

The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Societies.

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Notes and Comments.

The Tactics of Defeat.

Now that the end of this almost endless Session is in sight, Suffragists are realising the enormously increased prestige of the Suffrage movement. Certain of the less friendly papers, it is true, are trying to persuade themselves and the public that the "Grey Amendment" had no chance of passing, and therefore we should all be very glad it was not tried. But the public is very well aware that the refusal to test our case in the House of Commons has never come from us. We have demanded always and before all things that we should be allowed a straight vote on the straight issue of Women's Suffrage. It is our opponents who have shirked it. It is they who have caught at every chance of evasion or delay. It is they who have introduced every kind of side-issue. It is they who have not dared to face a straight decision.

These are the tactics of the defeated ; they have not been ours.

The Missing Point of View.

Suffragists will also notice the curious effect on the whole of recent Parliamentary history of the disfranchisement of women. It is obvious from the order in which politicians proceed with their Bills that they are not responsible to women for their actions. A Liberal Government, for example, is specially bound to take important measures early, as only those introduced early in the life of a Parliament will have a chance of passing through—or over—the House of Lords in anything like their original form. In the last two years of a Parliament's life the Lords can still do what they like with Liberal Bills. And it is these last years that the Government devotes to Education and Housing!

Women, we think, whatever their party, would hardly let such questions be treated with such levity. Lord Haldane's vague proposals of Educational Reform, Mr. George's assurances that Land Reform is necessary to a solution of the Housing Problem, could hardly deceive a child into supposing them other than they are—mere electioneering cries. But are the women therefore wrong in believing that such questions are, in fact, second in importance to none?

Non-Party Questions.

It is greatly to be hoped that when women are enfranchised they will use their power to lift the more vital (and not, as now, the less vital) questions out of the party rut altogether. Women are, indeed, far more closely bound to their party organisations in Great Britain than in any other country, and it is a fact which has disadvantages at least as grave as advantages. But many are still outside, and many more have realised that party feeling has become too often a corrupting rather than a steadying influence. In education they will, like the women of New Zealand, insist that the interests neither of the ratepayer, nor the politician, nor the Church, nor even the parent, but those of the child, shall come first. And it is, perhaps, not fantastic to believe that even so vexed a question as Land Reform may be introduced without those appeals to class-feeling and party rancour which at present even the best of our politicians seem to think essential to it. A question that is made a party question becomes a stake for party leaders to gamble with, and there are some things with which neither men nor women will consent to gamble. "Men will not gamble with their food," said a Conservative leader the other day. It is safe to add that women will not gamble with their homes.

The "Defence" of Party Government.

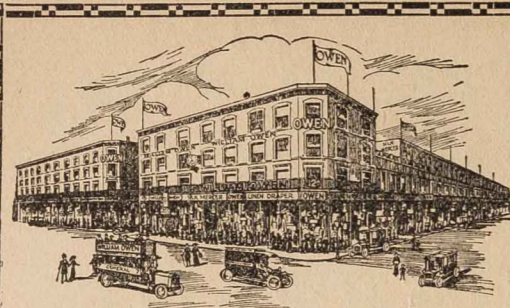
It is the more urgent that women in this country should be able sometimes to act politically, without regard to party, since its pressure on male politicians has become a bondage. The *Westminster Gazette* points out that Members of Parliament have become so accustomed to automatic obedience that they are now totally unable to act, speak, or think for themselves ; or, in the words of the *Gazette*, when invited to do so, "an assembly of 670 men becomes a distracted mob." It is true that this damning indictment of the system is put forward as a "defence," and the iron pressure of party on the brain is called "the simple and massive views which Englishmen are accustomed to take of politics." To those outside the fold this sounds like simple and massive farce.

The Labour Party's Resolution and the Scottish Miners.

In estimating the importance of the resolution of the Labour Conference against any further extension of the franchise to men without the inclusion of women, it is interesting to observe that the Scottish miners are "absolutely sound" on the question. The rank-and-file had instructed their organisation to press upon the Miners' Federation the policy of uncompromising opposition to any Manhood Suffrage Bill.

The Federated Council of Suffrage Societies.

At a certain stage of every movement fresh bodies are always formed for its advancement, and their differentiation presents a difficulty to the outer public. There has recently been formed a new federation, which includes specialised suffrage societies of diverse kinds, and which held a meeting in the Queen's Hall on February 5th. Various persons are consequently



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ADVERTISEMENTS (Trade), S. R. Le Mare, Advertisement Agent, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

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

The Coming Elections.

Between the 1st and the 8th of next month the County Councils of England and Wales will be elected, and certain women will be entitled to take part in those elections.

The qualifications open to women, being complicated and irrational, are difficult to remember. Women must, in the first place, be "Occupiers," and have "occupied" for a full year (reckoned from one 15th of July to the next). They become occupiers in three different ways: (1) By inhabiting a house or any portion of a house (even a single room), when the person to whom rent is paid does not also inhabit the house. (2) By occupying land of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, and at the same time residing, in the case of a county, within its boundaries or not more than 15 miles beyond them, or, in case of a municipal borough, not more than seven miles beyond. (3) By occupying business premises of not less than £10 clear yearly value within the same limits as in the case of land. Where two or more women share the same dwelling, or land, or business premises, each paying £10 a year or more, they may claim to be joint occupiers. The revising barrister, however, may, apparently, strike any of them off the Register at his pleasure. The name of a lady who has worked as an organiser under the National Union was struck off without the assigning of any reason by the revising barrister in a London borough after having been admitted by himself a year before on the clear statement of her landlord that he had accepted her as a joint tenant and received from her more than £10 a year. Moreover, any qualification is lost if the poor rates due in January upon the qualifying place have not been paid by the 20th of July.

The position of married women in respect to the municipal franchise is quite absurd, and somewhat uncertain. Husband and wife cannot claim as joint occupiers; both may, indeed, be registered, but the two qualifications must be for different properties. Wives may unquestionably be registered and vote for Rural District and Urban District Councils, for Parish Councils, Boards of Guardians, London Borough Councils, and the London County Council. Until the autumn of 1909 it was held equally certain that women were debarred from voting for Town Councils and for provincial County Councils. In that year, however, Mrs. G. Dixon, of Birmingham, claimed to be put on the Register as a burgess, entitled to vote for the City of Birmingham; and the revising barrister held that the disability of women had been removed by the necessary implication contained in the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act of 1907. A similar decision was given by a revising barrister in respect to a provincial County Council.

It will be seen that the municipal franchise is greatly restricted in the case of women, and that even if all whose names appeared upon the Register were to cast their votes, they would be largely outvoted in every constituency by men. The common practice, therefore, of reproaching women electors with the defeat of whichever party fails at the polls is somewhat inequitable. It is also constantly said that only a small proportion of the women on the Register use their votes, and from this questionable statement is drawn the altogether inconsequent deduction that most women would fail to use the Parliamentary vote, if they had it. The fact appears to be that about the same percentage of women as of men abstain from voting at municipal elections.

There is, it is to be feared, a better foundation for the complaint

inquiring what is the relation of this new federation to the National Union and what its differences of policy. The answer to the former question is that there is no relation of any kind between the two associations; the answer to the latter must be left for the younger of the two to decide.

"Non-Party."

A correspondent, whose letter will be found on another page, presents three complaints against the policy of withdrawing active support from a private Member's Bill. Such a course seems to him ungrateful to the individual Members of the House of Commons who have always voted for Women's Suffrage. He forgets, perhaps, that the proposed Bill owes its inception to Mr. Asquith, and its scaffolding to Mr. F. E. Smith; and enquiry among the steady supporters of the Suffrage cause in the House might enlighten him as to its chances of becoming law. Then he thinks that to make an alliance with the Labour Party is to pay the debt of gratitude which suffragists owe to that party at the expense of Liberal and Conservative creditors. He fails to see that the policy of supporting the "best friend of Women's Suffrage" leads inevitably to the support of a candidate belonging to a party which has placed Women's Suffrage on its programme, as against one whose party is divided on the question. Such a candidate is by force of circumstances the "best friend." The "definite alliance" between suffragists and the Labour Party is, after all, but an alliance upon the one point of Women's Suffrage; and where two bodies are avowedly fighting for the same end, on the same ground, united action is so obviously the best plan as to be almost inevitable. Nor while the National Union remains equally ready to make an "alliance" with the Liberal or Conservative Party, if and when either places Women's Suffrage upon its programme, can it truly be said to have abandoned its non-party attitude.

Women Police Officers.

The experiments made all over the world in new ways of service for women, will be watched with intense interest both for their own sake and for the light they throw on the kind of contribution to national life that women will bring as voters. The first "policewoman" of Los Angeles, Mrs. Alice Wells, in a long interview reported in the *New York Times*, states that it was her interest in the prevention rather than the punishment of crime which led her to accept the post that she now holds. The male police are, of course, working at this side of the question too, but, according to Mrs. Wells, women care more for it and do it better. She gives as an illustration, which strikes one as specially significant, the saving of a boy who was being led away by bad company, and would have been "in the hands of the police" but for intervention "at the psychological moment." This kind of work, Mrs. Wells observes, is thought "not important enough" for the ordinary police. It is difficult for women to realise that anything could be more important than the work of preventing crime before the boy whose future is at stake has become a criminal.

Payment of Shirtmakers.

There appeared recently in the Press an interesting account of an interview with Mrs. Craig, Secretary of the Shirtmakers' Trade Union. She pointed out that rates of wages which had been quoted as average represented payment for a full week's work (often, indeed, for a full week with extra overtime), and that the total of such weeks was far less than fifty-two in a year. She added some observations—instructive to readers who have no inside knowledge—of the "little ways" by which a nominal wage is often diminished in practice. In some factories workers are required to

"count the different pieces of each garment and then take them to the sewing machine in bundles of six. This, with the booking and checking, often wastes from 20 to 30 minutes, and time is money when one is working piecework on a power-driven machine running at 2,000 stitches per minute."

It is precisely in such details as these that observers who do not personally know the trade are liable to be misled. Even the examination of wages-books would not reveal this particular sort of deduction. Such inspection, however, amply confirms Mrs. Craig's statement that a charge of 1s. per week to the worker for cotton is common. She showed, indeed, a careful moderation in fixing the common rate so low. The writer of these lines has frequently met with deductions for cotton running from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per week.

Public Support for Women's Suffrage.

We published in a recent issue a Table showing the evidences of support of Women's Suffrage in the West Lancashire, West Cheshire and North Wales Federation. Further reports have now reached Headquarters from all parts of the kingdom, and we publish those of the North Eastern, North and East Ridings, Surrey, Sussex and Hants, and the South Wales and Monmouth Federations.

Public Authorities which have passed W.S. Resolutions since 1910.

	Town Councils.	
Aberystwith.	Newport (Wales Fed.).	
Beverley.	Penarth.	
Bridlington.	Redcar.	
Cardiff.	Scarborough.	
Harrogate.	Swansea.	
Middlesbrough.		
	County Councils.	
Glamorgan.	North Riding.	
	City Councils.	
Newcastle.	York.	Hull.
	Urban District Councils.	
Anfield.	Hetton.	
Blagdon.	Southwick.	
Chester-le-Street.	Spennymoor.	
Cuckfield.	Ryton.	
Felling.	Weybridge.	
Filey.	Haltwhistle.	
	Borough Councils.	
Brighton (County).	Jarrow.	
Hartlepool.	Tynemouth.	
	Boards of Guardians.	
Beverley.	Scarborough.	
Hull.	Sculcoates.	
	Rural District Council.	
	Haltwhistle.	

Organisations and other Public Bodies which have passed W.S. Resolutions.

	Trades and Labour Councils.	
Bishop Auckland.	Chesterfield and District.	
Brighton and Hove.	Pontypridd.	
	Trade Unions.	
Durham. Amalgamated Society of Engineers (many Branches).		
Newcastle. Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.		
Newcastle. National Union of Wheelwrights and Smiths.		
Newcastle. Labour Representation Committee.		
Northumberland. Amalgamated Society of Engineers.		
	Independent Labour Party.	
Beawell.	Gateshead.	Putsworth.
Blyth.	Guisborough.	Pontypridd.
Birtley.	Harrogate.	Reigate.
Brighton.	Haltwhistle.	Sildon.
Carlisle.	Hartlepool.	Spen.
Consett.	Hebburn.	South Bank.
Evenwood and W. Auckland.	Hebburn Colliery.	South Shields.
Elder Lane.	Hull.	Southampton.
Felling.	Middlesbrough.	Stanhope.
Ferryhill.	Newcastle.	Scarborough.
Ferndale.	Newport.	Worthing.
	Pentree.	

National Union of Women Workers.
Brighton and Hove.
Newcastle Federation.

Women's Co-operative Guild.
Beawell.
Blyth.
Bristol.
Choppington.
Camberley.
Croydon.
Gosport (Women's Co-operative League).
Gateshead.
Guildford.
Hartlepool.

National Union of Teachers.
Newcastle.
Hull (District Teachers' Association).

Liberal Associations.
Brighton and Hove (Liberal and Radical).
Brighton and Hove.
Chertsey.
Chertsey (Liberal and Radical).
Croydon.
Farnham.
Guildford.
Harrogate.
Haslemere.
Holderness.
Hull.
New Forest.

Women's Liberal Federations and Associations.
Beverley.
Jarrow.
Blagdon.
Brighton and Hove.
Cardiff.
Durham.
Elswick (Federation).
Felling.
Godalming.
Guildford.
Harrogate.
Horsham.
Hull.
Morpeth.
Newport (Surrey Federation).
Newport (Wales Federation).

Conservative Associations.
Croydon Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
Hull and East Riding Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
Scarborough Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
Woking Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
Worthing Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
Holderness Conservative Association.
Scarborough Conservative Association.
York Conservative Association.

Number of Meetings held.

North Eastern Federation	67
North and East Ridings Federation ...	23
Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation ...	181
South Wales and Monmouth Federation ...	23

The Eastern Counties Federation have held meetings in 154 towns.
The Oxford, Berks and Bucks Federation have held meetings in 74 towns.

In Parliament.

FLANNELETTE.—On February 4th, Mr. T. Taylor brought in a Bill "to deal with misdescription of fabrics." In introducing it he said that it was not a Bill to prevent the use of flannelette, and proceeded to describe that fabric as composed of cotton, and having its surface "raised" or rendered fluffy. Some varieties of the material were so inflammable that if a person stood near a fire while clothed in it a single spark would in less than half a minute turn a whole garment into a sheet of flame. Deaths occasioned by the ignition of flannelette were, he said, "increasing at a rapid rate," and might, probably, be estimated at a thousand a year or more. In 1910 a Coroners' Committee, after sitting for two years, recommended that it should be made penal to describe as non-inflammable material which would not really stand certain prescribed tests. Some dealers had, unfortunately, since the dangerous character of flannelette had become generally known, begun to advertise as safe fabrics which were highly inflammable. The Bill now introduced was intended to stop that pernicious practice. It did not prohibit the sale of the fabric; nor even require that dangerous fabrics should be marked as such; it merely required that dangerous fabrics should not be "advertised, ticketed, stamped or marked as safe."

It is surely time that any misdescription of any article offered for sale should be regarded by the law as a fraud and punished accordingly. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that Mr. Taylor's Bill will pass quickly through all its stages, and this particularly nefarious kind of fraud will come to an end.

TRAFFIC IN MINOR GIRLS IN INDIA.—On Wednesday, 5th February, Mr. Ferens asked whether Sir R. Craddock, speaking on behalf of the Government, had not said in the Legislative Council, last September, that according to "the latest reference on the subject" the traffic in minor girls was on the increase, while the development of public opinion among the educated classes was in favour of fresh legislation.

Mr. Baker, in reply, said that Sir R. Craddock had spoken in the manner indicated; but the Government was reserving its final decision both as to the mode and scope of the legislation to be undertaken, until the opinions of the local governments and of the High Court of Calcutta (which were due on January 15th last) had been received.

It is to be hoped that public opinion both in India and in Britain will speak with no uncertain voice as to the protection of young girls who are British subjects. While our fellow citizens of another race have reason to believe—as they have had, in far too many of our Eastern territories—that young girls of their race are sacrificed, with the connivance, if not indeed with the approval, of the British authorities, to the men of ours, there will always be a just disaffection and a continually growing discontent with British rule.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Women's Suffrage was mentioned in three questions on Wednesday. In one occurred Sir Arthur Markham's suggestion—one of those suggestions which honourable members seem to plume themselves upon making, without at all comprehending their implications—that militant suffragists might be forcibly deported to St. Helena. To admit the possibility of placing "these people," as Sir Arthur elegantly calls them, outside the ordinary law, is to acknowledge their contention that they have defeated the law. No Member seems to have offered the obvious suggestion that political offenders, however much detested by persons in authority, should be treated as first-class prisoners. Those administrators of the law who originally chose to treat political prisoners as criminals have themselves to thank for the *impasse* to which forcible feeding has brought them. Out of that *impasse* there is but one way for the authorities—the way back.

Somewhat later Sir G. D. Rees asked the Prime Minister whether the Women's Suffrage Bill would be given first place next Session regardless of its fate in the ballot, and in preference to other Bills, regardless of their claims.

Mr. Asquith—than whom no recent Parliament has provided a less informing answerer of questions—replied that the Govern-

ment were pledged to provide facilities for a Bill out of the time at their disposal.

On the same evening Mr. King asked Mr. Asquith whether he had considered the suggestion of forming a Committee on quasi-Cabinet lines to draft a Bill on a subject outside the usual limits of party controversy; whether he was prepared to propose new standing orders to regulate such a procedure; and whether, if the subject were not deemed ripe for such action, means would be taken to consult the opinion of honourable members upon it?

Mr. Asquith, dexterously avoiding the essence of the question, said that the formation of such a Committee was a question for those interested in the particular matter and not for the Government. The point of Mr. King's inquiry lay in the suggestion that if Committees of the kind proposed were recognised and regulated by new Standing Orders they might furnish a means of dealing with important questions that are matters of party, and so, in some degree, remedy the disadvantages of Party government.

NAVAL PENSIONS.—On Monday, February 10th, Dr. Macnamara, in answer to Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, said that when men serving in the Navy lost their reason and were sent to the Yarmouth Naval Asylum, the whole of their naval pensions were surrendered—apparently to cover the cost of their maintenance. Private cash, valuables, and other possessions not likely to deteriorate were retained at the hospital pending the patient's recovery or death. Other effects were sold "at the port of invaliding," and the proceeds retained in the same manner. The Admiralty were advised that there was no legal authority under which these moneys could be paid away unless a committee or person were appointed under the Lunacy Act. Any balance of wages due was payable to dependent relatives; and in cases of exceptional need allowances from the Greenwich Hospital of from 4s. to 6s. a week might be granted to the wives and children of such men. Dr. Macnamara added that the Admiralty were considering the modification of these regulations in regard to the total surrender of pension in the case of men whose pension exceeded 1s. a day.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the considerations of the Admiralty will result in the handing over to the lunatic's wife precisely that amount of pension to which she would have been entitled on widowhood.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.—It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Birrell is giving attention to the conditions of employment of young children in certain parts of Ulster, as shown by the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the linen and other trades in the North of Ireland, and that a correspondence is going on between the Irish Government and the Home Office as to what steps should be taken to secure the better enforcement of the Employment of Children Act.

News from Sweden.

The elections to the town councils are now completed. There are 18 new women councillors, which brings the total up to 62, a satisfactory result, surely, since this is only the second time that women have been able to stand for election. Most of the new women councillors are prominent suffragists, some of them presidents of Suffrage Associations. Of the newly elected women 11 have been elected by Liberals, 1 by a combination of Liberals and Social Democrats, 2 by Conservatives, and 3 by independent women voters.

At Upsala a Christmas shop was opened for three days before Christmas, where Christmas gifts, sweets and toys, etc., were sold, along with suffrage literature, and the whole proceeds went to the Suffrage Agitation Fund. The sellers were for the most part girl-students, among them some of those whom we remember as such efficient pages in the Congress Hall. The Suffrage paper, *Rösträtt för Kvinmor*, has just entered on its second year. Its subscribers already amount to 3,500, a very good circulation when we consider the small population of the country. Its new editor is Mrs. Ester Brigman, daughter of Frigga Carlberg, one of the oldest and best known of Swedish suffrage workers.

ANDERSON'S FEATHERWEIGHT OILSKINS

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. Courtney, Miss Edith Palliser, Miss Catherine Marshall, Miss Emily M. Leaf, Press. Hon. Treasurer: Miss I. B. O'Malley (Literature). Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach. Secretary: Miss Geraldine Cooke. Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

New Societies.

Ross, Dornoch, Bishop Auckland, Cockermouth, Cromer, Lowestoft, Silverdale, Sutherland, Stoke-on-Trent, Woodbridge, Matlock, Cinderford, Bargoed, Upper Rhondda.

Chorley By-Election.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to undertake propaganda only in the Chorley Division. The Liberal candidate has answered the National Union's questions in the affirmative, and the Conservative is an anti-suffragist, so that had the election taken place a month ago, the National Union would have supported the Liberal candidate. But the fiasco of the Reform Bill has completely altered the situation, and pending the decision of the Council, which is to be held in little more than a fortnight, and at which the whole question of the election policy of the National Union will be discussed, the Executive Committee felt that it could not recommend the support of a Government candidate, and must decide upon a policy of propaganda only.

Literature Department.

The National Union has a leaflet ready on the political situation. It is called 'THE POSITION OF THE N.U.W.S.S.,' Feb., 1913, and costs 6d. per 100. The February Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent gratis and post free to anyone who writes for it.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

A Lantern Lecture.

Frau Rosika Schwimmer has kindly lent to the National Union slides and letterpress of a lecture on Hungary. The country is of peculiar interest to suffragists just now, since the Congress of the International Suffrage will meet this summer in Buda-Pesth. The history of Hungary makes a double appeal to us, inasmuch as the Hungarians during a long period stood for national liberty, and maintained a gallant struggle against the Turks, and women have played an important part both in government and in the frequent wars in which the country was engaged.

We hope that our Societies will take advantage of Frau Schwimmer's kindness, and we feel sure the lecture will prove extremely interesting. Slides and letterpress will be sent free of cost (except for the expense of carriage) to any Society that makes application.

Treasurer's Notes.

The Emergency Fund is growing and there is still a fortnight before the Council in which to build it up. As some questions have been asked, I may repeat that the Emergency Fund is needed partly to fill up the gap in our Funds caused by "emergency expenditure" during the late crisis, and partly to strengthen the hands of the Council in launching any fresh adaptation of policy which may be necessary in the new circumstances. Sums may be ear-marked for the General Fund, for the "Transferable Fund" (to be allotted at the discretion of the Executive as sudden need may dictate), for the Election Fighting Fund (see special appeal for the Election Fighting Fund, page 771), or for any other special purpose. We are grateful for many generous gifts this week.

F. M. STERLING (Hon. Treasurer pro tem.).

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The "Trianon" Necklet

Our own exclusive model, in an entirely new shape, made from selected ostrich feather, plain, and in two tones, with long trail over shoulder.

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SOUTHALLS' TOWELS

are sold by all Drapers, Ladies' Outfitters, and Chemists, in silver packets, containing one dozen, price 6d. 1/6 and 2/- Southalls' Compressed Towels, full size, in tiny silver boxes, size A, price 1d., size B, 1 1/2d., size C, 2 1/4d., size D, 3 1/4d.

The "Introduction Packet." To facilitate personal test and prove the advantages and superiority, the Lady Manager, 27, Bull Street, Birmingham, will send the special Introduction Packet (Size S) containing Six Towels in assorted sizes, under plain cover, post free for 6d. in stamps. WARNING: Do not ask for Sanitary Towels—ask specially for SOUTHALLS', and refuse substitutes.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1912 ... £ 787 s. d. 8 6 Received February 3rd to 10th:—

Table listing Subscriptions: Mrs Martin, Mrs Dowson, Miss C. Fleming, Dr. Jane Walker, Miss Brooke, 'A Sister', Miss E. J. Sloane, Mrs. Gibson.

Donations.

Table listing Donations: Mrs. Percy Thompson, instalment (in memory of Sidney Gilchrist Thomas), Mrs. Percy Thompson, instalment (towards Organiser's salary, Kentish Federation), A. E. Bergendorff, London Society for W.S., (Bow and Bromley by-election expenses), Mrs. Frances Dunn (quarterly subscription towards Organiser's salary, North Eastern Federation), Miss A. Ring.

Affiliation Fees.

Table listing Affiliation Fees: Shetland W.S.S., Bexhill W.S.S., Southwell W.S.S., Accrington W.S.S., Malton W.S.S., Hitchin, Stevenage and District W.S.S., Weston-super-Mare W.S.S. (first instalment), Fleet W.S.S., Colwyn Bay W.S.S., Guildford W.S.S., Kirkcaldy W.S.S., Cockermouth W.S.S., Tayside W.S.S., Woodbridge W.S.S., Coniston W.S.S., Woking W.S.S., Purley W.S.S., Newhaven W.S.S., East Herts. W.S.S., Abernethy W.S.S., Hastings and St. Leonards W.S.S., Leicester W.S.S., Leith Hill and District W.S.S., Innerleithen W.S.S., Farmers District W.S.S. (additional), Bristol W.S.S., Swindon W.S.S., Burton W.S.S., Exmouth W.S.S., Ottery St. Mary W.S.S., Lincoln W.S.S., Reading W.S.S.

Emergency Fund.

Table listing Emergency Fund: Miss Colbeck, Miss Ellen Underhill, Miss Ellen Elworthy, Miss M. Bridson, Miss Mary Fretwell, Mrs. and Miss E. C. Allmond, Miss Angela Carter, Miss A. M. Catchpool, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss E. M. L. Atkinson, Miss M. E. Colson, Lady Gibb, Mrs. A. G. Pollock, Mrs. M. A. Taylor, Anonymous, A. K., Miss Gardiner, Lady Chance, Mrs. Caird, Miss A. M. A. Rogers, Oxford W.S.S. (2nd instalment), Miss B. C. M. Brown, Miss A. M. Offer, Miss Milton.

£1,004 10 5

Correction February 7th.

Wallasey and Wirral W.S.S. affiliation fee, £1 5s., should be 1st instalment of affiliation fee.

Election Fighting Fund.

Table listing Election Fighting Fund: Already acknowledged, Received since February 3rd, Miss M. Robertson, Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, Anonymous, Miss M. Florentia Sing (2nd donation), Oxford W.S.S. (2nd instalment).

Friends of Women's Suffrage.

The Friends of Women's Suffrage Sub-Committee have received reports from a large number of societies which are working the scheme, but as not all of those known to have adopted it have yet reported, it is impossible to estimate exactly the total of "Friends" throughout the country. The London Society (which sent to all its "Friends" not only some simple suffrage literature but also Mrs. Fawcett's letter, in which people were asked to induce voters to write to their representatives in Parliament) reports 5,134 "Friends"; the Manchester Society (which has 80 visitors at work) 1,040; the Birmingham Society 820. The Bolton Society reports 170 visits to "Friends" during the last quarter. The Edinburgh Society has organised the scheme in a very thorough manner; and many of the country societies have done so with great success.

The question whether members of National Union Societies shall continue to be eligible for enrolment as "Friends" will be discussed at the Council meeting. I. B. O'MALLEY, (Hon. Sec. to F.W.S. Committee).

News from Chorley.

We have received from Miss Eskrigge, the National Union organiser, the following particulars as to the forthcoming by-election at Chorley:—

"The election fight here will be short, polling-day having been fixed for February 19th. We are fortunate in having recently held a series of open-air meetings in Chorley, so that here we are free from the constant necessity of explaining that we are "non-militant." Luckily, there are three market-days during the campaign, as our stall proves a great centre of interest. Two hall meetings and a good programme of open-air meetings have been arranged, including dinner-hour meetings at the mills.

The "Anti's" have opened a committee-room, and I have already heard of one lady, previously indifferent, who has, in consequence, decided to back us.

The Liberal candidate is in favour of any and all forms of women's suffrage, except the granting of votes to all women (or men) of 21.

The Conservative candidate refuses to answer any questions, and says he holds the same anti-suffrage opinions that he expressed to me months ago.

We are receiving good backing from the Local Society, and nearly all the Conservative members are refusing any support to the Conservative candidate, and are, instead, devoting their energies to working up a meeting to be addressed by Miss Royden on Friday (the 14th).

Joan of Arc's Example.

A correspondent writes:—There was an exciting moment at Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at Essex Hall on Thursday, January 30th, when, after calling on her audience to unite in extreme forms of militancy and to make the life of the public "unendurable," short of injuring life itself, a woman asked Mrs. Pankhurst whether she would tell the meeting if she thought God had any place in this campaign?

She went on to remind women that Joan of Arc in eight days raised the Siege of Orleans, after weary months of ordinary warfare had been wasted, because she had behind her a Divine Power, with which she was in close communion. Without that same co-operation we should get nowhere. There was only One General to their movement, and that General was God. (Applause.) And only God's methods were the telling ones in this great work. The speaker was glad to know they had adopted Joan of Arc for their pattern, as seen on the post-cards sold in the hall. Her great genius lay in her extraordinary power to organise and to unify the constitutional resources of her time and country, never once compromising the instincts of her higher personality.

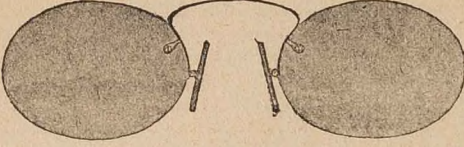
LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

58, Victoria Street, S.W. PUBLIC RECEPTION To-day, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 3.30 to 6.15.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Chair: Miss FRANCES STERLING. Speakers: Miss K. D. COURTNEY, (Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.), PHILIP SNOWDEN, Esq., M.P. The Guests will be received by The Honble. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES and Miss E. DIMOCK. Discussion. Tea 6d. Next Week (Feb. 21): Mrs. FAWCETT, Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES, Mrs. C. A. V. CONYBEARE, Miss E. HILL.

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FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

<p>Hours:</p> <p>9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.</p>	<p>Telephone 7600 Gerrard.</p>	<p>Gold Medals.</p> <p>Milan (1906) London (1908).</p>
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SPECIAL OFFER

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

In order to introduce my dainty, elegant, and comfortable rimless eyeglasses and to demonstrate my system of sight-testing, I will scientifically examine the sight of every reader of this paper and accurately adjust and supply a pair of

SOLID GOLD RIMLESS EYEGLASSES
(spherical lenses) for the inclusive charge of 15/6.

This offer is for ten days only (Feb. 1st to Feb. 12th inclusive). Every pair of glasses supplied by me is guaranteed for ten years.

R. S. NEUMANN,
I guarantee every pair of glasses for ten years. **72, New Oxford Street,**
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by taking Mustard
with them.

Mustard does not disguise the real character of a dish. It emphasizes what is distinctive in each kind of meat or fish or poultry.

York ham, Scotch beef and Welsh or Southdown mutton taste as they ought to taste, if you eat Mustard with them.

It should, of course, be

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D.S.F. Mustard

Don't leave it in the mustard pot, but use it!

S.H.B.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB,
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St. James's, S.W.

The Board of Management have decided, in view of the very deep interest shown in the objects of the Club, to enrol a further 120 Founder Members at £1 1s. 0d. Subscription and no Entrance Fee.

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE.

Members notified that Table d'Hôte Lunch (1/6) and Dinner (2/-) are served daily. Application may now be made for bedroom accommodation.

The Club has been formed as a Social Club for

MEN AND WOMEN
interested in the Suffrage Movement.
CONSTANT LECTURES ARRANGED.

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MISS F. H. GARLICK, R.H.S.
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ADVISORY WORK.
SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of herbaceous borders; rock and wall gardens, etc., etc.

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Lessons and Lectures on **POLITICS** and **ECONOMICS**. With special reference to **WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.**

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Apply,
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THE NATIONAL UNION

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 affiliated Society in my district.

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

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

Address _____ (in full.)

To the Secretary _____ Society for Women's Suffrage

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