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CONTENTS.

Notes and Comments
A B C of Women's Suffrage
The Election Fighting Fund
The National Union: A Record
Poem: Me Posuerunt Custodem
Votes and Wages (continued)
The Renmark Judgment
The Housing of a New Working Class
In Parliament

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societics
Treasurer's Notes
Literature Department
Press Department
Friends of Women's Suffrage
By-Elections
Federation Notes
Foreign Nows
Reviews
Letters to the Editor
Forthcoming Meetings



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318

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President-Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

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Literary Contributions should be addressed to the Editor, The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be

no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, The Common Cause, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

Notes and Comments.

Miss Clementina Black has kindly consented to edit the paper for the next four weeks.

Mr. Roosevelt Declares for Women's Suffrage.

On August 7th Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the Presidency at Chicago by the Progressive Convention. Judge Lindsey, of Colorado, seconded the nomination, and it was also supported by another great social reformer, Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago. Mr. Roosevelt declared for a programme of drastic social reform, including equal suffrage r women, "if for no other reason than to enable working women to combine for their own protection by the use of the The following cable has been sent from Parliament Chambers to Mr. Roosevelt:- "Fawcett, President National Union of Suffrage Societies sends heartiest congratulations en grand declaration for equal suffrage." It is good to hear that at this Convention the "Battle hymn of the Republic" was ung-that glorious spiritual clarion call of Julia Ward Howe, bolitionist and suffragist, whose soul goes marching on indeed,

Ignorance or Worse.

Ve strongly urge suffragists to buy the verbatim report of the debate on the second reading of the Trade Unions Bill, which took place on August 6th. They will there observe that the Government, responsible for the introduction of a Franchise Bill which re-enacts the "legal incapacity" of women—a Government which actually put up Mr. Pease and Mr. Lowis Harcourt to defend this anachronism-now, through the mouth of Sir Rufus Isaacs, declares that is is "impossible by any definition to draw the line between what is industrial and what is In order that there might be no possible mistake, Sir Rufus Isaacs went on, "We have all arrived at the same conclusion, and I am quite certain that it will be unanimous, that you cannot say that at a particular point a thing ceases to be industrial and becomes political." So we may take it from Sir Rufus Isaacs that Mr. Harcourt has recanted and abandoned the absurd attitude he took up in the Albert Hall, when he told the Anti's that the vote would not help women in industry. Even Mr. Harcourt must see that it is impossible at one and the same time to maintain that political representation helps men in industry, and that it does not help women in industry. Either Mr. Harcourt cannot understand this, and then he really s too stupid to be a minister, or he will not admit it, although he knows it, and in that case—we leave it to our readers to find the proper adjective to describe his conduct.

Grandiloquent Nonsense.

Whatever one may think of the Trade Union Bill or of the olicy of the Labour Party in the House, suffragists will feel that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald expressed the true philosophic theory of representative government when he laughed at the notion that the House of Commons was composed of little gods dealing out even-handed justice, and declared that they were there to represent the experience, interests and ideals of various sketch by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel in illustration of her poem dealing out even-handed justice, and declared that they were sections of the community. Further, when he said that this on pages 323 and 324.

representation was necessary for the "enlightenment and wisdom" required for all good legislation, he put into a nutshell the case for civilised government as against the rule of brute physical force. It is because you cannot legislate wisely without knowledge, and because you cannot know without representation, that we women demand a share in the representation which will surely bring wise and humane legislation, and without which it is impossible

The Liberal Whip.

It was announced on August 8th that the Master of Elibank had been created a Baron, and would retire from his office of Chief Liberal Whip, and that Mr. Percy Illingworth would succeed him. We cannot regret the change. The Master of Elibank either could not or would not prevent the discreditable party machinations with Irish suffragists in the House over the Conciliation Bill, and we prefer to have for the future a man whose past record is clear.

The Dublin Outrages.

On August 7th Mr. Justice Madden passed sentence on Mrs. Leigh and Mrs. Evans of five years' penal servitude for attempted arson, and on Mrs. Baines (called Baker in the daily papers) of seven months' hard labour.

Scottish Miners as Moralists.

The Scottish Miners' Federation last week passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Government in refusing to abolish female labour on pit banks, and characterised it as dirty, dangerous and unsuitable. When Mr. Henderson came to speak about the new Labour paper, one delegate asked if sporting news " would be published.

Mr. Henderson said he would not say that no sporting news whatever should be published, but he did not think the paper would have space enough to assist in the demoralisation of the

The delegate said that meant killing the paper at the start. Mr. Henderson replied that the paper would be a clean one, and if it could only be made a commercial success by descending to the filth of many papers, he would prefer that it should not

An Insulting Magistrate.
On August 3rd, at Bow Street Police Court, Miss Mary Blake was charged with "insulting behaviour, whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused," and she was bound over to be of good behaviour for six months. The "insulting behaviour" consisted in Miss Blake insisting upon her right to be present in court when a charge was being heard against a woman. The magistrate (Sir A. de Rutzen) ordered all ladies out of the court, leaving men to stay if they liked; but Miss Blake decided that the prisoner should have a fellow woman in court, and not be left on such a charge to men only. If anyone was guilty of "insulting behaviour" it was the magistrate, who actually addressed Miss Blake in these terms: "If you had any self-respect or decency you would not have returned into court when you knew the nature of the evidence being given, and had heard my request for ladies to withdraw.' Men are too fond of deciding what is "decent" and "selfrespecting" for women. It is not "decent," we think, for a woman to be tried by men only in a court full of men only under laws made by men only, and especially for offences in which men are their partners. Mary Blake has a truer, more womanly instinct of what is decent and self-respecting than Sir A. de Rutzen, and we tender her our respectful homage for her difficult

Women's Right to Work.

There was a capital article in last week's Labour Leader on "Women in the Civil Service," pointing out that as individual Civil Servants men may wish to hound women out of the Civil Service; but "as fathers with daughters" they cannot wish to deprive girls of one of the few openings they have for honest work. It is lamentable that it should be necessary to appeal to men on such hideously selfish grounds—that they cannot see that girls must either be given the right to earn an honest living or be smothered, since no State can afford to keep its women in idleness, and no self-respecting women wish to be so kept. The article concludes: "The rank and file in the Civil Service must do some clear thinking on this subject. Women are now used to force down the wages of the men and to worsen their conditions. For men to pretend that they can keep women out of the world's work is ridiculous. What, then, must their attitude be? To insist on 'equal pay and equal work,' and to demand the extension of the franchise to women."

Our Supplement.

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

The A.B.C. of Women's Suffrage.

THE QUESTION OF THE MOMENT.

REAL ISSUE OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Government Franchise Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons, It proposes to add about 2,000,000 male voters to the Electorate.

It is true that an Adult Suffrage Amendment will be moved to this Bill, and that if this were passed by the House of Commons its effect would be to give votes to a large number of women. But other amendments will also be moved—one giving votes to women householders and the wives of house-holders, and one giving votes to women householders alone.

Surely if the Bill is to pass at all, it should include some women.

The question is not whether all women shall have votes, but whether when all men are given votes all women shall still be shut out.

Do you think it is just that the vote should be given to 9,400,000 men and not given to one single woman?

Are you prepared to let every young man of 21 have a voice in governing the Empire and to shut out all the mothers?

Women are just as important a part of the Empire as men. On the mothers of the country largely depends the moral and physical welfare of their sons.

Do you think it fair that women who pay a large share of Imperial and local taxes should have no voice in deciding how this money is to be spent?

Do you think that Parliament which makes laws about children, education, the home, the regulation of men and women's labour, the price of food, and other matters which closely concern women as well as men, should be solely elected by men?

The municipal bodies which some women help to elect, administer laws; but if the law is bad, or not as good as it might be, the most excellent administration will not do much good.

Women want the Parliamentary Vote, in order that they may be consulted about the laws under which they and their children live.

What suffragists ask is that men and women should be allowed to work together for the good of the state.

If you care for the good of your country and of all the men and women and children in it support Women's Suffrage, and join the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Headquarters: 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

The above can be had as a leaflet (4d. per 100, 2/6 per 1,000) from the National Union.

THE ELECTION FIGHTING FUND.

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AUGUST 15, 1912.

Committee:

Hon. Secretary:

OUR WORK AT CREWE.

An echo of the Crewe by-election reaches us this week in the the cause and interest of the Lothian miners, he is a thoroughly who acted as Mr. Holmes' agent at the election :-

"I want to express to you on behalf of Mr. Holmes, as agent in this contest for the National Party, and also on my own personal behalf, our deep sense of appreciation of your efforts and gratitude for the ready and excellent services you and your colleagues rendered us in this strenuous and historic fight. Protracted as it was, fought at such high tension throughout, against such great odds and difficulties, our impossible task was rendered much lighter, and our work made more effective by the way in which you co-operated with us, strengthening our weak spots, acting as pioneers for our meetings, recruiting our outposts, and penetrating spheres where our forces were of no avail. After many election campaigns, I can say that at Crewe cornered election in Midlothian. our women allies rendered more effective and valuable service than at any election with which I have been associated. * * * * * * Mr. Holmes associates himself entirely with these expressions, and for my part I must say that your cooperation was the most pleasant and stimulating feature of the

THE THREE - CORNERED FIGHT IN MIDLOTHIAN.

The results of the by-elections at Holmfirth and Crewe, and particularly the latter, are bringing home to Liberals the tunpleasantness of three-cornered contests, which split the progressive vote.

With Home Rule and other important measures looming in the near future, the party managers do not appreciate the sight of a Unionist taking a Government seat, because the votes of Home Rulers and Welsh Disestablishers are divided between two progressive candidates, instead of being concentrated on the Liberal. The by-election in Midlothian, caused by the retirement of the Master of Elibank, is a source of further discomfort to supporters of the Government, lest the result should appeared in the Press the following significant telegram from the retired Chief Whip to the Liberal Association of Midlothian.

following letter, which has been received by Miss Robertson, experienced politician of wide sympathies, sound common sense, the Organiser for the Election Fighting Fund, from Mr. Wake, and strong progressive views. He is a fine type of Scot, deservedly held in high popular estimation and respect, and possessing the confidence of all sections of the community, as his election to the Provost chair amply testifies. I may frankly state that had Mr. Robert Brown been desirous of coming forward as candidate for Midlothian on the resignation of Lord Dalmeny, I would certainly have re-contested Peebles and Selkirk in the January, 1910, election, and left the field clear for him. Please emphasise the fact that in no manner do I desire to interfere with the discretion of the members of the Midlothian Liberal Executive. I merely express my opinion. They alone can be the judges of the course best suited to the circumstances."

There appears, nevertheless, to be every prospect of a three-

THE FIGHTING FUND.

It became evident from the first moment of the Election Fighting Fund's existence that it would be necessary to keep the Fund continually under the public eye, but also that there were those who would find the perpetual appeal to the purse a trial to their nerves. To have given generously one week, and then to find the same appeal, in very nearly the same words, confronting one the next, and the next is, to a great many persons, an extreme aggravation. May one point out that this sense of annoyance can be smoothed away by a little imagination. The appeals cannot stop. But there is no need for anyone to drag the shoe on if it will not fit. Fortunately we write in THE COMMON CAUSE for an ever-increasing public. We want to reach the eye of those who have never yet seen a copy of the paper, and of those who read us casually and intermittently, so there must be repetition. Let those who are aggrieved by this imagine our position. No one better knows how much is just now being said in this paper about that hateful thing money. We are a little aghast at its hydra-headed appearance. It would be so much more entertaining to write about something be a repetition of that at Crewe, and on August 10th there else, if indeed, anyone wants to write about anything at this time of year! But if we stop? We may just that week miss someone who has some effective sympathy to give away. We "I hear a rumour to-night (Friday) that the Midlothian miners too, who write and beg, are probably woefully lacking in may desire to put forward the name of their agent, Mr. Robert imagination from another point of view. There are perhaps Brown, Provost of Dalkeith. Should this report be well- alternative methods of getting the rest of the £10,000 we want founded I am prepared to ask my friend, whose name will be by October, if only they would occur to us. It would be the presented for the consideration of the Midlothian Liberal greatest help if our friendly critics would send their ideas and Executive to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, to hold himself in suggestions; we will promise to use them as fully as is in our reserve for another Scottish constituency that is anxious to power. In the meantime we must go on as best we can insistsecure his services, and earnestly to advise my old Liberal sup- ing on the critical situation of the moment—a great parliaporters to concentrate on the Provost of Dalkeith. While it is mentary opportunity that may not arise again in a generation, true that Mr. Robert Brown has been principally identified with a great risk that must be averted at all cost. One of our

sincerest friends thinks there is a danger of our calling "Wolf!"

once too often. But here is no pretended cry. "Wolf" is actually upon us. It would be difficult to imagine a bigger one than the Reform Bill unamended. To meet the danger there is literally no day to lose. Those who in the spring gave so generously, and gave so quickly, filled us with courage. If as a community we had their social imagination and their public spirit there would be no need to say more. Picture the situation to them, and the wherewithal to meet it would be there. But the people in the van must not wonder if all are not like them. What chance have most of the women in the country—and for the matter of that, most of the men—of developing political foresight and a social conscience? For them the strife is an individual strife, and the appeal to them must be largely an individual and reiterated appeal.

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The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

A RECORD OF GROWTH.

Some years ago, in a depressing collection of essays entitled "The Condition of England," Mr. Masterman commented on the fact that amidst the general lack of vigour and enthusiasm which he discovered in almost every department of national life, the Socialist and the Suffragist movements alone displayed vitality. Mr. Masterman wrote in a prophetic vein; in 1908, it was indeed true that the suffrage movement (already from the least imaginative point of view, forty years old) was manifesting an astonishing degree of energy and adaptability, but we doubt whether Mr. Masterman, or anyone else, realised the latent resources which were to be developed in the ensuing five years. Every Suffrage Society will obviously view the events of those years from a different angle; it is the object of this article to consider the progress of the National Union, and the spirit in which it has met both victory and apparent defeat.

It is not my purpose to dwell on the earlier phases of the suffrage movement, though they form a fine record of courage-ous effort and achievement; it is sufficient to recall the fact that in 1868 five Women's Suffrage Societies-London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Bristol-constituted themselves the National Society for Women's Suffrage, which in 1895, when numerous other societies had been formed, took the title of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Since then the Union has continued to grow steadily, and of late years, at an ever-increasing rate. Figures may mean much or little; much, certainly, if, as in this case, it can be shown that an increase in numbers has always been accompanied by an increase in effectiveness; the figures for the National Union are remarkable. At the end of 1909 it included 140 societies, two years later the number was 312, and in July 1912 it had grown to 370, besides 65 lesser branches. The actual membership of the Union is difficult to calculate, especially as only those members are reckoned at headquarters upon whom an annual capitation fee is paid by the Societies. In 1910, these numbered 21,571; in 1911 they had grown to 30,408; in July, 1912, an increase of 4,000 during the six months had already reported, but as this figure only includes returns from a limited imber of societies, it is certainly no exaggeration to say that the Union is adding new members at the rate of 1,000 a month. The fact that each new society forms a new centre for active propaganda is proved by the returns from the literature depart-Three times as much literature was sold in June, 1912, as in June, 1911, the average sales per month amounting approximately to £100. As the majority of leaflets are sold at 2s. 6d. per thousand, some idea may be formed of the extent to which literature is being distributed in the country

As regards the income of the Union; in the report for 1911 it was shewn that during that year over £21,000 had been available for promoting the work. In 1912 this figure will be exceeded; over £7,000 was raised at a meeting in the Albert Hall in February, and large sums have been subscribed in other ways, including £4,180 to the Election Fighting Fund. In addition to these subscriptions and donations collected at head-quarters, many societies and groups of societies raise the money for expenses in their own district, thus relieving the central

But the ever-increasing activity of the Union is not reflected! merely in a growth in members, or in the amount subscribed to its funds, significant as these figures undoubtedly are. More important is the ability which the Union has shewn to adapt both its organisation and its policy to meet on the one hand the need of increased efficiency, and on the other the changes in the political situation. The N.U.W.S.S. is essentially a demoorganisation, and every modification, both of the police and the constitution must be passed by the General Counc which consists of delegates elected by the affiliated societies Democratic methods are notoriously apt to be slow and cumbersome, especially when applied to large organisations, and the National Union cannot claim to be immune from these dangers. But whatever may be occasionally lost in speed is more than compensated for by the sense of responsibility which is stimu lated in every society in the Union, and by all the advantages of self-government which are necessarily familiar to suffragists Nor, indeed, has the National Union shewn itself slow to mee the emergencies which have so constantly arisen during t past few years. In 1909, it was clear that the rapid growth of the Union rendered some system of decentralising the work essential, if efficiency was to be maintained, and at the same time it was realised that the formation of a society in every constituency would be achieved more rapidly if every part of the country was in the charge of some local organisat was therefore decided to group the Societies into Federations, and 17 of these Federations have now been formed, covering every county in England, Scotland, and Wales. Each Federation has its own Hon. Secretary, Treasurer and Press Secretar and makes itself responsible for the work in the constituence in its area. This arrangement has resulted in a remarkable development of the work, even in the remote and inaccessible parts of the country. Several Federations have already suc ceeded in forming at least one Women's Suffrage Society every constituency in their areas, and others will have done so before Christmas. The greater part of this work is carried on by voluntary

The greater part of this work is carried on by voluntary workers, but it naturally makes heavy demands on those who have other calls on their time, and the National Union now employs a large staff of organisers and assistant organisers. Several of the Federations make their own arrangements about organisers, but in cases where this is not possible, an organiser, with one or two assistants, is provided for each Federation by headquarters.

headquarters. But organisation alone, though it may achieve much, will not go far unless it has behind it the enthusiasm and devotion which inspire life into the dry bones of machinery. It is this spirit upon which the National Union depends, and which it has not looked for in vain amongst its members. During all the vicis-situdes of the past twelve months, the National Union has risen to every occasion, ready to adapt itself to a changed situation and prepared to work with renewed energy. It was believed by anti-suffragists that the defeat of the Conciliation Bill would inflict a crushing blow upon the Women's Suffrage movement The National Union replied with an adaptation of its election policy, calculated to make the Government realise the advantage of the speedy passage of a measure of Women's Suffrage; and at the same time inaugurated the "Friends of Women's Suffrage" scheme, by which it will enormously extend the range of its propaganda. Both these new developments have been pushed with the greatest vigour, and are already proving themselves effective weapons.

A movement which is thus capable of extending and developing its activities, which is able to shape its policy to meet every new situation, and which carries on its work by means of the energy and devotion of its supporters—such a movement may indeed be said not only to be in touch with the vitality which marks great causes, but to be the most vital movement of the present day.

K. D. COURTNEY.

"Me Posuerunt Custodem."

Through the green gloom of a pine wood
—Shafted with sunshine, barr'd with shade—
Where heath with its tall white plumes stood
Sentinel over the cistus' shade,
Out on the col where the rocks rise up
Holding the distant sea in their cup,
And trodden thyme scent hastens to stir
Perfume of rosemary, lavender.
Where blue dog violets mock blue skies
And sun-awakened asphodels rise;
Green swords guarding the flow'r they bring
From Grave of Winter to Cradle of Spring.

While downwards, seawards, in combes and dells The sward of the pine-tops dips and swells; Blue in its shadows, gold in its lights (Never a bole or brown branch in sight) Only the grey of the rock ridge Spanning the world like a magic bridge To further seas of heaven, unstirred Save by the keel of a white-winged bird. The trees stand lonelier; through their spines The blue, blue depths of the salt sea shines. Are those great ships with their broad sails set? Or gulls adrift on the sleepy sway Of dreaming waves that linger to fret The lips of the land with an idle kiss?

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Oh! listen! listen! I must not miss
The myriad voices the sunshine brings,
The symphony secret the shadow sings;
The lizards rustle, the locusts clang;
The black bees hum, and the grey gnats twang,
The chink of pine needles as they slip
Under a footstep; the rasping nip
Of grubs at work on the scented leaves,
The flutter of gay-winged honey thieves.

The ridge has narrowed; it scarce holds place For a path to find on its rocky face; Yet on it leads me, until I stand On the rearing scarp that ends the land, Where, buttressed by crags, upheld by a wall Finding fair foothold where goats might fall, Clear on the sky, rises, square and hard, The shrine of our Lady of the Guard.

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Over twelve hundred sheer feet below The tides of the ocean ebb and flow. Here and there, where the cliff crannies back The lace-foam shows they leave in their track. Here and there, as the eye travels down The blue is blocked by a green-gold crown. Some pine has quarried the heart of rock Finding safe anchorage whence to mock The storms that shatter the strongest ships And, just on the edge where you shale slope slips, A white sea-mallow is blossoming So frail !- so pale !- the tenderest thing ! -Broad moon-petals, a central sun! By craning over, I gather one -Diaphenous almost!-as offering meet For pilgrim to lay at the holy feet Of the slender girl in her garish dress All faded and stained by storm and stress The hem of her garment is frayed and torn, Her crown of stars so tarnished and worn-Who stands unsheltered, uncanopied, Facing the sea with her bended head. A star or two from her crown is missed, One outstretched hand is gone at the wrist

While under her feet, nigh half-effaced By rain and hail, and salt spray's fall, "Me posuèrunt custòdem" traced In rude black lettering on the wall. Me posuèrunt custòdem!—"They Set me as guard!"—Blest Mary! say!—Thou who are mother of God and man—Is this why thy face is pale and wan? Art weary of watch in wind and storm? Art tired of always calming the waves? Does thy body long for a shelter warm? Is it comfort, rest, thy lone heart craves?

There comes no sound but the distant hiss Of the idle waves in their idle kiss. But—softly passing—a breeze has blown The sea-mallow's petals from their throne Of curved gold stamens, where sits secure The seed of Life in its jewelled ewer. What matter? oh! Virgin, a mother's eyes See far beyond lust and harlotries. The coffer of Immortality Comes naked and unashamed to Thee, Immaculate Mary! Mother of all! For love of children answer my call! Thou who has suckled both God and man, Why is thy face so pale, so wan?

No sound! The circle of seas and skies Blend to each other. The warm mists rise From swaying waves where the hot sun lies Breeding sea-haar. Is it white or blue That vaporous veil which hides from view Water and ether? How fast it creeps Over all things-the heights and the deeps! The pine trees vanish; the mallow leaves Show like shadows the sunshine weaves. The petals dim and the golden throne Shines for a second and so is gone. Swiftly, surely, the whole wide world Melts to the nebulous cloud that whirled Long ages since to order and form. It kisses my cheek, damp, soft, and warm, It closes around my outstretched arm, It sweeps athwart me up the wall, Virgin and Mother are lost in its pall! I stand alone—the end of it all!-In the uttermost void of nothingness Wondering whether to curse or bless The desire of Life that created me Out of the mists of infinity The mist of the germ that was to be Which dream't-perchance!-of a future life Un-marred by sex, and its limitless strife! Bitter awakening! to find that Birth And Death were one in this Scheme of Earth! To find that Joy had passed with the Cloud Leaving Life happed in a dead man's shroud, God! was there no other way to make A soul like Thine Own save to bruise and break Thy beautiful world with man's mad mistake?

Out of the mist for a second's space,
Back to the mist with wings a-race
And bodies mingling, two butterflies
Light Life's torch ere their brief flame dies.
Come and gone, like a breeze at dawn
Leaving no trace of their swift embrace
Save the hand Immortal at Life's dim portal.
Oh, Mary! Mother! Was passion born
Pure, undefiled, without "ought" or "must"
Ere man made Love to cover his Lust?

Hist! through the mist comes at last a sigh. "Yea! I am weary! I stand so high, Yet my hands must still the tempest's storm My body be given to keep men's warm. The stars are woven to be my crown, The world is filled with my great renown, Blessed am I, the Woman who keeps Watch and ward over Man as he sleeps Sodden with sex! Oh, God! I am tired Of being no more than a servant hired;

Let me go down, dear God! to his side As he steers his ship through the wind and tide. Let his eyes be fixed—not on my face, Not on my wishes, my body's grace— But on the Compass that shows the pole Of thoughts and actions; the distant goal Where sex shall vanish and each glad soul Be man and woman-the Perfect Whole! Me posuèrunt custodem? No! Miss Pott objects to my quotation from Mr. Cadbury about I wait no more for a kiss or a prayer-I come! I come! In my hands I bear The Casket of Life! Oh, men, beware! For the Temple veil is rent in twain The Holiest Holy is yours again! the paragraph Fathers in truth of the men to come There were nearly 3,600 laundry workers in Birmingham in 1901. Of these a large proportion (63 per cent.) were married Priests of new souls in the shrine of home! I come! The Serpent has bruised my heel, I will bruise his head. I will bring you weal Husband and lover! We two shall stand Shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand

women; in fact, in many laundries, they include nearly all the ironers. Shirt ironers can earn about 16s. a week, but otherhardly improve her case. But, in fact, I can find no word of the sort in the passages concerning shop assistants.

Now with regard to the more general question of technical education. My readers will understand that the question is by no means a simple one when I inform them that one of the greatest authorities in England, whom I consulted on this subject, could only reply that it was "a very thorny one," and that it would be better to make "no public pronouncement on it." As a consequence of careful investigation, I feel that the point as put in "Votes and Wages" requires elucidation, though in substance it is perfectly correct. I said there that in order to remove restrictions placed on admission to technical classes, direct legislative enactment is required. That this is true is proved by the facts. It is not enough (the restriction having once been made) that the Act of 1902 should be silent about them. It was necessary that the restrictions should be definitely removed, and that this was not done was undoubtedly due to the pressure of men provided with votes. In consequence many classes are closed to women, among them (in various parts of the country) the most skilled kinds of tailoring, cabinet-making, plumbing, silversmiths' work, some branches of the textile trades, and bookbinding. These are not trades for which women are fundamentally unsuited, and the denial to them of technical training is a serious consideration. The last census gives 10,404 women bookbinders in London alone. Miss Pott challenges me to produce proof that the technical classes are closed to them. I subjoin it, and I invite her to observe the

London County Counci

I can perceive only two ways out of this difficulty, and both are dependent upon direct leglislative enactment, i.e., the vote. One is that the restrictions should be expressly forbidden by law; and this I hold to be essential to fair working.

The other is one which I admit I should have considered in 'Votes and Wages," and it is here that Miss Pott scores a point against me. She points out that certain "trade schools" point against me. have been established for girls in London, and it is true that these schools give a technical and business training-not a merely general one. Miss Pott does not mention this, as she has apparently not grasped the distinction, but it is a fact, and should have been mentioned in my pamphlet. To make this difference clear once and for all, I will quote from the article in the Englishwoman, March, 1910, on L.C.C. Technical Schools for Girls :- "The technical schools must by no means be confounded with the evening classes. To begin with, they are day schools, and the principle of teaching is entirely different. The evening classes only aspire to help the home-worker to make the most of things: the technical schools teach their pupils to work for the trades—the result is the wide and far-reaching difference between the amateur and the professional " (these classes do not include the industries I have quoted as practically closed to

anyone can see for herself by studying either the domestic economy text-books, or the average domestic servant, that technical training is conspicuously absent. It requires, in my opinion, a very high degree of intelligence to make a really good servant: it is the oldest industry for women, and it employs more persons than any other single industry in the country, yet no one who has any knowledge of the facts will deny that in all cases "little," and in most "nothing" has been done to give a good and systematic training to those who desire to enter it.

laundry-work as incomplete. I quoted him in support of my contention that technical training for this, as for most women's industries, is generally lacking. I will give here the whole of

The dim, dread powers that hold and sway This wandering world on its unknown way-True Man, true Woman, that all may know

F. A. STEEL.

wise laundry workers do not earn more than the average unskilled factory hands, and in some departments the average is distinctly lower. There are no arrangements for training, and the work is "picked up," or rather, washing is one of the things which most women are supposed to do by nature." I italicise the phrase I quoted in "Votes and Wages," and I submit that it does contain a general statement of the general attitude towards laundry work, which we all know to be true. Miss Pott goes on to say that Mr. Cadbury "makes the same complaints against shop assistants." If this were true it would

Dear Madam,—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I have to say that the classes in bookbinding are restricted to male students, who are actually engaged in the practical branches of the trade.

Wages," I was comparing the advantages of men with women as wage-earners. I therefore point out:—

AUGUST 15, 1912.

(1) That the expenditure per head on the education of boys is still very greatly in excess of that on the education of girls, whether elementary, secondary, or technical; and this inevitably affects their respective value as wage-(2) That this is especially true of technical education, the

inception of the trade schools for girls being due to the discovery by the L.C.C. that "the hundreds of girls then passing through the public elementary schools, all hoping by means of their education to make a future for themselves, had but two paths open to them. either qualify as teachers or enter the Civil Service, with the result that both markets were hopelessly overstocked." (Englishwoman, March 10, 1910, L.C.C. Technical Schools for Girls. The italics are mine.)

(3) That even here, the training is not equal to that for "The trade preparatory school for boys provides boys. a two and in some cases three years' course of technical instruction, involving principles of science applicable to particular trades or industries. The course of training is intended to lead up to rather than supersede apprenticeship, and to provide instruction supplementary to workshop practice. It is anticipated that boys who complete this course satisfactorily before entering workshops, will be better fitted to fill higher positions than those who enter workshops immediately on leaving school. The course of training for girls is intended to be an apprenticeship, and it is hoped that the pupils who have satisfactorily taken a course of two years' instruction will be able to obtain good positions at least as improvers." The italics are mine. They emphasise the difference between the training given to boys and girls.

(4) That such schools only exist, so far as I am able to discover, in London, and are at present training 736 girls. Compare the magnificent polytechnics for men and boys,

all over the kingdom.
(5) That this small beginning, fine as it is and full of promise for the future, is due almost entirely to the splendid work of Miss Nettie Adler. The schools were started in 1905, but to her is due their development. It is safe to say that the future of this work will depend on the number of women who will be able to serve on City and County Councils, and this again depends upon on direct legislative enactment. It is the law which, as a writer in the Anti-Suffrage Review pointed out (last month, I think), prevents more women from serving. Miss Pott does not dwell on this fact. Can it be because the voteless agitation which courtesy compels us to assume has been carried on by the Anti-Suffrage League in favour of an amendment to the law, has so far only had as its regrettable result the introduction of a Bill which put women in a worse position than before. Finally, I

I. That the technical education and training of girls with a view to wage-earning is conspicuously deficient and far behind that offered to boys.

II. That this deficiency depends (a) on restrictions which were imposed, and must be expressly forbidden, by law, and (b) on the inferior position of women to men in local government, aslo remediable only by law.

The Vote and Wages in Australia.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.—The Renmark Judgment.

By GERTRUDE LUCIE BURKE.

An Australian judge has definitely laid down the principle of Equal pay for equal work" towards which Australia has been dvancing ever since Woman Suffrage was gained. Melbourne Age" of June 25th quotes part of Mr. Justice Higgins' decision in the Arbitration Court on the dispute between growers of Mildura, Victoria, and of Renmark, Australia, on the one side, and the Rural ters' Union of Australia and the South Australian Workers' nited Labourers on the other side. Dealing with the oblem of the women employed in fruit picking and packhis Honour said: "This is the first time that this Court had to deal directly with the problem of female labour. The Union here insists on equal pay for equal work. This phrase seems to carry justice on its face; for, obviously, where a woman produces as good results as a man in the same

It must be borne in mind, however, that in "Votes and kind of work, she ought not to get less remuneration." Then he goes on to show that the principle should apply both to piecework and to the minimum wage given for day work. employer is not bound to retain a woman in his employ if her work is not up to his standard; but, if he does retain her he practically admits that it is."

He then combats the old argument that a man's wages should be higher. "If a man has a wife and children he is under an obligation—even a legal obligation—to maintain them. . . . How is such a minimum applicable in the case of a woman picker? She is not, perhaps, under any such obligation. The minimum cannot be based on exceptional cases. State cannot ask that an employer shall, in addition to all his other anxieties, make himself familiar with the domestic necessities of every employee; nor can it afford to let a girl with a comfortable home pull down the standard of wages to be paid to less fortunate girls who have to maintain themselves. There has been observed for a long time a tendency to substitute women for men in industries, even in occupations which are more suited to men; and in such occupations it is often the result of women being paid lower wages than men. The women are not all dragged from their homes while the men work at home, and in this case the majority even of the fruit pickers are men. As a result I come to the conclusion that in the case of the pickers, men and women, being on a substantial level, should be paid on the same level of wages; and the employer will then be at liberty to select freely whichever sex and whichever person he prefers for the work. All this tends to greater efficiency in work, and to true and healthy competition; not competition as in a Dutch auction by taking lower remuneration, but competition by making oneself more useful to the employer."

The far-reaching importance of this decision has been instantly recognised in Australia. The "Age" of June 26th has a leading article which voices the opinion of the normal citizen. It begins, "Fairminded people will thoroughly approve of the principles on which Mr. Justice Higgins has based his decision. justice is mirrored and embodied in that sentence. can all agree to the proposition, and indeed we must, because it is morally sound and logically irrefutable. entered late into the industrial arena, and she still suffers the consequence of her erst-while political inferiority. A new era is however now opening up before her. She has been given the franchise, and is on the same political plane as man. There only remains to assert her title to social and industrial parity.

The Renmark judgment is not, of course, a law. But it is a precedent, and a precedent that will surely stand and will, most assuredly, soon or late, bend the law to its conformity. Henceforth 'equal pay for equal work' will possess the force of an authoritatively accepted principle of national ethics." Then the 'Age' enlarges on the magnificent encouragement to strive for absolute success that the Renmark judgment gives to other women workers, and bids them distrust the opponents of this principle. "Already it is being whispered to them in a certain quarter that they should beware of the equal pay principle. They should beware, in short, of enormously improving their condition. They are told that 'equal pay for equal work' will 'drive women out of employment,' and in the same breath their Tory Mentor foolishly tells the men that equal pay for equal work will make the competition of women in men's trades infinitely more keen than it is at present.'

In conclusion the "Age" says "The truth is . . . employers have been able to exploit female labour, and to get the bulk of the work done at low average rate. When this grave abuse is given its quietus, the condition of both male and female workers will be tremendously ameliorated. More men will find more natural employment. . . And more women will find employment, too, at proper living wages and in proper spheres of work. The worst any woman has to apprehend is a change in her occupation from unnatural to natural employment. The rewards offering to women—i.e., under the system of equal pay, are social uplifting, financial enlargement and a notable ncrease in the facilities for marriage."

Such is the verdict of Australian popular opinion on the great principle of "equal pay for equal work," which is the logical and inevitable result of Woman Suffrage.

Local and National Politics.

By Mrs. JAMES WARD.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's article in the Standard of August 6th, concerning the formation of a "Local Government Advancement Committee," is, like all that she writes, interesting read-

"Votes and Wages"

Nos posuèrunt custòdes!" They

Set us as guard, have bidden us show

The narrow Path of the Perfect Love.'

Silence sank softly. The mist above

Cool on my cheek, a breeze from the west

A soft, broad-bosomed, merciful shroud-

The work-a-day world so fair, so sweet!

The myriad voices the sunshine brings,

The symphony secret the shadow sings

Hiding hard Heaven, clear, cold, low-bowed

The spring-waked asphodel, gold-green fir,

Feeling Life's stir in the glad, warm Earth

Thanking the gods for both Death and Birth.

But a cloud-crown flushed with rosy ray

From the sunset gold-and-purple-barred,

And the only sound was the distant hiss

Had hidden Our Lady of the Guard.

Of the idle waves in their idle kiss.

Trembled white like a hovering dove.

Caught it, swept it, away to rest-

Over the toiling world at my feet;

The scent of rosemary, lavender,

Grew to vast harmony as I lay

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(Continued.) II

Miss Pott goes on to criticise my statement that for domestic

service women "can get little or no scientific training." By way of confuting me, she states that a large number of classes are given in domestic economy. She apparently mistakes these for a training for domestic service. The error is pardonable, even if it raises a smile: after all, the word "domestic" occurs in both. After this, any Suffragist who says that women are not trained to do the work of political agents must be ready for Miss Pott's swift riposte that they had classes in political economy. The analogy is indeed close; for a knowledge of political economy would undoubtedly be useful to political agents; and domestic economy does sometimes touch the sphere of the domestic servant. But to regard this study in the light of a technical training is an error of the most naïve description. have myself taught "domestic economy" in a County Council class, and, carefully following the lines of the "recommended" book, my students and I devoted much time to the study of foodstuffs, and the correct proportions of albumen, proteids, etc., to be desired in them. We learnt also how many cubic feet of air should be allowed to each occupant of a bedroom, and a variety of things that might possibly be useful to a working-man's wife, but had nothing to do with the duties of waitress, housemaid, and nurse. A little-a very little-that might be useful to them, we did learn; but to call this technical training for domestic service is laughable. Nor can the blame be laid on the teacher, since in that part of the country-where nearly all the girls go into service as a matter of course-no other was

provided. There were evening classes for the boys, of course.

For the girls, nothing but my (voluntary) service. And indeed

ing, and not least so to her opponents on the Suffrage question. Suffragists will find themselves in profound agreement with all that she urges in regard to the importance, the necessity even to the State of women's intervention in public affairs, and over such a wide field as "Primary education, a great deal of higher education, the care of the sick, the insane, the feeble-minded; the conditions bearing on infant mortality and epidemic disease; the care of women in child-birth, and urgent moral questions. These, and other matters, industrial and economic, intimately connected with them, we Suffragists consider to be the primary concern of legislation and politics; we think they lie at the very root of the national well-being and the prosperity of the Empire; and we think further—nay, we know—that very many of the worst evils which, as Mrs. Ward says, are "crying out" for women to come and mend them, are largely the product of the foolish, ignorant, careless legislation which has resulted from exclusive control by one sex of the entire framework of society.

To ask women to labour on municipal bodies for the reduction and abolition of some of these evils is often to ask them to pour water into a sieve; it is asking them to spend their energies in patching up rotten garments, and in shoving along worn-out, cranky machines. Surely, if women are to engage in all this public work they should have something to say to the tools and machinery they have to use. May they not claim the power, which the vote alone gives, to make their work more effectual through alteration of the laws and conditions which handicap it; and which, indeed, in many cases actually create the need for it?

With Mrs. Humphry Ward's deep sense of the value of women's labour in the political sphere and her solemn insistence upon the duty to supply it, it is indeed difficult to see why she wishes them to do it with their hands shackled, more especially since the shackling which votelessness means is at present the chief bar to women's participation (on any terms) in the work of local government. Mrs. Ward greatly deplores, as all Suffragists do, the scarcity of women on town and county councils and on boards of guardians; but she chides and reproaches women, as we Suffragists do not, for failing to appear in large numbers. What astonishes us is that there are so many. For we doubt if even a single man would have worked his way on to these boards and councils if his candidature for election were trammelled in the way a woman's is.

Over and over again it has been pointed out in these columns and elsewhere—and the fact must be obvious to the practical working of municipal government—that a person without a Parliamentary vote must stand a very poor chance of election to any important office. The game of party is fought out in the town and county councils before it is fought out at the Parliamentary elections, and a local government candidate who cannot as voter, and as a member of some influential local political organisation, give good support to this party or to that, is not, whatever his qualifications for administering local affairs, a persona grata to the municipal electors. The voteless woman can command neither the support of the strong party man nor the invaluable help of the party organisations. Neither has she, like the prominent townsman, the backing of business friends and acquaintances, of employees and dependents-no, nor has she the inducement to seek election which he has in the private advantage a position on the town council will bring to him in his business or profession. She has to stand on her individual merits and rely on her own energies and abilities in canvassing for votes; and on her private purse (generally slender as compared with the man's) for the expenses of her candidature—and that, with her election almost a "forlorn hope."

Besides, since according to the really ingenious inconsistency and muddledness on the registration laws, married women are virtually debarred from serving on town or county councils, women candidates can only be drawn from widows and spinsters, that is, from about only one-tenth of the female occupiers and residents.

These things are well known to Mrs. Humphry Ward; in fact, it is the recognition of the peculiar obstacles that stand in women's way in local government that has led to the formation of this Local Government Advancement Committee. All success to it, say we—only the Parliamentary vote would do vastly more for the case. And Mrs. Humphry Ward's article forms one of the most powerful pleas for the enfranchisement of women we have come across. It strengthens our faith and cheers our spirits; but if we are not greatly mistaken it will strike something of a chill to the majority of the Anti-Suffrage breasts. Anti-Suffragists take as their motto "Woman's sphere is the home," and usually translate it into the easy and comfortable doctrine that a woman's sole concern is with her private-and personal affairs, and that she has no duty beyond that of adorning, superintending, and enjoying the domestic

hearth. What! are these women to be spared the burden and responsibility of the Parliamentary vote only to be forced to share in the far more fatiguing, absorbing and difficult work of poor law guardians, of mayors, of members of town and county, rural, urban and district councils? And is the demand upon them even likely to stop here? Will not such participation in local government lead naturally to the occupation by women of the magistrate's bench and to service on jury panels? Moreover, elsewhere, Mrs. Humphry Ward has urged also upon women the importance of taking part in the exhausting work of Parliamentary elections. Pray, what is to become of these women's homes? Where will be their pure and sheltered lives, 'far from the madding crowd "-their leisure to cultivate "the individual life," and their opportunity to form clear and sober (though practically inoperative) judgments upon affairs in general, "unbiassed by political strife," by "personal ambitions," unsoiled by "jobbery and corruption"? Will they not cry "Rather the burden for us of twenty Parliamentary votes apiece than the intolerable mental, moral, and even physical, strain, the unsexing effects of all this fearful activity in the local government domain "?

Some of them, we know, were (with prophetic vision) originally more opposed even to the Acts enabling women to serve on local government bodies than they were to the Suffrage. And the fact that the great majority of the women who have come forward in local government are Suffragists seems to indicate that the Antis are of the same mind still, and therefore sadly at variance with their leader, Mrs. Humphry

The Housing of a New Working Class.

Among the myriad worrying problems clamouring for solution, economic, social, political, which confront to-day those who have at least the grace to worry, none lies deeper at the root of things than the housing problem. For, since the days when man, perhaps unfortunately, took refuge under a roof, what question has affected more fundamentally his peace, his health, his most intimate well-being than this very roof question with all its incidental needs and difficulties? The housing problem is indeed the deepest national problem that any nation can have to face, and until the people of a nation from the poorest wageearner to the king on his throne are healthily and beautifully holused, that nation has taken but very elementary steps along the narrow hard road that leads to true progress. millions of our poorest wage-earners are unhealthily housed, and how many thousands of our earn-nothing rich unbeautifully Yet health and beauty are essentials of a people's life, and the birds of the air can teach man a lesson in both even now. Compare the home of a bird, exquisite in symmetry, faultless in ventilation, harmonious in colour to-a herding-room of an indiscriminate family in an East-end slum, a suburban villa, "modern and ornamented," or even an early Victorian mansion haunted still by its early Victorian ugliness. It is an ugly prospect all-round; the British mind, alas! is not pained by ugliness; but in the case of the slums it is criminal. as a nation destroy root and branch this festering evil at the very heart of our industrial life, we may as well stop talking about righteousness, or progress, or peace. What have we to do with these?

A NEW WORKING CLASS.

But apart from that crying question, the housing of the poorest poor, to which by County Councils and other bodies, considerable though not enough attention is and has been given, another and quite a "crying" question confronts us to-day. I is part of a subject not without its controversial and even tragic aspects with which the nation as a nation has to deal. For there has arisen among us an element in the nation's life which, whatever our views about it and whether we like it or not, is a permanent element, an element which can by no possibility cease We have here and now, permanently and of necessity established, a new working-class, a class of educated, trained, efficient women, working shoulder to shoulder with men in nearly all the departments of business, art, and science, employed by men, recognised by them as useful co-workers, equals in all respects as regards work done. And with this new working class has arisen, of necessity, that fundamental problem which confronts all workers, the Housing Problem. Now this workingclass is not one which desires or would accept "charity," the dearest possession of it members and that which they are out in the world to support being a sturdy, self-respecting, hard-won

and hardly-kept independence. They are not "decayed gentle-Gentlewomen they often are, but who have taken the very admirable and obvious precaution against decay by training themselves to participate honestly in the honest work of the rld. Among them are women frequently earning not more than 25s. a week. We can build for the artisan "workinglasses" sanitary, well-lighted, well-ventilated, if ugly, dwellings with rents of 3s. 6d. or 4s. a week for a completely equipped home, including a bath, which not one artisan in ten uses—as But for these undecayed "working" gentlewomen, ning often less than an artisan's wages, we can build nothing. workers must perforce hugger-mugger in other people's eap and often nasty houses; share, or more usually refuse to the doubtful, common bath, share willy-nilly the noises, ds, cats, dogs and kippers in which the proprietor of p rooms appears invariably to find his joie-de-vivré. Or must resort to boarding-houses with no private quiet er to call their own save a cubicled bedroom, or endure dismal gentility and often abhorrent equipment of furnished apartments."

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

The case could be easily altered, and a company which formed elf for the carrying out of a practical building scheme to meet ne needs of this new working class would be sure of a fair return on money invested, not an extortionate return, but a return of 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Let us suppose a block of 230 flats cted in some accessible locality where rents are comparatively containing one-room, two-room, three-room flats to e, say, 400 inmates, each flat to be a home in miniature, bath, small scullery, gas stove. The rents not to exceed 6d., 9s., 13s. 6d., according to size of flat. Annual receipts from these, with rent paid by a caterer for kitchen premises, would amount to £5,500. Allowing for all necessary annual expenditure and a 5 per cent. dividend, an annual profit, excluive of 5 per cent. returned to shareholders, of over £1,000 can Such a building could be erected for £40,000, ugh smaller buildings, costing, say, £10,000 and housing 100 lates each, would be preferable. A common dining-hall inmates each, would be preferable. A common dining-hall where cheap and wholesome meals could be procured would be necessity, together with some organised system of roomaning for an additional charge. Such miniature homes ould be suitable for any professional woman's occupancy, affording a simple, plain, harmonious environment for her cherished household gods. No money need be wasted in super-fluous ornamentation; "smartness" is not an essential that need be considered—absolute simplicity and plain neutral uring is ever the best background for a beautiful home. The domestic fittings would be of the very simplest, simpler even than that of an artisan's kitchen-premises, since less would be required.

In such homes loneliness would be lost in a sense of happy community-life; friendships would have opportunity for growth; at the same time privacy and peace would be always obtainable. Woman is essentially a home-maker. All the best instincts of her nature are called out and her mind rested and refreshed after contact with the hard outside world where lies her work, by the scope for her individualism, the realisation of narmonious surroundings and honestly-won independence which her own small ménage can give her. If fate fore-ordans her to be wife and mother she will be better in both capacities for the experience in planning and spending thus gained; if not, she is at least not cut off from one of the rightful sources of contentment belonging to her womanhood. A worker earning as little as 25s. a week cannot afford more than 5s. 6d. for rent, nor ought she to be asked to pay more. In a scheme such as the one outlined, tenancy for such women as well as for those earning higher salaries is made possible. In the two-room ats the rooms should be of equal size so as to allow of two friends sharing expenses. In the Garden Suburb at Golder's Green admirable artisan flats are beng erected at rentals of 4s. to 7s. contained in buildings which are no eye-sore to the beholder. Why are all efforts to house the "working-classes" confined to one section of that class?

WHY NOT?

Why is not a company formed in which educated working women are invited to take up minimum £1 shares, the necessary additional capital being subscribed by wealthier indiduals willing to help forward an absolutely-needed reform by investing in a safe 5 per cent. business undertaking?

M. DANIEL.

Mr. Churchill's Rhetoric.

In a letter to Sir George Ritchie, published in Monday's papers, Mr. Winston Churchill has the following passages which, we would remind him, are of interest to both halves of the British race (the italics are ours):—

In a constitutionally governed country, where Governments depend entirely upon Parliamentary majorities elected at short intervals by millions of voters, there is no need and no excuse for violence. It has long been the boast and glory of the British people that they manage to settle the fiercest disputes of class and party warfare without any of the horrible catastrophes of bloodshed and ruin which have overtaken so many Continental States. We have plumed ourselves on our superiority to

Some reverence for the laws ourselves have made, Some patient force to change them when we will.

We are a constitutional country. But we are more than that. We are the head and governing centre of a vast Empire, largely acquired by conquest, within whose bounds are many races and many sovereignties profoundly different from our own. With patience, with tolerance, with skill, by the discipline of self-government, by shrewd or firm strokes of pydlicy, we have in this generation and the last pursued, and are now pursuing, a mighty work of consolidation and of reconciliation which has continually tended to make a home within the Empire for all its peoples, so that their rights may be established and their creeds respected, and their traditions homoured, and so that we all may stand together in the high comradeship of freedom, unbroken in the hour of trial.

Our policy is benevolent, our consciences are clear. We are striving all we can to make the Constitutional and Parliamentary machinery, which is the only substitute for anarchy or despotism, meet the needs of the time and the cry of the people; to shield them from violence from within and from without, to give them some bulwark against sickness and unemployment, to reclaim for them some share of the land which they have lost, to guard the cheapened food which they have won, and to bring them forward peacefully and safely into the great inheritance here and beyond the seas which is theirs to enjoy and to bequeath.

If law is to be respected because one has helped make it

If law is to be respected because one has helped make it, what respect is due from women? If patience should be shown by the cse who have power to change the law, by what right does Mr. Churchill expect patience from women? When a man magistrate fines a good and pure woman for acting according to her high standard of purity, as happened last week at Bow Street, how can he say a woman's "creed is respected, her traditions honoured"? What "comradeship of freedom" does Mr. Churchill offer to women? How can he bring even his lips to repeat the contemptible pretence that the Government Franchise Bill is a response to the "cry of the people"? He knows—no one better—that the only "cry" has been from the half of the nation whose "legal incapacity" the Government Bill proposes to perpetuate.

In Parliament.

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

On Tuesday, August 6th, the Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs) moved the Second Reading of the Trade Unions Bill, which, he said, was the same as was introduced last year, with the omission of the provision for payment of Members of Parliament. He said the Government was of opinion that trade unions ought not to be confined "merely to the sphere of industrial activity. We think that combinations of men, of working people, joined together for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of labour are entitled as a necessary consequence to take some part in political life, and more particularly that in some senses it is necessary they should have a Member of Parliament." He went on to say "I find it quite impossible by any definition to draw the line between what is industrial and what is political.

We have all (meaning the Government) arrived at the

what is moust and what is pointed the same conclusion, and I am quite certain that it will be unanimous, that you cannot say that at a particular point a thing ceases to be industrial and becomes political."

Mr. Clavell Salter, in opposing the Bill, made a strong point of the fact that the ballots in trade-unions were notoriously small in proportion to the membership, and that the recent elections in Hanley and Crewe proved that Trade-Unionists did not desire a Labour representative in Parliament. He and Mr. Atherley Jones later made the point that the dangers of this Bill were greatly increased by the immunity the Trade Unions now enjoyed. He declared they were not fighting Trade Unions, but "the Socialist minority who have captured and boss the trade unions." Mr. Clynes, in replying, said the Labour members represented "that class of man who is above the average, and twitted their opponents with cowardice in seeking to defeat them not only at the poll but also in the law courts. Lord Wolmer declared that "majority rule is an institution in

forced unwillingly into the ranks and therefore it was not right to use their money for a purpose they might disapprove. analogy of payment of Members out of taxes payable by all and this for the "enlightenment of the country and for wisdom was not a true analogy: he thought it reasonable to ask the occasions for which this House may make itself responelectorate to contribute to the salaries of Members of Parliament.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald derided the pretension that Members had no personal, no class interests to serve; "that we are simply like gods looking down upon the strife in which men engaged; that we are standing apart, dealing out evenhanded justice." He characterised this as "grandiloquent non- on the Appropriation Bill falling, on August 5th, to 29.

this country," but in the case of trade-unions, men were often sense," and declared that the House represented various interests and should represent them adequately; they needed representation of "labour experience, labour interests, labour ideals" and this for the "enlightenment of the country and for wisdom

ADJOURNMENT.

On Wednesday, August 7th, the House adjourned until Monday, October 7th. There were evidences both in debates and divisions of considerable "staleness," the Government majority

THE NATIONAL UNION

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Non-Party.

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

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

PRESIDENT:

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. How. Secretaries:

MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).

MISS K. D. COURTNEY. MISS EDITH PALLISER
MISS CATHERINE MARSHALL

MISS I. B. O'MALLEY (Literature)

Hon. Treasurer: Secretary: MISS GERALDINE COOKE. Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

" Voiceless, London Telegrams:

Treasurer's Notes.

It is mid-August—the month when even the busiest men and women are mostly taking a holiday—so, possibly, many will imagine that the National Union can also "knock off" and take a rest. Many circumstances combine, however, to make this impossible. In the first place, we have now to make all the preparations for our great Autumn campaign, the object of which will be to obtain the inclusion of women in the Government's Franchise Reform Bill. This campaign will be more general, more extensive and more impressive than any that has yet been recorded in support of Women's Suffrage, and will show clearly the strength and progress of our movement throughout the country.

We are also kept busy with the special work that has been planned for the summer months and which we are trying to carry out in spite of a serious difference of opinion between ourselves and the Clerk of the Weather as to what is suitable weather for the time of year.

But, besides this, we have the East-Carmarthen by-election now in progress, making unexpected and unusually heavy calls upon our staff of organisers and workers, and, above all, upon our funds. Owing to the insuperable difficulties of communication, organisers have had to be stationed at five different centres of the Constituency, and separate Committee Rooms have been opened in the three principal towns. These expenses have been going on for three weeks already, and as there is no chance of an early polling day we must face the cost of all this for at least another fortnight.

Members of the South Wales Federation will, I know, send us all the financial help they can, and I therefore appeal to our friends in other parts of the country to come to our support also, and give whatever they can spare to meet the exceptionally heavy cost of this by-election.

Miss Waring, the organiser in charge, sends us urgent appeals for permission to hire a motor-car for the last fortnight of the campaign, but in view of the expenses already incurred we feel unable to sanction this extra item of £12 or £15 per week unless some of our generous friends will give us special donations for this purpose. Of course, a motor car would make all the difference and add considerably to the success of our campaign, by facilitating the conveyance of speakers to and fro in the constituency, and so almost doubling the number of meetings which it is possible to hold-not to mention the saving a car would be in wear and tear and strain to our devoted

I hope that everyone who is enjoying a pleasant holiday will remember our brave little army now engaged in keeping the Women's Suffrage flag flying in South Wales.

HELENA AUERBACH

MISS MARGARET ROBERTSON'S NEW LEAFLET ON WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Literature Department.

Humphry Ward's pathetic appeal to the public to support Anti-Suffrage women as candidates for local government posts has aroused a good deal of correspondence in the Press. It is one of those strange "accidents" which distress the Anti-Suffragist mind that the women who devote themselves to the public service in local government, like the women who carry on the higher education of girls, are mostly Suffragists. The fact that there are not more of them is attributed by Mrs. Ward partly (or alternately) to the weakness and perversity of women n neglecting "the more excellent way," and partly to the prejudice created in the public mind by the more extreme Suffragists. That there are more substantial obstacles has been pointed out in a number of excellent letters to the Press, and is more fully demonstrated in a valuable leaflet by Miss Margaret Robertson, which we have pleasure in publishing at this moment. It will be of service not only to those who have been interested by the recent corespondence, but also to all those who have heard or read Miss Violet Markham's Albert Hall speech, and who do not realise the two salient facts of the situation, namely, that there are serious legal limitations to the number of women who may vote, and the kind of women who may stand for municipal posts, and that the women who have had the courage to overcome all obstacles, and devote themselves to this laborious form of public work are mostly Suffragists. Both these points are well set forth by Miss Robertson in her leaflet. It concludes with two fine quotations from Joseph Mazzini, from whom Miss Markham had "the temerity" Mr. Maconachie to quote. thinks that if Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury had been alive now they would have changed their opinions about Women's Suffrage; perhaps Miss Markham thinks that Mazzini would have changed his. In the meantime we have only those gentlemen's own statements of their opinions to go by, and we can wish Anti-Suffragist women no better education than to read Mazzini and to work for local government. Miss Robertson's leaflet will encourage them to do both.

B. 8o. Is this Equality? By Margaret Robertson, 1s. 6d.

NATIONAL UNION POLICY.

As it is very important that our policy should be generally understood, and that people should realise that the National Union has not departed from its non-party attitude, several members have asked us to republish Mrs. Fawcett's letter to Miss Geraldine Hodgson on this subject, which originally appeared in the *Standard*. It can now be had as a one-page leaflet, and is called "The Best Friends of Women's Suffrage. 4d. per 100. 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

"MANY MASTERS."

AUGUST 15, 1912.

All those who are doing propaganda work will be glad to now that we have republished Miss Lowndes' stirring article th this title, which first appeared in the COMMON CAUSE. It an earnest appeal to women of all classes, and parties to the intolerable position in which they would be placed, Reform Bill passed without a Women's Suffrage amendand to come forward and join Suffrage societies. ht to be distributed all over the country, and will probably e particularly useful to those who are working the Friends Women's Suffrage scheme. It has been published as a twoided leaflet, and costs 6d. per 100; 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Press Department.

One of our best friends among the provincial newspapers is he Macclesfield Courier. It is one of the oldest and best conucted county papers. The editor, Councillor Robert Brown, a prominent figure in the local Conservative Party and a nber of the Macclesfield W. S. S. He seconded the resoluin favour of the Conciliation Bill, which was proposed by H. G. Barclay last year, and carried unanimously

In the issue of the Courier dated August 3rd there is an adnirable letter from Mr. Barclay, setting forth very clearly the lection policy of the National Union, and the events which endered its adoption necessary. Liberals will do well to read

endered its adoption necessary. Liberals will do well to read, and take to heart the concluding paragraphs:—
"Liberals have only to thank their own treachery to the cause of somen's Suffrage if they find the question increasingly embarrassing, ifter passing resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage at meetings of the National Liberal Federation, after carrying the second reading of women's Suffrage Bills by overwhelming majorities, they now want the uestion shelved and their pledges cancelled.

iestion shelved and their pledges cancelled.

They are losing supporters every day on account of the question, and leg are not, just at present, in a position to lose supporters.

The Liberal party has won the deep distrust of suffragists. It has lost great opportunity of doing justice to women, to which the party managers re indifferent, and of winning votes at the next election, to which they prear to be giving great attention with little prospect of success."

Friends of Women's Suffrage.

The London Society reports that so far 1,520 names and addresses of Friends of Women's Suffrage have been sent in the Society's head office to be sorted into constituencies. hese are all names collected at the Earls Court stall, or at neetings, and do not include those gained by local workers by nouse to house canvass. Many of the Friends who have signed at Earls Court live out of London. About 260 names of Friends

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE Monthly Paper 1d.

Contents of August Number:

y-THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE BISHOP OF HULL.

ticle-THE VOTELESS WOMAN. CO-EDUCATION AND THE

MORAL OUTLOOK. By ENNIS RICHMOND. Etc. Postal Subscription, 1s. 6d. Yearly.

Offices: 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

have been sent by London to other National Union Societies and Federations and about twenty to the Irish Women's Reform League. These Friends will doubtless be looked up and come into the scheme, but some of those who have filled in cards at the stall are rather out of reach of visits. Many of them have noted on their cards that they come from Colonies where women already have the vote, others give addresses in France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, South and East Africa, India, the United States, and Brazil! Among the "Friends" nearer home who have signed are Mr. and Mrs. Forbes

The North-Eastern Federation has officially adopted the scheme. Many of its societies, including Newcastle and Durham, are already working it, and others are preparing to

The Brighton Society has also begun work. The Haslemere Society collected 390 "Friends" during its Suffrage Week, so that the numbers must be swelling rapidly in the Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation. A very large number of "Friends' were also collected at Crewe during the by-election. Altogether there is reason for satisfaction with the good beginning that has been made in working the scheme in the first three months since it was adopted by the Council. The ajutumn and winter ought to see it thoroughly organised all over the country.

I. B. O'MALLEY (Hon. Sec. to F. W. S. Committee).

By-Elections.

NORTH WEST MANCHESTER.

Result:—Sir John Randles 5,573 Mr. Gordon Hewart 4,371

Conservative Majority

1,202

Polling took place on August 8th, and Sir John Randles was elected Member for North-West Manchester by a majority of 1,202.

Sir John Randles has always been a supporter of Women's Suffrage, and he has promised to vote for a Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Franchise Reform Bill.

As all the Political Committe Rooms were closed from Saturday till Tuesday, over the Bank Holiday, only two days were left for work.

A large number of meetings were held throughout the constituency on Tuesday and Wednesday. All the speakers have reported how remarkably sympathetic the audiences have been at all the open-air meetings; large crowds listened with the greatest interest and attention. But the dinner-hour meetings which were held at the Committee Rooms in St. Ann's Square, have been the most remarkable.

Day after day the meeting was packed, chiefly by business men, and on all sides we have been congratulated on the success of our work in this election. Several men who came in daily to these meetings, remarked that they spent what time they could in the dinner hour, listening to the Suffrage speakers in preference to attending the Party Meetings. On polling day several members, Mrs. d'Auquier, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Schuster and Miss Smith sold the Common Cause in the streets with very satis-factory results.

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MR. HENRY HILLCOAT will be pleased to advise, or personally attend to all enquiries for the purchase, sale, or hire of any MOTOR CAR, CYCLE, COMMERCIAL CAR, or ACCESSORY of any description.

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THE

is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

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 l herewith enclose cheque postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Name _

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other title.)

Address

(in full.)

Society for Women's Suffrage

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

Please mention "The Common Cause" when answering Advertisements. It will help us.

MIDLOTHIAN.

National Union Committee Rooms: 4, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.
National Union Organiser: Miss Alice Low.

(Provost Brown (Labour).

Candidates: Mr. Alexander Shaw (Liberal). (Major Hope (Unionist).

Though the majority of the members are away on holidays those who were in Manchester and able to help, worked splendidly.

Miss Woolley, Miss Blyton, Mrs. Bradwell and Mrs. Norbury came daily and gave most valuable help in the committee rooms; while Miss Ashton, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Cox, Mrs. Earp, Mr. Neville Smith and several other members roused much enthusiasm by their able and eloquent speeches.

D. DARLINGTON.

EAST CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Candidates: | Dr. J. H. Williams (Labour).
Rev. Towyn Jones (Liberal).
Mr. Mervyn Peel (Conservative).
National Union Organiser: Miss Waring, Aclybryn, Crescent Road,

The constituency has been divided into five districts as follows:—

District. Organisers in charge.
Llanelly. Miss Chambers. 14, Station Rd., Burryport.

Ammanford Miss Waring and Llandilo (Furnished House)
Llandovery Miss Chenevix Miss Chenevix Miss Blackstone and Miss Davies

Golden Grove Miss Smith Hon Sec. Llanelly Society. Golden Grove .. Miss Smith, Hon. Sec., Llanelly Society.

National Union Organiser: Miss Alice Low. Although the Labour candidate is not officially adopted, it seems pretty certain that the Provost of Dalkeith will stand. When it was first known that this was likely the late member, the Master of Elibank, wrote urging the local Liberals not to run a candidate, but to support the Labour man. The local Liberals did not seem to care much for this advice, but adopted a candidate of their own, Mr. Alexander Shaw, a barrister and son of Lord Shaw. At a special meeting of the Mid and East Lothian Miners' Association held on Saturday, it was decided to recommend Mr. Robert Brown, Provost of Dalkeith, and miners' secretary, as Labour candidate, and his name will be submitted to a special conference to be held on Saturday, 17th. It is a pity that so long a delay is necessary, since the Liberal candidate has already begun to tour the constituency. The date of polling is not yet fixed, but September roth is suggested as the probable day. The Edinburgh Society is organising the National Union work in this election, and from Miss Alice Low we hear that they particularly want the help of any speakers who may be in Scotland between now and September 10th. The constituency has been divided into five districts as follows: District. Organisers in charge. Committee Rooms, etc.

Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1911 ... 7,262 0 10

Received from Aug. 2nd, to Aug. 9th, 1912,
Subscriptions:—

				- 111	9	U	U
Miss F. Sterling	***	***				2	6
Miss E. D. Bertram						2	6
Miss M. Booth Scott	***				1	ĩ	0
Miss G. Unwin				***	1	1	
Miss F. M. Alliott						Z	6
Mrs. W. H. Patterson					1	1	0
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Miss I. D. M. Pearce						5	0
Miss Florence Fidler		***			1	1	0
Mrs. A. L. Leon						2	6
Miss G. L. Moorcroft	***		***			1	0
Mr F Hatley Boyd						1	0
Miss Phyllis Woodward	Hark	er	***	***	1	1	
Miss E. D. Coats					1	1	0
Miss E. Mudd						2	6
MISS E. Mudd				1	1	0	0
Miss Emily Ford	***					1	6
Miss Harriet I. Bryson			***			100	
Donations:					1	0	0
Miss E. M. Leaf (press	work)			***	1	0	0
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National Van Tour.

The miller of Little Walsingham, who allowed us to encamp in his orchard, and his family were most kind and good to us. We stayed there from Saturday to Thursday morning. Mrs. Streeter joined us on Saturday, and on Monday we both spoke at a meeting in Old Walsingham on what might be called "The Village Green."

Most of the inhabitants turned out, and, as usual, when we had made clear statements about the N.U.'s policy and way of working we were listened to with sympathy and interest. Rain prevented a meeting on Tuesday, but on Wednesday an open-air meeting in Little Walsingham helped to make up for loss of time. We had it close by "The Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham," otherwise called "The Pump" or "The Common Ground," and the stones round the pump made a very good platform. Great interest was shown when the townspeople were told that a young and popular Wesleyan minister had promised to take the chair, and it was difficult to believe while listening to Mr.

September 10th.

It speaks very highly for the enthusiasm of the workers that they have braved the weather of the last week. There has not been a single day or night when the rain has not come down in torrents. No tent could possibly have resisted it, and even our old friend from last year gave way and the water trickled in till we were swimming in our beds, and it has sometimes been three very miserable people and two still more miserable dogs who have shivered round the tent-pole. Last Monday we awaited, at Holbeach, the arrival of our new steed, and for hours he kept us in suspense while he went bank-holidaying at Peterbro'. About six o'clock we at last said good-bye to our very kind hostess Walsingham helped to make up for loss of time. We had it close by "The Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham," otherwise called "The Pump" or "The Common Ground," and the stones round the pump made a very good platform. Great interest was shown when the townspeople were told that a young and popular Wesleyan minister had promised to take the chair, and it was difficult to believe while listening to Mr. Hodgson's speech that he had not spoken on "Women's Suffrage" before or that he had not spoken on arrival. He was excellent, and it is to be hoped that he will speak for us on many future occasions. Mrs. Streeter and I also spoke, and we all felt that the people of this old-world and historical city truly felt the justice of our demand, and realised that we cannot do the necessary "digging" without the "spade."

Moss Gill came to organise on Wednesday evening, so I was free to leave for my holiday.

A great quantity of literature has been distri-

WINDSOR.—DEATH OF MISS E. K. THOMAS, F.L.A.A.—By the sudden death on August 9, from meningitis, of this ardent suffragist, the Windsor and Eton Branch of the London Society for Women Suffrage sustains a terrible

Society for Women Suffrage sustains a terrible loss. It is comforting to know that the remaining members so far from being disheartened are spurred to more strenuous efforts by the decease of one of their most active workers.

For two years Miss Thomas was the right hand of the hon. secretary, and upon the resignation of the latter in June, undertook the post of co-secretary with Miss R. A. Miller. Miss Thomas lent her great ability and knowledge of accounts to the society; she was Miss Thomas ient her great ability and know-ledge of accounts to the society; she was always willing to help with her intelligence, her money, and her personal efforts. Since her conversion from a bitter anti-suffragist to a

Norfolk.

On August 1st, Miss Clarkson and Mrs. Streeter went away and Miss Collum and I left for Grimston. The tour in the Eastern Counties was over, and we started on our journey across England to the West Lancashire Federation.

At Grimston we might have had a very good meeting, but rain joured down and prevented it. Miss Howell, the King's Lynn secretary, had arranged matters for us both here and at Terrington.

At Terrington, Miss Berry, of Newcastle, joined us and a very good meeting was held. People were a little tired of meetings as they have just had a by-election, but they turned up and listened alternatively.

Our only opposition came from a man who told us "Women's votes for parochial affairs had done untold harm to the labouring classes."

On Saturday we travelled on to Holbeach in Lincolnshire, and here again the weather did not permit a meeting. The rain came down in bucketfuls and it has not stopped yet.

But since we got Miss Dowson's tent we are free from care, for it is absolutely water-tight.

May I thank "A well wisher," who sent me some literature for distribution? Some of it has already been placed in good hands.

(The above report was unavoidably postponed from last week.)

It speaks very highly for the enthusiasm of

AUGUST 15, 1912.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

The process of the process and the process of t

FAMILIAR INITIALS AND THEIR MEANINGS.

N.U.W.S.S. (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies).—Objects.—to obtain the Parliamentary Vote for Women on the same terms as it is or may be granted W.S.P.U. (Women's Social and Political Union.) Objects—Same as above. Methods—Militant. (Templar Printing Works, Birmingham.) Printers for both above great Organizations (and many others) Objects.—To obtain by trading, Funds to be used exclusively for the extension of the Cause of Temperance—no personal profit-getters or shareholders. Methods.—For our employees—Trade Union Conditions

MAY WE SERVE VOL 2

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

"Thinking Women

Read

The Standard"

THIS phrase has become a truism. Why? Order The Standard for a week, or a day, and you will see. It is because The Standard's daily news pages include one headed:

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which every Thinking Woman in the land, and very many thinking men, want to see and to study every day. "WOMAN'S PLATFORM" has ended what was called the "Press Boycott" of the serious interests of thinking women-not their ribbons and ornaments, but their thoughts, aims, claims, views, hopes, deeds, and-WORK.

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- 1. Following "WOMAN'S PLATFORM" closely and day by day in The Stan= dard, and using it freely in women's interests, as opportunity offers.
- 2. Inducing the largest possible number of the general public -men and women-to do the same thing, thus extending the scope of its services to women.

The Standard, 104. SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C. wages, but because they are obliged to take what they can get, and in the speaker's opinion the enfranchisement of women will be a means of doing away with starvation wages, besides remedying many of our social and moral evils.

The audience numbered of the start o

The audience numbered about three hundred in spite of very unsettled weather.

North and East Ridings (Yorks).

North and East Ridings (Yorks).

The organising secretary has visited the Harrogate, Northallerton, Middlesborough, Redear, Saltburn, and Filey branches during the month, arranging autumn meetings and the post-eard campaign to M.P.'s, etc. She is now at Saltburn working up the N. and E. R. Federation's garden meeting at Rushpool (by the kind invitation of Sir Joseph Walton Bart, M.P.), at which Miss I. O. Ford will speak. She will afterwards remain at Saltburn for a time.

On September 1st, Mrs. Renton returns to the Federation, beginning work at Scarborough.

SCARBOROUGH.—The market stall continues to be held every Thursday, Miss Stephens and the Misses Wilks being indefatigable workers. Any N.U. members in Scarborough for their holidays would be welcome visitors. It is not difficult to arouse interest in the passers-by and much free literature has been distributed. The stall-holders are expected to converse not only on suffrage.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

CORRECTIONS.—In last week's report, Miss Abadam's name was wrongly speit, and in the report of Mrs. Dixon's meeting at Witley, it should have been stated that Lady Chance addressed the meeting.

West Midland Summer School.

West Midland Summer School.

The weather has not been propitious for the second week of the school, and daily we have looked out on driving rain and wind-tossed branches more fit for October than August. Work, therefore, has not been as pleasant as it might have been, and our cyclists' meetings have had to be abandoned. Surprisingly large audiences gathered in the different villages to hear us, and we have helped to increase the members and friends of the Upton Society. Modersfield Flower Show proved a fruitful field of work and Miss Norbury arranged a garden meeting, which owing to the exigencies of the weather had to be held in the house, at Sherridge House. Fifty COMMON CAUSES have been sold between Thursday and Sunday.

Students this week have gathered from all parts of the kingdom from as far north of Fife and as far west as Belfast. It has been most interesting to compare our various experiences. Miss Nellie Horne, the well-known elocutionist of Manchester, has visited the school and has given a course of most valuable and highly appreciated lessons on voice production. Miss Fraser has given six most interesting lectures on various aspects of the question, and Miss Morrison lectured on organisation. Malvern has shown keen interest in the Suffragists and the "Laws" has given an excellent report.

IRENE MAYER.

E. J. D. MORRISON.

East Carmarthen By-Election. LATE NEWS.

During the past week the National Union has had a fairly free field in East Carmarthenshire, owing to the lateness of other organisations in taking the field. Meetings have been held at Burry Port, Pembrey, Pontyyeates, Pontyberem, Trimsaran, Pwll, Glanamman, Ammanford (two meetings here with about 600 Ammanford (two meetings here with about 600 each, nearly 180 Common Causes being sold at them), Brynamman, Llandovery (two), Llanwrda, Llansadern, Llandilo, Llandebie, Fairfach, Market stalls have been held at

Llandovery and Llanelly.

The difficulties of hiring motor-cars have been great, and the expense thus incurred heavy. On Thursday, we motored through stream after stream which flowed gaily across the high roads. On Thursday, we had to go

through the River Annell, and the engines of the car stopped in mid-stream. After a time a horse was procured to pull us out. A man fishing near evidently thought that fishing was good in troubled waters, and without youch safing us more than a glance, he cast his line into the water below reach its line. into the water below us as if his whole life depended on it. Then he seemed to follow the

On Friday, our car broke down altogether and had to be abandoned for the night. This was on our way to Llansadern. Miss Davies and I walked on and held our meeting, but did not walked on and held our meeting, but did not find a trap back till nearly 12 p.m. Miss Ward and Miss Chenevix, who were to have been picked up elsewhere, waited four hours for us after their meeting, and then woke up the owners of a garage near who had gone to bed, and drove home, arriving before us. These nightly vigils, added to all the work of speaking and organising in this huge constituency, have told upon our organizers. The weather, too, has been unpropitious. Miss Sheard has had to leave us with a bad cold, and others of our workers are feeling the strain.

August 22nd is the day fixed for polling. Mr. Mervyn Peel is in favour of a limited measure of women's suffrage; the Rev. Towyn Jones of a democratic measure. The latter is going to mention Women's Suffrage in his election address. It is hardly necessary to state the opinions of our good friend, Dr. Williams,

the opinions of our good friend, Dr. Williams, the Labour candidate.

the Labour candidate.

We should like to record our grateful thanks to Miss M. Davies, Miss Annie Harry, and Mr. Dan Griffiths for all the help they have given
L. F. WARING

Men's League for Women's Suffrage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The address of the above League is now 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, instead of 159, as formerly.

C. V. DRYSDALE (Hon. Secretary).

Dr. Tchaykovsky's Appeal.

Pressure of work prevented me last week

Pressure of work prevented me last week from sending a message of thanks and gratitude for the generous response of your readers to our appeal of August 1st.

We have to report that a further sum of at least \$20 has come in from the same source, which has done much towards allaying our anxiety on behalf of the hungry women and children in Dockland.

Thanks to the publicity in the Press, our dread of having to close down our nine food distribution centres in Poplar, Bow, Bromley, and Millwall has been postponed, and the continued generosity of the public has provided us with three further supplies of 6,000 loaves and 3,000 pints of milk for 3,000 mothers in Dockland.

Our fund of 1,050 is practically at an end,

Our fund of 1,050 is practically at an end, and we are much concerned about this week's supply. We would welcome any further help however small, to enable us to bring at least something to the empty cupboards for the

In Poplar Borough alone there are some 3,000 fathers still out of work, and as far as we can ascertain there will be no further distribution of food tickets by any of the relief

entirely to redeeming the homes in pawn, and

there is grave danger of the need for daily bread being lost sight of.

Mrs. Scurr, who has been hard at work in Poplar since the beginning of the strike, tells us that Mr. Lansbury's Fund is exhausted, and that she has already closed all the breakfast centres under her above.

that she has already closed all the breakfast centres under her charge.

Even in the homes where money is coming in, as much as possible goes in arrears for rent, many of the mothers feeling it their duty to pay something as a recognition of the ten weeks' patience on the part of their landlords. The rent collectors are ready to claim arrears as soon as money appears in the home, but, fortunately, bread and milk are safe from confiscation. from confiscation.

The problem of appeasing the hunger for bread is still a vital one, and to any who are in London at present, we would suggest a visit to Poplar Town Hall on Saturday next at 3 o'clock, when we are determined to have a further distribution of bread and milk, however

limited the quantity if we fail to receive the \$80 necessary for the 3,000 mothers.

The numbing sense of impotence of any one individual to relieve all who are left without food at our centres after the ticket-holders have claimed their share, will convince anyone that only by each one of us doing our share, how ever small, to mitigate this national disaster, can we ensure that innocent victims of the strike

shall not need bread. shall not need bread.

Besides the collection of money for distribution of food, our League has succeeded in placing temporarily some 100 children with foster parents in the country villages round London, and we now propose to make a further appeal to the generous public to enable us to send as many children as possible from the slums of Dockland into the country for a spell of fresh air and food. funds.

The Daily News Fund is now being devoted of fresh air and food.

We appeal to all who are resting by the sea and mountain to maintain the wonderful wave of sympathy that has spread throughout all classes of society, and to spare many a 5s. piece for children whose only chance of a holiday lay in their ability to contribute something, however small, to a country holiday fund, for their farthings and half-pence put aside during the year for this purpose have long ago been swallowed up by the pressing

need for Dread. We are, yours truly,

JANE COBDEN UNWIN

(Hou. Treas, Children's White Cross League),

BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY

15, Adam Street, Strand, August 12th, 1912.

How to Reduce Your Boot Bills.

In calling the kind attention of the readers of no canning the kind attention of the reaction of the monomon CAUSE to the advertisement of seemely," appearing on the back page of this use, I beg to add a few facts and figures to a Semely " is, does, and results to be expected from its use. In giving preserved from its use. In giving ures I dispel all doubt, and my statements come dead matter of fact. Not being a man means I have every reason for studying the most economy, and as my calling necessitates to traverse daily from 10 to 15 miles of the eets of London in all weathers, I regard boots part of my tools or stock in trade, and as the weed to allow myself two pairs of new the used to allow myself two pairs of new ots per annum for daily or walking wear, and pair of lighter boots for Sunday wear. I pair of lighter boots for Sunday wear. It give the copy of my expenditure in this tect for the year before I started to use emely " and my expenses since then; ough the latter period does not quite cover ear, the result can easily be calculated. It is experience teaches me that a pair of boots are service in the streets of London to the

doing service in the streets of London to the extent before mentioned require to be re-soled and hesled every third month in the winter or rainy season, and last a little longer in the summer or dry season; therefore, the average life of a pair of soles is about 10 weeks of con-

Before using "Semely."
October, 1910, to November, 1911.

Four items of soling and heeling at 38. 6d. 14 o
Two pair of working boots at 12s. 6d. 1 5 o
One pair of light boots at 10s. 6d. 10 6

Now I started to use "Semely" on November 1st, 1911, and up to July 31st, 1912, I find I expended:—

Four items of heeling at 6d. ... One item of soling and heeling... Five tubes of "Semely" at 3d. ...

To complete this year's account to October 12th, 1912, I must add a further 3s. 6d. allowing part of a pair of working boots and a tube of "Semely," thus bringing the total amount to 10s. 2d.

Cost without using "Semely" Cost with using "Semely"

Saving by using "Semely" ... r 19 3 or my boot bill for the year trought down to **one-fifth.** Quad erat demonstrandum!

Try it for yourself, dear reader, you will not reader.

But this is not all! Remember that old boots if not too far gone) may be treated with Semely" to greatest advantage—only take care that the soles are free from dirt and grit, and are dry, then gently warm them to open the pores, and rub in half a tube or so of "Semely." Do this at night time and the boots will be o this at night time and the boots will be ady for wear in the morning. If you repeat e process, all the better. Simplicity is no tichcraft, but no witchcraft will nowadays duce your otherwise unavoidable expenses to ach a degree as the simplicity of "Semely". a degree as the simplicity of "Semely"

C. C. DE WATERFORD.

THE COMMON CAUSE The Case of Miss Blake.

Five shillings will keep a child for one week, and the sight of our lucky youngsters will to be easily forgotten by those who have elped to place them in their happy temporary We understand that besides being morally right, Miss Blake was actually within her legal rights, and we heartily hope the matter will be carried further. "Votes for Women" gives the We appeal to all who are resting by the sea

right, Miss Blake was actually within her legal rights, and we heartily hope the matter will be carried further. "Votes for Women" gives the following advice from a solicitor:—

A woman who wishes to establish her right as a member of the public to be present in the "public part" of the Court, should be prepared with the following:—

A shorthand writer, preferably an "official shorthand writer," whose notes are never disputed. The object of a note is to prevent the magistrate going back on his decision, and to perpetuate his decision.

On being asked to leave the Court, the woman should ask for a reason, in order to get a "judgment" on the subject, as the High Court will have to ask why she was turned out.

If the magistrate does not give a proper reason, and does not ask the public in general to go out, she should refuse to leave, and be removed without, however, resisting more than is necessary to make a protest. Then the shorthand writer should transcribe his notes, and both should proceed to the High Court, where the application should be made to a King's Bench Judge (one mentioned in the daily cause list to hear application), and the reasons of the magistrate read out.

If unsuccessful, the protester repeats the same process in the Court of Appeal or House of Lords, reading the shorthand notes of the proceedings in each case.

Britain Overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Black Peril cases, which have created such a sensation and led to the appointment of a Government Commission (on which, for the first time in South Africa, women serve), have roused women throughout the Union nave roused women throughout the Union, not so much to a sense of their own peril, as to that of danger to the race (and to the white man's dominance), which comes of a laxity of morals on the part of a white community coming into contact with primitive tribes. At a meeting to discuss the situation held at Durban, Natal. on July 18 an eloquent letter was read from Olive Schreiner which recalled (what every South African pioneer woman knows) the absolute safety of the white woman and child in the midst of South African savages who have not vet come into contact with civilisa tion. This being so, the present peril is the result of the demoralisation of the native, due to immorality or injustice on the part of the white and as Mrs. John Brown, the chairman of the meeting, put it, serves as a flashlight to show us whither we are tending. The women show us whither we are tending. The women of South Africa realise that the remedy of the evil lies to a large extent in their own hands, the slow determination to insist upon a higher moral standard on the part of the white man, and equality of treatment of offenders, and equality of protection for all women. The Durban women at the meeting mentioned, expressed this determination in the following resolution:

resolution:—

"That this mass meeting of women, realising the crying need for a sound public opinion, which shall achieve equality of justice and treatment for all women in South Africa, irrespective of class or colour, desire to give utterance to their conviction, and to band themselves together with the object of reforming downatic and circle life. mestic and civic life

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

It seems strange that in granting women's suffrage, Portugal should precede the Germanic lands in Europe; yet such is the fact. Once again women have profited by a political revolution, and, as in Norway, have utilised the moment of a change in Government to press their claims with success. The new law gives a vote to women of 25 who have passed through a high school or gymnasium. It passed the Senate by 20 votes to 17, and the majority would apparently have been only one, had two opposing senators taken the trouble to be present. It apears that the Union of Socialist women protests against a privilege that does not vomen protests against a privilege that does not apply to all women, but, doubtless, here, as elsewhere, it is well to proceed by slow stages, and we may congratulate our Portuguese sisters very heartily on their rapid success.

GERMANY.

The chief event in the German suffrage world is the arrival of the "Anti." She is being welcomed as a sign of the importance of the movement. As a result, papers hitherto indifferent, have begun to discuss the subject.

SPECIAL OFFER to our readers of a

5/6 FOUNTAIN PEN

for 3/6.

"Common Cause"

Safety Non-leakable Fountain Pen, with a Solid 14-Carat Iridium-Pointed Gold Nib.

36 each.

The special arrangements entered into with one of the largest British Fountain Pen Manufacturers enables us to offer our readers a beautifully made and specially con-structed Safety Non-leakable Fountain Pen at the low price of 3/6. The pen is admirably suitable for ladies' use, since it can be carried in a handbag, attaché case, or in any position without fear of leakage. This is usually sold at

DESCRIPTION OF PEN

British made throughout of only highest class out of only highest class materials. Constructed to be positively proof against leakage. The nib being in the ink when the pen is closed ensures instant readiness for writing. Has an even, smooth flow of ink. The nib is of solid 14-carat gold, with hard iridium points. Every hand can points. Every hand can be suited. These pens nicely packed in boxes printed in our colours.

HOW TO OBTAIN THIS PEN.

Fill in coupon below and send to The Manager, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., with Postal Order for 3/8 (2d. being for postage and packing).



COUPON.

Please send a "Common Cause" Safety, Non-Leakable Fountain Pen fine, medium, broad pointed nib, for which I enclose P.O. 3/8

Address

Coupon must accompany each Order

HINDLE WAKES. By Stanley Houghton (Sidgwick and Jackson, pp. 109, 1s. 6d.

(Sidgwick and Jackson, pp. 109, 1s. 6d. net).

This brilliantly clever comedy has given Miss Horniman's company another chance of distinguishing themselves in parts to which they are able to do the fullest justice. It is almost impossible to remember that Miss Ada King, Miss Edyth Goodall and Miss Daisy England are acting at all, so absolutely do they seem to be Mrs. Hawthorn, Fanny and Mrs. Jeffcote. The women's parts are the most interesting and give most scope for acting, and on them turns the course of the play; the men indeed appear to act and command and forbid, but in the end it is the women who decide the event. The interest of the play lies in the varying standards by which the men and women judge the passing caprice of two young people for each other. Alan Jeffcote, the son of a rich manufacturer, out for a spree, takes Fanny, one of his father's mill-hands, for the week-end to Landudno. Beatrice, the girl he is betrothed to, regards this episode as giving Fanny "a better right" to him than hers, and she insists upon his marrying Fanny. Alan's father takes a similar view; the two mothers quite cynically treat the affair as a mere matter of business, the girl's mother insisting on marriage as the price, the boy's mother thinking the case might be squared with money; the boy, thrown over by his betrothed and commanded by his father to "make an honest woman" of the girl, is shocked beyond measure when his girl flatly refuses to marry him because he isn't 'man enough' for her, and tells him "You're a man and I was your little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman and you were my little fancy. Well, I'm a woman in fathoming a woman! And these are the creatures that want us to give them vot from a religious sentiment that marriage is a sacrament.

Letters to the Editor.

Correspondents are requested to send their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor is not responsible for any statement made in the correspondence column.

Correspondents are requested to write ON ONE

SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

GARROTTING AND THE LASH.

GARROTTING AND THE LASH.

In a letter published in your issue of August 1st, Mrs. Vickers remarks that "when there was an outbreak of garrotting, a law passed for flogging offenders brought it to a rapid close."

This assertion, so often made, has been more than once officially refuted, as by the late Sir M. W. Ridley, when Home Secretary in 1900, and is absolutely disproved by facts and dates. The famous garrotte robberies of 1862 were suppressed by the ordinary law, several months before the flogging Bill of 1863 was passed. I shall be glad to send to any of your readers who desire it a pamphlet which puts this fact beyond doubt, and contains a general statement of the case against corporal punishment.

Humanitarian League,

Humanitarian League, 53. Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE AUTHOR OF "DUCDAME."

My attention has been drawn to a review in, I think, the Common Causs of a fortnight ago, of a book of light verse by Mr. P. R. Bennett. This was described by your reviewer as a collection in volume form of the verses which had originally appeared over the signature of "Lucro" in the Manchester Guardian. To disagree with a critic is a risky business, but I must remark that I have some considerable cause to believe that the verses signed "Lucio" have never appeared anywhere but in the Manchester Guardian. And, failing extremely convincing proof to the contrary from your reviewer, I am afraid I shall persist in the opinion that the person mainly concerned in the production of those verses is the present writer.

The Manchester Guardian, Manchester,
August 6th, 1912.

August 6th, 1912.

[We apologise to both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Bennett for the confusion made in our review (July 25th, 192) between two witty contributors of light verse to the Manchester Guardian. Mr. Bennett's "Any Husband"

to Any Wife" was reprinted in the Common Cause of January 12th, 1911, by kind permission of the Editor of the Manchester Guardian, and we note that it was not signed "Lucio" (Mr. Gordon Phillips's pseudonym) but "Point," and it is reprinted in Mr. Bennett's collection.—

TERRORISM.

TERRORISM.

Last week you were good enough to print a letter from me in which I expressed my feeling that the recent outrages of the militants could not be defended even as the acts of honourable combatants in a civil war, and among other instances I mentioned the attempt to burn down the Dublin Theatre on the night of a crowded performance. I spoke of the theatre as "full of non-combatants." I sent my letter at the same time to the Editor of "Votes for Women," and received the enclosed courteous answer from Miss Annie Kenney herself. In fairness to the W.S.P.U. I ask you to publish it, but I must add that I do not see that the correction offered avails to annul the hatefulness of the outrage. The letter runs:

July 30th, 1912.

Dear Madam,—Thank you for your letter of July

Dear Madam.—Thank you for your letter of July 25th. We think the point you raise on the difference between the recent militancy and open civil war is an important one, and it is being dealt with editorially in our paper this week.

I wish to correct you on a point of fact. When the alleged attempt was made to fire the Dublin Theatre the theatre was not full of people. The audience were almost all out of the building, and there is no doubt that if a fire had taken place no one would have been injured. We shall be glad if you will not repeat the statement in your letter, as it does a very grave injustice to our women.

justice to our women.

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE KENNEY.

Being absent from England I have not been able to see the editorial in question, and can only hope that the conscience of the militant leaders will not permit them now to condone or encourage in any way such barrible methods of warfare. them now to condone horrible methods of warfare.

F. Melian Stawell.

CORRECTIONS.

May I correct a small misprint in your columns a fortnight ago? It is in Lausanne and Geneva (not Grenoble) that women can vote on Church matters; and also Madame Gourd's address is Pregny (not Preguy)

[We should like to make Miss Ford's letter the occasion of an appeal to our kind correspondents to remember that it shows real consideration to write as legibly as possible, especially in the case of proper names.—En. "C.C."]

WOMEN OUT OF COURT.

The earnest, the able and the strong often fine their course obstructed by barriers and precautions designed to check the idle and inquisitive or to protect the feeble; but instead of waxing wroth at these obstacles their better way is to produce credentials that they may be safely allowed a measure of freedom beyond that accorded to their weaker brethren.

The feeling is growing that the presence of a good woman in our courts of justice is most needed at times when she is now excluded, and those who advocate abandonment of the custom of ordering women out of court in cases where a fellow woman has most grievously simed, or been sinned against, are worthy of all honour for their willingness to suffer intense mental pain, and maybe social obloquy, if thereby they can be of service to a degraded sister.

These high-minded women should not forget, however, that all the women who attend criminal trials are not actuated by noble motives, and that rules and regulations are made for average, and cannot take into account exceptional humanity. Judges and magistrates cannot be expected to attempt to sift one ministering angel from out a group of women attracted by a craving for sensation, or by some other equally inferior impulse, whom it is clearly right to expel on certain occasions; but it would be easy to establish a method of discrimination which would be an effectual winnowing fan, and which might well meet with magisterial approval.

The N.U.W.S.S. would do a fine work if n. for ned a Guild of Police Court Watchers, to which all women qualified in law or medicine, all women municipal guardians and all matrons of public institutions should be invited to offer a limited number of carefully selected candidates for election. Permission for members offthe Guild to remain in Court when it was considered desirable for all other women to leave would doubtless be generally granted if once they gained the confidence of the magistrates by their discretion and self-control, and the ready identification of

WEST END DRESS AGENCY. SMART SEASON'S MODELS IN EVENING AND DAY
GOWNS BY VERY BEST MAKERS
in perfect condition.

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

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The Royal Primrose Soap Works, London, E.

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

he members of the Guild, who should also wear a dis-

AUGUST 15, 1912.

the memoers of the Gund, who should also wear a dis-netive badge when on duty. In the hands of experienced, level-headed, and tactful men, such a Guild might render valuable assistance other societies that are labouring for various vital orms in addition to fulfilling the primary object of

EMILY VAUGHAN JENKINS.

I've agree with our correspondent that some such and would be of great value, and we hope it may be treed. At the same time we think it right to assert eright of women equally with men to be considered integral part of The Public and unless cases are tried camera (i.e., closed to the public, male as well as male) we hold that women should assert their common manity with men in matters of public interest.—

1. "C.C." EMILY VAUGHAN JENKINS

THE QUESTION OF INDIAN TEA.

The full-page advertisement which appeared in our issue of the 11th July has been productive of such a shoal of enquiries that perhaps a little information on the subject will be useful to our formation on the subject will be useful to our readers. At the present time the tendency is to buy TEA—probably in a closed packet—without regard to its qualities or its country of origin. We hold that every woman ought to be well acquainted with commodities used as foods and beverages, and that, therefore, the various types of tea from different countries should not remain a mystery. from different countries should not remain a mystery. India sends us by far our largest supply of tea, practically all of good quality, though, of course, in many grades. (Just as a claret may be as good of its kind as a high-priced champagne.) Some or other of these Indian teas are sold by every grocer, and the purpose of the advertisement was to lead purchasers to make enquiry of their grocers as to the tea sold, instead of accepting anything that is thrust upon them. The committee responsible for the advertisement are not tea dealers, but represent the whole body of planters in India. Their aim will have been achieved if people will take a little interest been achieved if people will take a little interest e tea they drink, since when that is the case, the the lea they drink, since when that is the case, the ritish planter knows that the tea he sends us from the sends will stand any test. The Advertising leparlment, Indian Tea Association, 21, Mincing ane, E.C., will be happy to send an illustrated polyte bearing on these points, to any reader entioning the "Common Cause," but it must be aderstood that applications for the reference. understood that applications for tea, prices of samples, can only be referred to some one or other of the ordinary tea dealers.

Other Societies.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

ne. Treasurer, Miss Whately, who is staying at Side." York Road, Babbicombe, South Devon, and if Catholic Suffragists in the neighbourhood or call on her. She is anxious to arrange a during the holidays.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND WOMEN VOTERS'
ASSOCIATION (LONDON).

MEETING, Hyde Park (Marble Arch), Sunday, August 18,
3.30 p.m., to explain the objects and work of the
Association

EAKERS-Mrs. C. Merivale Mayer, Miss Margaret Hodge, Australians and New Zealanders visiting London are specially invited.

Forthcoming Meetings.

ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION (The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

THE COMMON CAUSE.

AUGUST 17. way—open-air meeting—Miss Sylvia Clark AUGUST 19 AUGUST 19
Cambridge—"At Home"—Downing Street Assembly.
Rooms—Chair, the Master of Selwyn;
Saltburn—Garden meeting—"Rushpool" (by kind invitation of Sir Joseph Walton;
M.P.); chair, Sir Joseph Walton;
Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford
Lidgwater—Town. M. 1. O. Ford AUGUST 21.

Bridgwater—Town Hall—Speakers, Mr. Laurence
Housman, Miss Elizabeth Coyle:
chairman, T. Good, J.P.

chairman, T. Good, J.P.

AUGUST 22.
Wallasey and Wirral—Marine Park, New Brighton—open-air meeting—Mrs. Annot Robinson, Mrs. R. Bulley

AUGUST 23.
Wallasey and Wirral—Vert

AUGUST 23.

Wallasey and Wirral—Vale Park, Egremont—openair meeting—Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss C. Leadley Brown

AUGUST 24.

Wallasey and Wirral—Harrison Drive, Wallasey—openair meeting—Mrs. Annot Robinson, Son, E. Noel Frinston, Esq.

Bornoch—Territorial Hall

Wallasey and Wirral Marine Park, New Brighton—openair meeting—Mrs. Annot Robinson

AUGUST 28.

Glenfarg—Public Hall—Grand Variety Entertain.

ment—Dr. Elsie Inglis (chair)

AUGUST 15
Westbourne Grove—75, Hereford Road—sewing 2.30
Westbourne Grove—75, Hereford Road—sewing 2.30
Westbourne Grove—75, Hereford Road—sewing meeting 2.30
West Southwark—Bath Street Mission, London Road—Speaker, Miss C. Coles 5.0

AUGUST 22
Westbourne Grove—75, Hereford Road—sewing meeting 2.30

AUGUST 26.

Grove-75; Hereford Road-sewing 2.30

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SUFFRAGE NOTICES.

MRS. MERIVALE MAYER at liberty. Address, care of 168, Belsize Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.

MISS MURIEL MATTERS will be in Wales (August), Lake District (September), and has free dates. Address, Poste Restante, Towyn, Merioneth.

SUFFRAGE Writing Cases, Linen, 5s.; cotton, 3s. 6d.—Stirling, Fordel, Glenfarg.

SUFFRAGISTS spending holidays in Scarborough district, willing to help or speak, kindly communicate with Mrs. Catt, 4, Pavilion Terrace, Scar-

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DARTMOOR. SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE. Lectures. Delightful excursions. Secretary, Heather Tor. Dousland, Yelverton.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—Board, Apartments. Misses Graves, Lake Road Villa, Keswick.

AKE DISTRICT. Two Paying Guests received in private house. Good position, view, touring centre. Y.Z., Box 1301 "Common Cause" Office.

WELFORD—Combe Down, 500 feet above Bath.
Visitors en pension.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

AUGUST 14.

Tork—Garden meeting—Mrs. Theodore Rowntree—
St. Andrews—Annual Fair—Suffrage Demonstration. Huddersfield—Honley House—annual meeting—hostes, Miss Siddon; speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A.

Brockenhurst—open-air meeting—Miss Sylvia Clark
August 1.—open-air meeting—Miss Sylvia Clark
Inverness—Queensgate Hotel Drawing Room; Speaker, Mrs. Stopes, F.R.S.L.
Glenfarg—Cake and Candy Sale, Glendonghie (by August 16.

August 16.

Rest in bed.

Massage. Generous diet. Healthy, bracing influence. No mental cases. Miss Driver, Cranleigh, Surrey.

TOUNTRY NURSING AND CONVALESCENT HOME. Penn's Lane, Exclington, near Binmingham. For Paying Patients. (Under the distinguished patronage of the Countess of Bradford.) Medical, Surgical, Massage. Permanent Patients received in Homes. (Care of one delicate child.) Fully Green—open-air meeting—Miss Sylvia Clark 7.30

Pilly Green—open-air meeting—Miss Sylvia Clark 7.30

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PEN-AIR TREATMENT on the Surrey Hills.
The Children's Home, Tatsfield. Principals,
Miss Mitcheson and Miss Bourdon. Medical, Surgical
or Convalescent cases from 3 to 12 years of age. Fees,
from 10s. 6d. weekly. A few adults also received from
£1 is. weekly. Nearest stations, Westerham (S. E. & O.R.
and Oxted (L.B. & S.C.R.).

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BONELESS CORSETS, unbreakable. Illustrated List Free.—Knitted Corset Company, Nottingham.

CAN'T AFFORD BIG ADVIS. "Common Cause" Cigarettes, 50 Virginia, 2s. 6d.; 50 Turkish, 3s.; lovely. Write Berlyn, King Street, 34, Man-chester.

DJIBBAH-like Garments. New design—for ladies and children. Embroidered or plain. Specimens sent if desired. "Mathe," Croft, Stonehill, Bordon,

GLOVES cleaned, 3½d. long, 2d. short.—"Isabel," Inglesant, St. George's Road, Aldershot.

M ISS ELLIN CARTER invites inspection of her Artistic Leather Work. On view Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. No obligation to purchase.—Address, No. 3, Studio, Stratford Court, Gees Court, Oxford Street, W.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if unacceptable, teeth returned. Dealers in old Gold and Silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woolfall and Company, Southport.

VICTORIA PLUMS, Good Cookers and Dessert. 12 lbs., 5s: 24 lbs., 9s. Direct from Grower. Carriage paid. Ask for my price list and cookery recipes.—D. Tower, Fruitgrower, Pershore.

REMNANT BARGAIN!—Genuine White Art Irish Linen, suitable for making tea-cloths, tray-cloths, d'oyleys, etc. Bundle of big pieces, only 2s. 6d. Postage 4d. Catalogue FREE. Write to-day.—HUTTON's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SWEET LAVENDER, 1/9 per lb. on the stalks rubbed 2/9 per lb. carriage paid, Apply Morrison Sanatorium, Nayland, Colchester.

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

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URNISHED FLAT TO LET until October. West End. Accommodation for two; moderate.— Box 1293, Common Cause.

ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, use
Bath; top Floor; very pleasant outlook over
Polo Grounds; quiet house; suit business lady;
moderate rent.—L., 35, Napier Avenue, S.W., 2
minutes from Putney Bridge Station (District Railway).

WYE VALLEY (near Chepstow).—Furnished
Villa; very healthy, pretty scenery, low rent
for winter months.—Apply, Box 1318, COMMON CAUSE
Office.

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OSTEL for Professional Women.—Miss Broad bent, M.A., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Man-

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended. — Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnaburgh Street, Portland Road Station, W. Terms moderate.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in country cottage
Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoralby
Aysgarth, S. O. Yorks.

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Read what a correspondent of the "Common Cause" writes on page 333. See article "How to Reduce Boot Bill."



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