we are publishing this week a special Christmas Number, and we ask all who have helped us to make a special feature of the sale of this number. Many who have begun to sell have found the work less hard than they expected, though it is hard; and we believe that this number, bound in the colours, will be a very easy one to sell. It contains

**A Special Supplement.**

which no Suffragist can be without. Please buy a great many copies to give away to your converted and unconverted friends!

**Bags for Sellers.**

Mrs. Layton (The Milestones, Hills Road, Cambridge) kindly offers to make COMMON CAUSE bags for sellers, in the colours, at 2s. 6d. each, all profits to go to the N.U.W.S.S.

**"Common Cause" Day in London.**

All facts and figures about "COMMON CAUSE Day" in London are not yet known, as, in accordance with the wise advice of the Editor, the Society's sellers spread themselves over their various localities, instead of concentrating on any special display in the central districts. A band of some thirty only, including a good proportion of the Executive Committee, were organised from Victoria Street direct, and Lady Maud

Parry worked some of the principal streets in her car to such good purpose that she disposed of six dozen. Miss Helen Ward's car also came up from Beaconsfield, duly bedecked, and after spending the day between Victoria Street and North Kensington, with Mrs. Garrett Jones and Miss Ward as sellers, it dwelt for a week in a large new Westminster garage, where, we are informed, its N.U. colours and COMMON CAUSE posters became quite the fashionable topic of conversation.

Though statistics are not "to hand," there seems no doubt that many of the Branches have done excellent work. Barnes reports ten new subscribers; North Hackney writes, "Ninety members see THE COMMON CAUSE, thirty-eight do not, the rest have not answered." Walthamstow at its great meeting sold 211. At Tower Hill, on the 27th, only twenty-two were disposed of by those truly indefatigable and brilliant saleswomen, Mrs. Walker and Miss Coker; as it had been hoped to have Miss Cocker's car for a grand East-End display, but this unfortunately could not be arranged.

How spirit can triumph over matter is shown by the comparatively young Harrow Branch, where they had feared that, owing to the fact that two of the keenest workers there suffer from delicate chests, little could be done, Miss Colbeck, however, writes as follows: "Have sold one hundred COMMON CAUSES. . . . Mrs. Campbell and I worked together. . . . I went out yesterday early with a relieved mind as the bundle slipped away. Mrs. Hinscliff, wearing our colours and looking like a Freemason, with two of our posters apron fashion, sold thirty, mainly to Harrow school boys. My servant sold eight. . . . It is not half as formidable as I expected, and we had very satisfactory chats with many." Such encouraging words should make all who are hesitating to take the plunge, hesitate no more, so that November 28th may become a red-letter day as marking a new era in COMMON CAUSE selling.

**MRS. FAWCETT'S TOUR IN THE NORTH-EASTERN FEDERATION.**

The North-Eastern Federation has recently been the centre of Suffrage interest. Less than a month after the Council met in Newcastle it was honoured by a visit from Mrs. Fawcett. She spoke at six meetings in all, and at the end of the week left a magnificent legacy of new members, funds, and renewed enthusiasm among those already working for Suffrage. Even slack Suffragists—and there are a few, even in the North—who avoid meetings with great care as a general rule, turned out to hear their President, and some societies who have never before had thoroughly successful meetings rose to the magnitude of the occasions, and packed their halls. The danger was in some cases that the halls would be so crowded out by Suffragists that there would be no room for those still in a state of darkness.

The first meeting, at Jarrow, proved one of good omen. The hall was filled, and many new members joined after Mrs. Fawcett's eloquent address. Members of all three political parties made sympathetic speeches. At Darlington, Dr. Ethel Williams was in the Chair. An unusually large number of intelligent questions were asked, which Mrs. Fawcett answered with characteristic precision. The drawing-room of the Grand Hotel at Tynemouth was crowded on Tuesday evening, and among the twenty-two new members were the Mayor and other prominent men, as well as Councillor Maud Burnett, formerly a member of the Newcastle Society.

On Wednesday, Morpeth was unable to get all those anxious to hear Mrs. Fawcett into the Town Hall. Even the standing room was occupied. Fifteen new members joined, and THE COMMON CAUSE sold out. On the following day, Sunderland, one of the oldest societies in the area, had the most successful and enthusiastic public meeting in its history. West Hartlepool members also bettered all their previous efforts. A shop had been taken for a fortnight before the meeting, in order to advertise it, and many turned up whom no one ever expected to see at a Suffrage meeting. Mrs. Fawcett spoke mainly on the International Movement, a singularly fortunate choice, for there are many Norwegians and Swedes in Hartlepool, a considerable number of whom formed part of the audience.

Altogether, if the meeting in Newcastle on November 7th be included, Mrs. Fawcett's visit has resulted in 106 new members, about £55 to the funds of the societies, and the sale of hundreds of THE COMMON CAUSE. The result which can be thus estimated is the smallest part of the debt which we owe to Mrs. Fawcett for her visit. What cannot be expressed is the effect on members, old and new, of her inspiring presence, and their renewed determination to emulate their leader in never flagging devotion to our cause.

A. E. WESTWOOD.

**Indian Tea for Christmas Gifts**

Are you in doubt what to send for a Christmas Gift?  
 Why not try a choicely decorated canister of Indian Tea?  
 Tea is specially appropriate to the season. All the fireside associations so dear to us cluster round the tea table.  
 Whether to superior, equal, or dependant, there is no gift so appreciated as tea.  
 The husband to the wife; the parent to the child; between friends; from the minister to the more necessitous of his flock; in all these cases a gift of tea is very welcome.

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Go then to your Grocer and GET some suitable Indian Tea in the 1913 canister bearing genuine Indian scenes artistically depicted.

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**SOUTH LANARK BY-ELECTION.**

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

*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: Miss Lisa Gordon, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Mrs. Chew, Miss Pressley-Smith, Miss Beaver, Miss Margaret Robertson, Mrs. Aldersley, Miss St. John, Miss Howarth, Miss Andrew, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Wallhead, Miss Brearley. Other speakers: Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. J. Maxton, M.A., Mr. William Stewart.*

We are just entering upon the last week of this long and strenuous campaign—somewhat weary, but in good heart. For the interest of the electors in the question of Women's Suffrage is extraordinarily sustained, although we have been several times to every place in the constituency. Moreover, all of us who have had much previous election experience, agree that we have never been in a fight where the electors evinced such anxiety to know, and to make known, the opinion of the candidates on our subject. Day after day the Scottish papers record question and answer—"Are you in favour of votes for women?"—with the various replies of the different candidates. Nor does it rest here, the question of what they are prepared to do for it, is pressed home in almost every case. Another most encouraging fact is the enthusiastic response made by the electors to the attitude of the Labour Party toward further extension of the franchise. We and they, stand openly and proudly by the position they have taken up—"no settlement without the women." We should not omit to mention, too, that the consistency of the Labour Party's position is shown in their "manifesto" to the electors, as well as in Mr. Gibb's election address already quoted. In this manifesto, a list is given of the reforms the Labour Party stand for in the election. One is, "The vote for men and women on equal terms," and another, "The right to work for men and women." We are so accustomed to hear "the right to work" treated as a man's question only, that this emphatic inclusion of the women is cheering and refreshing. The keenness of the local Labour men was also shown when at Douglas the local I.L.P. asked permission to support us on the platform.

That our man's chances are good no one can question, and the Liberals are looking very blue. They are talking a great deal, of course, about "splitting the progressive vote," but the effect of this pathetic cry has been somewhat marred by the utterance of one of the Liberal sub-agents, who let the cat out of the bag nicely to Miss St. John the other day. "It's no good your supporting the Labour Party," he said, "for the Labour Party will soon be destroyed. The Conservatives and Liberals will unite to crush it." When she smilingly replied that this identity of aim between the two orthodox political parties, and their joint resistance to the "progressive" party had long been a commonplace amongst Labour speakers, but that she had not expected corroboration of this view from a Liberal agent, his fury at the unfortunate slip he had made knew no bounds. This is one way in which the support which women Suffragists render to the Labour Party can best be turned by them to electoral advantage. The women are bound to say that to them Conservative and Liberal Parties have proved equally useless up till now, whilst only the Labour Party has made their cause its own.

**Press.**

The Scotch press has, on the whole, treated us well in this Election. The Scotsman has given us frequent notice, and so has the Edinburgh Evening News. The Glasgow Herald has mentioned us occasionally, but has been far less accessible than the Scotsman. Forward, the very widely read and successful Scottish Labour weekly, has been splendid, giving, for two suc-

cessive weeks, the first two columns of the front page, to articles by Margaret Robertson on the work of the women in the South Lanark Election. The local weeklies, the Hamilton Advertiser and the Carlisle Gazette, have also printed long articles.

Our own paper, THE COMMON CAUSE, is highly popular here. We have, during the past week, sold 910 copies. The grand total of the Election (which will easily score a record) will be announced next week. Rivaling the paper in popularity are the penny badges, which may be seen now on coats, caps, and blouses in every corner of the constituency. Seven hundred and forty-four was the number sold last week; the grand total of badges also we shall announce in the next issue. The Labour colours in past elections in Lanarkshire have been red, white, and green. Should this badge be used once more on this occasion, the N.U. button will be a most appropriate decoration for Labour men.

**Meetings.**

The total number of N.U. meetings held is now about eighty, and this week will bring it up to something like 100—all indoor. The last night or two, most, if not all, the meetings will be held in co-operation with the Labour Party, for the more effective support of Mr. Gibb.

His prospects look rosy now, and Mr. John Robertson has started an election cry which should prove very effective amongst the miners. When they undercut the coal they have, by statute, to prop it up with wooden posts called "spraggs" or "gibbs," that there may be no risks of its falling on to them. "Remember," cried Mr. Robertson, to a packed meeting of miners, "You are under a statutory obligation, for your own safety, to PUT IN A GIBB."

Mid roars of laughter and applause, they shouted that he need not fear—they would not fail, and they are sending the cry like wildfire round the mining districts.

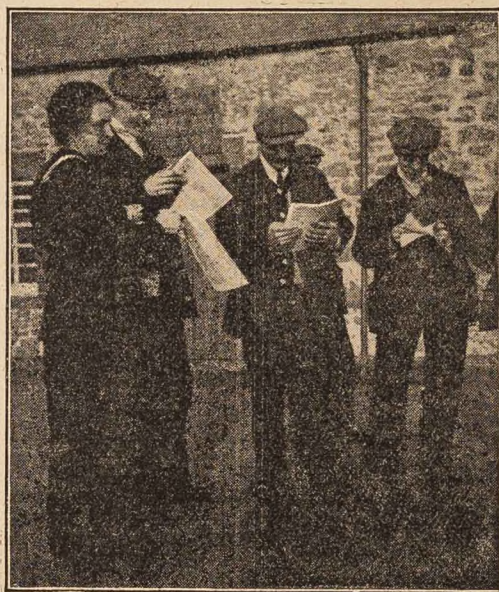
Well, whatever the result, it has been a good fight. Lanarkshire will not soon forget us, nor shall we forget the generous sympathy and response which we have met.

**The Women of South Lanark.**

In our special election number Mrs. Robinson described something of the difficulties of women's lives in this constituency, due largely to the bad housing conditions. We want further, before we leave South Lanark, to let our readers know something of the spirit of these women, which is going to make their enfranchisement, when they are enfranchised, of some avail.

In the first place, it has required some courage for them to attend our meetings—such a thing as a woman at a political meeting being absolutely unheard of in the district. "We daren't come—the men would laugh at us"—they told us in one village. But they came, and if the men laughed at the beginning they didn't laugh at the end, and the women walked home with a new pride in their sex as they heard their menfolk say that the women were the finest speakers of them all. And they will never be shy of attending meetings again. A precedent has been established, which will mean a wider outlook for Lanarkshire women. But though they tell us, "We've never heard of this before! We didn't know! We didn't understand!"—they have been riding the same great wave which has been carrying us all on in our fight for political freedom.

One woman told us, talking of our sale of papers and badges, what an extraordinary change had come over the economic position of the married working-woman in the last few years. "They never used to have any money in their pockets," she said. "But now they have their spending money, the same as the men." Also they have been fighting for the principle of "equal pay for equal work." Take a concrete case. A woman was left a widow with four small children, and she went to work in the fields. Her employer set her to work alongside men who were doing precisely the same job. She worked as fast as they and as well. But her day's wage was 2s. 6d., theirs 4s. 6d.. She, therefore, went to him and asked for a man's wage, as she was doing a



READING "THE COMMON CAUSE."

man's work. He laughed at her. She was "only a woman," and must be content with a woman's wage. Very well, she said—she would find another employer, who would give her fair terms. So she threw up her job, and went and applied to a certain fruit-grower, notorious for being hard in his money dealings. Hard, but just, for when she put her case before him, said she had a man's responsibilities, and could do a man's work, he said: "All right. So long as you can keep up with the men you shall be paid at the same rate." And she brought home her 4s. 6d. daily. In the wedding season she found her home ties made her sometimes late. She had to see all the children off to school before she started—and she missed a few hours on certain days. The other women jeered at her, and the employer came and watched their working and said nothing. At the end of the week, when she went for her wage, she told him that she had missed two quarter days—but he handed her her full wage, saying: "Never mind, you've got more done than the others all the same." This was nine years ago—and she has brought up all her children without a penny of charity or relief.

But all the women who fight this battle do not win, as she did. We met one woman who used to walk daily ten miles to her work, and ten miles back at night. She dug potatoes, put them in sacks, and threw them into the carts—men's work, and at the men's speed, but she never could get the men's wage; and bitterly she resented it. For she was keeping a widowed mother, with no penny of help from her mother's sons.

**Northern Burghs By-Election.**

*Candidates: Robert Munro, K.C., Liberal.  
A. G. Mackenzie, Conservative.*

*Result.—Liberal Majority, 443. (Liberal Majority, December, 1910.—211.)*

The last days of our campaign in the Northern Burghs by-election have been spent amid wintry scenes. Snow has fallen to the depth of many inches, and this quaint, old Burgh of Wick, with its picturesque streets, river, and harbour, presents a scene of beauty that will linger long in our memories. In spite of the many difficulties to be overcome, our campaign has proved that though far away from the hub of things political, the women's cause is understood, and given the warmest sympathy.

Whichever candidate is returned, will go to Westminster with a mandate from his constituents in our favour. From first to last of our series of meetings in the constituency, either hall or open-air, we have had a splendid hearing, and everywhere that courtesy for which the Highlanders are noted has been in evidence. Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Matters, Miss Bury, Miss Pearson, Mr. Mirlees, and I have addressed meetings in the various Burghs. On Tuesday we braved the furies of the Pentland Firth, which, according to an old salt, is "the worst bit of water round the British Isles," and crossed to the Orkneys. At Kirkwall, that quaint, old town, rich with historic interest, watched over by its beautiful redstone Cathedral, completed in 1135, the pride of the Northern isles, we received a warm welcome. On Wednesday night Miss Pearson and I addressed the largest of our meetings during this election. The Temperance Hall was packed to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience, all the leading townspeople supporting us on the platform. A man in the audience was heard to remark, "twas a pity the other political meetings hadn't been as good as ours." So it is with a keen sense of satisfaction that we close this campaign, certain that the interest of the electors has been confirmed and strengthened.

ADA JANNETTE STREETER, Organiser in Charge.

**South Lanark By-Election Fund.**

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Already acknowledged	58 6 4	Caretaker at Bellfield	1 0
Mrs. A. M. Overton	2 2 0	A Friend	10 0
Miss Jane Riddell	1 0 0	Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht	1 1 0
Mrs. T. M. Young	1 1 0	Miss Catherine Courtauld	10 0 0
Miss Janet Robertson (Motors)	1 0 0	(Motors)	10 0 0
Per Miss Gordon:		Per London Society for	
Miss Henderson	5 0	Women's Suffrage	
Miss Helga Gill	5 0	Collected at Westminster	
Miss E. M. Greg	5 0 0	Palace Hotel, December	
Miss Lydia Kemp	2 10 0	5th	5 16 2
Miss Lees	10 0 0	The Hon. Mrs. Spencer	
Mr. Hamilton	1 5 0	Graves	10 0
Miss S. O. Macdonald	2 2 0	Miss Helen Ward	5 0
Dr. Ethel Williams and		Miss K. Charlesworth	6 0
Miss Hardcastle	5 0 0		
Caretaker at Douglas	2 0		
Caretaker at Braidwood	2 0		
			£148 9 6

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FUR CO.,**

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30 gns.

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Inches.	Nett.
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11 " 7	5/3
12 " 8	5/9
14 " 8	0/-
13 " 9	6/6
12 " 10	6/11
14 " 10	7/6
15 " 11	8/6
16 " 12	9/6

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IN THE  
WORLD.**

Woolly Covers.  
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colours and  
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terns, 1/- each.

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able as

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or  
NEW  
YEAR'S  
GIFT,**

than a really  
reliable Hot  
Water Bottle  
with a pretty  
woolly cover.

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HOLE-PROOF HOSE.



If they are not "Hole-proof" we will give you NEW HOSE FREE.

"V & H" Hole-proof Hosiery is BRITISH MADE from a specially manufactured yarn, lighter in weight, tougher and stronger than any other. So pliable, it gives to continued pressure and wear, is not thick and clumsy, but smart, luxuriously comfortable, shapely and well made. There is hardly any spring or elastic stretch in ordinary hose, and this accounts for the rapid appearance of holes.

TRY THEM FOR TWO MONTHS.

Then, if within that time a hole should appear, send them back at once with our Guarantee Ticket, which is sent with every pair we sell, and we will present you with new hose without extra cost.

The comfort and pleasure of good wearing hose to men conveys a sense of well-being and satisfaction all day long, while to business girls and busy housewives, to whom the weekly darning is a long and tiresome task, the benefit is incalculable. Many of the officials of the "Common Cause" have worn our hose, and are highly satisfied with it.

- Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, 2/10, post 2d.
- Two Pairs Ladies' Stockings, 3/10, " 2d.
- Colours: Gent's—Grey, Fawn, Tan, Drab, Purple, Navy, Dark Saxe, Blue, Green and Black. Ladies—Grey, Brown, Saxe Blue, Navy, Champagne, Tan and Black.
- SILK HOLE-PROOF. Sold under same guarantee as above.
- Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, 7/6, post 2d.
- Two Pairs Ladies' Stockings, 10/6 " 2d.
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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. AURBACH.

Secretary: Miss CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

### Christmas Holidays.

The office will be closed from December 24th to 29th inclusive.

### Report of Literature Department.

In connection with the educational campaign, the leaflet "Parliament and Moral Reform," Bro6, is now ready.

Orders have been very brisk lately, and, while this is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Literature Department, Societies are asked, if possible, to lighten the work of the Department by sending orders requiring immediate execution before Saturday, which is a half-day.

### List of New Societies.

- C. SACRISTON.—Miss M G. M. Gunn, Prospect House, Sacriston, Durham.
- B. AUCHTERARDER.—Miss E. Douglas, Benchonzie, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

### Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ... £ s. d. 253 6 10  
Received November 25th to December 8th:—

Subscriptions.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. James Ward	...	1	0	0
Mrs. Herbert Reeves	...	2	6	
Mr. E. Chettle	...	2	6	
Mrs. Reeve	...	1	0	
Miss P. G. Fawcett (third instalment)	...	35	0	6
Miss J. C. Chambers	...	2	0	
Miss M. E. Dalby	...	2	0	
Mrs. Pulley	...	2	6	
Mrs. Miller	...	1	0	
The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves	...	1	1	0
Miss E. M. C. Druce	...	1	1	0
Miss M. C. Jones	...	1	0	
Miss C. Young	...	2	6	
Mrs. Archibald Little	...	2	0	0
Dr. Garrett Anderson	...	5	0	0
Miss B. Paine	...	2	6	

Donations.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Percy Thompson (In memory of Sidney Gilchrist Thomas)	...	10	0	0
Mrs. M. L. Jones	...	1	0	0
Kentish Federation	...	10	0	0

Subscriptions to Information Bureau.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. F. J. K. Cross	...	1	1	0
Miss Stoehr	...	1	1	0
Bolton W.S.S.	...	1	1	0
Southport W.S.S.	...	1	1	0

Donations to Educational Campaign.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Franklin Thomasson	...	100	0	0
Mr. Geo. J. Williams	...	2	6	
Mrs. Wokes	...	2	6	
Miss M. C. Pumphrey	...	5	0	
Mrs. L. M. McCraith Blakeney	...	2	6	
Wallasey Branch of the British Women's Temperance Asso.	...	1	1	0
Dr. M. M. Dobbie	...	1	0	0

Affiliation Fees.		£	s.	d.
Sacriston W.S.S. (entrance fee)	...	3	3	
Wigan and District W.S.S.	...	7	6	
Carmarthen W.S.S.	...	15	0	
		£431	10	1

### Election Fighting Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Stout	...	117	17	6
Miss Mary F. A. Stedman	...	1	1	0
		118	18	6

Special Campaigns.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Harold Darbshire	...	1	0	0
Miss M. C. Crosfield	...	10	0	0
Collected during N. Monmouth Campaign, per Miss Hilston	...	5	14	9
Mrs. Norman MacLehose	...	3	3	0
Collected during Rotherham Campaign, per Mrs. Oldham	...	2	10	9
		£141	9	0

## News from the Societies and Federations.

### Federations, Hon. Secretaries and Key to Letters.

- B. Scottish.**—Miss Elsie Inglis, M.B., C.M. Office: 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Organising Sec.: Miss Alice Crompton.
- C. North Eastern.**—Miss Hardcastle, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Organising Sec.: Miss Gordon.
- D. North Western.**—Acting pro tem., Miss Millington, c/o N.U.W.S.S., 14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
- E. North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.**—Mrs. Catt, 5, Pavilion Terrace, Scarborough.
- F. West Riding of Yorkshire.**—The Secretary, Suffrage Office: 9, Park Lane, Leeds.
- G. Manchester and District.**—The Secretary: Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.
- H. West Lancs, West Cheshire, and N. Wales.**—Miss Jessie Bevan, 12, Ullet Road, Liverpool.
- I. Midlands (East).**—Miss Maud Dowson, Sulney Fields, Upper Broughton, Melton Mowbray.
- J. Midlands (West).**—Miss Knight, Southside, Warwick Road, Solihull.
- K. Eastern Counties.**—Mrs. Kellett, M. A., 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.
- L. South Wales and Monmouth.**—Mrs. Price-Williams, 27, Kimberley Road, Roath, Cardiff.
- M. West of England.**—Miss Tanner, St. Ulrich, Downs Park West, Bristol.
- N. Oxford, Berks, Bucks and Beds.**—Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury.
- O. South Western.**—Miss Mathieson, Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.
- P. Surrey, Sussex and Hants.**—Miss M. O'Shea, The Cottage, Cosham, Hants. Asst. Miss M. E. Verrall, The Lvd., West Hants, Sussex.
- Q. Kentish.**—Miss Moseley, 60, York Road, Tunbridge Wells.
- R. London Society.**—Miss Philippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.

**DULWICH.**—On November 27th, a drawing-room meeting, at 38, Alleen Road, was addressed by Mrs. Hamilton. Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves in the Chair. "Friends" were enrolled.

**EALING.**—On November 11th, Mrs. Richardson addressed a meeting at St. Paul's Institute. G. A. Chambers, Esq., in the Chair. A humorous dialogue was given by the Misses Chick. Fifty-four "Friends" were gained, and two members.

**FULHAM.**—On November 18th, at Miss Bateson's, 1, Beaumont Road Studios—Miss A. Bateson in the Chair. Miss Fielden was the speaker, and Miss Emily Ford gave Yorkshire recitation. Twelve "Friends" enrolled; twenty-seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

**NORTH HACKNEY.**—The members of the Women's Adult School, Park Street, were addressed by Miss J. H. Thomson on November 12th. Nine "Friends" were enrolled, and more have joined since.

**STAMFORD HILL.**—On November 26th, a drawing-room meeting was held by kind invitation of Mrs. Rushbrooke at 83, Stamford Hill, at which Miss Rosamond Smith gave an interesting and convincing address on Women's Suffrage as it affects the working and housing conditions of the poor. Miss Eye, Chairman, and Miss Portlock, Hon. Sec., also spoke.

**ISLINGTON.**—Miss E. Palliser spoke, by invitation to a full meeting of the Brixton Conservative Association and the Women's League, on November 19th. A very cordial hearing was given to Miss Palliser. The gathering was one mainly of young men.

**PECKHAM.**—On November 17, an open-air meeting was held at Collyer, Speakers, Miss Gloyne and Miss Hamilton. Twenty-nine "Friends" enrolled. Seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

**EAST ST. PANCRAS.**—A very successful and largely attended drawing-room meeting was given by kind invitation of the Misses Jones, at 27, Ethelmead Road, on November 19th—Rev. Septimus Buss in the Chair. Miss Helen Ward gave an address on "Who were the Children?" and Miss Rinder also spoke. Twelve "Friends" and four members were enrolled.

**WEST ST. PANCRAS.**—A very successful meeting, on November 27th, at Williams' Stores, was addressed by Hon. Mrs. Bertram Russell—Mrs. Spring Rice being in the Chair. Resolution carried with one dissentient. Eighteen "Friends," one member, twenty-three copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

**STREATHAM.**—A most successful public meeting, the first held by the newly-formed Streatham Branch, took place in the Streatham Blue Hall on Monday, November 17th. All standing room was occupied, and several people had to be turned away. The Chairman was Sir John Thurst—The speakers being Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Richardson, who were received with the greatest enthusiasm, the resolution being carried with only three dissentients. 102 "Friends" were enrolled, and 62 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. An open-air meeting was held on the previous Saturday—Speakers, Miss Agnes Dawson and Mr. D. Caddick—Chair, Mr. Harford Worlock.

**TOWER HILL.**—On November 27th, a mid-day open-air meeting was addressed by Miss Helen Ward and Miss Rinder—Miss Bagnall being in the Chair. Twenty-six "Friends" were enrolled, and twenty-two copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

**THE COMMON CAUSE** day for the London Society's area was November 28th, and sellers were distributed in a large number of localities. It is hoped to give fuller details very shortly.

**THE SOUTH LONDON "At Home."** It is 30, Brixton Road, on November 24th, proved a great success, and Miss Hibbert-Ware's Lantern Lecture, on "Pioneer Women," aroused much enthusiasm. The "At Homes" continue each Monday, at 8.30.

**MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.**  
**BOLTON.**—Suffrage Shop.—With the help of a Shop and Organiser the work of the

**Carter** presiding. Two new members and several "Friends" were enrolled.

**FULHAM.**—On November 18th, at Miss Bateson's, 1, Beaumont Road Studios—Miss A. Bateson in the Chair. Miss Fielden was the speaker, and Miss Emily Ford gave Yorkshire recitation. Twelve "Friends" enrolled; twenty-seven copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

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Society has rapidly increased. During the last six weeks thirty-five new members have been gained, although no meetings were held. About twenty-five of the members of the Society take it in turns to "mind" the shop; there is a fair sale of literature, more than nine dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE are sold, and the window is always an attraction to passers-by.

A Lantern Lecture by Miss V. Jenkins on November 18th, on the International Suffrage Congress in Buda-Pesth, was well-attended, and six dozen of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

**CONGLETON.**—November 13th—A Public Meeting in the town attracted a large audience. Mrs. Harold Behrens, President of the Congleton Society, was in the Chair—the Speakers were Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mr. C. E. Elcock—Resolution carried enthusiastically. Twenty new members enrolled. Ninety-three copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

**DARWEN.**—October 21st—An "At Home" at which about seventy members and friends were present. Vocal and instrumental music was provided, and Mrs. Muter Wilson was the speaker. Two new members joined.

A very successful meeting was held in the Industrial Hall on November 11th. The speakers were Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., and Miss Margaret Ashton, M.A. Mrs. John Berry presided, and the resolution "That this meeting demands a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women," was carried unanimously. Ten new members joined. Five dozen of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, and twenty-two badges.

**ECLES.**—Friday, November 21st—Miss Vaughan Jenkins, attired in Hungarian costume, gave a résumé of her experiences during the week of the International Alliance Congress at Buda-Pesth. The lecture was illustrated by beautiful lantern slides.

**HYDE.**—November 22nd—"At Home"—Mrs. Dowson, Gee Cross—Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton—About eighty present—Ten new members, twenty-five "Friends"—Thirty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. A start has been made with work among the Textile Operatives' Union.

**KNUTSFORD.**—November 17th—A well-attended social evening was held in the King's Coffee House—Chairman, Mr. J. R. Tomlinson—Speaker, Mrs. Muter Wilson. THE COMMON CAUSE was sold out.

**MACCLESFIELD.**—On October 27th a Public Meeting was held in the Town Hall—Chairman, Rev. R. E. Broughton, M.A., Vicar of Prestbury—Speakers, Miss Nina Boyle and Canon Peter Green, M.A., Manchester. Votes of thanks proposed by Councillor H. G. Barclay, seconded by Councillor R. Brown.

November 17th—Annual Members' Meeting—Reports were adopted and the officers re-elected. The President, Mrs. Walter Greg, was in the Chair—Speaker, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. The Macclesfield Society is undertaking to sell THE COMMON CAUSE in the streets of the town on four consecutive Saturdays from November 28th.

**MANCHESTER.**—Suffrage Clubs—The South Salford and Hulme Suffrage Clubs have held successful meetings during the past month—Speakers, Mrs. Creak, Miss Hutton, and the Rev. W. Whitaker. Both clubs are co-operating in work for a Produce Stall at the Suffrage Market in February next. On November 17th, a concert in aid of the funds of this Stall was organised by Mr. L. L. Langford, and held in the United Methodist Church School, Eccles New Road, Salford. On November 25th, a deputation from the South Salford Working Men and Women's Club waited upon the prospective Liberal candidate for South Salford. The members of the deputation were:—Miss Margaret Ashton, Canon Green, Mr. Crane, Miss Rothwell, Mr. Ainsworth, and Mr. Clement Stott. Mr. Norris would make no definite statement to the deputation about his views on Women's Suffrage, but promised to consider the question, and to give a more definite reply at a later date.

**ANCOATS.**—Suffrage Club—Successful weekly meetings have been held at the new Club formed in Ancoats. The speakers have been Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mrs. Hiller, Miss Powicke, Miss Wilkinson, Dr. Catherine Chisholm, and Mr. Frank Leigh. A Rummage Sale for December 13th is being arranged by its Committee to raise funds towards the organisation expenses of the Club. A deputation from the Manchester Society met Sir John Simon in Manchester on November 12th. The Press was excluded. The Didsbury Suffrage Club is holding successful monthly meetings. Mr. Elcock was the speaker on November 4th.

A very successful "At Home," arranged by the Old Trafford and Stretford Committee was held in the King's Hall, Stretford, on November 13th—Speakers, Miss Ashton and Mrs. F. T. Swanwick—Dr. Westwood was in the Chair. Several new members joined. Miss Nellie Horne, Miss Platt, and Mr. F. Stanton Barnes provided the musical programme.

**SOUTH MANCHESTER COMMITTEES.**—Public meeting—Rusholme Public Hall—November 22nd—Speakers, Miss Muriel Matters and Mr. T. Gugenheim—The Rev. H. Anson was in the Chair.

**NEW ISLINGTON HALL.** Ancoats—November 24th—Chairman, Mr. J. E. Gilchrist—Speakers, Miss Muriel Matters, Mr. T. Gugenheim—Members of the Ancoats Club undertook the duties of stewarding.

**PRESTWICK.**—Church Schools—November 25th—Rev. F. W. Cooper was in the Chair—Speakers, Miss Thirza Pott, M.A., and Mr. Gugenheim.

The Manchester Society has been making a special effort to increase the sales of THE COMMON CAUSE, and on November 21st, members of the Society sold THE COMMON CAUSE in the streets and outside the theatres. Four hundred copies of THE COMMON

CAUSE were sold, despite unfavourable weather. The sales are to be continued by the Society each Friday. "At Homes" at Parker's Restaurant have been held during the past month, and a very good attendance maintained. Speakers, Mrs. Nobury, Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson, Mr. G. G. Armstrong and Lady Rochdale. Our local committees arrange these "At Homes" and send out the invitations. Miss Woolley held a very successful "Shilling sale" at her house, Fairhill, Kersal, on November 20th, which raised £22. This amount is to be credited to the Chemists stall at the forthcoming Suffrage Market.

OLDHAM.—On November 14th, Mrs. Swanwick addressed a well attended Public Meeting in the King Street Co-operative Hall. The President (Miss Marjory Lees) was in the Chair, supported by Mrs. Alderman Lees, Rev. G. S. Osborn, Rev. A. J. Viner, and others. A resolution calling for a Government measure to enfranchise women was carried without a dissentient.

RISHTON.—November 12th—A successful meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist School—Chairman, Mr. L. Fish. Mrs. Philip Snowden moved the resolution asking for a Government Bill, and proved in her earnest speech that it was not only a material need, but a spiritual one. Councillor Howson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and two new members enrolled.

STOCKPORT.—Meeting—November 18th—Speakers, Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. Stanton Barnes. Resolution calling upon the Government to bring in a Government measure without delay was carried unanimously, and a few new members were enrolled.

MARPLE.—Public debate—November 10th—Speakers, Miss Helen Fraser, for, and Mr. J. McPherson against. Several new members have joined the Society as a result, and others are thinking of doing so. The annual meeting of the Marple Society was held on the afternoon of November 10th. After the necessary business had been despatched, the question of the winter's work was discussed.

South-Western Federation.

BARNSTABLE.—November 28th—Parish Room—Chair, Miss Clithester—Speakers, Miss Cooke, Miss M. P. Willocks.

BUDLEIGH SALTERN.—November 21st—Public Rooms—Chair, R. Balthway Bean, Esq.—Speaker, Cameron Grant, Esq.

LAUNCESTON.—November 21st—Chair, J. S. Trengon, Esq.—Speaker, Lady Frances Balfour.

NEWTON ABBOT.—November 21st—East Street—Mrs. Knight Bruce—At Home—Speaker, Lady Frances Balfour.

OTTERY ST. MARY.—November 27th, Church Institute—Speaker, Miss Cooke.

PLYMOUTH.—November 25th—Kinton Hall—Chair, Mrs. Ramsay—Speaker, Miss Cooke—Meeting well-attended. Village meeting in evening at Bere Alston was crowded.

TIVERTON.—November 27th—Small Drill Hall—Speaker, Miss Cooke.

TOPSHAM.—November 26th—Boys' Schoolroom—Speaker, Miss Cooke.

TORQUAY.—November 20th—Museum Hall—Chair, Admiral Sir William Acland—Speakers, Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Tweedale—Very successful meeting—Hall full to overflowing. Sixty-one copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold; twenty new members; and resolution carried with five against. Collection, £9.

TOTNES.—November 22nd—Seymour Hotel—Chair, G. M. Fleming, Esq.—Speakers, Cameron Grant, Esq., and Miss Walford—A successful meeting; resolution carried; six new members joined. Collection, £1 16s. 6d.

NORTH MOLTON.—On November 14th a meeting was held in the Church Hall, North Molton, on "Women's Responsibility" as regards the White Slave Traffic. Chair, Mrs. Chinn—Speaker, Miss Rochford. This was the first meeting with a Suffrage bias ever held in the place, and it was crowded. A letter received by the speaker, expressing the hope that she was not militant, opened the way for an explanation of the aims and methods of the National Union, and a letter from the Vicar's wife, since received, states that the audience were entirely awakened and have been discussing what they heard ever since.

TOPSHAM.—On November 26th—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke—Chair, Mr. Lurford-Brown, of Exeter. This was the first indoor public meeting ever held in the place, and it was almost too successful in that the girl-stewards could not get their membership cards, literature, and collecting bowls into perfect circulation owing to the density of the throng. Miss Cooke's splendid speech and her witty answers to questions drew forth much applause. An increase of membership and much quickening of interest has resulted.

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. PUBLIC RECEPTION, WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 3.30 to 6.15 p.m. Tea, 6d. Discussion. Speakers: The Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES (Chair); Miss I. O. FORD (Ex. Com. N.U.W.S.S.); Miss L. LUMSDEN, LL.D.

East Midland.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The series of Market "At Homes," organised by this Society, ran a very satisfactory course, and it is proposed to continue them next year, in accordance with the general wish. During the visit of the organiser, Miss Blackstone, a series of evening Ward Meetings were held, and a record of great interest generally. On November 12th a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which Mrs. Swanwick and Miss Muriel Matters were the speakers, and the chair was taken by Mrs. Bubb (President, Burton W.S.S.). The audience was very enthusiastic, and the resolution was passed with one dissentient only. All the meetings were well reported in the local press, and the Hon. Secretary wishes to thank the Burton Evening Gazette (Liberal) and the Burton Daily Mail (Conservative), for their splendid reports of the Town Hall Meeting.

DERBY.—A well-attended debate on Women's Suffrage was held in the Albert Hall, on November 5th. Mrs. F. E. Swanwick and Miss Gladys Pott represented the Suffragist and Antisuffragist views respectively, and the Chairman was Mr. Hudson, President of the Derby Conservative Association. The interest was well sustained throughout; but as the Antisuffragists did not wish the question to be put to the meeting, the only vote taken was a well-deserved vote of thanks, supported by both sides, to the Chairman.

The Hon. A. L. Stanley, prospective candidate for South Derbyshire, received a large deputation of representative Suffragists on November 17th. Mr. Stanley, having shown some slight surprise at the large proportions of the deputation, lost little time in announcing his firm opposition to the principle of Women's Suffrage. He was not a supporter of the physical force argument, nor did he seem to be in dread of the position in which men would be placed if the overwhelming cohorts of women, his case against us appeared to have for its chief basis his conviction that women were not at all keen for the vote, and therefore that, were it granted to them, they would prove easily corruptible. He evidently has no knowledge of the effect of the women's vote in Women's Suffrage countries, and on this subject, at least, he shows no hunger for enlightenment.

ILKESTON.—A meeting for members and "Friends" was held on Monday, November 17th. An address was given by Miss Hilston, and a resolution to support the Election Fighting Fund policy was carried. Fourteen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

MANSFIELD.—A social evening was held on November 12th, at which Miss Blackstone gave an account of the International Congress at Bude-Pesth. On November 17th, Mrs. Nesbitt and Mrs. Manners addressed the South Normanton Women's Liberal Association on "Why the Liberals should bring in a Government Measure for the Enfranchisement of Women."

MELTON.—On the occasion of his visit to Melton Mowbray, on December 15th, to support the candidature of Mr. Richardson for the office of the Local Government Board received a non-militant Suffrage deputation, representing the Leicester and Melton Branches of the N.U.W.S.S. The interview, which was of an informal character, took place immediately after the public meeting. Mr. Burns stated that he had always been in favour of Women's Suffrage, and was convinced that it would be won only by the peaceful methods, such as were employed by the deputation, and the Union it represented. The deputation consisted of Mrs. Ryder, Miss Elgood, and Mr. F. S. Ashby, of Leicester; Mr. Joseph Morris, Mr. Simmonds, and Mr. W. Leander, Melton Mowbray, and Mr. T. H. Stevenson, of Hove; and Miss Blackstone, N.U. organiser.

NOTTINGHAM.—A mass meeting was held in Nottingham Market Place, on October 27th. The Chairman of the two platforms were Mr. Hayday (Chairman of the Nottingham Trades Council), and Mrs. Harley. The speakers were Mrs. Manners, P.L.G. (Mansfield), Mrs. W. E. Dowson (Nottingham), Miss Wright (Mansfield), and Miss Blackstone. The resolution demanding a Government measure was carried at both platforms. Many copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and "Friends" cards signed.

North-Western Federation.

KEWICK N.B.—The Pilgrimage donations made by Kewick were given in the official list as £19 19s. This sum should have been increased by £53 1s, making total donations £73, but owing to a mistake the larger sum had been previously acknowledged.

The Kewick Society has planned a series of small meetings for those members who really work and who are called upon to defend their cause against objectors. It is hoped that gradually those interested in the movement by the F. of W.S. visitors and others will be drawn in. The first meeting will be given to a discussion on the present policy. Objectors are invited and considered, and several Liberal friends who are among the most convinced objectors have promised to come. Friends of Suffrage work is now beginning after the summer spell of leisure, and

it is hoped that the subscribers of THE COMMON CAUSE may be increased at the same time. The season for work on any scale is gone by. Miss Knight will speak in Egrement at the same time on the "Economic and Moral Aspect of the Women's Movement."

Four meetings for members, Friends of Suffrage, and non-members, have been arranged: 1. Objections to present policy invited and considered—Miss C. S. Marshall. 1. The Child and Education—F. S. Marshall, Esq. 3. Women and the Yagraney Laws—Miss Zimmerman, P.L.G. 4. Laws affecting children's health. These are before Christmas. Three members of the Kewick Society took part in the Whitehaven campaign. The comedy, "How the Vote was Won," has been acted in the villages of Rothwaite and Threikeld for propaganda purposes. Literature freely distributed.

COCKERMOUTH.—Women's Liberal Association—December 1st—Paper by Miss Irwin, "The History of the Franchise."

MORECAMBE.—Crowded meeting in the Lupton Hall, October 28th—Speaker, Councillor M. Ashton—Chairman, Mr. J. B. Gowson. Twenty-five Friends of Women's Suffrage cards signed, one new member. November 22nd—Proceeds sale, at St. Lawrence's Schoolroom—Jubilee, £5.

KENDAL.—December 1st. An interesting monthly meeting of members, friends, and others was held in Stramonag Hall, Mrs. Benson in the chair. Tea was served first at 5.30 and Mr. Jowett, Music, violin solos, and songs, the Misses Jefferies; reading, Mrs. J. Harrison. A light supper was served.

WHITEHAVEN.—A large number of meetings were held in connection with the campaign—Whitehaven, Workington, Egrement, Cleator Moor, Harrington, Carlton, and Moor Row. At Cleator Moor a meeting of 600 to 700, largely composed of men, passed a resolution (proposed and seconded by supporters of Mr. Grant) deprecating Mr. Grant's attitude to Women's Suffrage, and asking him to abstain from voting against, even if he cannot vote for it in the House. Many open-air meetings were held, a large number of Friends of Women's Suffrage cards signed, and THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Whitehaven played up well with hospitality and workers.

CARLISLE.—The Carlisle W.S.S. is holding a series of informal meetings this winter, the subjects being taken from the N.U. syllabus "The Child and the State" (in connection with their educational campaign). The first meeting was held on Tuesday, December 2nd, from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Tea was served first at the charge of a head, after which Miss Bardsley read a deeply interesting paper on "Infantile Mortality." Between thirty and forty were present, which was an encouraging attendance, considering the extreme inclemency of the weather.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

ARUNDEL.—November 8th—Speaker, Miss Zoë Smith—Eleven "Friends" joined—Resolution passed, 1 con.

BEXHILL—Victoria Hall—November 14th—Chair, Mrs. Strickland—Speaker, Miss Matters.

BRIGHTON.—October 24th, 31st; November 7th, 14th—Addresses on "The Child and the State"—Speakers, Miss Verrall, on "The Need for More Women on Education Committees and as School Managers"; Mrs. Ashton on "Care Committees"; Miss Penrose Philip on "The Problem of 81,000 Poor-Law Children"; Mrs. Alys Russell on "Schools for Mothers"; Dr. Martindale on "The Child's Rights." On the 21st the Federation Committee were entertained at the Women's Franchise Club. Miss Hayllar spoke on "A New Renaissance," and a ladies' orchestra performed. The Club opened to members on December 1st, and will be formally opened by the President, Countess Brassey, on the 25th.

BROCKHAM GREEN.—School-house—November 21st—Chair, Miss Aston—Speakers, Mrs. Alys Russell and Mrs. Auerbach—Several members joined. Wet weather made the audience small.

CAMBERLEY.—At Miss Green's, November 6th—Speaker, Mrs. Robie Ulnacke, replacing Mrs. Bassett—Seven "Friends" joined. At Mrs. Davies's, November 28th—Lecturer, Mrs. Leathes, on "The Child and the State"—Very good collection. Miss Green works the "Friends" scheme most systematically.

FARNHAM.—For members and friends—November 10th—One member joined—Fifteen dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold or presented last month.

FLEET.—Infant School—November 5th—Members' tea—Speaker, Miss Campbell. Pinewood Hall—November 12th—Chair, Miss Campbell—Speakers, Miss Fielden, Mr. Rolleston Stables—Resolution passed, 3 con.

GODALMING (District); Shackelford, Hambledon, Chiddingfold, Withey, Eling—November 17th to 22nd—Chairmen, Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. Carob.

Mrs. Theodore Williams, Mrs. G. F. Watts, Mrs. Marshall—Speakers, Miss Zoë Smith—Seventeen members joined, nineteen "Friends."

HALE.—November 14th—Speakers, Miss Zoë Smith, Miss Milton—59 "Friends" signed—Mrs. Anthonis gave tea.

HORSHAM.—The plant and bulb sale on October 6th realised £8 16s. for Federation funds. Mrs. Earle, Miss Bateson, and Miss Case gave gardening talks.

PURLEY.—At Mrs. Howard Hayward's—November 26th—Speakers, Miss Miller, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Miss Ward—to take leave of the Society's founder, Mrs. Shannon, who is leaving England. Debate, Congregational Literary and Debating Society's Hall, October 21st. Mrs. Corbett Ashby won for suffrage by overwhelming majority. Miss Parsons Philip and others are holding free lectures on inadequate State provision for children.

PORTSMOUTH.—Albert Hall—November 18th—Chair, Miss N. O'Shea—Speakers, Miss Lind-Agley, Mr. Lansley, Rev. G. W. Thompson—Resolution demanding Government measure carried, 1 con.—THE COMMON CAUSE sold splendidly.

REDBILL AND REIGATE are preparing for a sale of work in December. Mrs. Charlton has succeeded Miss Yates as Treasurer. Miss Powell, Organising Secretary, has resigned through illness.

SOUTHAMPTON.—New Suffrage Room—November 20th, 27th, December 4th—Speakers, Mrs. Carter, on "Poor-Law Children"; Miss Clarke, on "Women of Leisure, and the Moral Aspect of Women's Suffrage"; Mrs. Kington Parkes, on "Women's Suffrage and Taxation."

SOUTHEASE.—Suffrage Rooms—November 14th, two—Lecturer, Miss Fox, on "Mental Defectives under the New Act."

WORKING.—Central Assembly Hall—November 4th, 11th, 18th—Lecturers, Miss Penrose Philip, on "Children's Courts"; Miss Baverstock, on "Homes of England"; and "Children in Employment"—Chairmen, Rev. G. Price Devereux, Mrs. Handley, Rev. D. Heaton.

WORTHING.—Office—November 4th—Chairman and hostess, Miss Milbank Smith—Miss Coast read a paper on "Children's Employment." Mrs. Dempster had a "Friends" campaign in the Andover and Petersfield Divisions.

West Midland Federation.

The Federation Committee met in Birmingham on the 27th, when the contemplated division of the area into two Federations was fully discussed and finally decided upon. Federation A (name not yet known) will include all Societies in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, and Federation B (probably retaining the name of West-Midland) will include the Societies in Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Herefordshire. It was also arranged that a preliminary meeting of all Societies should take place on December 12th for the purpose of nominating officers, and that the final joint meeting to wind up the business of the Federation should be held on January 22nd. A new Society has been formed at Stone by Miss Knight, who has put in a great deal of useful work there. This will be the first Society in the West Staffordshire constituency.

BIRMINGHAM.—A great deal of Trade Union work, organised by Mrs. Ring, has been carried out during the past month. The Railway Branch held a meeting at which a Suffrage resolution passed unanimously. Also the Uphosters' Union and the Brushmakers' Union. Other meetings are being arranged, and will take place after Christmas. In the course of the work, 129 "Friends" have been enrolled.

On the 26th a sale was held at Mrs. Osler's house, which proved most successful and realised £40 9s. 5d. The social tea-party organised by Mrs. Philpott at Acock's Green on the 15th, was also a great success. On the same afternoon Mr. Osler spoke at a large drawing-room meeting at Northfield, when seven new members were gained. A Suffrage conversation was held at Bearwood by Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. Wynne. A memorial from the women Poor Law Guardians of Birmingham was sent to Mr. McKenna, on the occasion of his visit to that city, laying before him their strong conviction, gained by their administrative experience, of the great need for the enfranchisement of women.

BRIDGNORTH.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held at Oldbury Grange on November 18th. The report and statement of accounts were submitted and adopted. The Officers and Committee were re-elected. Mrs. Crook (Chairman) presided, and Miss Pearson, of Wolverhampton gave an interesting address. Some new members joined.

COVENTRY.—The great event of this month has been Mrs. Fawcett's visit, the result of which has been an increase of thirty members. Work amongst the Trade Unions has begun, and thirty-five Secretaries have been interviewed. Mrs. Donaldson spoke at a meeting organised by the Labour party on November 11th. A debate was held at the Stoke Debating Society, when Mrs. Collington read a paper, but no vote was taken. Lectures have been started on "Social History," followed by study groups. A meeting for business girls was held on November 11th, and Miss Rogers has also spoken to women pupils, which has resulted in the enrolment of a good many "Friends."

PERSHORE.—A meeting under the joint auspices of this Society and the C. & U. W. F. A. took place at the Music Hall, Pershore, and was a great success. The speakers were Lady Betty Balfour and Mrs. Rackham. Seventy-four "Friends" were enrolled. Both Societies gained members.

RIDDERMINSTER.—On November 5th a sale of work was held at Summerbank, on the invitation of Mrs. Ellis Talbot, and opened by Lady Blomfield.

of Broadway, who gave a most interesting address. The Chair was taken by the Rev. J. G. Stronge, and at the end a display of fireworks enlivened the proceedings. Several new members joined the Society.

MALVERN.—A meeting was held at Christ Church Memorial Hall on Friday, the 28th, when Miss Cecile Matheson spoke on "The Child and the State," referring especially to the Education Act and the employment of children in trades, half-time systems, and the risk of street trading. A discussion followed, and a good collection taken.

OLTON.—A drawing-room meeting was held on Friday, November 7th, at which Miss Julia Lloyd spoke on "People's Kindergartens." After ten years' work in two schools which she had established, Miss Lloyd had many interesting experiences to relate. Her work had given very satisfactory results.

RUGBY.—On Saturday, November 22nd, a jubilee sale was held at the Elboron Schools, which realised £6. On the 26th a dramatic and musical entertainment was arranged by Mrs. Wanstall. The programme included the performance of "Between the Soap and the Savoury," which was much enjoyed. On the 20th a lecture was given by the Hon. Mrs. Handford—the second of a series of five lectures on "The Child and the State." Mrs. Handford's subject was "What can be done for our Babies and Children."

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—On November 10th a meeting was held at Allerton, by kind permission of Miss Earl, who presided, and at which Mrs. Langley Browne read a paper on "The Growth and Evolution of the Women's Movement." A good collection was taken.

STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT.—The annual meeting of this Society took place on November 7th, the Chair being taken by Mrs. McDonnell, and the speaker being Miss Watson. Three new members joined. Mr. Kett Hardie spoke in Stourbridge Town Hall on November 11th, and in the course of his speech made several references to Women's Suffrage, all of which were well reported in the local press.

SOLIHULL AND DISTRICT.—On November 24th a meeting was held at "One Oak," by kind invitation of Mrs. Allport. The Chair was taken by the Rev. W. Newman Hall, and Miss Matheson gave an address on "Women in Industry." A collection at the close of the meeting amounted to £1 5s. To promote the circulation of THE COMMON CAUSE, several members bought copies of the first two weeks' issues in November for distribution amongst non-members.

STOKE-ON-TRENT AND NEWCASTLE.—A members' meeting was held on November 21st, when the speaker was Miss Knight.

SHREWSBURY.—A great effort has been made by this Society to follow out Miss Toyden's wishes as to the doubling of the circulation of THE COMMON CAUSE, and it has met with a good deal of success. After a systematic canvassing of non-subscribing members, a "COMMON CAUSE DAY" was organised on November 22nd, and advertised in the town wide before by sandwichmen parading the town with both Suffrage and THE COMMON CAUSE posters. On the day itself, several members sold in the streets and at the door of their homes several dozen copies, the result of the campaign, it has been decided to adopt street-selling every Saturday (market day), and one pitch has already been taken over by four energetic members. Another pitch is expected shortly to be manned by another batch of volunteer sellers. Nineteen fresh subscribers have also been gained.

On November 15th a rummage sale was held, which was most successful, bringing in a profit to the Society of £10. On November 18th a members' meeting was held, when Miss Cecile Matheson gave an address on "The Child and the State," which was much appreciated.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.—This last month we have had two successful afternoon meetings, which increased our membership; Mrs. Archibald Little and Mrs. Eric Carter being our speakers. The street sale of THE COMMON CAUSE on November 15th was most successful, we succeeded in disposing of nearly 150 copies in a comparatively short time.

WEST BROMWICH.—This Society helped to organise a meeting which took place under the auspices of the C. & U. W. F. A. at West-Bromwich, Mrs. Langley Browne presided, and the speakers were Lady Betty Balfour and Miss Violet Martin. Many Friends of Women's Suffrage were enrolled.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Much has been done during the past month by this Society in following up Miss Thompson's work among the Trade Unions. The local Branch of the N. U. T. at a meeting of fifty members, passed a Women's Suffrage resolution, with only three dissentients (two men and one woman).

Scottish Federation.

In November our four organisers, Miss Bury, Miss Craigie, Miss Foggo, Mrs. Streeter, have been partly occupied with the by-elections (reported elsewhere) in West Lothian and the Northern Burghs. Miss Craigie and Miss Foggo have since been engaged in working up meetings in Stirling and Aberdeen. During November thirty-four meetings of Societies have been reported to headquarters, thirteen of those held in the great centres of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Two new Societies have affiliated in the month—Auchtermear and Bridge of Weir, bringing the number of Societies within the Federation up to sixty-eight. Our Parliamentary Secretary reports some disappointment as to the attitude of Scottish M.P.'s to the Scottish Home Rule Bill, though Mr. McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, on November 8th, made a strong pronouncement in Edinburgh in favour of the inclusion of women therein. We greatly regret the resignation of our brilliant and indefatigable COMMO-CO. correspondent, Miss Hilliard, who has worked so long and unselfishly in this capacity. Miss Latta has accepted office as her successor to our great satisfaction.

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ABERDEEN—On November 28th, a very successful meeting was held in the Music Hall, at which Mrs. Black presided, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan addressed a large and appreciative audience on "The Position of Women under the Scottish Law" and many questions were afterwards asked. Collection, £2 odd.

ALLOA—Annual business meeting in the Museum Hall on November 14th. The reports for the year showed that the Society had made good progress in the district. Mr. Roxburgh gave a most interesting address on "Some Reasons why Women should have the Vote." New ground has been broken at Tullibody, where, on November 26th, Miss Alice Crompton addressed a meeting largely composed of men. Parish Councillor Brewster in the chair. A resolution was carried unanimously, urging the member, Mr. Eugene Watson, to reconsider his changed attitude with regard to Suffrage.

AYR—Meeting in the Old Parish Church, Troon, on Wednesday, November 5th, when Mrs. Muir and others spoke on "The Religious Aspect of the Movement."

BERWICKSHIRE—The Duns Committee had a very successful dramatic and musical entertainment on November 12th, in the Drill Hall.

BLAIRMORE—A drawing-room meeting held by the President, Mrs. Thomson, on November 8th. Miss Cooke gave a most interesting address on the present political situation. One new member joined, and several others present were favourably impressed.

BRIDGE OF WEIR—First public meeting of the Society held in the Nuland Hall, on December 5th, the speakers being Miss Muriel Matters and Mrs. Macrae. Chair, Mrs. Maitland Ramsay. Four dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and a quantity of literature sold.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS—Well-attended public meeting in the Town Hall, on Monday, November 17th. Mr. Edward Gordon of Dunlop presided, and Miss Geraldine Cooke gave a most interesting address, chiefly on how to combat infant mortality. The membership of this Society has gone up to sixty-two, and visitation of the municipal voters has now commenced.

CIPAR-FIFE—Suffragists were found in considerable numbers at an Anti-suffrage meeting held on November 18th, and addressed by Mrs. Colquhoun, who was subjected to prolonged heckling. Miss Davidson, Secretary of the Cupar Society, put the counter resolution, which Mr. Graham seconded. On a division, the Chairman declared the Anti-suffrage motion carried.

Public meeting organised by the Suffrage Society, in the Duncan Institute, on Saturday evening, November 29th. Provost Clark presided over a full house. Apologies for absence were read from Mrs. Anstruther of Charleston, and Lady Eva Wemyss. Mrs. Anstruther sent a donation towards the expenses of the meeting, which was the largest and best Suffrage meeting ever held in Cupar. The chief speaker was Miss Matters. No dissentient voices were raised against the resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage. There are now 154 members, several new subscribers to THE COMMON CAUSE, and a most energetic Committee.

DUNBAR—Two "At Homes" were held on November 7th, and addressed by Miss M. G. Williamson, Edinburgh, on "The Religious Aspect of the Movement." They were very successful, and the Society gained two new members.

DUNDEE—Much energy was spent in November on the Dundee Industries Exhibition and the Parish Council Elections. All five women candidates got in, and the Exhibition closed with a financial profit. All Parish Council women members are suffragists, and their antagonists made the most of the fact. Yet Miss Scotland was head of the poll in her ward, and Miss A. P. Grant within a few votes of the top.

EDINBURGH—During the greater part of November Miss Gordon and Miss Pressley-Smith have been absent at the South Lanark by-election. The Society's work, however, has been carried on indefatigably by Miss Low and the Misses Abbott, Westwood, and Saver.

November 4th—Public meeting, Wilson's Hall, Hope Street, Leith, at 3 p.m. Miss Muriel Matters gave an excellent address on "Delinquent Children."

November 7th—Members of the Edinburgh Society were occupied in gathering signatures to the post-cards at the polling-booths in West Lothian.

November 10th—Mrs. Scott, supported by Mrs. Gordon, gave an address in Bonnington Literary Society, Leith. Good meeting, one new member gained.

November 12th—Dr. Inglis spoke at the East Adam Street Kindergarten to the children's mothers, who were deeply interested in her remarks. A strong resolution, carried unanimously, was sent to Mr. Charles Price, M.P.

November 12th—The Gorgie Co-operative Society had an excellent address from Mrs. Guyer on "Why the Workers Need the Vote." The meeting was deeply interested. Ten "Friends" were enrolled.

November 13th—Dr. Elsie Inglis took part in a debate at the Northern Branch of the Co-operative Women's Guild, her opponent being Mrs. Gladstone Solomon. After a deeply interesting discussion, the Suffrage resolution was carried by a small majority.

November 14th—The office meeting was well attended to listen to Miss Geraldine Cooke, who gave an excellent address on "Infantile Mortality." Chair, Miss Louden.

November 18th—Miss Low spoke to the Northern Branch of the L.L.P. in the Inverleith Hall, the subject being "Votes and Wages." In spite of terrible weather, the audience was a good one.

November 20th—Great meeting in the Music Hall, chair, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L.L.D. Speakers, Miss

A. Maude Royden and Mr. Fenner Brockway. The meeting was exceedingly well filled. The audience were deeply interested. £35 were given in donations, £14 in collection, and 252 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

November 21st—The best address of the series was given on "Children in Schools," by Mr. Andrew Young, the schoolmaster of the North Canongate School. A large and deeply interested audience. The chair was taken by Miss Low.

November 28th—An interesting address was given by Mrs. Lennox Beattie, on "School Clinics," and "Medical Examination of School Children." The chair was occupied by Miss Chrystal Macmillan. The room was crowded at 40, Shandwick Place, and some new members were gained.

November 29th—Miss Louden addressed the Old Pupils' Association at Trinity Academy, Leith. A good meeting.

1,150 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold during the month. The following ladies have helped in this way: The Misses Kemp, Jeffrey, Moody, Ross, Pearson, and Mackay.

Miss Westwood has spent much time in Leith organising the sale of tickets for the Leith theatricals.

GLASGOW—November has been a strenuous month. The annual meeting on October 31st in Charing Cross Hall was well attended, and the Secretary's and financial reports were very satisfactory. The revised constitution was passed. At the office "At Homes" Miss Lindsay spoke on the "Suffrage Summer School, St. Andrews," and Miss McDonald on "Some Aspects of Browning's Poetry," and Miss Brownlee on "The N.U.W.W. Conference at Hull." A large public meeting in the Queen's Rooms on November 27th was presided over by Mrs. Straker and Miss Pearson, by Miss Lumsden and Miss Matters. An anonymous friend intimated a donation of £10 if nine others would do the same by New Year. Seven sums of £10 have already been promised. Mrs. W. F. C. Anderson most generously gave £50, and the following day increased it to £100. The Society has a stall at the Women's Work Exhibition in the Zoo Buildings. Twenty new members were gained the first two days. Branches of the B.W.T.A. were addressed on November 10th and 11th—large numbers of "Friends" being gained. Women's Guild Branches were spoken to on November 3rd, 12th, and 26th, with excellent results. The Tollcross Y.M.C.A. held a mock election on November 19th. Miss Shakespeare, Suffragist candidate, headed the poll with 228 votes against 106 Unionist, 78 Liberal, and 42 Socialist. The Town Council of Glasgow has been asked by us to send a delegate to the deputation to the Premier in February. Our representatives were favourably received, but our request was remitted for a fortnight. The Tradesmen Liberal Association has agreed to send a delegate. Two of the Glasgow M.P.s—Mr. Dundas Whyte and Mr. McKinder—have received deputations from our Society on the Scottish Home Rule Bill. Mr. McKinder is in favour of giving women a vote for Scotland. Home Rule Bill.

November 29th—A study circle with seven members, led by Miss Buchanan, meets weekly at the office. The street-sellers report that they have no difficulty in getting THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Seventy new members joined in November.

BRIDGETON Branch had a most successful whist drive in November.

GLENFARG—The President, Mrs. Kirkland, gave a whist drive in November, which was well attended and much enjoyed by members and "Friends."

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KIRKCUDBRIGHT—A splendid meeting was held in November, at which Miss Cooke won the admiration and liking of all her hearers. Mr. Hobson was in the chair. Six new members joined, six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and eight penny badges sold. Fully £1 profit.

LARGS—A very successful public meeting was held in the Clark Memorial U. F. Church Hall on Thursday, November 13th. Mr. Ballantyne, Glasgow, presided, and Miss Cooke gave an excellent address to an interested audience. Vocal and instrumental music was supplied by Miss Archibald and Mr. McQuarrie. Votes of thanks were proposed by Mrs. J. K. Boyd, Provost Boyd, and ex-Provost Paton. Collection, £1 15s. 6d. Seven new members on November 26th Captain Campbell, M.P., was interviewed. He is personally for, and politically against, Women's Suffrage.

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Esher—Lower Village Hall—Meeting for Subscribers and Friends—Mrs. Homan, P.L.G. in the Chair. Six new members joined, six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and eight penny badges sold. Fully £1 profit.

GLASGOW—November has been a strenuous month. The annual meeting on October 31st in Charing Cross Hall was well attended, and the Secretary's and financial reports were very satisfactory. The revised constitution was passed. At the office "At Homes" Miss Lindsay spoke on the "Suffrage Summer School, St. Andrews," and Miss McDonald on "Some Aspects of Browning's Poetry," and Miss Brownlee on "The N.U.W.W. Conference at Hull." A large public meeting in the Queen's Rooms on November 27th was presided over by Mrs. Straker and Miss Pearson, by Miss Lumsden and Miss Matters. An anonymous friend intimated a donation of £10 if nine others would do the same by New Year. Seven sums of £10 have already been promised. Mrs. W. F. C. Anderson most generously gave £50, and the following day increased it to £100. The Society has a stall at the Women's Work Exhibition in the Zoo Buildings. Twenty new members were gained the first two days. Branches of the B.W.T.A. were addressed on November 10th and 11th—large numbers of "Friends" being gained. Women's Guild Branches were spoken to on November 3rd, 12th, and 26th, with excellent results. The Tollcross Y.M.C.A. held a mock election on November 19th. Miss Shakespeare, Suffragist candidate, headed the poll with 228 votes against 106 Unionist, 78 Liberal, and 42 Socialist. The Town Council of Glasgow has been asked by us to send a delegate to the deputation to the Premier in February. Our representatives were favourably received, but our request was remitted for a fortnight. The Tradesmen Liberal Association has agreed to send a delegate. Two of the Glasgow M.P.s—Mr. Dundas Whyte and Mr. McKinder—have received deputations from our Society on the Scottish Home Rule Bill. Mr. McKinder is in favour of giving women a vote for Scotland. Home Rule Bill.

November 29th—A study circle with seven members, led by Miss Buchanan, meets weekly at the office. The street-sellers report that they have no difficulty in getting THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Seventy new members joined in November.

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**HASTINGS SUFFRAGE MEMBERS v.** Hastings Mayor and Corporation. Copies of the important Judgment given in this case, November 18th, can be had of Miss Rance, 21, Boscobel Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Price 2d., postage extra.

**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.

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**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.

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**WOULD** old numbers, *The Englishwoman*, be useful to anyone?—Apply Miss Macnaughten, Eton College, Windsor.

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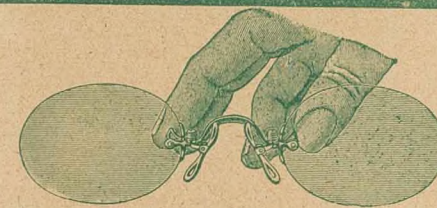
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# LAWS PASSED IN AMERICAN SUFFRAGE STATES.

## A Digest of Legislation, Good and Bad, for Which Men and Women Must Share Equal Responsibility.

The following study of legislation has been made in response to countless inquiries received at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The aim of this digest, which was made by Elinor Byrns and Helen Ranlett, members of the New York bar and of the National Suffrage Association, is to include (1) laws calculated to remove legal inequalities between men and women; (2) laws generally considered "good" or "progressive"; (3) "freak" laws which seem vicious or reactionary. It includes neither the administrative regulations which form the larger part of legislation in every State nor any statute passed prior to the establishment of equal suffrage. That the lists under the several States are so dissimilar is due in part to the fact that corresponding laws were passed in some States after, and in others before the enfranchisement of women.

The classification "Children," "Women," and "General" has been chosen because the majority of the questions which the digest aims to answer concerned themselves with the effect of equal suffrage on children, women, health, and morals. It will be noted, however, that many laws under "Women"—especially labour laws—protect the interests of men equally with those of women, while the majority of the laws under "General" were obviously passed for the benefit of all classes in the community.

No attempt is made here to estimate the influence which women as voters

have exercised upon legislation. The digest is intended merely as a record, not of man-made laws, not of woman-made laws, but of laws for which men and women are equally responsible.

### ALASKA.

The women of Alaska were enfranchised in June, 1913.

### ARIZONA.

LAWS SINCE 1912.

The Session Laws for 1913 were not published at the time this digest was made, but the American Association for Labour Legislation had information to the effect that a law was passed forbidding females to be employed more than eight hours in any twelve hours, with a maximum of fifty-six hours in any one week, in mercantile establishments, confectionery stores, bakeries, laundries, hotels, restaurants, and telegraph or telephone offices or exchanges employing more than three females. But mercantile establishments, confectionery stores, and bakeries working only six days per week may employ females ten hours per day. Female nurses are exempt from this law.

### CALIFORNIA.

Laws since October, 1911.

#### CHILDREN.

(1) Child Labour law. Minor twelve to fifteen years cannot be employed, unless he has permit from Superintendent of Schools. Minor under sixteen who is employed during school hours must go to night school, unless he has completed grammar school. Minor under eighteen, maximum eight hours per day; forty-eight hours per week; no work 10 p.m.—5 a.m. But Act does not prohibit employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or domestic labour after school hours or in vacation. "Horticultural" includes curing and drying, but not canning.

(2) Industrial Welfare Commission (one at least of five members to be woman) established to fix hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission binding on employers.

(3) Juvenile Court Inquiry Commission created. Act providing for care, custody, and maintenance of dependent and delinquent minors. Probation Committee, paid probation officers, and detention homes provided for. Superior Court given jurisdiction over minors, and in such cases called Juvenile Court.

(4) State trades and training school for dependent orphans.

(5) Father, as well as mother, of illegitimate child must give him support and education suitable to his circumstances. Civil action by mother or guardian to enforce obligation.

(6) Penalty for rape raised. Minimum, one year in county jail; maximum, fifty years in State prison.

(7) Free kindergartens established.

(8) Free textbooks for public schools.

(9) Minor may not assign wages, except in writing and with written consent of parent or guardian.

#### WOMEN.

(1) Eight-hour law (minimum, forty-eight hours per week). Extended to include all occupations except harvesting, curing, canning, or drying perishable fruit or vegetables, and graduate nursing in hospitals.

(2) Industrial welfare commission (one at least of five members to be woman) established to fix hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage in all employments. Orders of Commission binding on employers. But commission may issue to woman, physically defective by age or otherwise, certificate authorising her employment for six months at less than minimum wage. Such licence renewable.

(3) Seats must be provided in place of work.

(4) Workman's compensation, insurance, and safety Act. Question of negligence not material, but no compensation if injury due to intoxication or wilful misconduct of employee.

(5) Black-listing prohibited.

(6) Advertisements and solicitations for employees during strikes, lock-outs, and other labour troubles must state that such strike or lock-out exists. But this applies only to out-of-town advertisement and solicitations.

(7) Employer upon discharge or leaving of employee, forbidden to misrepresent and thereby attempt to prevent employee from securing other employment.

(8) Pension fund for public school teachers.

(9) Equal guardianship law. Equal right of father and mother to earnings of legitimate, unmarried minors.

#### GENERAL.

(1) Red Light Abatement and Injunction Act (making houses of prostitution a nuisance and providing for injunction against manager of house, owner, lessee, or agent, by State or private individual).

(2) White Slave law

(3) Certificate of freedom from venereal disease required of men before marriage license is given.

(4) State regulation of nurses.

(5) Tuberculosis department established under State Board of Health.

(6) Cold Storage law.

(7) Milk Inspection law.

(8) Law prohibiting destruction of any foodstuff fit for human consumption.

(9) Commission on Immigration and Housing. One duty to "obviate unemployment."

CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

CHILDREN. (10) State training school for delinquent girls.

WOMEN. (10) Age of consent raised to eighteen years. (11) Husband (or wife) may not assign wages, except with written consent of wife (or husband). Assignment valid only for wages already earned, except for necessities. (12) Married women enabled to sue and be sued separately in certain cases. (13) Commission to investigate mothers' pension and old age insurance; also a law providing for pensions for widowed mothers of children under fourteen, when mothers in need. Mothers must be American citizens, residents of county one year, and State three years.

COLORADO.

CHILDREN. (1) Child Labour law. From fourteen to sixteen years, maximum eight hours per day, forty-eight hours per week, and not after 8 p.m. Under fourteen, wage-earning prohibited during school hours. Minors under sixteen, without elementary education, must go to night school, if they work in daytime. No male under sixteen and no female of any age can be employed in a coal mine or coke oven, except in a clerical capacity. (2) State Wage Board, composed of one representative of labour, one woman, and one employer, established to determine minimum wage in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, laundries, hotels, restaurants, telegraph and telephone offices. Orders of Board binding on employers. (3) Juvenile Court and detention homes in each county with population of 100,000 or over. One or more paid probation officers in each county with a population of over 25,000. Criminal offence to contribute to delinquency of child. Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over adults contributing to delinquency. (4) Laws providing for care of abused, neglected, dependent, and delinquent children. Parental and truant schools authorised. (5) Unlawful to publish photograph or name of child in case of violation of statute against rape, or concerning delinquency or dependency law, or in case for protection or correction of children. (6) Wilful failure to support wife and children under sixteen (either illegitimate or legitimate) a felony. Earnings of man convicted and imprisoned for non-support used for support of family. (7) Apprenticeship of orphan children regulated. (8) Assignment of wages by minors not enforceable. (9) Minors allowed separate bank accounts. (10) Indecent liberties with children made a felony. (11) Children may not be sold and may not be given away or disposed of by any person or organisation without permit and proper legal procedure. Parents held liable for support of children in State institutions. (12) Separate industrial school for girls established. Majority of Board of Control to be women. (13) Examination in schools of eyes, ears, teeth, and breathing capacity. Medical attention given.

WOMEN. (1) Eight hours maximum labour during any twenty-four-hour period in manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels, and restaurants. (2) State wage board, composed of one representative of labour, one woman, and one employer, to determine minimum wage for women and minors in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, laundries, hotels, restaurants, telegraph and telephone offices. Orders of Board binding on employers. But board may issue special licence to female over eighteen who is physically defective for employment at less than legal minimum. (3) Minimum wage for teachers of not less than \$50 for month. Teachers' pension provided for. Teachers' certification bill. (4) No female of any age to be employed in coal mine or coke office, except in clerical capacity. (5) Employers' Liability law. Assumption of risk abolished except where remedying defect is employee's principal duty. (6) Free employment bureau established. Private agencies regulated. (7) Unlawful to black-list, picket, boycott, or intimidate. (8) Unlawful for employer to compel agreement not to enter or remain in any labour organisation. (9) Unlawful to obtain employee by false representation, including failure to state there is a strike or lock-out. (10) Factory inspection law. Four deputy factory inspectors; one to be a woman. All paid the same salary. (11) Dower and courtesy abolished, but neither husband nor wife may will away from the other more than half of his or her property without the written consent of the other. (12) Either husband or wife may have the homestead recorded as such, though it is the property of the other, and it cannot be sold, except with the consent of both. (13) To contract marriage by false representation made a crime. (14) Age of consent raised to eighteen. (15) Seduction made a felony. (16) Licensing of maternity homes and hospitals. (17) Alimony may be altered if wife remarries. (18) No assignment of wages by married man valid without signature of wife. (19) Pension to either parent or to parents for care of child when parent or parents unable to care for child, but considered to be proper guardian. (20) Married woman given power to make will. (21) Equal guardianship law.

IDAHO.

CHILDREN. (1) Child Labour law. Wage-earning prohibited during school hours. From fourteen to sixteen maximum is fifty-four hours per week, nine hours per day. Any person allowing a child to be employed in a theatrical or immoral resort guilty of misdemeanour. (2) Minors kept out of pool-rooms, saloons, and other objectionable places, either as employees or visitors.

WOMEN. (1) Nine-hour law for women in all industries, except harvesting, packing, curing, and canning of perishable goods. Act to be posted in place of work. Seats must be provided. (2) Women kept out of pool-rooms, saloons, and other objectionable places, either as employees or visitors.

GENERAL. (10) Cruel and inhuman punishments prohibited in State prisons and reformatories. (11) Commission to recommend recreation for old and young in towns and country.

GENERAL. (1) Soliciting for or living on earnings of prostitute made a felony. (2) Statute providing for punishment of keepers of disorderly houses. (3) Cities and towns given power to suppress disorderly houses. (4) Women may, under certain conditions, be guilty of rape if male is under eighteen. (5) Bureau of vital statistics created. (6) Inspection of meat and slaughter houses. Sanitary inspection of stock. (7) Pure food act. Law regulating sale of milk and drugs. (8) Act for prevention of tuberculosis. (9) Unlawful to advertise remedy for sexual disease, except in medical journal. (10) State Board of Nurse Examiners. (11) Act for protection of employee in dangerous work on buildings. (12) Free travelling libraries. (13) State Board of School Examiners. (14) Initiative, referendum, and recall. (Offices not decisions.) Direct primaries. (15) Making "sweat-box" in connection with prisoners a felony.

GENERAL. (1) White Slave law. (2) Prostitutes and those maintaining or frequenting houses of ill-fame may not vote.

IDAHO.—Continued.

CHILDREN. (3) Juvenile Delinquent law. (Each county has one or more probation officers. Probate courts have jurisdiction over delinquents.) (4) Protection of orphans, homeless, abused, and neglected children provided for. (5) Penalty for wilful failure to support minor children. (6) Sale of tobacco and explosives to minors prohibited. (7) Compulsory Education law. (8) Industrial training school. (9) Free kindergartens. (10) Rural high schools. (11) State School Law Commission.

WOMEN. (3) Wife given absolute control of her separate property (all property acquired after marriage, except by gift, is community property, and this includes rents and profits from separate property. Husband has management, but can neither sell or encumber real property without the consent of the other. R. S. 1887, Sec. 2487). (4) Husband and wife given equal testamentary rights over community property. Dower and courtesy abolished. R. S. 1887, Sec. 2506. (5) Married women may sue and be sued as if single. (6) Tax exemption of widows and children on valuation not over \$5,000. (7) Penalty for wilful failure to support wife. (8) Needy mothers, whose husbands are dead or prisoners, allowed specified sum monthly for each child under fifteen. (9) Provision for separate care of female convicts.

ILLINOIS. Women granted partial suffrage, July, 1913.

KANSAS.

CHILDREN. (1) Wages of prisoners given to family. (2) Censorship of moving pictures.

WOMEN. (1) Department of Labour and Industry created. One woman deputy state factory inspector to be appointed. (2) Workman's Compensation Act. (3) Limitation of injunction in labour disputes. (4) Women exempted from jury service for any year if they give notice to assessor of taxes when he makes annual assessment on personal property. (5) Matrons provided for jails of certain counties.

GENERAL. (1) White Slave law. (2) Registration of marriages required. (3) Registration and examination of nurses required. (4) Creation of small debtors' courts. (5) Penalty for manufacture and sale of immoral postal-cards. (6) Restrictions on sale of drugs and medicine. (7) County attorney designated as divorce proctor. (8) Sterilization of habitual criminals, idiots, insane, and epileptics.

OREGON.

CHILDREN. (1) Industrial Welfare Commission established to decide hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission binding on employers. (2) State Industrial School for delinquent girls established. (3) Training of dependent girls in industrial arts provided for in public school system. (4) Wilful failure to support wife and minor children a felony. (5) Provision for care of children of marriages declared void. (6) Laws governing apprentices repealed.

WOMEN. (1) Industrial Welfare Commission established, with power to decide hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission binding on employers. Special licence to physically defective. (2) State Industrial Accident law, abolishing, in some cases, doctrine of fellow servant, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence. (3) Teachers' Pension Act. Also Act protecting teachers as to term of employment and discharge. (4) Mother of decedent given right to inheritance over father, brothers, and sisters, if decedent dies without wife or husband or children. (5) Pensions paid to needy mothers of children under sixteen, when husband is dead, imprisoned, or incapacitated.

GENERAL. (1) Red Light Abatement and Injunction Act. (2) Felony for man to live on earnings of prostitute or in house of ill-fame or solicit for prostitute. Penalty, two to fifteen years. (3) Medical certificate for men before marriage. (4) Live Stock Sanitary Board created. (5) Regulation of sale of ice-cream and dairy products. (6) Act to prevent spread of tuberculosis. (7) Right of action for damages created against any person selling, exchanging, or giving intoxicating liquors to any intoxicated person or habitual drunkard.

UTAH.

The women of Utah were enfranchised in 1896. But the compilers of this digest did not have access to the Session Laws from 1896-1907. The Revised Statutes of 1907 do not give the date of the passage of the laws included therein. Therefore, with a very few exceptions, the laws digested here were passed after 1907.

CHILDREN. (1) Child Labour laws. No child under fourteen may work in a mine or smelter. No boy under fourteen and no girl under sixteen may be employed at any work other than domestic service, fruit or vegetable packing, or work on a farm, more than fifty-four hours per week. In cities of the first and second class messengers doing night work or sent to places of objectionable character must be over twenty-one. No boy under twelve and no girl under sixteen shall peddle on the streets, and no child under twelve work as boot-black. Exceptions. Unlawful to pay less than seventy-five cents per day to female minors. (2) Juvenile Court Commission created and Juvenile Court in each district with jurisdiction over adults aiding delinquency. (3) Care of dependent and neglected children. (4) Establishment of parental schools.

WOMEN. (1) Nine-hour law. Maximum fifty-four hours per week, except in case of emergency, or where life and property are in danger, or where materials are liable to spoil. (2) Minimum Wage law, making it unlawful to pay less than 75 cents per day to female minors under eighteen; 90 cents per day to adult learners and apprentices, and \$1.25 per day to experienced adults. (3) Seats must be furnished wherever women are employed. (4) Women not allowed to work in mines or smelters.

GENERAL. (1) Pandering prohibited. (2) Cities have power to suppress and prohibit disorderly houses. (3) Manufacture and sale of white phosphorus matches forbidden. (4) Pure Food law.

## CHILDREN.

- (5) Separate detention homes for boys and girls.
- (6) Desertion of child by parent or guardian punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years.
- (7) Penalty for criminal neglect of children by parent or guardian.
- (8) Bastardy Act providing for support of illegitimate children. Father may have custody after ten years. But mother may release father from legal liability upon terms approved by the Court and upon payment of not less than \$500.
- (9) Indecent assault on children under fourteen made a felony.
- (10) Minors forbidden to buy opium, tobacco, or liquors.
- (11) Establishment of free kindergartens.
- (12) Curfew law.

## CHILDREN.

- (1) Industrial Welfare Commission established to fix hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission are binding on employers.
- (2) Juvenile Court sessions in counties of 30,000 or more. Probation officers provided.
- (3) Desertion of children by parents or guardian or wilful failure of husband to support wife or children a gross misdemeanour. If man sentenced to imprisonment for desertion, earnings paid to the family.
- (4) State school for delinquent girls. Superintendent and all subordinate officers to be women.
- (5) Public school system unified.
- (6) Free kindergartens.

## CHILDREN.

- (1) No boy under fourteen or female of any age may be employed in any coal, iron, or other dangerous mine, except in office work. No minor under eighteen may be hoisting engineer in mine.
- (2) Eight-hour day in mines.
- (3) Patrol of minor prisoners under care of courts.
- (4) Care and training of delinquent children. Juvenile delinquents kept separate in jails when practicable. Parents' visits permitted.
- (5) Care of indigent minors and those under vicious influences.
- (6) Minor over fourteen may nominate own guardian, subject to approval of Court.
- (7) Desertion of children without provision for their support a felony.
- (8) Bastardy law. Man adjudged father required to support child. Imprisoned if he fails to give bond and pay cost of prosecution.
- (9) Killing unborn child by wilful assault on mother manslaughter.
- (10) Free high schools established.
- (11) Free kindergartens established.
- (12) Physiology and hygiene taught in public schools with reference to alcohol and narcotics.
- (13) Selling liquor, tobacco, or deadly weapons to minors forbidden.
- (14) Exhibition and hypnotising of children forbidden. Unlawful to endanger life or health of child.

## UTAH.—Continued.

## WOMEN.

- (5) No woman under twenty-one may be employed in any place where alcoholic liquors are manufactured or dispensed.
- (6) Regulation of employment offices. Penalty for sending women to improper places.
- (7) Wilful neglect or desertion of wife is made a misdemeanour.
- (8) Age of consent raised to eighteen.
- (9) Mothers' pensions for partial support of children under fifteen, when mothers are dependent on their own efforts for maintenance of their children. Allowance is made only when mothers would otherwise be compelled to go out to work.
- (10) Equal Guardianship law.

## GENERAL.

- (5) Inspection of dairy and food products.
- (6) Inspection of slaughter houses, packing houses, dairy, and creameries.
- (7) Sale of drugs and narcotics regulated.
- (8) Made misdemeanour to furnish liquor, opium, or tobacco to minors.
- (9) Report required of birth of child with inflamed eyes.
- (10) Registration and report of all cases of venereal disease. But name of person affected not to be reported.
- (11) Tuberculosis to be reported.
- (12) Unlawful to compel vaccination.
- (13) Pool-selling and book-making a felony.
- (14) Public library system established.

## WASHINGTON.

## Laws since 1910:

## WOMEN.

- (1) Eight-hour law in mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant; but not in establishment for harvesting, packing, curing, or drying perishable materials.
- (2) Industrial Welfare Commission established to fix hours of employment, standard conditions of labour, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission are binding on employers. Special licence to physically defective. Seats must be provided in places of work.
- (3) Workmen's Compensation law. Doctrine of negligence abolished, except in certain cases.
- (4) Teachers' retirement fund created.
- (5) Pension allowed to mothers of children under fifteen if husband is dead, imprisoned, insane, or totally disabled.
- (6) Law requiring corroborative evidence in rape, seduction, &c., abolished.

## WYOMING.

## Laws since 1869:

## WOMEN.

- (1) Equal pay is given for equal work in public schools.
- (2) Seats required in all places of work.
- (3) Contract exempting employer from liability void.
- (4) Married Women's Property Act.
- (5) Dower and courtesy abolished. Surviving husband or wife receives one half, if children; three-quarters, if no children; and all if no children and estate under \$10,000. Married woman must join in sale of homestead.
- (6) Married woman may contract, sue, be sued, carry on business, and make will.
- (7) Surviving mother allowed guardianship of children, though she remarried.
- (8) Desertion of wife without provision for her support a felony.
- (9) Age of consent raised to eighteen.
- (10) Married woman may, after notice on keeper of saloon or other resort, bring an action against him for injuries to husband through drink or gambling.

## GENERAL.

- (1) Red Light Abatement and Injunction Act.
- (2) Sale of milk and cream regulated.
- (3) Registration of births and deaths.
- (4) School buildings to be used for social centres.
- (5) Initiative and Referendum.
- (6) Death penalty for murder abolished.

## GENERAL.

- (1) White Slave law.
- (2) Keeping a disorderly house or knowingly leasing for that purpose illegal.
- (3) Registration of births and deaths required.
- (4) Competent witness necessary for securing marriage licence.
- (5) County and State Boards of Health established.
- (6) Practice of medicine regulated.
- (7) Sale of drugs and narcotics regulated.
- (8) Pure Food law.
- (9) Duelling and prize-fighting made illegal.
- (10) Saloons closed on Sundays and Election Day.
- (11) Examination and registration of nurses required.
- (12) Gambling devices must be seized and destroyed after any complaint made under oath.
- (13) Extortion on small loans made misdemeanour.

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