

The Common Cause

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

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Notes and Comments.

Your Place Awaits You.

The following lines by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in *The Car*, are so peculiarly appropriate to our Pilgrimage that we give them as the thought for the week for actual and intending Pilgrims :—

"Sowing the seeds of faith, facing the facts of the future,
Cutting the trammels of custom, bridging the gulf that divideth
The road that ye think is perfect from the road that shall perfect be made."

That is the idea embodied in the Pilgrimage. The Pilgrims are sowing the seed because they have faced the facts of the future. They are cutting the trammels of custom which would prevent growth. They are working to bridge the gulf that divides the road which many think is perfect, but which we know cannot be perfect until that political gulf artificially created between men and women has been bridged over, and the road of life made as easy for the feet of men and women to travel as human ingenuity and good will can contrive to make it. All Pilgrims will rejoice to hear that our leader, Mrs. Fawcett, and other delegates from the National Union of Women's Suffrage to the Buda-Pesth International Women's Suffrage Congress are with us once more. There is no more enthusiastic supporter of the Pilgrimage than Mrs. Fawcett, who will take her place in the ranks of the Pilgrims as soon as her duties enable her to do so. Her example will inspire others to fall in and cheer our plucky comrades already on the road.

Mrs. Chapman Catt and the International Women's Suffrage Alliance.

It is good news, indeed, to hear that Mrs. Chapman Catt has consented, at the unanimous wish of the Congress, to withdraw her resignation of the Presidency. If ever there was a human being absolutely designed to fill the position it is Mrs. Catt. Those who have had the great pleasure and privilege of attending a meeting of the International Women's Suffrage Congress, do not need to be told of the infinite grace and charm, combined with sound judgment and knowledge, with which Mrs. Catt presides over the Congress. We heartily congratulate the Alliance on having retained Mrs. Catt's invaluable services, and we are deeply grateful to Mrs. Catt for devoting her energies and talent to the advancement of Women's Suffrage in all lands.

Another Little Object Lesson.

Those who preach the doctrine that "women have unbounded power" without the vote and sincerely believe in it, will have some difficulty in explaining why the amendments to the Insurance Act now before Parliament deal exclusively with men's grievances, and why those provisions of the Act which Anti-Suffragists admitted were unjust or at least unfair to women, have been left standing untouched. Of course, perverse Suffragists will say that because these women had no votes at Altrincham and Newmarket by-elections, the special grievances of which women complained could be quite safely ignored. "But that's all nonsense," anti-suffragists will reply. "Men are only too anxious to do what women want." That is why the men voters at Altrincham and Newmarket were tumbling over each other in their eagerness to record their dissatisfaction with the Insurance Act as it affected themselves, that is why the Press is ringing just now with protests on behalf of the employed women. What a wonderful power is "indirect influence," and how nobly the "Antis" have vindicated their claim that men voters represent unenfranchised women.

Monsieur Poincaré.

There can be no doubt of the popularity of the President of the French Republic in this country. The hearty greetings accorded to him by all classes whenever he appeared in public, were not in the least formal or perfunctory, but had in them the genuine ring of sincerity.

The women Suffragists in France are fortunate in having a sympathiser with their cause at the head of the Government. Monsieur Poincaré believes that the day is approaching when women will obtain the right to vote and equally that of eligibility.

"Ada Lewis" Home.

The statement made with regard to the "Ada Lewis" Home, to which we referred last week, and which gave the impression that only a "very nice class" of employed women were taken and no others, has been satisfactorily explained by the Chairman of the Trustees of the House. We now learn that the house is open to all working women "without distinction," and that no applicant is refused admission who can supply satisfactory evidence to the Lady Superintendent of her *bonâ fides* and respectability. This is as it should be.

Women Doctors.

The Governor of New York State, says the *British Medical Journal*, has recently given his assent to a Bill passed by the Legislature which provides that whenever women require to undergo a physical examination with a view to obtaining employment, such examination shall be made by women doctors. This is an instance of the complete change which has taken place since the days when women first sought admission to the medical profession. It was argued then that the work of a physician or surgeon was not fitted for women to undertake because it would be "indicate" on their part to perform it. The State of New York is evidently of opinion that women doctors for women is a more suitable arrangement.

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

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

To Readers of "The Common Cause."

May I, for this once, address the readers of THE COMMON
CAUSE in my own person? It is not usual, I know. But there
is an appeal I want to make which is not easily made under the
editorial "we."

I have been editing this paper now for some weeks, and I
begin to have a knowledge of its difficulties, to cope with which
the help of the whole Union is needed, but which I am entirely
certain can be overcome.

I want to say, first of all, how kind and encouraging members
of the Union have been to me, and how conscious I am of the
tremendous amount of work some of them are putting into the
business of making THE COMMON CAUSE a success. It is just
because I know of this work, and realise how hard some of it
is, that I want not to waste it, but to give you a paper that you
can "push" with ease and with pride.

My first and last difficulty is this, the paper is too small.
It has been outgrown by the Union it belongs to. That is why
I cannot easily make it interesting. Someone will say at once,
"That is no reason! At least what does go in can be interest-
ing!" But it cannot. That is the point.

If you have 450 Societies sending in reports instead of 200,
and half-a-dozen departments at headquarters sending in official
news instead of two, while your paper is no larger (or very little)
than it was when it started, you have to squeeze that news and
those reports until they become unreadable. "Squeezing" up
to a certain point often improves reports: after that point it
makes them devoid of interest. Often too, they have to be
kept, because there is no room for them, until they are stale as
well as brief, and the people who did the work of the meetings
are disappointed because week after week no record appears of
their work. Again, it often happens that reports are all made
up ready for the Press, and all our space planned out, when
something more comes in at the last hour. We cannot re-
arrange, re-write, or cut while the Press boy stands waiting with
his hand out, so to speak, for our "stuff"! So the last reports
cannot go in at all, or are held over till they too are stale.

The sub-editor urges me to write a graphic description of
the state of this office on Tuesdays and Wednesdays—everyone
"rushing" for all she is worth—Press boys dashing in and
out for "copy"—growing conviction that we have "got too
much again" (and so wasted money on useless printing).
At the last hour, when every line is measured, we get a letter
enclosing columns of reports from the local Press about a
meeting, with the request to "kindly write an account of this
and insert in C.C.," marked "Urgent"! I confess my feelings
overcame me one day, when I read "P.S.—Had I more time,
I would do it myself." "Had I more time—!" And we go
to Press in half-an-hour! Will you imagine it? And realise
that writing "Urgent" all over the envelope and at intervals
up and down your letter does not really help us at all.

Let me explain to you the sort of paper I want. THE
COMMON CAUSE ought to have articles on all subjects of Social
Reform, for women are not only interested in the Suffrage, but
in all things that the Suffrage is to get. At the same time, it
should be far more really the newspaper of the Union, and the
whole Suffrage movement, than it can be now. It should give
news (that the ordinary Press refuses to give) of all the activities
of the Union; of the doings of other Societies; above all, of
the progress of the movement abroad. Our movement is

A Great Step in Illinois.

Mr. Samuel R. Honey has been trying to minimise the
Women's Suffrage victory in Illinois by stating that the Bill
was "a proposition to give votes to women," and that it will
have to come before the people in 1914. The Illinois Suffrage
Bill gives women the right "to vote for Presidential electors
and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain
matters and elections." In order to obtain the vote for the State
Legislature the question will have to be submitted to a constitu-
tional amendment. It is impossible, therefore, to try and main-
tain that the Bill which has just passed is merely a proposal to
give women the Suffrage. Senator McCarty's threat to fight
for the reconsideration of the Bill has not been carried out says
the *Woman's Journal*, and adds that Abraham Lincoln was the
first man to come out in favour of votes for women in 1836, and
that it is "fitting that his State should be the first State East
of the Mississippi to give women a vote for the President."

Charwomen for Railway Carriages.

Some commotion has been caused by the new departure of
the Great Western Railway Company in employing women as
carriage cleaners at Old Oak Common. The work of these
women has given "considerable satisfaction" we are told.
Five local branches of the National Union of Railwaymen have
publicly protested against the employment of women because
they are paid 15s. per week, whereas the men were in receipt
of a minimum wage of 21s. The N.U.R. men disclaim all desire
of curtailing women's sphere of work, but there is a suspicious
ring about the familiar cry of the work being "degrading to
women," which Councillor Dobb raised. If the work is really
"degrading," it would not be made less so by increasing the
wage to 21s. We never hear of the "degrading work" per-
formed by women unless this work comes into competition with
men. It is only when women become enfranchised that all
attempts at exploiting them by their employers, or of turning
them out of work by their competitors will cease.

Anti-Suffragists in Council.

At the annual council meeting of the N.L.O.W.S., Mrs.
Humphry Ward and Mr. F. E. Smith were in hopeful mood.
Both were duly grateful for the points given to them by the
"Militants." They were sighing for new arguments against
Women's Suffrage, and wished someone would oblige. That
is the worst of a reactionary movement, it has to rely on stale
arguments which have been refuted over and over again,
whereas the Women's Suffrage Cause finds forcible arguments
for a change in the law debarring women from the vote in almost
every social and political event of the day. Mrs. Humphry
Ward herself feels the need of some constructive policy to
impart animation to the purely negative attitude of the
N.L.O.W.S., and has been forced to take up the local govern-
ment question and is urging women to take a more active part
in it. She is doing all she can to perfect one of the innumerable
arguments for Women's Suffrage. We missed the usual funeral
orations over the Women's Suffrage movement. No solemn
ceremony of burial took place. This was probably owing to
the utter lack of finality about former ceremonies of the kind.
According to the *Daily Telegraph's* account of the meeting,
"the report was discussed in private." The N.L.O.W.S., it
would appear always guard their records of work and statement
of their expenditure from the eyes of the profane. Only the
faithful are allowed to peruse them. The reasons for this
secrecy have never transpired, but no doubt they are cogent
ones for the Anti-Suffragists. A certain mystery surrounds the
spending of the funds of political parties, but it is unusual for
any association claiming to be national and non-party to observe
such reticence as to its work.

When is Woman a Person?

Miss Bebb, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bebb, Principal of
St. David's College, Lampeter, is at present engaged in the
somewhat hopeless task of trying to prove that she is a person.
Miss Bebb has been refused the privilege of entering for her
examinations as a solicitor by the Incorporated Law Society.
The Society, according to Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., was quite
"fair" to Miss Bebb, but, to put it briefly, the Society
regretted that man did not include woman. We have learned,
not to our surprise, that if a woman were to do the work of a
solicitor without having her name enrolled, she would be liable
to the same penalty as that inflicted on a man for a similar act.
It is the old, old story; woman becomes "a person" from the
very moment that she transgresses the law.

international. That is one of its finest qualities. But we do not hear half enough yet of "news from other lands."

THE COMMON CAUSE should have a wider range, and touch all sides of women's interests. There are many developments in the work they do, the professions and trades they enter, and the way the work is done by labour-saving devices and by co-operation in the homes as well as in the world. All these things of human interest should find a place in our paper.

But at present I can only put in a very little of each—so little that it must sometimes be dull; or a really adequate article on a few of many interesting subjects, which will perhaps be crowded out when it is written!

I appeal, then, to members of the N.U. to make it possible for me to have a twenty-page paper instead of a sixteen-page one. If you can raise the circulation by 3,000, it can be done. Or if you will give me, between you, £100, it could be done for three months. It would make it possible to give you a more varied paper, and a much more interesting one. It would, I believe, send up our circulation rapidly! Will anyone make the experiment? or several people together? Several have already sent me help in sending the paper for some weeks to possible subscribers. The competition is bringing many more. An effort now will save us much in the future.

Will someone send me £100? Or ten people send me £10 each? Or twenty people send me £5 each? Or a hundred people send me each £1?

A. MAUDE ROYDEN.

Some Decisions of the International Congress.

Demand for Inquiry into White Slave Traffic.

Of foremost importance in the business transacted by the International Congress was the resolution calling upon the Governments of all civilised countries to institute inquiries, both national and international into the Traffic in Womanhood. The resolution demanded the presence of women on the Commissions of Inquiry, and called attention to the fact that incomparably greater progress had been made in dealing with this great evil in those countries where women are enfranchised.

Publication of "Jus Suffragii."

Resolutions were passed in favour of establishing an International headquarters, from which *Jus Suffragii*, the organ of the Alliance, should be published. It was left to the Committee to decide where the headquarters should be. Mrs. Chapman Catt spoke very strongly in favour of London, as the news-centre of the world.

Attitude Towards Political Parties.

Some of the English papers have stated that the Alliance "favoured militancy." This is absolutely untrue. Resolutions as to the attitude of Suffrage Societies to political parties, and of the Alliance towards militancy, were ruled out of order. In view of the erroneous reports appearing in the press on these points, it is necessary to point out that the rule of the Alliance is non-interference with national affairs. Fortunately for the Suffrage movement at large, militancy is still a purely British matter.

Officers Elected.

The election of Officers and Committee resulted in the reelection of Mrs. Chapman Catt as President, unanimously and by acclamation. The following were elected to the Committee: Miss Bergman, Mrs. Stanton Coit, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Furuholm, Frau Lindemann, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mrs. McCormick, Madame Schlumberger, Miss Rosika Schwimmer, Frau Strill.

The 1915 Congress.

Invitations for the next International meeting (1915) were received from San Francisco, Toledo, (Ohio, U.S.A.), and (provisionally) from New York and Berlin. No decision was made. The French delegation expressed a hope to receive the Congress in Paris in 1917.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to all our friends in Buda-Pesth for their magnificent hospitality.

The Traffic in Womanhood.

(From Mrs. Chapman Catt's Speech in support of the resolutions put before the International Congress regarding the White Slave Traffic.)

There have been in many places and from time to time, investigations into existing conditions. And perhaps in all such investigations a little more of the truth has been discovered; but within the last few years in my own country facts have been revealed by our investigations which place the entire question upon a new footing.

First of all, we have considered all down the centuries that commercialised vice was a necessity. It has been believed that certain women, because of their degenerate nature, or owing to conditions over which nobody could possibly have any control, were driven into this life. It was believed that it was impossible to do anything; it was recognised everywhere as a necessity—an unfortunate necessity—but nevertheless one which could not be remedied.

I do not know what my own opinion really was on this point years ago, but whatever it was then I do not hold that opinion now. I believe that commercialised vice is not a necessity. I believe that it is the greatest crime that was ever committed in the entire history of the world.

Go back through the many centuries that lie behind us, and you will find that there was a time when, owing to war and the captivity of women, women as a whole were reduced to subjection. They were reduced to absolute economic dependence. When you take away from a class all its privileges, when you take away the right to earn money, the right of education, of free speech, of organisation, when you take away these rights from any class of human beings, you have made them, if not slaves, economic dependants; you have placed them in a position where they may be commercialised; and it is because of this fact that we have the condition of commercialised vice.

It is said that it is a necessity. Why? Simply because it has been a cultivated thing throughout all the years, and because of the iniquitous theory that it is necessary for the health of men. There never was an abomination in all the world greater than that one, and to-day there is not an up-to-date, modern, scientific, properly educated physician in the world who does not know that this is true.

Then commercialised vice is not a necessity! Do you believe that God has created a world in which one class of human being is to be held to this abominable sort of slavery? Do you believe that He has created a sort of appetite on the part of men which makes this necessary? I believe that men ought to be superior to the beasts, and you find nothing among the animals of the earth so unspeakably abominable as commercialised vice among human beings.

Among the various results of investigations that have been recently made in the U.S.A. are these:—

It has been found, so far as investigation has permitted, that one quarter of all the women who are found giving themselves up to this sort of life, are idiotic, insane, epileptic, or tubercular. At least 80 per cent. of them are what is called *subnormal*. They are not ordinarily intelligent, or ordinarily endowed with health. They have never made any investigation as to the men who buy and sell these women. Undoubtedly, when they do, they will find that they too are *subnormal*.

Now what do you think of a condition of society, accounting itself intelligent, educated, and progressive, which permits men and women who are not normal physically or mentally to perpetuate a terrible disease which to-day is invading every nation of the world and threatening every man and every woman in those nations, and say, "This is a necessity"?

Physicians of every country will tell you that the majority of the unfortunate conditions which exist under highly respectable names are due to these very unrespectable diseases, which nobody mentions.

We are all united in trying to get rid of tuberculosis; we have tried to get rid of the various epidemics of cholera and small-pox, yet here is a disease infinitely more terrible than any of these, and we say it is a necessity! It is an abomination; and it is high time that we put our prudishness behind us, and treat this subject openly in the light of intelligence and science.

It is because we know so little, although so much has been revealed in the past two years, at all events in my country, that we ask all the twenty-two nations who are represented here to ask their own governments at home to get all the other societies of men and women who will join with you to ask their government to institute inquiries and establish commissions. Do not give it up when you have sent in a petition politely and it has

been acknowledged. Do not content yourself with that. Make the biggest noise you can and keep that noise going through the years that are to come, until we have the truth and know how to act.

I myself believe that we can never stop the White Slave Traffic, or find a solution for this problem, so long as commercialised vice exists.

Here is this imaginary demand on the part of men, and here is this commercialised vice to feed that demand, and under this system of commercialised vice hundreds and thousands of women are annually delivered to disease and certain death to supply that demand.

Who is going to take their places, those slaves that are gathered from all parts of the world? The White Slave Traffic is going to continue, no matter how many White Slave Traffic laws you make in your country. The bottom of the problem is that the whole of this commercialised vice is wrong, is unspeakably abominable, and it has got to go, root and branch.

We of the Western Christian nations are sending our armies over to the East in order to show those people how to govern themselves by high, modern, Western, Christian standards; and in our Christian army there are countless numbers of these Eastern slaves who have been bought by our Christian West for the camps of our Western army. If our question of the Vote is international, infinitely greater is this question of vice. It lies at the bottom of our world-wide subjection, and we will never rest until we have conquered it.

You and I may be educated, enfranchised, voters; but so long as down there at the bottom there are other women exploited, enslaved in soul and body, you and I are cheapened; we have not yet been emancipated.

I once believed that the vote would be our emancipation. I still believe that it is the weapon we need with which to accomplish these greater ends. But the women of the world will never be emancipated until this abominable evil has been removed.

So out of this Congress let us send our message to all the Governments on earth, to ask them to institute this international inquiry and these national inquiries, and see to it that they do not appoint a whitewashing committee. See that they put upon that committee women who understand the matter from our point of view, and scientific, modern, up-to-date men.

The Fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

The International Congress, which has been organised by the National Vigilance Society, shows more plainly even than its predecessors the wide-spread growth of the movement inspired by Josephine Butler, initiated by Mr. Alexander Coote under the auspices of the Empress Frederick, and reaching its full age as an international effort towards the protection of women at the first official International Congress in Paris in 1904. The countries represented are America, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. The Congress has received gracious messages from his Majesty King George, the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Germany, the Queen of Holland, the Queen Mother of Holland, the Queen of Norway, and Infanta Isabella de Bourbon. Delegates have been entertained by the King and the Duchess of Albany, and representatives of the Foreign Office, the Home Office, the Colonial Office, and the India Office have been present at the meetings. In the truly international nature of the movement lies its great power for good.

The second day's conference showed with great clearness the advance which has been made of late years in the moral consciousness of Europe on the subjects with which the Congress is concerned. The whole question of the abolition of licensed houses of ill-fame and of State toleration of vice had been put aside at former congresses because their abolition was not considered to come within the sphere of practical politics. To-day not a voice is raised in their defence, and only one half-hearted excuse for regulation of any kind, even as a temporary measure, was heard in debate. The question of the best methods of repatriating victims of the White Slave Traffic was fully discussed, and the meeting was informed that the British Home Office had a fund for this purpose, while the National Vigilance Society pledged itself to supply and pay for an escort. An instructive discussion on safeguarding women emigrants and travellers also took place, and the three concluding days of the Congress are to be devoted to matters fully as urgent and important as the foregoing.

In Parliament.

Monday, June 23rd.

MOTION FOR PROCEDURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT ACT.—The debate on the Procedure Motion, opened by Mr. Asquith, occasioned strong expressions of feeling on many other subjects besides that actually before the House. The House of Commons itself came in for a good deal of criticism on the part of the Opposition for its diminishing efficiency as a legislative body. Suffragists, remembering the conditions which led to the defeat of the Conciliation and Dickinson Bills, will sympathise with Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. E. Wood in their denunciation of the growing influence of party on the action of the House. Seeking for the cause of the evil, Lord Hugh Cecil expressed his belief that "the true defect which underlies all these diseases of the Constitution is the exaggeration of party spirit." Mr. E. Wood spoke even more emphatically on the subject:—

"One of the worst services that this Government has rendered to our Constitution—and I put it higher than what it has done in connection with the House of Lords—is the additional importance and emphasis that in various ways and for various reasons it has given to the party system in this House. . . . I believe that this Radical Government have used their party Whips in a more vigorous manner than would have been customary a few years ago. During the short time that I have been a Member of this House, I can recall half-a-dozen occasions when it ought to have been perfectly possible for the party Whips to have been taken off without any discredit to the Government or without the Government feeling that they had in any way suffered by so doing. Why was it not done? Simply and solely because it has come to be a recognised theory of Government that the Government of the day is responsible for the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill. That means that when we are discussing a Bill in this House we are not exercising our judgment; we are merely asked to register the decrees of the caucus in the Cabinet."

In an equally forcible passage Mr. Austen Chamberlain expressed what he conceived to be the result of the Government's methods of passing legislation:—

"Most of those, nearly all of those, who played the greatest part in the Debates when I first entered this House have passed away. I do not think that those of us who occupy their places fill their positions in the public eye in the same way. But it is more than that. It is not the individual only, it is the corporate existence of the House. It is the House, not of 670 men; it is the House of Commons as a whole that is losing its grip on the people, its command of their respect, and, what is more important, of their obedience."

Tuesday, June 24th.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The Bill to amend the Insurance Act was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George under the ten minutes rule, and read a first time without a division. The Chancellor explained that the Bill had been drafted "after consultation with representatives of friendly societies, the trade unions, and other approved friendly societies." We are glad to see that amongst the persons consulted were representatives of the Women's Trade Unions. We have not yet heard their opinion of the Bill.

Friday, June 27th.

PROCEDURE REFORM.—On the motion of Mr. Illingworth, a Select Committee was appointed "to consider and report whether any, and if so what, alterations are desirable in the practice and procedure of this House with regard to public business." There was a general opinion that the work of the Committee should be free from all trace of officialism, and that its aim should be to find out and give expression to the feeling of private members on the subject of the reforms needed in the procedure of the House. This view resulted in the appointment of a Committee consisting of private members only.

In Committee on the Mental Deficiency (England) Bill, Mr. McKenna showed himself the champion of women by opposing an amendment by Mr. Martin which might, although this did not appear to be its object, have had the effect of limiting the opportunities afforded to women of serving on the committees appointed by the local authority. Incidentally, he went so far as to say that he hoped soon to see women lawyers. On the Second Reading of the Scotch Bill it was left to an equally strong anti-Suffragist to urge the inclusion of women on the local committees for Scotland. In the course of his speech Sir Henry Craik said:—

"What have you in the English Act? You have a provision that the persons must be those selected for their knowledge and experience in dealing with the mentally defective, and they must have one woman on the Board. What have you in place of that in the Scottish Bill? The School Board of each district, upon which there may be no woman whatever! It is one of the most essential points that a woman should be present. I do not know anywhere where it is more necessary for the presence of a woman on a committee. At present you have no guarantee that there shall be. Who will act Canute to these gentlemen and demonstrate to them the vanity of their belief that a complacent 'Thus far shalt thou come and no farther' will stem the tide of the women's movement at their pleasure."

The Guildhall Conference.

The Conference arranged by the National Food Reform Association to consider the questions of Diet, Cookery, and Hygiene in Public Elementary Schools and Public and Philanthropic Institutions, was of much interest from the woman's standpoint. On the one hand, women occupied in public educational work were gathered together from all parts of the country, and were enabled to exchange views with men and women similarly engaged as to their work and their respective methods of carrying it out; and, on the other hand, the Conference subjects were those which appealed to the traditional interests of women as mothers, housewives, and teachers. The papers—which were read in summarised form and then discussed at length—ranged over many aspects of the problems under review, from the necessity of feeding the starving school-child and the efficiency of the meals provided, to such thorny matters as a pure and adequate milk supply and the provision of school baths by educational authorities. But whatever question was to the fore, it was noticeable how the women participators provided stimulus to the discussion. Here and there a basic question was put by a woman whose practical knowledge of home organisation was leading her to discoveries valuable to the public weal. Miss Cecile Matheson (Warden of the Birmingham Women's Settlement), for example, opened out a new vista by her pertinent inquiries as to why domestic and hygiene teaching was confined to one sex, and she suggested that "a much more intelligent co-operation between husband and wife" than is at present found in the working-class home, might result from the simple expedient of training schoolboys as well as school-girls in the domestic arts. This point of view was incidentally re-stated in a discussion on hygiene, when other speakers gave evidence of the difficulty of persuading the masculine element in the home that open windows were conducive to health.

Another valuable contribution to the Conference was made by Lady Meyer, who gave interesting particulars of her experimental Health Centre at Newport, Essex, where she has introduced a system of "penny dinners" for all children attending the elementary school of the district, and has also established a successful dental clinic.

Miss Bennett, the Superintendent of the St. Pancras School for Mothers, shed illumination on the vexed question of the want of cleanliness among school-children. She recounted her experience of housing conditions in poor districts of London, and pointed out how the water supply is frequently placed at too great a distance for the tenants' use. "The mothers tell me," she said, "how they dread Saturday night's 'tubbing' of the children on account of the great fatigue occasioned by carrying water up and down flights of stairs."

Many other points of interest were raised in the papers submitted by Miss Marian E. Cuff (Organising Superintendent of Domestic Subjects, Bradford City Council), Professor Millicent MacKenzie, M.A. (Head of the Secondary and Elementary Training Departments for Women, University College of S. Wales and Monmouthshire), Mrs. Walker Black (Member of the Durham County Council Education and Insurance Committees), Miss Catherine Gordon (Divisional Superintendent of Domestic Economy, L.C.C.), Miss Gertrude Irons (Woman Inspector of Domestic Economy, West Riding C.C.), and Dr. Christine M. Murrell (Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Special Schools, L.C.C.), but space forbids further comment.

South London Hospital for Women.

On Tuesday afternoon H.R.H. Princess Louise of Argyle laid the foundation stone of the South London Hospital for Women. The site chosen for the Hospital is on the south side

of Clapham Common, at the corner of Nightingale Lane. There was a large attendance of friends and sympathisers to witness the ceremony, which took place in the grounds of the old court house, amid green trees and flowering bushes of syringa, under a blue sky.

The steps leading down to the lawn were lined on both sides by a guard of honour of women undergraduates in cap and gown. The medical staff, in crimson gowns with the purple hoods of the London University, and the Mayors of Wandsworth, Bermondsey, and Southwark in their brilliant official robes, added to the general festive appearance of the gathering. Her Royal Highness, on arriving, was presented with a bouquet by a little girl from the out-patient department of the Hospital, and Lady Tennyson read the address of welcome, which was followed by a statement of the Hospital Committee on the need for, and the purposes of, the new Hospital read by Miss Dowie, M.B., London. Of the £55,000 required to meet the cost of building and full equipment of the hospital, £40,000 has already been raised, and it is hoped that the appeal for £15,000 to enable it to be started free of debt, will meet with generous response.

The South London Hospital will be the second general hospital for women staffed entirely by women doctors, and it must be a great satisfaction to Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., the founder of the first hospital (the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road), to see the extension of her work.

To quote from the Hospital Committee's report:—

"The growing demand among women to be treated medically by their own sex is shown by the fact that owing to the hesitation women feel about consulting a medical man, minor complaints common among girls and young women are neglected and lead to much unnecessary suffering."

The fact that 180 women have their names down for admittance to the New Hospital for Women as soon as beds become vacant, also shows the need for another hospital in order to meet the demand. Those who prophesied that women would never wish to be attended by doctors of their own sex have, like so many other prophets, prophesied falsely.

The Hyde Park Demonstration.

Plans are practically settled for the great Pilgrimage Demonstration in London on July 26th. Bands of Pilgrims will march through London and enter Hyde Park from four different quarters, to occupy at least twenty different platforms. In addition to the banners of local Societies and different Federations of the Union carried in the procession, there will be shield-shaped and pennant-shaped banners illuminated with mottoes, and an original feature connected with the collection of money. The platforms will probably be arranged in a vast circle, with a stationary banner behind and above each one, showing what group it represents. Each one will have a chairman and two or three speakers, including locally notable Suffragists, and among them all will be scattered speakers from the countries where women are already enfranchised. At a certain time the resolution will be put simultaneously from all platforms, and the evening papers will no doubt announce the amount of the fund collected by all the Pilgrims and offered to Mrs. Fawcett for the autumn propagandist campaign in the constituencies.

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

I herewith enclose cheque for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription.

Name _____

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

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Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

LINE OF MARCH.

(For line of march and dates of arrival see map. Below will be found the first and last halting-place in each section of the various routes, and the name and address of the Federation Secretary or Organiser in charge. The last halting-place given for each route is the point at which the London Society will probably take over the arrangements.)

The Great North Road.

Chesterfield to Thrapston: Miss N. Smith, Manor House, Melton Mowbray.
Hunstanton to Huntingdon to Barnet. } Mrs. Kellet, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.
Cromer to Waltham Cross. }
Yarmouth to Romford

West Country Road.

Exmouth to Tiverton: Miss Misick, P. O. at each stopping place.
Wellington to Hungerford: Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Drayton, Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Blaenavon to Newport: Mrs. Streeter, 34, Stacey Road, Cardiff; after July 6th, P. O. at each stopping place.
Newbury to Hounslow: Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Holly Lodge, Ash Vale, Surrey.

Portsmouth Road.

Portsmouth and Bournemouth to Esher and Cobham: Mrs. Dempster, c/o N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.



[G. P. Abraham, F.R.P.S., Keswick.]

WATLING STREET PILGRIMS ON THE MARCH.

Watling Street.

Liverpool to Nantwich: Miss Eskrigge, Post Office at each stopping place.
Manchester to Congleton: Miss Darlington, P. O. at each stopping place.
Stoke to Kineton: Miss Watson, Sutton Lodge, Solihull.
Banbury to Uxbridge: Miss Mason, Chesterton, Banbury.

Brighton Road.

Brighton to Croydon: Miss F. de G. Merrifield, 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

"Kentish Pilgrim's Way."

Westgate to Blackheath. } Miss Griffith Jones, 88, Vauxhall
Sandwich to Blackheath. } Bridge Road, S.W.

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Pilgrims from the North-East.

The Great North Road Pilgrims left Darlington Market Place on Monday, June 23rd, with great regret, a most delightful and encouraging week-end having been spent there. They were accompanied for the first two or three miles by a large contingent of Darlington members unable to be pilgrims, including ten of the Polam Hall staff, Mr. G. E. Markham, Unionist candidate for Darlington, and his son. The first halt was called at Croft, where a midday meeting was held, the speakers being Miss Sheard and Mr. G. E. Markham. The meeting was very friendly; a large collection was taken and a quantity of Friends' cards signed. This was the last meeting held in the N.E. Federation, and took place at the foot of the beautiful old bridge which forms the boundary between the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. After lunch, to which all the pilgrims were entertained by Mr. Markham, we made our way to Great Smeaton, where we were spending the night. Although quite a small place, it was thought worth while to hold a meeting, and Miss Sheard and Miss Dring spoke for about an hour and a half to a small but interested audience.

The next day we pushed on to Northallerton, where we found we had been well advertised by the Anti-Suffragists, who had been there the previous night. Immediately on our arrival at the market place, a large crowd assembled, but the children proving to be exceedingly noisy, it was thought advisable not to continue the meeting for more than an hour. A number of Friends' cards were signed, however, and a portion of the audience was exceedingly enthusiastic. From Northallerton we proceeded to the small country town of Bedale, where an immense meeting was held, Miss St. John and Miss Beaver speaking from the steps of the old market cross. The audience, which was flippant to begin with, became after a very little while deeply interested and at times enthusiastic.

At Bedale we missed our friends the Antis, who are going on one day ahead of us all along the line. They, however, had followed the original route and gone on to Thirsk and Baldersley, thus losing two golden opportunities of explaining that "Women do not want votes." At Masham we again held a very cordial meeting in spite of the cold east wind, which whistled round the Market Square. Here, again, we were warned of trouble in the shape of bags of soot, but although the sweep was a member of the audience, none was forthcoming. From Masham we went next day to Ripon, where we met for the first time with real opposition. The crowd gathered round the market cross, from which for over an hour Miss Beaver attempted to make herself heard, but a sustained speech was rendered impossible by a small gang of youths, together with four more or less intoxicated men bearing sandwich boards entitled "Women do not want votes," backed up by two exceedingly drunken men brandishing whiskey bottles. Still, on appealing to the crowd to "ask questions since they refused to listen," it was found possible to accomplish some useful propaganda work. At the end of the meeting the audience closed round the pilgrims, and it was with difficulty that they found their way to their various homes. A number of young men, seeing that a rush was being organised, formed a cordon round the Suffragists, who thus escaped what might have become a thoroughly unpleasant incident. There were, however, a certain number of people among the crowd who had come to hear, and some of the pilgrims on the outskirts, seizing the opportunity, gathered round them little knots of men and women, who listened attentively to what they had to say.

Saturday evening found us at Harrogate. Members of that Society, and those of Hull, Filey, and Bradford, met us at Ripley and marched with us into Harrogate, where we were entertained to a meal. At 6.30, preceded by the Temperance Band, we paraded through Harrogate and on to the Stray, where it had been arranged to hold a meeting. We were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Alice Low (of Edinburgh) and Miss Margaret Robertson as speakers. Miss Beaver occupied the chair, and a most friendly meeting was held, the audience listening with the keenest interest to all the speeches. At the close of the meeting several questions were put to and ably answered by Miss Robertson, and as a mark of appreciation the audience contributed most generously to the collection. This meeting marks the last stopping place of the Pilgrimage through the North and East Riding. A splendid meeting was held on Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, on Tuesday evening, two platforms proving so inadequate that several speakers addressed little groups on the outskirts of the crowd. A resolution was passed amid enthusiastic cheers. On Wednesday, several meetings were held on the way to Wakefield, the speakers everywhere meeting with a good reception.

C. M. G.

Pilgrims from the North-West.

The first event of the great march to London—the huge open-air meeting in Carlisle on June 17th—has already been described in THE COMMON CAUSE. The Pilgrimage proper began on Wednesday, June 18th, at 10 a.m., when a good procession left the Market Cross with banners in front and a baggage cart, covered with red, white and green, bringing up the rear. A fine contingent from Keswick, including Lady Rochdale, Mrs. Frank Marshall, Mrs. John Marshall, Miss Dover, Miss Brootch, Miss Bendelack, and Miss Newling had come to Carlisle for the start, bringing the Keswick banner with them. Lord Rochdale's car and Mrs. Marshall's pony-cart, bravely decorated with flags, also started from Carlisle and accompanied the pilgrims throughout the whole Federation, being of unspeakable help and value, and enabling us to work a much larger area than would otherwise have been possible in the time.

It would be difficult to give an accurate account of numbers, as pilgrims by the dozen have joined us in the towns and villages as we went through. Some of these have been able to do only a short stage, others have gone forward for much longer periods. Among those who went through from Carlisle to Lancaster were Lady Rochdale (who walked the whole way), Mrs. Frank Marshall (who walked a very large part and would have done the whole way but for a most unfortunate ankle sprain), Miss Bendelack, and Miss Millington. Mrs. Duffield walked most of the way from Keswick to Lancaster, and hopes to go on to London. Miss Newling was another almost "permanent" pilgrim, and Miss Brootch as far as Windermere. Mrs. Fyfe and Mrs. Reay completed the first big stage, from Carlisle to Keswick and on to Windermere. Miss Sidney Knight, of Keswick, and Miss Sharp, of Ambleside, joined us for two days, and Miss Satterthwaite, Mrs. Fowkes, and Miss Thornley, of Hawkeshead, for five. Mrs. Whalley was with us as speaker for the first half of the Federation, and Miss Walters for the second. Impromptu speaking was also done by several other members of the Pilgrimage.

A description of the Watling Street Route appeared in last week's COMMON CAUSE, and the towns thereon can easily be seen from the Pilgrimage map, but excellent propaganda work (house to house canvassing, distribution of literature, and impromptu meetings) was done in every hamlet and cluster of cottages, as well as by the wayside. The pleasantest part of this report is now to come, and may be divided into two headings: (1) The untiring devotion and harmony with which the pilgrims worked, and the true missionary spirit in which they went forth into the highways and hedges, and (2) the unflinching friendliness, eagerness, and even enthusiasm with which they and their message were greeted all along the way through two counties.

Hostility and ridicule had been prophesied, and the Pilgrimage undertaken in no light or careless spirit by the most sanguine members, but the result was nothing less than a revelation, to those who doubted it, of the almost universal sympathy given to the Non-militant Suffrage Cause once it is understood.

A very happy feature of the North-western march was the Sunday in Keswick, when the pilgrims were welcomed to Crosthwaite Church by the vicar, Canon Rawnsley, who preached a most inspiring Suffrage sermon from the text: "These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them and greeted them from afar, and having confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. For they that say such things make it manifest that they are seeking after a country of their own. . . . But now, they desire a better country, that is a heavenly."—Hebrews xi., 13, 14, 16. The sermon preached by the Vicar of Crosthwaite will not be forgotten by the Pilgrims. It has been largely quoted in various papers, but it must have a few words of comment here. The words that impressed one hearer most were these: "A characteristic of noble minds is to work patiently and persistently for the Cause that they believe to be of God, and die cheerfully, not having received the promises. It is because I believe that a large body of women are deeply and religiously in earnest in this matter, and look upon the vote as an opportunity not of getting their own way so much, as the possibility of giving their own conscientious wills to the making of laws. . . . that I welcome the Suffrage movement. . . . Only let each pilgrim examine herself and see and know that the power of any cause lies not in the machinery set up to further the cause, not even in the justice and righteousness of the cause, but in the personal character of those who espouse it." No words could more fitly express the minds and hearts of the Pilgrims—no wiser, truer words of counsel be given to the little band of worshippers whose hearts were full of thankfulness for the blessing that had been given to them, and of faith for the future. C. M.

Latest News from the North-West.

Some notes for THE COMMON CAUSE must be sent! So being one of an advanced guard on bicycles, I dismount and write by the wayside. We are midway between Preston and Southport. I think we may claim to have left some impression behind us. We had two meetings at Preston yesterday. Certainly 4,000 people heard our message, and 462 signed F.W.S. cards. The members of the I.L.P. gave splendid help in Preston, and needless to say the Suffrage Society maintained its high reputation for work. To-day, with the help of motor and bicycle, we are covering the 16 miles between Preston and Southport, meeting a Southport contingent on the way. E. E.

Land's End to London.

On Friday, June 27th, the Pilgrims finished the first stage of their march in the South-West and crossed from Cornwall into Devon. Looking back on the Cornish campaign, they feel that the results have more than justified the enterprise. An extraordinary amount of interest has been shown by the public, and this has been reflected in the most admirable, full and accurate Press reports. The audiences have been phenomenal, and have numbered over fifteen thousand, exclusive of Cambridge's ten thousand. In every important town the audiences could be reckoned in four figures. In a ten days' march three Societies only have been touched, so it can readily be perceived that an enormous amount of propaganda has been accomplished in hitherto untouched districts. Over ten pounds has been taken in collection, eighty dozen COMMON CAUSES sold, and over ten thousand leaflets distributed. A distinctive feature of the South-Western Pilgrimage is the large covered van with its painted head-board, "Land's End to London," and the red, white and green lettering on its tilt describing the National Union and its methods. It has been useful for transporting luggage, and quite invaluable as an advertisement of our presence. Through the length of Cornwall there is a new understanding of the meaning of the Suffrage movement, and thousands now recognise the significance of the Constitutional red, white and green.

After a restful week-end at Falmouth, the Pilgrims marched to St. Austell, holding a meeting at Bodmin on the way. Here the Mayor, having read of their reception in other towns, appealed for order and a sympathetic hearing, so that "the fair name of Bodmin should not be sullied" by disgraceful scenes. The crowd, which was an exceptionally intelligent and orderly one, responded readily to his appeal and gave a most sympathetic hearing to Mrs. MacMillan's clear and able speech from the chair; Miss Fraser followed and was received with enthusiasm. A good collection was taken, one sympathiser giving gold.

A good meeting was held at St. Austell in the morning, and another at Fowey in the evening, the Town Hall being taken on account of the rain, and a packed audience giving Miss Fraser a most enthusiastic hearing. Later on, the rain having ceased, an open-air meeting was held at the demand of the crowd, which listened with rapt attention.

At Looe the ill-mannered behaviour of the children as the Pilgrims entered, gave warning of trouble. About 1,500 people were present, among them a small group of interrupters whose conduct was resented by the rest of the crowd. A prolonged speech being impossible, Miss Fraser dealt with questions.

The Suffragists were greatly indebted to all their kind hostesses, even the horse being entertained by the Chairman, Councillor E. Clogg. Leaving next day, they reached old-world St. Germans, and had a delightful village meeting in the evening, collecting many names of Friends and good wishes.

Plymouth members met the Pilgrims at Torpoint, and crossed with them to the Devon side of the Ferry. In the evening a crowded public meeting in the Corn Exchange gave the Pilgrims a rousing reception. Dr. Mabel Ramsay took the chair, and Miss Fraser spoke to a markedly sympathetic audience. 130 names of Friends were collected by the Pilgrims.

Saturday's demonstration in Victoria Park attracted several thousands. The speakers were Dr. Mabel Ramsay, Mrs. Daymond, and Miss Fraser, supported by Messrs. Weston, Gay, and Wiell. It was a most orderly and interested crowd, and a resolution was carried with but few dissentients. Plymouth entertains the Pilgrims over the week-end, and on Monday morning they leave for Ivybridge.

G. C. DE C. MISICK.

For useful articles of attire for the Pilgrimage, Messrs. Swan & Edgar are specially catering, and in the ribbon department they are stocking the National Union colours, 3½ ins. wide, at 1s. 2d. per yard, suitable for millinery trimming, sashes, &c.

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MI. Clearance of Black Crinoline Hats, about 80 in number. At 1/11 each.
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The Great North Road.

The route by which pilgrims from the North and East of England are coming to London is not, perhaps, so beautiful as that from Carlisle, but it affords plenty of variety, passing as it does through some of the chief manufacturing towns of the North, and through many places rich in historical associations.

Starting on June 18th from Newcastle, the pilgrims arrived at the Cathedral City of Durham, beautifully situated on the Wear, with its University and ancient castle. Three well-known battlefields lie in close proximity to the route, Nevil's Cross, Northallerton, and Taunton.

Perhaps one of the foremost thoughts in the minds of the women Pilgrims as they march will be that of the many famous women whose names are connected with the places they pass—among these heroines may be mentioned the intrepid wife of Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, who, when her husband was captured, bravely defended Alnwick Castle for three months—only yielding when the besiegers threatened to put out his eyes—and Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., who, during her husband's absence in France collected and led an army against the invading Scots, completely beating them and taking King David prisoner—an evidence that if women cannot fight (the favourite Anti-Suffragist argument) they have at least organised and led soldiers to victory.

“Ebbw Vale, an early offshoot of the famous Abbey of Whitby, recalls the saintly Edda, first prioress of its nunnery, while the ancient Church of St. Hilda at Darlington commemorates the learned abbess of Whitby. Towton, eight miles from York, recalls the valiant but unfortunate Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., who bravely but ineffectually strove to regain the Kingdom for her son. Northallerton is connected with an earlier Queen, Matilda, daughter of Henry I., between whose forces and those of Stephen a desperate encounter took place in 1138, known to history as the ‘Battle of the Standard.’”

Darlington, where the pilgrims spent their first week-end, and held a most successful meeting, is a growing town. One of the earliest railways was here, and George Stevenson's first engine is exhibited at the present railway station. The town is for the most part modern, but :-

“St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, where the vicar, Rev. David Walker, preached a Suffrage sermon on June 22nd in connection with the Pilgrimage, is about 700 years old—one of the most perfect specimens of early English architecture, the clustered pillars being said to be the earliest specimens in the country, and its Easter sepulchre is unique.”

Further south, the route passes through wooded dales and over fine moorlands to Harrogate. Swaledale, Wensleydale, Middelton, and Wharfedale are, each in its own way, extremely beautiful. Harrogate itself—where last Sunday was spent, and where there was a big demonstration—is famous for its mineral springs, and is surrounded by fine moors.

The route from Wetherley to Leeds—where the pilgrims arrived on July 1st—is thus described by a correspondent :-

“From Wetherley to Leeds the Pilgrims passed through a rather dreary agricultural district, but on reaching Roundhay Park, just within the city boundary, they found themselves in one of the largest and most charming public demesnes in England. Here the Pilgrims were welcomed by members of the Leeds district of the N.U.W.S.S., which, if not a very numerous, is a zealous and influential organisation. Among its leaders are several ladies who are prominent in public and philanthropic work, including Miss Ford, the Treasurer, her sisters, Miss Emily Ford and Miss I. O. Ford, who is as well-known to London Suffragists as those of Leeds, Mrs. Cannon, President of the Leeds W.S.S. and member of the Education Committee, Dr. Mary Phillips, school medical officer, Mrs. Grosvenor Talbot and Mrs. Moorhouse, members of the Board of Guardians.”

“Many thousands of women are employed in Leeds factories, chiefly in the ready-made clothing trade. Their political organisation is as yet in embryo, and trade unionism amongst women does not flourish, but several of the men's trade unions have passed resolutions expressing hearty approval of the constitutional propaganda of the N.U.W.S.S.”

On July 2nd the pilgrims arrived in Wakefield, and proceeded to Barnsley the following day. Wakefield is the county town of the West Riding, and also the seat of a bishopric. The staple industries are many and varied: many women and girls are employed in the woollen mills, and the ‘mill girl’ is a feature of the neighbourhood. From Wakefield the pilgrims marched over the Calder Bridge, on which stands the historic ‘Wakefield Chantry.’ They then proceeded along the Sandal road, passing the gates of Kettle Thorpe Hall :-

“This is a place of interest to Suffragists from its connection with the Hon. Mrs. George Norton, whose sufferings under the barbarous law that allowed a mother no rights over her children led her to work unceasingly till the ‘Infant Custody’ Bill was passed, giving a virtuous mother some rights of access to her little ones. It is a hard thing,” she wrote to the poet Rogers, ‘that I and my boys—that so many hearts should be in the absolute power of one who has no heart’ (Life of Mrs. Norton, by J. G. Perkins).”

“The Bill was finally passed by the Lords after a hard fight and strenuous opposition by many politicians. It was passed by the Commons in May, 1838, by 91 to 47—a very striking instance of the interest taken in women's affairs by a House of 656 members! Mrs. Norton deserves to be honoured by all women, and especially by the mothers of England—and the Pilgrims will not fail to think of her misery and her work for women as they pass the gates of Kettlethorpe Hall.”

It is pleasant to be able to record that Mr. Brutherton (Unionist M.P., 1901-1910) and Mr. Marshall (Liberal M.P., 1910) have between them voted in favour of every Suffrage Bill that has been before the House since the first ‘Conciliation’ Bill, and that many Trade Unions and other bodies in Wakefield have passed resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage.

At Rotherham—where the pilgrims arrived on July 4th—work is being done among the Trade Unions, a number of which have passed resolutions in favour of the Suffrage, and the press, from being for the most part hostile, has become quite friendly in tone. The town possesses much that is of interest :-

“Rotherham has a magnificent old Parish Church, one of the finest in Yorkshire, erected on the Norman foundations of its predecessor. It contains a Snetzler organ, built in 1777. It is one of the few towns which still possess

a chapel on the bridge, for some years this has been turned into a tobacconist's shop, but is now to become a chapel again, owing to the kindness of the late Sir Charles Stoddart.”

Sheffield, where pilgrims arrive on Saturday, and will stay over Sunday, is the steel capital of the world :-

“The cutlery trade has flourished here from time immemorial: the ‘Sheffield thwittle’ being mentioned in the Canterbury Tales. Sheffield is equally distinguished by its forests of chimneys, the consequent blackness of its buildings, and the beauty of its suburbs, recreation grounds, and surroundings.”

“Its Parliamentary record is, from the Suffrage point of view, an excellent one. The first petition to Parliament for Women's Suffrage came from here, and the Sheffield City Council was among the earliest of the greater municipal bodies to pass a suffrage resolution. Four of the five sitting members are our staunch friends.”

On Monday night the pilgrims arrive at Chesterfield, whence they pass on to Mansfield. About six miles from the town they will pass through the village of Glapwell, and soon after leaving this place the historic Hardwick Hall, built in the sixteenth century by the famous Bess of Hardwick.

On the evening of July 8th Mansfield is reached. The Mansfield of to-day is a very different place from the quiet little country town one remembers some thirty or forty years ago. Being situated in about the centre of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coalfields, it has developed amazingly, and in addition to the many collieries worked in the immediate district, there is one actually within the confines of the borough. Many women find employment in the cotton doubling and hosiery mills, and several hundreds are employed in the tin plate, decorating, and box-making factories at Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield.

The Cathedral town of Southwell is the halting place for July 9th, and Newark is reached on the 10th :-

“Newark is noted for its ruined castle in which King John died, and for its beautiful Parish Church. The Great North Road, from Newark to Grantham, fourteen miles, is straight and uninteresting, but Grantham, where pilgrims arrive on July 11th, is beautifully situated surrounded by hills. Its lofty spire is, however, visible for miles around. We are justly proud of our magnificent Early English church, and it possesses one of the two finest chained libraries in the kingdom. There is also a famous inn, ‘The Angel Hotel,’ one of three mediæval hostels in the country.”

“The long march from Grantham into Stamford will be full of interest. The country is very pretty, and many villages are passed on the way, notably Colsterworth, midway between Grantham and Stamford—a quaint old town with some fine churches and buildings. The first battle of the Saxons against the Picts and Scots was fought there, 449.”

Except from the Letchworth Society, we have not received any correspondence with regard to the route from Stamford to London. The midland scenery does not offer any great variety, but many interesting places will be passed through by the pilgrims, including Hatfield, so closely connected with the Cecil family, and Barnet of battle fame. Of the Garden City we learn :-

“Letchworth—the first and at present the only garden city as distinct from numerous garden suburbs and villages—aims at becoming a self-contained, industrial, and residential town of 35,000 inhabitants on well-planned lines and surrounded by a belt of agricultural land. At present it has a population of over 8,000, the growth of nine years, about forty factories and workshops, and a considerable working-class population. Large numbers of women and girls are employed in printing, bookbinding, weaving, and corset-making trades.”

“A feature of the city is the absence of licensed houses beyond the three old village inns more than a mile and a-half from the centre of the new town. The place has many political societies and an active social life. The Suffrage Society has nearly 300 members.”

Notes for Pilgrims.

An appeal comes to us from the East Coast for Suffragists who may have already gone there to offer their services for Pilgrimage work to local Societies. The following Secretaries would be glad of all the help they can get: Miss Rust, Warwick House, Cromer; Miss Bishop, Guest House, York Drive, Hunstanton; Miss Teasdel, Martlesham, Southdown, Yarmouth; Mrs. Ponder, Waldo Cottage, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft; and Miss Hess, 10, Lorne Road, Southwold.

It is to be hoped this appeal will not fall on deaf ears. Even those who may be already holiday-making on the invigorating East Coast, and disinclined to make the effort, should bear in mind the self-denial and pluck of the Pilgrims, and be prepared, if they cannot add to it, at any rate to recognise it practically and, which is quite as important, promptly.

Equipment for March.

Orders for haversacks, badges, posters, &c., still pour in. We should be very glad if Secretaries of Societies would let us have their orders at once, giving the latest date on which they should receive the goods. The haversacks are meant to wear across the shoulders (after a messenger-boy's satchel). The length of ribbon supplied and the price of the haversack are both calculated on this method of wearing.

Mrs. Alfred Illingworth, whose generosity to the Women's Suffrage cause it well known, has promised to send her motor-car from Leeds to London for the use of Pilgrims. This generous offer has been greatly appreciated by the West Riding Federation, whose contingent the car will accompany.

FOR YOUR COMPLEXION.

When the face is disfigured by blemishes, or the skin becomes coarse or dry, then is the time you need a good face cream, and should get Oatine Snow, which, when rubbed in, quickly disappears, leaving the skin cool, fresh, and velvety. It is the ideal skin food, and should be used regularly by all desiring a perfect complexion.

Oatine Snow is absolutely greaseless and cannot grow hair. It contains the same healing ingredients of Oats that have made Oatine Cream famous.

It costs nothing to try, as a trial tin will be sent free on application, also a 50-page book on the care of the complexion, to all sending name and address on postcard. Address applications to The Oatine Company, 282S, Oatine Buildings, London, S.E.—(ADV.)

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

THE COMMON CAUSE, JULY 4, 1913.—SUPPLEMENT.



(For other Maps, see future issues of THE COMMON CAUSE.)

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

Song of the Suffrage Pilgrims.

We publish again this week the words and music of the Pilgrimage Song, and also the song chosen by the Watling Street Pilgrims.

A good heart and a steady mind,
Our purpose clear in view,
And we will show our country now
What women folk can do.
From Land's End by the blue sea coast,
From far beyond the Tweed,
We march that all the countryside
May know the women's need.

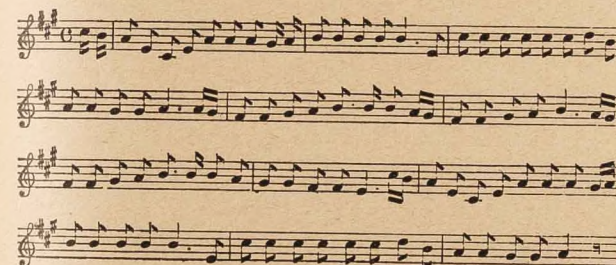
CHORUS :—
And shall they scorn the women's voice
When we for justice cry?
We're marching in our thousands now
To know the reason why.

Outspoke our leaders every one,
A goodly band were they;
"We claim the right to serve our land,
And who shall say us nay?"
And we have heard our country's call,
Can we stand idle by?
If still we may not serve, we come
To know the reason why.

CHORUS.
What do they fear who hold us back,
Who number half the race?
Do we the needful courage lack
To fill a worthy place?
The sex that toils in home and mill
That shares their smiles and tears,
The sex that graced our country's throne
For half a hundred years.

CHORUS.
From West and East we gather now,
But one in purpose set.
Oh! ye who need the women's vote,
We'll be victorious yet.
Then join the women of our land
And march with us to-day,
Come one and all, a dauntless band,
And who shall say us nay?

LAST CHORUS.
They shall not scorn our just demand,
Our freedom still deny;
We're marching in our thousands now
And this our reason why.



"Marching for Love of the Home-Land."

(Tune, "Marching through Georgia," is in Scottish Student's Song Book, page 300.)

Lift on high your voices, Friends, we'll sing a rousing song,
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along,
Sing a song of Freedom for the weak as for the strong,
Marching for love of our Home-land.

CHORUS :—
Hurrah, hurrah, for Justice is our plea!
Hurrah, hurrah, for fuller service free.
Hear the song we British women chant from sea to sea,
Marching for love of our Home-land.

Land of pure and healthy homes, of just and equal laws,
Men and women freely serving in a Common Cause—
This is what we're out to win, and nought shall make us pause.
Marching for love of our Home-land.

CHORUS : Hurrah, &c.
To our sweated sisters now we come to bring release,
To teach our rulers, too, we want the world to be at peace.
Scatter seeds of Righteousness, and God will give Increase,
Marching for love of our Home-land.

CHORUS : Hurrah, &c.
So we make a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,
Spread her blessings everywhere, proclaim it once again,
"Liberty our heritage, where Britain rules the main."
Marching for love of our Home-land.

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THE BURBERRY
"The Ideal Coat for The Pilgrimage"

"Insures comfort and security in every kind of weather."
THE BURBERRY is unique in its protective properties, because it combines the bedrock essentials of efficient and hygienic weather-resistance :—
RAINPROOFNESS, VENTILATION, RELIABILITY.

THE BURBERRY has the non-absorbent ingredients ingrained in every fibre—wrapped in the heart of each strand—part and parcel of the cloth itself.

THE BURBERRY is airy, light, and porous, with the interstices of the cloth quite free for ventilation, so that both chill and overheating are avoided.

THE BURBERRY, having the proof enveloped in each separate thread, cannot be damaged till the cloth is worn out. Even washing will not affect it.

BURBERRYS
Haymarket, LONDON
Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS;
Basingstoke & Provincial Agents.



Catalogue and Patterns Post Free.

The Burberry.

LARGE ROOM TO LET
For MEETINGS, LECTURES, Etc.
143a, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.
AFTERNOON 30/-. EVENING £2. 2s.
For further information apply to the Secretary, NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S., and MISS F. H. GARLICK, R.H.S.
(Trained Swanley Horticultural College.)
Care of Gardens from 7/6 per day. Gardens Designed & Laid Out. ADVISORY WORK.
SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock and Wall Gardens, etc., etc.
Further particulars apply :—
28, WATERLOW COURT, HAMPSTEAD WAY, HENDON, N.W.

The NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY for WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
(President: Mrs. CECIL CHAPMAN.)
AT HOME
143a, PARK MANSIONS ARCADE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE
(Opposite Knightsbridge Tube Station).
On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, at 3 p.m.
Speakers: Miss ALICE ABADAM & Mrs. CECIL CHAPMAN.
Admission Free. Tea 6d.

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE!
W. G. SMITH is supplying to N.U.W.S.S. PURE VEGETABLE OIL TOILET SOAP in boxes bearing their colours, and the above letters, at a price which enables the Societies to obtain a good profit and increase their funds by its sale.
For further particulars apply to
W. G. SMITH, SOAP WORKS, HAMPTON, MIDD.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE
ANNOUNCE
A BIRTHDAY PARTY IN HONOUR OF MRS. DESPARD.
CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER.
Thursday, July 10th, at 8 p.m.
Entertainment at 8.30. Songs, Dances, etc.
Tickets 1s. each, including refreshments and entertainment, from W.F.L. offices, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.; and at Door on night of meeting.

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The Great Summer Sale at the REGENT ST. House of Peter Robinson is now in progress

REMARKABLE money-saving opportunities are offered in every Section of the House during this Great Sale. Unmatched Bargains will be found in all kinds of smart and fashionable goods, and we draw particular attention to those in the

LACE DEPARTMENT, four examples of which are here illustrated.

R.S. 1.L. Special offer in crepe nixon Scarves or Sashes, hand-fringed. Colours—black, ivory, sky, rose, amethyst, grey, ceru, or navy. Usual price 6/11 Sale price 4/11

R.S. 3.L. 185 only, heavy silk needlerun Scarves of Spanish design. In white or black. Usual price 29/6 Sale price 14/6

R.S. 2.L. Uncrushable braid and chiffon Ruffles, complete with tassels. Colours—black, white and black, saxe, purple, navy, brown, grey, royal, or white. Usual price 9/11 Sale price 7/11

R.S. 4.L. 10 dozen charming chiffon Scarves, hand-printed, full size. In three shades on black and white—viz., rose, helio., and sky. Slightly imperfect. Usual price 29/6 Sale price 12/11

Orders by post receive prompt attention.

Peter Robinson's
of Regent Street.
Peter Robinson Ltd

Thursday—and Friday.

Rose-day, and sunshine everywhere, glancing from the flower-piled trays to the smiling faces of buyers and sellers; best of all in the promise of a fortnight of sunny happiness to many a child, as the roses quickly move from trays to button-holes, and the money jingles merrily in the boxes. Yes! Selling in the streets is splendid fun—on Thursday—with roses as the subject of sale, and the sentiment of loyalty to a loved Queen clothing the object.

But to-day is Friday! The sun shines brightly on the moving panorama of Princes Street, lighting up the gay dresses of promenaders on the shopping side, and playing amid the nodding flowers and waving trees of the other, while the dear old castle glooms above. And where are the smiling traders? Is it only to sell roses that one dare face the criticism of conventionalists? No, truly, for as we leave the car to join the throng at Maule's corner we find Miss Gordon busy, the bright band on arm that names the paper she offers with smile as bright—friends of THE COMMON CAUSE are so many she can smile even on enemies. That there are enemies one may not doubt, when a lady (so far as dress goes) stops to shake an umbrella in the smiling face, and declares, "I should like to strike you." No penny there, but when, from sympathy drawn by the attack, three or four sales are made, smiles suit the occasion.

We reach Jenner's crowded corner, and here we find Miss Low, delighted with the propaganda such public work makes possible, as well as the many pennies secured; near her, a beginner at this work, who not long ago declared her whole heart was in the Cause, but she would never, no never, be able to sell the paper on the street. Did the roses yesterday bring courage? We stop to ask, "Is it very dreadful?" and are told, "Not now; it was at first, but people are quite nice to me, and I have sold a lot." And so it goes. There are people who cannot be convinced that a thing is not only possible, but right, till they see it done; done harmlessly, done successfully, and even they at last confess, "Well done!" For the sake of such people the advertisement of a member of a non-militant society, perhaps personally widely known and well liked, standing in the street to bring before their notice a Non-militant paper, is of the greatest value. That it is well done financially is proved,

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

for while the sale of the paper, in the management of our energetic "Common Cause" secretaries has gone up by leaps and bounds, this street selling is not only increasing the daily sales, but is adding by its advertisement to the list of subscribers and members. We can say heartily to any Society still doubtful of its possibilities—"Try it."

FLORENCE HILLIARD (Edinburgh).

Enrolling "Friends."

DEAR MADAM.—Will you give me a little space in which to urge upon the Societies within the National Union, the importance of enrolling "Friends of Women Suffrage" during the Pilgrimage? Such enrolment will be our only record of the support gained for Women's Suffrage by the various Marches.

To Societies who have already adopted this scheme of permanently attaching to us those friendly to Women's Suffrage, it is not necessary to say more than "make the most of this golden opportunity."

To the Societies who have not yet adopted this scheme, I would say, "will you not give it a trial during the Pilgrimage?" By agreeing to do this, you will not necessarily pledge yourselves to permanently adopting this scheme, but you will, I am convinced, reap fruit from your labours which you can gather in no other way.

Any Society willing to act on this suggestion, should write to Miss O'Malley, Friends of Women's Suffrage Secretary, 14, Great Smith Street, for cards and information.

As Chairman of five Societies that are working the scheme with success, I venture this appeal to the National Union Societies.

Yours truly, J. UNIAKKE.

Wanted, One Hundred Volunteers.

At least a hundred helpers are urgently needed to sell THE COMMON CAUSE in London during the Great Demonstration on July 26th, and at the meetings on July 25th. Volunteers are asked to send in their names to the London Society, 58, Victoria Street, as early as possible, in order that arrangements may be made for every coign of vantage to be occupied.

South-Western Pilgrimage Fund.

We regret that we have not space to print the splendid list of donations collected by the Pilgrims in the South-West. From all the routes comes news of good collections, and COMMON CAUSES and literature, &c., sold out.

Leicester By-Election.

The last week of work in Leicester was eminently satisfactory. Any prejudice previously existing in the minds of the Leicester democracy was dispelled, as they realised that Suffrage and Militancy were not synonymous terms, and we were able to hold at least three meetings daily, at different points, with unvarying success. Our last meeting on Thursday evening was an excellent finish to a very useful campaign. We left after a meeting of over two hours, amid a chorus of ringing cheers, in which even the "ranks of Tuscany," in the person of the children, who in the earlier days had been somewhat troublesome, joined.

Our indoor meeting was very enthusiastic, mostly consisting of the converted, who responded heartily to the stimulating remarks of Miss Helen Ward, and gave us both a very kindly reception. A resolution was passed unanimously, calling upon "the Member for Leicester, when elected, to urge upon his party the necessity of making the enfranchisement of women a part of its programme." A letter of sympathy and regret for absence was read from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. for Leicester, and I think we may now safely consider Leicester as one of our most friendly towns, both as regards Parliamentary representatives and the rank and file of its inhabitants.

C. E. COWMEADOW.

Where Women Vote.

At the meeting of the International Congress on the White Slave Traffic, at which Mrs. Fawcett took the chair, the speeches of the delegates from California, Australia and Norway were of special interest, as showing what women have been able to accomplish for the suppression of this evil in countries where they have the vote. In California, where women have been enfranchised for about twenty months, a "Red Light Injunction and Abatement Bill" has lately been passed, for the suppression of disorderly houses, in the teeth of organised opposition from San Francisco (where girls from the East are imported and sold into this slavery), and from keepers of saloons and houses of ill-fame all over the country. There is also a White Slave Law prohibiting the traffic in women between countries. A Minimum Wage Commission has now been appointed, as it is recognised that it is largely owing to their low wages that women can be exploited.

Mrs. Spencer (of Australia) said that in Australia and New Zealand the traffic in women did not exist. After careful inquiry she could only hear of one case where a girl had been kidnapped against her will, and for that the man got ten years' penal servitude.

The women voters of Australia were on the alert, and determined that the traffic should not get a footing in their country. They were also making an effort to obtain equal pay for equal work for men and women, and sweating, as it obtained in many countries, did not exist.

We have received the following from a correspondent in North Vancouver:—

Before coming here I was for three weeks in the United States—Philadelphia, New York, and Washington—and came into touch with Suffragists in all three cities. There is the keenest enthusiasm on the subject, and great sympathy was expressed for us in England. I was glad to be able to remove, in some quarters, a deep-seated impression that the militant movement is the chief representative of the movement in England—this idea prevails with the general public more than with Suffragists proper, but even among the latter there is a good deal of ignorance as to our difficulties and general position. I was able to make statements more than once through the newspapers, besides having much conversation with Suffragists, privately and otherwise.

Women and Sick Benefit.

At a mass meeting of men and women engaged in the advertising business, which was held on Tuesday evening at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., to inaugurate the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Institution, it was gratifying to note the strong feeling shown for the claims of the women. Lord Northcliffe (the first President of the Society) presided, and Mr. J. H. Salt, when outlining the scheme, said that the claims of women had not been overlooked, but as separate actuarial tables would have to be made for them, it was impossible at present to include them; but they hoped in the near future to be able to admit them as full members.

Mr. Clark (of Clark's College) showed very plainly in an excellent speech that he has the Woman's Cause at heart, and said that he was very disappointed indeed that arrangements had not been made to admit women immediately. He hoped that in this excellent Institution, as well as many other openings, it would not be long before women were admitted on the same terms as men.

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STOCKTAKING SALE

Commencing on MONDAY, JULY 7th, and continues for 12 days only.

The undermentioned are typical bargains:—



TEA GOWNS (as sketch), in crepe de chine, with fichu shaped collar of fine lawn with ribbon underneath, put on with cambric beading and finished ribbon bows. Sale Price 49/6



500 only WHITE HAND-KNITTED SPORTS COATS (as sketch), made from best quality Wools, very suitable for seaside wear. Sale Price 10/6



DAINTY VOILE BLOUSE. A copy of Jeanne Lanvin model with wide collar and frills, corded and finished with picot edging. In sky, saxe, heliotrope, grey, rose, pink, and white. A typical example of an odd lot of Blouses to be Cleared at each 5/-



SCARF (as sketch), in soft silky net with tinsel worked lattice design 2½ yards long, 36 in. wide, in black and silver, black and gold, white and silver, white and gold, sky and silver, and pink and silver only. Sale Price 7/6

CATALOGUE POST FREE.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street, London, W.

Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Value.

List of Societies and Federations in the N.U.W.S.S.

Federations, Hon. Secretaries and Key to Letters.

B. Scottish.—Miss Elsie Inglis, M.B.C.M. Office: 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Area.—All Scotland.
C. North Eastern.—Miss Hardcastle, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Organising Sec.: Miss Gordon.

Societies.

F. Ackworth.—Miss Andrews, Ackworth School, Ackworth, near Pontefract.
K. Aldeburgh.—Mrs. Sharp, Whitebays, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
P. Aldershot.—Mrs. Kemp, The Croft, Aldershot.

N. Beaconsfield and District.—Miss Snow, Carngray, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
N. Bedford.—Miss Tacey, M.B., 34, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
K. Berkhamsted.—Mrs. May, 10, The Parade, Berkhamsted, Berkhamsted.

G. Crewe.—Pro tem. Miss Emily Littler, 174, Wisterion Road, Crewe.
I. Crick.—Mrs. Roberts, Crick Rectory, Rugby.
K. Cromer and District.—Miss Ethel Rust, The Grey House, Cromer Road, Cromer.

J. Hereford.—Mrs. Bettington, Westwood, Hempton Park, Hereford. Pro tem., Mrs. Nicholson, Glenhome, White Cross, Hereford.
K. Heris.—(East).—Miss L. Fuller, Youngsbury, Ware.
N. Heris.—(West).—Miss G. Bradford, North End House, Watford. Office: 6, The Parade, High Street, Watford.

Hackney (Central and South).—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Gingham, M.A., Croyland, 144, Clapton, N. Assi. Hon. Sec.: Miss V. Bishop, Moreton Lodge, Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.
Hackney (North).—Hon. Sec.: Miss Eve, 195, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Hammersmith.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Arthur Wallis, 34, Percy Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. Secs: Miss Abrahams, 84, Portersdown Road, W.

D. Millom.—Miss G. A. Lawrence, Bank House, Millom, Cumberland.
D. Morecambe.—Miss Wolstenholme, Westbourne, Morecambe, W.
C. Morpeth.—Miss McDowell, East Cottingwood, Morpeth.
C. Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Miss K. R. Andrew. Office: 27, Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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B.—Scotland.

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Port Glasgow.— St. Andrews.—Mrs. Scott, 3, Queen's Terrace, St. Andrews. Selkirk.—Miss Mary Sorrie, M.A., c/o Miss Grey, Lower Street, Selkirk. Shetland.—Miss Jamieson, Twagios, Lerwick, Shetland. Stirlingshire.—Mrs. Alex. Morrison, Rosela, Bridge of Allan. Sutherland.—Miss M. Plozman, Helmsdale, Suther-landshire. Tain.—Miss D. Stewart, Balanock, Tain, Ross-shire. Tayside.—Miss Maxwell, Kenbank, Wormit-on-Tay.

Wales.

L. Aberdare and District.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss M. A. Edwards, 8, College Street, Aberdare. L. Aberavenny.—Pro tem. Miss Gardner, Hawk-hurst, Western Road, Aberavenny. L. Aberystwyth.—Miss Miles Thomas, Somerville, South Terrace, Aberystwyth. H. Bangor.—Mrs. C. Price White, Rockleigh, Bangor. Branch: Llanaelirfechan. L. Bargoed and District.—Mrs. Jorweth Clark, Speaker, Miss Stoehr. BARNARD CASTLE.—Mrs. Well's. Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robert-son. L. Brecon and District.—Miss Elizabeth Jane Edwards, 2, Camden Villas, Brecon. L. Cardiff and District.—Miss Howell. Office: 35, Broad Street, Cardiff. Branch: Penarth. L. Carmarthen.—Miss Alice Evans, Greenhill, Car-marthen. H. Carnarvon.—Mrs. D. O. Evans, Brynafon, Car-narvon, and Miss Ryle Davies, Cartrefe, Segon-tion Road South, Carnarvon. Branch: Pen-y-froes. H. Colwyn Bay.—Mrs. M. Spencer, Farlands, Pen-rhyn Bay, near Llandudno. H. Cricketh.—Mrs. Walter Jones, Emu, Cricketh. H. Dolgelly.—Mrs. John Jones, Wenall, Springfield Street, Dolgelly, and Miss Gertrude Lewis, Dr. Williams' School, Dolgelly. L. Farmers.—Miss Bessie Williams, Bedwellty, Farmers, Llanewrda, R.S.O., Carmarthen. L. Llanelli.—Mrs. F. Foy, Llanelli. L. Lampeter.—Miss Minnie C. Davies, Velindre House, Lampeter. H. Llandudno.—Miss Wright, Preswylfa, Abbey Street, Llandudno. L. Llanelly.—Miss Smith, 9, Mina Street, Llanelly. H. Llanguollen.—Miss B. Stewart, Hafod-y-Coed, Llanguollen. L. Merionethshire.—Mrs. Francis Lewis, Balkan Hill, Aberdovey. L. Merthyr and District.—Mrs. M. J. Williams, 1, Lewis Terrace, Heolgerri, Merthyr Tydfil. H. Penmaenmawr.—Miss A. M. Harker, Glan Afon, Penmaenmawr, and Mrs. Philip Williams, Cynlas, Penmaenmawr. L. Pontypool and District.—Miss Gwladys M. Bailey, The Grove, Pontypool, and Miss Mosley, Ty-gwyn, Pontnewydd. H. Pwllheli.—Pro tem. Mrs. D. H. Williams, Arden, Cardiff Road, Pwllheli. G. Rhosddu.—Miss Sarah A. Griffiths, 1, Elm Street, Ferndale, Glam. H. Rhyll and District.—Mrs. Williams, The Studio, High Street, Rhyll. L. Swansea.—Miss Marion Thomas, Dolgoy, Cross, Glam., and Mrs. Moore, 14, Cwmdonkin Terrace, Swansea. L. Upper Rhoddda.—Mrs. M. Jamieson Williams, 38, Stuart Street, Treorchy, Wales.

Forthcoming Meetings. London.

FRIDAY, JULY 4. BLACKHEATH.—Debate at the Red House, Delemouth Grove—Hostess, Mrs. F. E. Dux-ham—Speakers, Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon—Chair, R. H. Green, Esq. 5.30 WALTHAMSTOW.—Surrey Square, Old Kent Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Sergeant, Miss B. Young, Miss Esther. 8.0 SATURDAY, JULY 5. CLAPTON.—Garden Party, Moreton Lodge, 117, Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E.—Hostess, Mrs. J. Bishop—Speakers, The Lady Frances Balfour, Rev. Hugh Chapman—Chair, Sidney White, Esq., LL.D., B.A. 3.30-6.30 SUNDAY, JULY 6. HAMMERSMITH.—Discussion class at Ham-pshire House, Hog Lane—Speaker, Miss O'Malley. 10.45 MONDAY, JULY 7. CLAPHAM.—Meeting of the Women's Own at Stormont Hall, Stormont Road Congregational Church—Speaker, Miss B. Young. 5.0 KENNINGTON.—Claylands Road, Clapham Road—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss D. E. Brown—Miss A. E. Gloyd. 8.0 TUESDAY, JULY 8. CHISWICK.—Garden Meeting at Milton House, The Orchard, Bedford Park—Hostess, Mrs. Hall-ward—Speaker, Mrs. Gimmingham, M.A.—Music and Recitations. 4.0 HAMPSTEAD.—Garden Party Meeting (kind permission Miss Lister) at Upper Heath, Heath Street—Dumb Show Plays, arranged by Miss Marjorie Strachey, dances, &c. Tickets, 2s. 6d., five for 10s. Miss Boyd, 5, Onslow Place, Tea 6d. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9. WALTHAMSTOW.—Garden meeting at Forest Lodge, Whipps Cross—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke. 2.45 N. WIMBLEDON.—Garden Meeting at Beverley Wood, Wimbledo, Kingston—Hostess, Mrs. Ellis—Chair, Mrs. H. M. Ellis, J.P.—Speakers, Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Mr. John E. Raphael. 4.0 EAST AND WEST ST. PANCRAS.—Open-air Meeting—Nesley Street and Hampstead Road—Speakers, Miss Dawson, Miss Hoblyn. 8.0 BRIXTON.—Trade Union Hall—New Zealand Women and the Vote—Speaker, Mrs. Pember Reeves—Chair, Mr. Sydney Pascall.

THURSDAY, JULY 10. CLAPHAM.—Drawing-room Meeting, 16, Vic-toria Road, Clapham—Hostess, Miss Lawrence—Chair, Mrs. Bertram—Speaker, Miss Fielden. 4.0 FRIDAY, JULY 11. SUTTON.—Garden Meeting at Highfield, Over-ton Road, Sutton—Chair, The Rev. F. I. Harrison—Speaker, Mrs. A. Savory. 3.45 SURBITON.—Garden Meeting at Caverleigh, 107, Maple Road, Surbiton—Hostess, Mrs. Stuart Horner. 5.30 MONDAY, JULY 14. W. SOUTHWARK.—Garden Row, London Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss P. Fawcett, Mr. McKenley, Miss Gloyd. 8.0 Women's Meeting at Borough Road Baptist Chapel, Borough Road—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith. 3.0 JULY 4. HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Ravensdale, Portsmouth Road—Speaker, Miss Stoehr. BARNARD CASTLE.—Mrs. Well's. Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robert-son. 3.15 JULY 5. WALSLEY AND WIRRAL—Pilgrimage "Send Off" Meeting on New Brighton Sands—Speaker, Mrs. Stewart Braun—Chair, Alderman Raffles Bulley. 2.15 HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Lion Green. 6.0 MANCHESTER—Pilgrimage procession to Stockport, leaving Albert Square. EXETER.—In connection with Pilgrimage—Open-air Meeting, Gervase Avenue—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser. 7.15 Open-air Meeting at the Fountain—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser. WATERHOUSES—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Gray, Miss Margaret Robertson. 7.0 JULY 6. HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—Meeting at White Lion—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. 8.0 JULY 7. WELLINGTON.—Pilgrimage Meeting outside Town Hall—Speaker, Miss Frances Sterling—Chair, W. Brown, Esq. GRIMSBY.—Garden Meeting at Danesbury House, Bargeate—Hostess, Mrs. Reynolds—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mrs. Tom Wintingham. MANCHESTER.—Open-air Meeting at Alex-andra Park Gates—Speakers, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mrs. Annot Robinson, the Rev. L. Hulme—Sufrage Club, York Street—Speaker, Mrs. Creak. 8.0 TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Open-air Meeting at Pambury Green—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury. EXETER—Pilgrims arrive at Silvertown—Lunch interval and meeting. 1.0 TIVERTON.—Open-air Meeting. GATESHEAD.—Dunsunvir Grove Sisterhood—Speaker, Miss Sheard. 2.30 GRANGE VILLA.—Open-air Meeting, I.L.P.—Speaker, Miss Sheard. 7.0 SPENNYMOOR.—Meeting at the Café—Speakers, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss F. C. Dring. 4.0 SPENNYMOOR.—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss F. C. Dring. 7.0 JULY 8. TAUNTON.—Pilgrimage Meeting at Castle Green—Speakers, Miss F. Sterling, Mrs. H. Hicks, B.A.—Chair, Councillor H. Von Trump, J.P. 8.0 CAMBRIDGE.—Meeting at the Market Place—Speaker, Mrs. Alderton. HETHAM.—Meeting at Abbey Hotel—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. 8.0 8.0 CAMBRIDGE.—Meeting at the Lodge, Mill Road—Play, "Britannia's Daughters" by F. Johnson—Speches, &c. 7.0 BRIDGWATER.—Pilgrimage Meeting at Penal W. Brown, Esq. 8.0 ORLEANS.—Speaker, Colonel Corfield Stoker—Chair, BRISTOL.—Meeting at Totterdown Y.M.C.A.—Speaker, Miss Clough. 3.0

MANCHESTER.—Meeting at Christ Church, Croft, Ashton New Road—Speakers, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Norbury, the Rev. L. Herford, Mr. McKellan. 8.0 TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Meeting at the Town Hall—Speaker, Miss Anna Martin. 8.15 ROKER.—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. JULY 10. OXFORD.—A Garden Meeting by invitation of Mrs. Arthur Gillett at 102, Banbury Road. WOKING.—Meeting at Mayford Green—Speaker, E. W. Shipton, Esq., C.C.—Chair, Mrs. E. M. Beach, M.A. PANGBOURNE.—Annual Meeting at Jesmond Hill—Speaker, Miss Dorra Mason, M.A. BRIDGWATER.—Pilgrims leave Bridgwate—Meeting at Street. STOCKTON.—Garden Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. 3.0 JULY 11. GLASTONBURY.—Pilgrimage Meeting in the Dinner-hour—Speakers, Miss Walford, Miss Sterling. WELLS.—Meeting in the Market Place—Speakers, Mrs. Randall Vickers, Professor Kenneth Vickers. 8.0 SHILDON.—Open-air Meeting at Church Street Crossing—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. 6.30 HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Camsdale (top of New Road). 7.0 JULY 12. HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Haslemere Market Place. WINSOMBE.—Meeting at Woodborough—Speakers, A. Daniell, Esq., LL.B., Miss F. Ster-ling—Chair, R. Burn, Esq. 7.0 JULY 4. EDINBURGH.—"At Home," 40, Shandwick Place—Speaker, Miss C. M. Gordon. 4.30 KILMARNOCK.—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Fru Anker. 3.0 WEST FIFE—Miners' Federation, Lohore—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Low. 6.30 JULY 5. PATHEAD.—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss C. M. Gordon. 8.0 PEEBLES.—Meeting—Speaker, Fru Anker. 8.0 JULY 7. NEWCRAIGHALL.—Open-air Meeting Jewel Cottages—Open-air Meeting Both, under the auspices of the Miners' Federation—Speakers, Miss C. M. Gordon and Miss Low. 6.30 JULY 8. GILMERTON.—Open-air Meeting with Miners' Federation—Evening. 8.0 JULY 9. NEWTON GRANGE.—Open-air Meeting, I.L.P.—Speakers, Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss Lisa Gor-don. 7.15 JULY 11. EDINBURGH.—"At Home," 40, Shandwick Place—Speaker, Dr. Alice Hutchinson, on Woman's Work in the Balkan War. 4.30

MANCHESTER.—Meeting at Christ Church, Croft, Ashton New Road—Speakers, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Norbury, the Rev. L. Herford, Mr. McKellan. 8.0 TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Meeting at the Town Hall—Speaker, Miss Anna Martin. 8.15 ROKER.—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. JULY 10. OXFORD.—A Garden Meeting by invitation of Mrs. Arthur Gillett at 102, Banbury Road. WOKING.—Meeting at Mayford Green—Speaker, E. W. Shipton, Esq., C.C.—Chair, Mrs. E. M. Beach, M.A. PANGBOURNE.—Annual Meeting at Jesmond Hill—Speaker, Miss Dorra Mason, M.A. BRIDGWATER.—Pilgrims leave Bridgwate—Meeting at Street. STOCKTON.—Garden Meeting—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. 3.0 JULY 11. GLASTONBURY.—Pilgrimage Meeting in the Dinner-hour—Speakers, Miss Walford, Miss Sterling. WELLS.—Meeting in the Market Place—Speakers, Mrs. Randall Vickers, Professor Kenneth Vickers. 8.0 SHILDON.—Open-air Meeting at Church Street Crossing—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson. 6.30 HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Camsdale (top of New Road). 7.0 JULY 12. HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Haslemere Market Place. WINSOMBE.—Meeting at Woodborough—Speakers, A. Daniell, Esq., LL.B., Miss F. Ster-ling—Chair, R. Burn, Esq. 7.0 JULY 4. EDINBURGH.—"At Home," 40, Shandwick Place—Speaker, Miss C. M. Gordon. 4.30 KILMARNOCK.—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Fru Anker. 3.0 WEST FIFE—Miners' Federation, Lohore—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss Low. 6.30 JULY 5. PATHEAD.—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Miss C. M. Gordon. 8.0 PEEBLES.—Meeting—Speaker, Fru Anker. 8.0 JULY 7. NEWCRAIGHALL.—Open-air Meeting Jewel Cottages—Open-air Meeting Both, under the auspices of the Miners' Federation—Speakers, Miss C. M. Gordon and Miss Low. 6.30 JULY 8. GILMERTON.—Open-air Meeting with Miners' Federation—Evening. 8.0 JULY 9. NEWTON GRANGE.—Open-air Meeting, I.L.P.—Speakers, Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss Lisa Gor-don. 7.15 JULY 11. EDINBURGH.—"At Home," 40, Shandwick Place—Speaker, Dr. Alice Hutchinson, on Woman's Work in the Balkan War. 4.30

The list of Societies in the N.U., which we publish this week, has occupied so much of our meagre space that we are obliged to hold over reports from various societies. Correspondents are again reminded that Monday is the day on which reports and notices of meetings must be received, and are asked to send them to the Sub-Editor, COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; not to the National Union Office.

North Eastern Federation.

We regret that the splendid series of meetings held in the North-Eastern Federation appeared last week under the vague heading of "Meetings," with no clue to their locality. A paragraph headed North-Eastern Federation, which was set up in type, was inadvertently omitted.

We gratefully acknowledge postal orders sent by Lady Chance, Miss M. E. L. Hare, and "R. J." to enable copies of THE COMMON CAUSE to be sent to likely new subscribers.

Items of Interest.

We are informed that Miss Nessie Stewart Brown has resigned the office of President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Women's Liberal Associations, feeling that it was impossible to remain identified with an organisation of Liberal Women, some of whom even now continue to work for Anti-Suffrage candidates. Woman's Suffrage should be naturally regarded as an essential part of Liberalism.

The Actresses' Franchise League.

The Play Department of the Actresses' Franchise League announces an interesting performance of three new one-act plays to be held at the Arts' Centre, 83, Mortimer Street, Langham Place, on Tuesday, July 29th, at 8 p.m. The programme will include, "Two of the Odd Boys," by Winifred St. Clair; "Ten Shillings," by Hilda C. Adshear; and "The Iron Law," by Ruth Young. All these plays deal with different phases of the woman's move-ment. Tickets may be purchased from the Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, and are 3s., 2s., and 1s., all unreserved. Those taking part are: Florence Lloyd, Lucie Evelyn, Christine Rayner, Nancy Blackwood, Mignon Clifford, Eleanor Elder, Mildred Orme, Vera Cunningham, Rita Mil-man, Ada Francis, Lydia Sydney, Lancelot Lowder, and Evan Thomas.

A New Meeting Hall.

The large meeting-room of the New Constitutional Society at 143a, Park Mansions' Arcade, Knights-bridge, is now open, and is to be let to Suffrage and other societies for meetings, lectures, &c. On Tues-day, July 8th, at 3 o'clock, Miss Abadam will speak

At the usual weekly Office "At Home." All are wel-come. The office of the Society is at 8, Park Man-sions Arcade (opposite the Knightsbridge Tube Station).

A dinner was lately given in the Edinburgh Café, Princes Street, in honour of Dr. Alice Hutchinson, who had just returned from Bulgaria, having been attached there to the Women's Sick Wounded Convoy Corps. The Corps established their hospital at Kirk Killise, and was so successful that the three women doctors, of whom Dr. Hutchinson was the principal, were asked to stay on under the Bulgarian Red Cross. After the fall of Adrianople they were trans-ferred to a station south of that city, and took charge of a field hospital until they resigned and returned to this country. Dr. Hutchinson gave an interesting statement of her experiences, and as this was the first occasion on which a medical woman has taken full charge of a military hospital her narrative aroused peculiar attention. The chair was taken by Dr. Elsie Inglis.

Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column, and a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words will be made. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, July 9th, 8.30 p.m. Mr. Laurence Housman, on "Petiticoat Govern-ment." Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel.


THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W. Thursday, July 10th, at 8.30 p.m. Speaker, Mr. Cameron Grant. Subject, "White Slave Traffic." Chair, Mrs. A. J. White.

The SECOND CLUB DINNER of the Suffrage Club will take place to-night (Friday) at 7.30 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD BRANCH. Garden Party, Upper Heath, Heath Street (kind permission, Miss Lister), Tuesday, July 8, 4 p.m. Dumb show plays arranged by Miss Marjorie Strachey, dances, &c. Tickets 2s. 6d., or five for 10s. Miss Boyd, 5, Onslow Place. Tea, 6d.

TRUTH ABOUT WHITE SLAVERY.—Mrs. Hugo Ames, of the International Private Com-mission, will reply to Mrs. Billington Greig's article in the "English Review" every night of the week from June 30th to July 6th at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, 7.45, before the White Slave Play.

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SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL.—University Hall, St. Andrews. 11th-25th August. Lectures and classes four hours daily. Bracing air; sea-bathing, golf, tennis. Terms (board, lodging, and tuition), 35s. a week.—Apply, Secretary, Suffrage Summer School, Scottish Federation, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

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