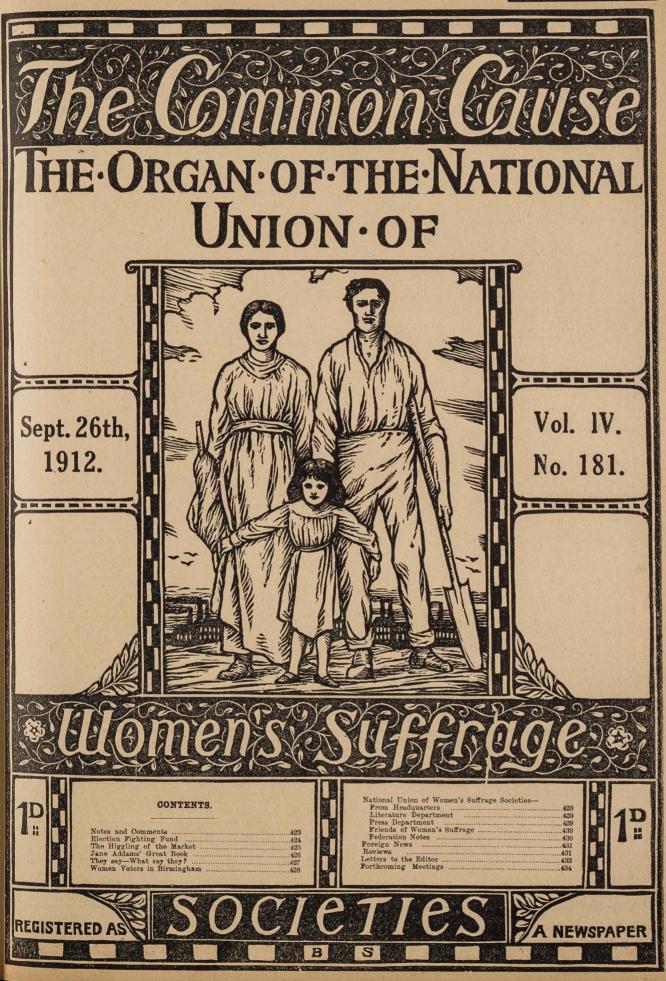
THE COMMON CAUSE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

NON-MILITANT



THE COMMON CAUSE.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

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Advertisements (Societies, Miscellaneous, etc.) must reach the Office (2 Robert Street) not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisements (Trade), S. R. Le Mare, Advertisement Agent, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

- 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 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.

The Member for Midlothian.

Miss Robertson writes that it was an error to describe Major Hope as an Anti-Suffragist, and we are very glad to note this, and sorry for the error. Major Hope said he was not opposed the enfranchisement of women ratepayers, so he will probably support Lord Robert Cecil's amendment. (Mr. Craig, M.P. for Crewe, has already promised to do this.) Mr. Shaw only promised to support the adult suffrage amendment. The situation in Midlothian is therefore even more favourable than our article of last week showed.

Thank You, Mr. Anderson!

We strongly recommend members of the National Union to buy, read, and keep for reference The Labour Leader of September 19th. There, on p. 610, will be found a complete summary of the resolutions passed by the I.L.P. and the Parliamentary Labour Party on the subject of the Government Franchise Bill, and Mr. Anderson's conclusion from these is that " Under no conceivable circumstances, therefore, can the Parliamentary Labour Party support a measure which extends the franchise to men without admitting women."

On the 16th, this good friend of ours spoke at Longsight, where after pointing out the deep differences between Labour and Liberal on the questions of foreign policy and armaments, instancing the Government's policy in Persia as showing how far we have got from the Liberalism of the great

showing how far we have got from the Liberalism of the great historic Midlothian campaign he said :--On the question of Women's Suffrage, both the Liberal and Con-servative parties were hopelessly divided, and only the Labour party was solidly united in defence of the full citizen rights of both men and women.... The time was coming when the growth of the Labour party would drive a wedge through the Liberal party, which contained a section opposed to privilege. When the breaking-up came these men would join in the fight for Labour, and the rest of the Liberal party would range themselves with Toryism in an attempt to stem the movement. The Labour party entered into three-connered contests just because of these differences.

Subterranean Methods. In connection with the "unofficial inquiry" into the land question, instituted by Mr. Lloyd George, one is entertained to see that Miss Violet Markham is very indignant about what she calls its "subterranean methods." It is precisely the enforcement upon women of such methods which makes one of the strongest arguments for enfranchisement. We are constantly told by the Anti's that women have influenced and will always influence legislation. We should not dream of

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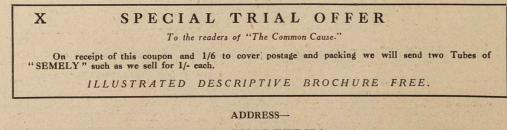


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denying it. But what is that influence? Whose is it? How is it exercised? What is it based upon? It does not appeal to a labouring woman to be told that some fair lady has used her womanly wiles to cajole the head of a department, nor does it console a vigorous young woman who wants a career thrown open to know that some Mrs. Grundy has spoken for her sex in the ear of a minister already enough disposed to keep a woman in her "place."

Physiological "Facts."

In its anxiety to back up Sir Almroth Wright's wholly unscientific generalisations about the physical construction of women, the *Times*, in a leader on September 24, makes a bad shot. This leader, dealing with the hunger-strikers, says that the women are " resting upon the physiological fact which they are so reluctant to hear mentioned-that the feminine nervous system is much more unstable and more easily broken down under strain than that of men." Very few men Suffragist prisoners have attempted the hunger strike, but the only person to go mad under the torture was William Bell, a man, and the authorities found themselves compelled to release Mr. Pethick Lawrence, after a very half-hearted attempt to feed him by force. The reported "nervous instability" of women is a generalisation based upon such imperfect data that it is scientifically valueless. We should have to make far more dispassionate inquiry than has ever been made into the conditions under which men and women respectively keep their sanity. In a world so largely ruled by men it may quite well happen that women are strained as well as cramped in ways unthought of, or unacknowledged.

A Farcical Situation.

The Treasury had got itself into the most ridiculous muddle over the taxation of married women. It all comes our national habit of living from hand to mouth. The Married Women's Property Act declares a married woman's property to be her own; the Income Tax Act declares that property to be "for purposes of taxation" the property of the husband! So a poor man with a rich wife may actually have a tax levied upon him which he is literally unable to pay, and if he does not pay this absurd imposition he is sent to gaol. Mr. Mark Wilks, a headmaster earning $\pounds 160$ a year, is now in prison for the non-payment of taxes on his wife's earned income. The Anti-Suffragists are fond of pointing out to women the inestimable advantages they derive from the preposterous relics of a barbarous age. The queer thing is that the women Suffragists are much keener to abolish them than the Anti's, and are holding energetic protest meetings against the unjust imprisonment of Mr. Wilks. We may hope that on Thursday, 26th, Mr. Shaw's cold wit may make the sentimentalists' world altogether too bleak for them. We have not space to enlarge on the details of the situation, but they are fit for comic opera, and we are truly sorry that our Government should so discredit itself. Unless you are an Anarchist you cannot wish the Government of your own country to make itself ridiculous.

The Hunger Strike.

Mrs. Mary Leigh was, on Friday last, released on licence from Mountjoy prison, where she had been forcibly fed during fortyfour days. Miss Gladys Evans, up to the moment of our going to press, remains in prison. In the Daily News, of September 17th, Mr. Bernard Shaw urged that the Government's responsibility ended with the provision of food and prisoners should not be forcibly fed. On the 21st Mr. Chesterton in an equally characteristic article announced that "prisons ought not to torture people for trying to commit suicide."

Methods.

The W.S.P.U. ignored the request of the Criccieth Society that they should refrain from baiting Mr. Lloyd George at Llanstymdwy on Saturday, and they created the kind of disturbance one has grown to regard as almost a certainty. Commenting on these methods, a correspondent writes :---" When I was a girl about to be married, a worldly-wise wife instructed me in the gentle art of managing a husband. 'If,' she said, 'you want something he won't give you, tease him until you make him very angry, and then, when he has thoroughly lost his temper, he will be so ashamed that he will give you anything '! Perhaps-I don't know, for I never tried. It seemed to me a repulsive method, and-suppose it hadn't even succeeded !"

Our Unguarded Children.

One month was the sentence which the Brentford Police Court thought sufficient sentence upon George Rolfe, of Isleworth, for a "serious offence" against a little girl. This was not his first offence either, for the detective was watching him "in consequence of complaints.'

THE COMMON CAUSE.

THE ELECTION FIGHTING FUND.

Chairman:

Committee:

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Treasurers: MRS. AUERBACH. MRS. ANSTRUTHER.

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LOR MARGARET ASHTON . CAVENDISH BENTINCK. H. N. BRAILSFORD. STANTON COIT. K. D. COURTNEY. EL COUNTESS DE LA WARR. MISS I. O. FORD. MRS. HOMAN. MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN. MISS M. LEES. ON. THE EARL OF LYTTON GARET MCMILLAN

THE RECENT BY-ELECTIONS : A SURVEY.

probable that there will be several more before Christmas. It occurs :is fortunate for us that we should so soon have had opportunities for testing the efficacy of the new policy we adopted last May, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of those tests.

The Election Fighting Fund policy was adopted with three objects :---(1) To increase the number of members in the House of Commons who can be relied upon to vote for Women's Suffrage measures; (2) to strengthen the Party in the House of Commons which stands for political justice for women as well as for men, and is prepared to oppose a measure of so-called democratic reform which leaves the female half of the democracy entirely unrepresented; (3) to put pressure on those who secured the defeat of the Conciliation Bill in order that they may consider it expedient to secure the passage of a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill

Let us this week consider the third point only, the effect of our Election Fighting Fund policy on the Liberals and the Nationalists who opposed the Conciliation Bill.

There is abundant evidence that Liberals are being forced, however unwillingly, to acknowledge the full significance of the Suffragist support of Labour candidates. Holmfirth, Crewe, and Midlothian have proved not only the strength of the Women's Suffrage campaign, and the identification of the Labour leaders with it, but above all they have made manifest the peril which the Government incurs by three-cornered elections, a peril frankly emphasised lately by one of the leading Liberal organs.

At Holmfirth, the seat of an unbroken Liberal tradition, the Labour vote was almost exactly doubled, and the Liberal vote fell by 1,590. At Ilkeston there was every reason to believe that the anticipation of the advent of a Labour candidate with Suffragist support decided the Conservatives to put a candidate in the field in order to take advantage of the split in the progressive vote. Otherwise the election would probably not have been contested, and the Government would have avoided the damaging blow to its prestige occasioned by the big drop in the majority of a newly-appointed Cabinet Minister. Had a Labour candidate stood, Colonel Seely's seat might well have been seriously imperilled, in spite of his previous large majority. The Loss of Crewe as a Liberal seat was directly due to the presence of the Labour candidate, the Labour vote at that election representing an increase of 1,105, the Liberal vote a decrease of 2,467, and the Conservative majority an increase of 841. The Labour poll of 2,485 represented a solid backing for Labour and a strong fight for Women's Suffrage.

In Midlothian, owing to the split progressive vote, the seat reverts to a Conservative member for the first time since 1880, when Mr. Gladstone won it for Liberalism.

A candid observer cannot fail to recognise the powerful part that Women's Suffrage has played in these contests. It has been one of the most popular planks in the platform of the Labour speakers; it has never failed to arouse the interest and sympathy of the audience; our own speakers have attracted and held large crowds, often to the detriment of the competing Liberal and Conservative orators. On the eve of the poll in Midlothian the Labour organisers asked for all our speakers for their meetings, those who spoke purely as Suffragists as well as those who have Labour sympathies. This is notable evidence that Women's Suffrage was popular with the electors. The Labour Party has freely acknowledged the help which the welltrained Suffrage workers have been able to give. In the

For the moment there is a lull in by-elections, though it is "Labour Leader" of September 12th, the following passage

"We cannot speak too warmly of the great service rendered to the Labour cause by the band of women speakers and organisers, especially by those sent down by the N.U.W.S.S. In all the recent by-elections the N.U. has thrown its weight on the side of the Labour candidates, and at places like Holmfirth, Crewe and Midlothian they rendered most valuable aid, sending trained and well-equipped women, many of whom have a good knowledge of electioneering and can put the case not only for political justice to women but for social justice to men and women alike.

To mention only one of the ways in which we were able to give really valuable help: four out of the seven motors at the disposal of the Labour Party for polling day in Midlothian were lent by Suffragists. This fact alone may well have accounted for some 40 votes which might otherwise not have been cast, owing to the long distances some voters had to cover to reach a polling both. (The E.F.F. Committee tenders its warmest thanks to those who so kindly lent their cars for this purpose, and also to those who sent money for the hire of cars during the long campaign.) Unwilling as they are to admit it, the Liberal papers have been obliged to recognise the fact that f "the forces at work in Midlothian (including those of the Suffragists) were all to continue to move with their present direction and velocity for the next three years, their normal result would be at the end of that time the return of a small Conservative majority at a General Election. (Manchester Guardian September 12th.) The Liberal Party is obviously not n a position to incur this risk with equanimity, a risk which will be increasingly imminent if the Liberal Whips do not succeed in bringing home to the Irish Whips and to unreliable Liberal members that it would be expedient for them to undo in Januar what they did in March. It was the use of the Irish vote to kill the Conciliation Bill which caused the present development in the election policy of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. If the Irish Party is disturbed by the loss of Liberal seats, and the prospect of further losses, at this critical junctur when the fate of the Home Rule Bill still hangs in the balance, they have no one but themselves to blame. There is only one remedy, and that, too, lies in their hands. Until a Women's Suffrage amendment has been passed by the House of Commons and thereafter adopted by the Government, in accordance with the Prime Minister's pledge, as an integral part of the Reform Bill, the National Union will pursue its present policy with ur remitting energy. It has at its command money, strength enthusiasm, and an organisation which no party can now ignore. These resources are increasing daily; every by-election adds to its knowledge how to use them in the most effective way, strengthens the belief of its members that its fighting policy in the constituencies is wise and fruitful and justifies its immovable confidence in constitutional methods of bringing pressure to bear on the political machine.

C. E. MARSHALL.

Our readers will be interested to see the letters which follow :-"Labour Party Offices.

"DEAR MISS ROBERTSON,-My first duty upon returning to London is to ask your acceptance of our very best thanks for all the work of your excellent band of workers-and no less yourself-during the recent fight in Midlothian. For the best part of four weeks you all toiled for the common cause with a spirit of determination that could not have failed to have won for the women's cause thousands of supporters. I am

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equally sure that our candidate, Provost R. Brown, will readily agree that much of his support was largely the outcome of all your labours. In their hearts at least the Liberals will recognise that their defeat was in no small degree due to your work and must bear fruit in the immediate future. Our united attack upon the eve of the poll was especially a distinct success.

Would you also kindly convey our best thanks to the ladies who so willingly sent along their motors for the polling day? Their generosity was never better appreciated. Again thanking you all, believe me to remain, yours sincerely, 'ARTHUR PETERS."

DEAR MADAM OR SIR,-We desire to invite your attention ery earnestly to the enclosed appeal on behalf of the Election Fighting Fund, which, in our opinion, is doing invaluable work the cause of Women's Suffrage. The new policy of concentrating efforts to ensure the success of Labour candidates standing against Liberals is in effect anti-Governmental. The reasons for supporting the Labour candidate, instead of merely pposing the Liberal, are: (1) that the Labour Party has officially oted Women's Suffrage as part of its programme, and (2) at in this way more effective work can be done to secure votes. The argument most likely to appeal to the Liberal Whips is at they will lose seats if they continue to obstruct the enranchisement of women. The prospect of a series of bytions which might end, as the contests at Crewe and Midlothian ended, in the loss of safe Liberal seats, and the urther certainty that the next General Election will produce large number of triangular contests, is bound to affect the alculations of the Liberal Whips. Even if a Government easure of Women's Suffrage is not attainable, the Liberal Whips could easily ensure the success of the Suffrage amendents by influencing 'wobblers' and by securing the Irish Vote. hey would undoubtedly do this if they were convinced that a lure to enfranchise women would entail electoral disaster. perience has shown the value to us of triangular contests. It difficult in a straight fight between a Liberal and a Tory t n many votes on the suffrage issue alone, but when Liberalism Labour are competing we can make our influence powerfull

While there is a real chance that this policy may bear frui s year, we believe it cannot fail in the long run to mak ory certain. The chief obstacle to the adoption of Women ffrage officially by the Liberal Party is the existence in i and above all in the Ministry, of a small but obstinat -suffragist minority. These men must at all cost l inated from Parliament, and the best means-indeed, th y means, of doing this is to attack their seats by triangula ntests, and to prepare the ground betimes in these selecte nstituencies by systematic organisation and propaganda. For

The Higgling of the Market.

Mr. Churchill's experimental balloon, flown by premeditation by a remarkable irony before an audience of women on tember 12th in Dundee, has set all the papers surmising, orising, arguing about the merits and meaning of this crop little parliaments. According to your conception of Mr. urchill's character, ambitions and prejudices, will be your terpretation of the motive prompting the flying of this rticular ballon d'essai. As an addition to a speech on Home ule for Ireland it reminds one of nothing so much as orgiana's device of chalking all the doors in the same row Ali Baba's. As a speech made to women is either betrayed truly staggering contempt for women's understanding and th in their servility, or it was a cautious feeler thrown out discover what kind of bargain could be struck with Liberal women in the matter of the franchise.

We have to remember that Mr. Churchill was making a peech about Home Rule and a Parliament for Ireland, and he went on to suggest that "there would be no difficulty in applyg the federal system to Scotland and Wales as well as to eland," that "larger units" of local Government might be established, and that these larger units "would afford a much arger sphere than is open at present for the activities of comen." It is cautiously worded; you cannot pin down Mr. hurchill, still less the Government, to anything tangible. But e sentence seems to suggest that Mr. Churchill at least would prove of women having the vote for these local Parliaments. hen surely we should begin at the beginning and make the electorate of the first of these local Parliaments as far as may e a model for the rest that are to follow. In the Irish Council

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Hon. Secretary:

MISS CATHERINE MARSHALL.

this purpose we hold that all sections of the suffrage movement should combine, and in this belief we venture to commend the Election Fund to your generosity. We are, faithfully yours,

> "H. N. BRAILSFORD. " LAURENCE HOUSMAN. " ISRAEL ZANGWILL."

Every post just now brings expressions of encouragement and thanks and promises of help from the local branches of the Independent Labour Party. Nothing could be firmer than the tone of an article in the Labour Leader for September 19th, The Labour Party and Women."

Our members who are not able to give much money or work to turn elections can at least show their appreciation of the attitude of the Suffrage Party by going to the Albert Hall on the evening of Friday, October 11th, WEARING THEIR COLOURS, when the autumn campaign, "War Against Poverty," is to be inaugurated. The meeting is being organised by the I.L.P. and the Fabian Society, and "the campaign," says the *Labour Leader*, "will raise the social problem in all its aspects. . . ." The speakers advertised are W. C. Anderson, J. Keir Hardie, M.P., George Lansbury, M. P., Miss Mary R. Macarthur, G. Bernard Shaw, and Mrs. Sidney Webb. Chairman, J. Ramsay Macdonald M.P.

Certainly one may expect that some at least of the speakers will point to the need of a full citizenship, the indispensability of women with votes, in such a gigantic crusade

Should we not more effectively show our presence and support f we were to arrange to sit together? If those who think this idea good will send me postcards to the office I will do my best to arrange a National Union section of seats in the hall.

Seats in boxes can be had for 2s. and 1s. 6d., and stalls for 1s. M. P. STANBURY.

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Bill, introduced by Mr. Birrell in 1907, while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was yet Premier, women were as a matter of course part of the proposed electorate; with the same Irish Secretary, with an entirely new enthusiasm on the part Anti-Suffragists for the development of women's share in local Government, we have the astounding retrograde step of a proposed electorate that shall be wholly male for a local Parliament whose business Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists alike agree is women's as well as men's business. Nay, further, this amazing Government introduces a Franchise Bill for Great Britain; which not only perpetuates the existing disabilities of women in local Government, but definitely enacts a disability which has hitherto been imposed not by law, but by the decisions of revising barristers. We publish on another page an account of how an unusually sensible revising barrister in Birmingham has succeeded in putting more women on this register than are on any other in the kingdom, because he has actually interpreted the Act of Parliament to mean something when it says that sex and marriage shall be no disqualification. The Government Franchise Bill distinctly states that outside London and Scotland (yes, really, we are not joking !) marriage shall be a disqualification for a woman. This. remember, is a Bill brought forward by a Government whose Anti-Suffrage members based much of their criticism of the Conciliation Bill on the fact that it "penalised marriage," refused the vote to "the best of her sex, the married woman !' What, what, we ask amazed, can have induced the Government to bring forth such a crop of absurdities? Some hints dropped by Mrs. Humphry Ward have given a clue, and Mr. Churchill's speech makes the scent much hotter. Mrs, Ward in a recent letter to the Press threw out dark hints that in the autumn it would appear how active the Antis had been, and we

were left to infer that womanly woman, working as woman

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should, under the rose, by truly womanly wiles, would win all that it was fit for her to have. Mr. Churchill said, "So I would urge upon all those who are attracted by the idea of a federal system, and also by the idea of a Scottish Parliament for the settlement of purely Scottish affairs, to concentrate upon what is essentially a preliminary step. I mean the reconciliation of the British and Irish democracy by the restoration to Ireland of a Parliament for dealing with purely Irish affairs."

Now Mr. Churchill was asking these Liberal women to concentrate, as an essentially preliminary step, on a Home Rule Bill which leaves women out, and he dangled before them the hope that other local parliaments might follow the first, and that women might have a "wider sphere of activities" in these. We hope Liberal women will say that this is not quite good enough that if the Irish Parliament is to be the type and exemplar of half a dozen or more other little Parliaments, they want to see women established in the type; that they do not see the fun of resuming in each case the weary battle as to whether Lancashire thinks women ought not to have the vote because by working like men they compete with men, or Cornwall thinks that women bught not to have the vote because they don't work like men; whether Loamshire thinks women are too good and the Black Country that they are too bad. This is parochialism run madmen are men and women are women in Ireland as in Scotland, Wales, and England, and Parliament has one task in this matter, not a dozen. That task is the one which it tries to perform as far as men are concerned, whenever it sets up a new authority, but which it has never even tried to perform as far as women are concerned; it is the task so fluently described by Mr. Asquith, "to vindicate and establish upon an unshakable foundation the principle of representative government." (December 10th, 1909.)

There is nothing new in these devices. They are so old that women should by now scarcely need to be advised of them. Mr. Churchill hopes by dangling the carrot of a "wider sphere" before the noses of Liberal women to get them to pull their hardest in the shafts of his cartful of little parliaments. The foundation of an Irish Parliament (without women) is an "essentially preliminary step;" the foundation of all the other little parliaments (without women) will be further "preliminaries and if and when women have worked their hardest to help Mr Churchill in establishing these purely male governments, they will find him equally fertile in devising fresh "preliminaries." It was ever so! Women slaved to free the slaves, worked with the men for Reform, for the abolition of the Corn-laws, for a thousand matters which in their turn were "essentially preliminary." Women have now their own preliminary, which will be as essential as they choose to make it. They must not budge an inch. They must demand inclusion in the Home Rule Bill and resist the Local Government clause of the Franchise Bill, but they must remember that these two points are simply a matter of holding the ground which they already have morally won, and which this Liberal Government is threatening. The Govern-ment is like a rack-renting landlord. The tenant, having spent years of labour upon the farm and reclaimed acres of waste by his toil, demands that he should be given materials wherewith to repair his ruinous buildings; to whom the landlord replies, "Dear me, and I was just thinking you paid too low a rent, and was going to add the 20-acre field to the next lot. Let us say no more about it. I'll give you back your 20-acre field and you shall drop your claim. We must give and take, you know. It can't be all on one side."

The local government vote is ours; the revising barristers' interpretation of the law as disqualifying married women as such is ridiculous, and, by all its professions, the Government is bound to amend the Local Government Acts so as to permit of many more women voting and standing for election. These are not matters for the higgling of the political market, rights to be given away with a great flourish of generosity at the secret solicitation of anti-suffrage ladies and adduced by them as examples of what can be done by feminine influence.

Mrs. Churchill is reported to have said at the meeting on the 12th that "all women must feel a sense of humiliation and degradation at the scenes we have witnessed." This was more true than she knew. One does feel humiliated that Mr. Churchill should even imagine that there are women to whom he could make such an offer as this would seem to be, and we hope that Liberal women will be very stiff indeed in their determination that the Home Rule Bill shall, in the matter of the representation of women at least, be a type which other Local Parliament Bills will be forced to follow and will strengthen the hands of Mr. Philip Snowden to secure the passage of his amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

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above all, shows them pathetically and cruelly ignorant in a society which professes to shelter women, but which preys upon them in the most dastardly way imaginable, using even their pure ill-placed affection and their desire for home and marriage as a ait to drag them into the filth from which the same society will never permit them to be cleansed.

But our author calls upon us not only to learn the many ingeniously repulsive devices by which young girls are degraded n order that they may lose their rights as human beings, and be sold as so much flesh; she also forces us to consider the conlitions under which many thousands of women and girls have live, and not only the temptations to which they are subected, but the sapping of will, hope and health which make hem unjoyful victims much more often than lustful wantons. When men are always reminding women that so much more be forgiven men because of their less controllable appetites, women should contemplate this author's picture, not my way overdrawn, of the life of unending toil, harassment, physical fatigue, under-feeding, and general misery which housands of girls must endure or "fall." We have only to ompare the average wage of six dollars a week earned by girls industry with the average wage of twenty-five dollars a week arned by prostitutes plying their trade under a "protector, realise that sexual appetite is not the only "temptation"; the case of a woman it is often the even more poignant nger for food and shelter that constitutes the temptation. ut this is by no means the end of the matter. Hotels, staurants, and department-stores give a high percentage of ostitutes, but it is a curious and disquieting fact that the hest of all is to be found among domestic servants, and the t highest among girls living at home with no definite occu-ion whatever. The causes in the last named condition seem be mainly ignorance or neglect, or over-severity on the part of the parents, and a longing for finery, for independence, for money to spend, and the need for healthy work on the part of he girl. Undoubtedly undisciplined and ignorant youth is illed to meet all these assaults.

One shudders at the quiet tale of vicious young men, of the lebauching of little girls, who are made to pay to some satyr he price of a coveted ride on a hobby horse, of the hideous rotectedness of youth. And here we do not need to remind ders of this paper that we in England are not one whit etter than America. In Chicago alone in 27 months over 600 nildren passed through the ward for venereal diseases, and Jtah is quoted as the pioneer State in grappling with this courge. We do not know England's record. We fear it is no

Miss Addams is far too wise to give us one remedy, one Morrison's pill which, without trouble or loss to anyone, will put this age-long evil right. She sees that there is not one ause but many, and shows how the raising of a woman's status, so that she puts a high value on herself, the capacity for useful work, the wise teaching of sexual matters, the support and guardianship of true social life and affection, as well as an formous mass of economic improvements will all help. But, imitting all the natural temptations, she endorses the assertion

There is not enough depravity in human nature to keep alive this very arge business. The immorality of women and the brutishness of men ave to be persuaded, coaxed and constantly stimulated in order to keep he social evil in its present state of business prosperity.

We must all admit, to our shame, this is true. It cries to us rom the hoardings, it meets us in the vast majority of our theatres. Drink and drugs and corrupt plays and shows, violence and militarism all play their part in reinforcing the primal stincts of man and woman.

Miss Addams believes that white slaves can only be afforded protection through legislation, and she believes in the virtue of political agitation to transform pity into action and create a reater social sympathy. First among the movements that will

greater social sympathy. First almong the inovenients that while in time suppress the social evil, she says: — Perhaps, is the equal Suffrage movement. . . . Life is full of hidden remedial powers which society has not yet utilised, but perhaps nowhere is the waste more flagrant than in the matured deductions and judg-ments of the women, who are constantly forced to share the social injustices which they have no recognised power to alter. If political rights were once given to women, if the situation were theirs to deal with as a matter of civic responsibility, one cannot imagine that the existence of the social evil would remain unchallenged in its semi-legal protection.

She sees, further, in the entrance of women into public life a certain way of screwing up the private standards of public men.

Women may at last force men to do away with the traditional use of a public record as a cloak for a wretched private character, because society will never permit a woman to make such excuses for herself.

But Miss Addams is as far as it is possible to be from the pitfall of legalism. The power of the spirit and the sacredness of the individual person is her rock of faith. The monstrous



A SHOP IN HARROGATE.

Jane Addams' Great Book.

The prominent part taken by Miss Jane Addams in seconding the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt has brought her more especially before the world, and it is good to think that a woman with such a great record of social work of the very best kind should be taking up politics; there seems no question that American politics need such women. As long ago as September, 1909, we published a short article on Hull House, Chicago, and the book now before the world is the ripe fruit of the experience of Hull House. It is written throughout with a sobriety of language which reveals the author's conviction that the facts have only to be known for the new conscience to deal at long last with this ancient evil. The evil is the white slave traffic, and the continued existence of "the oldest profession on earth." Miss Addams finds in the uprooting of the upas tree of slavery, "the tree that was literally as old as the race of man," a close analogy to the work, now gathering impetus, of uprootng its twin slavery, that of commercialised vice. She finds many of the arguments the same against both slaveries, and some of the methods against both also the same. She sees good hope

in the quickening of a social conscience in the matter :---Nothing is gained by making the situation better or worse then it is, nor in anywise different from what it is. This ancient evil is indeed social in the sense of community responsibility, and can only be under-stood and at length remedied when we face the fact and measure the resources which may at length be massed against it. Perhaps the most striking indication that our generation has become the become of a new striking indication that our generation has become the bearer of a new moral consciousness in regard to the existence of commercialised vice is the fact that the mere contemplation of it throws the more sensitive men and women among our contemporaries into a state of indignant

Miss Addams, illustrating her contentions with actual cases, shows that, however the victims of this traffic are first captured (and they are kidnapped or inveigled very young indeed), they are retained in the trade by the twin processes of involving them in hopeless debt, and of degrading them by drink and drugs and beatings, and the inculcation of vicious practises. In addition, it is common to add to the helplessness of the victim by ensuring that she shall be a foreigner in the land of her slavery. We wish we had space to quote at length Miss Addams' simple tales of Breton Marie and Swedish Olga. She does not attempt to idealise them; shows them not a liftle stupid, sometimes sullen;

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

iniquity by which man allows a child in years to "consent" to his degrading of her, and then damns her for the rest of her earthly life because of this degradation, is well brought out. That men who have caused this degradation should sit in judgment on the women they degrade is the ultimate arrogance.

ment on the women they degrade is the ultimate arrogance. If a man has seized upon a moment of weakness in a girl and obtained her consent, although she may thereafter be in dire need of help, she is put outside all protection of the law. The courts assume that such a girl has deliberately decided for herself, and that because she is not "of previous chaste life and character," she is lost to all decency. Yet every human being knows deep down in his heart that his own moral energy ebbs and flows, that he could not be judged fairly by his hours of defeat, and that after revealing moments of weakness, although shocked and frightened, he is the same human being, struggling as he did before. Nevertheless, in some States, a little girl as young as ten years of age may make this irrevocable decision for herself.

The whole book is a noble plea for the recognition of the full humanity of women.

*A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil, by Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago. (The Macmillan Co., pp. 219. 4s. 6d net.)

They Say-What Say They?

Labour stands reproved by a staunch friend. Mr. Philip Snowden, observing the recent criticism of the Labour Party by the Nation after Midlothian, finds matter in it which should strike home. In the Chistian Commonwealth of last week he deduces "Some Morals from Midlothian" intended to apply to the recent tactics of the Labour Party. He finds that the failure of these tactics to raise the position of the Labour candidates at the poll is due in considerable measure to the want of organisation in election campaigns. He points out that in at least six cut of the seven constituencies contested during the last year there had been no thought of bringing forward a Labour candidate until the vacancy occurred, this fact betraying a want of judgment and sound policy, without which no party can make a stand. The other parties, being stronger and more firmly established, can afford to put forward candidates "who have neither political knowledge nor general information" and are not, therefore, personally equipped for the campaign. But Labour candidates should not rely on their party to supply their deficiencies of quality. Their knowledge and arguments should be firm and well grounded enough to attract a larger body than that which listens merely to the single appeal of trade unionism. The work of the Labour Party lies before it in making its position stronger. Its members must concentrate their keen enthusiasm upon the task of stronger organisation and the setting up of a standard which shall be definite as well as ideal; as easy to grasp as it may be difficult to attain. At present, Mr. Snowden thinks, "organisation beats enthusiasm every time."

Weakness lies, moreover, in policy, as in criticism, that is purely destructive. The Labour Party will never win on a priticism of its opponents or on denunciations of capitalists. It must convince the electors that it has a constructive policy of its own that can break down the policy of the others. doing it may succeed in organising the industrial electorate who at present fail to see the particular reason why the Labour Party should exist at all. It may do more than this. By a clearly-explained appeal on the ground of civic and social progress, it may convince a larger section of the middle and professional classes of the necessity and advantages of its success.

In view of the threats which have been industriously circulated of exporting "militant methods" from England to Canada, the following extracts from Canadian papers will be of interest to our readers :

The Montreal Daily Witness had a leader note this month in which, after speaking sympathetically of the equal cooperation of Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell Booth in their great work, it suggested that the world goes better wherever such cooperation exists, and the opponents of citizen rights for women are assured that they would be "surprised to find how little of a revolution it would be.

The Free Press (London, Canada) has in its issue of September 9th an excellent article on "Suffrage and the Pioneer Woman," urging that when Canadian women clearly state their claim and desire for the vote, the men, who are too near the bed-rock of life to be under any of the sentimental delusions which afflict Englishmen, will give it to them. Alluding to Mr. Borden's reply to the deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, this writer says :--

Union, this writer says:— From the interview announced one gains the idea that the Englisk Suffragettes have conceived the scheme, should suffrage not shortly be granted to the women of Canada, of pressing upon this country a mili-tant movement such as that which has lately been fraught with so much misery and humiliation to the Suffrage Party in England. Without going the length of actually believing this report in its

The Mail and Empire (Toronto) has an eloquent letter declaring that Canada is in danger of following all the disastrous industrial practices of the older countries unless she stems the danger by giving women the franchise as New Zealand and Australia have done. The letter concludes :-

Australia have done. The letter concludes:--"Women and children first" is a great unwritten law, and with mselfish courage and devotion does every man obey it in times of sudden danger or disaster which imperil human lives. But when one thinks of the thousands of women and children whose lives are endangered, ruined, or sacrificed yearly by child labour, the white slave traffic, and the sweating system, evils which exist mainly in order to, gratify the desires or increase the profits of men, one cannot but ask what has become of that law. Is it perhaps only "a law of the sea"?

Women Voters in Birmingham.

A series of interesting decisions have been given by the Revising Barrister for the City of Birmingham during the past three years

In the first place, the old stock objection of the party agents "That you are a married woman" (or "That you are disqualified by reason of coverture ") has been completely disestablished. Mr. Brooks (the R.B.) holds that by inference the Act which was passed by the Liberal Government to remove the disqualification

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husbands' tenancies, even though these were only weekly ones. He held that the acceptance of the widow as tenant by the landlord was sufficient to justify the overseers in regarding the widow succeeding "by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise" in the terms of the Act. The result of this decision has been that many hundreds of widows come on the burgess roll every year without waiting until they have enjoyed the usual twelve months' tenancy in their own right.

Thirdly, it had been the common practice in Birmingham, as elsewhere, that if, for example, the overseers had in error put Mrs. Mary Jones on the list (regarding her, wrongly, as the tenant) and Mr. Wm. Jones, her husband, put in a claim and his claim was allowed, then Mrs. Jones' name was struck out without objection. The Liberal agent contended that this could not legally be done, and the revising barrister decided in his favour. As it is a common thing for the wives' names to be given to the overseers' canvassers, there are now a considerable number of cases in Birmingham where the names of husband

and wife both appear on the burgess roll. It was an interesting outcome of the first of these decisions that a married woman, Mrs. Pinsent, became enrolled as a burgess, and was then elected to the City Council. And it is an equally interesting result of the cumulative force of the decisions that there are probably more women burgesses in proportion to the electorate than in any other city in the kingdom. TPN

THE NATIONAL UNION WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

Non-Party.

Non-Militant

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.

Hon. Secretaries :

MISS K. D. COURTNEY. MISS EDITH PALLISER MISS CATHERINE MARSHALL } (Parliamentary). Telegrams :

the largest possible scale.

MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press). MISS I. B. O'MALLEY (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer MRS. AUERBACH Miss Geraldine Cooke.

Voiceless, London." *Offices :* Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. a reception will be held for the delegates. The agenda includes

From Headquarters.

GREAT MEETING IN THE ALBERT HALL. As already announced, the National Union is holding a great

The speakers will include Mrs. Fawcett (in the chair), Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Miss A. M. Royden and Miss

Margaret Robertson. Preliminary handbills have already been

printed and may be obtained from the London Society for

Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street. Societies in the

National Union are asked to make this demonstration known

amongst their members and others, to ensure a crowded hall.

The autumn of 1912 will be a critical time in the political history

GENERAL COUNCIL

be held in Manchester on October 9th and 10th, and on October

demonstration in the Albert Hall, on Tuesday, November 5th.

some important resolutions and a large gathering of delegates from all parts of the country is expected.

NEW SOCIETIES. West Riding, Yorks: Rotherham. Eastern Counties: West Cambridgeshire.

West Midlands: Upton.

East Midlands: Hucknall.

Surrey, Sussex, Hants: Brockham and Betchworth.

Scottish Federation: Largs.

K. D. COURTNEY.

ORGANISATION.

of the Women's Suffrage Movement, and a demonstration to demand the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill must be on of the National Union recorded in the Treasurer's notes last week. The addition of 104 new societies is a record to be proud of, and we hope it will serve to spur on those of our members GENERAL COUNCIL. who are doing less than they might do, in order that the record may be surpassed during the next nine months. We are proud of it, but we are never satisfied!

roth the Manchester Society is organising a great public meeting, at which the speakers will be Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., Mr. Laurence Housman, and others. On October 9th The affiliation fees do not represent net gain. This increase

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. Metheds—Militant.
 T. P. W. B. Koro our customers—Best work at lowest remunerative prices.

MAY WE SERVE YOU ?

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

SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

represents 104 more envelopes to address whenever we circularise the societies, and 104 more stamps to put on. When mistakes are made we would beg our secretaries to remember that we re but flesh and blood. We aim at perfection, but we have not uite attained it. There are ways also in which societies may elp us; we are not always notified when a new secretary is appointed, or when a temporary worker retires and a perment one returns. We have reason also to believe that changes notified at headquarters are not always sent to the Federation Secretary. These apparently small omissions lead to considerable confusion. We are shortly bringing out the arterly list of societies in COMMON CAUSE and hope this time have it quite without mistakes. We have abandoned the an of alternating the alphabetical list with a list of societies ithin their federations, as the latter involves much more trouble the printing.

GERALDINE COOKE.

Literature Department.

Our stock of leaflets has grown very rapidly in the last w months. We have now got leaflets touching on almost ery aspect of the Suffrage question, and some which rather

Visitors to the National Union Office have probably noticed at the rooms and passages are crowded with parcels. Most these contain leaflets, and it seems likely that if they go on easing in size and bulk it will soon be impossible for the aff to move about at all. As the developments of the Suffrage ation will certainly make it necessary to publish more new lets in the course of the autumn, we have no choice but to some of the old ones.

e Literature Committee has therefore decided not to reprint following leaflets when the present supply is exhausted -ord Haldane on Women's Suffrage.

A. J. Balfour on Franchise Reform.

omen's Suffrage and the Referendum.

nstitutional Suffragists and the Militants.

How the Reform Bill of 1832 was won. The Australian Senate and Women's Suffrage.

achers.

blow to Anti-Suffragists.

Vomen's Need of the Vote: an Illustration. eamen's Wives.

We have still got some considerable stock of most of them hand, but Societies or others who wish to make sure of aining them should order as soon as possible.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Press Department.

The papers which open out special columns to the Woman and frage Movement multiply rapidly. The Formby Times and Southfort Visitor, for whose excellent propaganda we are indebted to the local National Union contributors, furnish od examples of the work which is being done. The Reading ndard, a most flourishing Liberal paper, with a wide circulaon, is doing splendid service to our cause, and warmly advottes Women's Suffrage on Constitutional lines. Besides giving weekly column, an excellent series of artices by Miss M. es, of Pangbourne, on the historical aspect of the Suffrage nent, has been lately appearing. These will be continued the Buda Pesth International Conference next year, where e Society hopes to have a representative who will report to e paper. A striking illustrated supplement appeared on Satur-y, containing portraits of Mrs. Fawcett, Sir Rufus Isaacs,

PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

By so doing you help "THE COMMON CAUSE" more than you think.

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THE COMMON CAUSE.



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Suffrage scheme :--

Accrington.

Banbury.

Bangor.

The Pioneer and Labour Journal, which circulates in Woolwich and its neighbourhood, has opened a "Pioneer Women's Cclumn," and must also be added to the list of friendly papers.

The recent contests at Holmfirth, Crewe, and Midlothian have illustrated the great importance of the local press in relation to Women's Suffrage. In view of these recent by-elections, and the probability of others, it is necessary that special preparation should be made in regard to press work in the constituencies, that we may be ready for any contingencies.

On October 10th Press secretaries will have the opportunity of hearing Miss Margaret Robertson speak on her experiences at Midlothian and elsewhere, and Mr. Neville Smith on Press work from the journalistic point of view. All Press secretaries, secretaries, Societies who wish to summon such meetings will kindly write to me I will do my best to put them in communication with a speaker specially interested in the subject. I. B. O'MALLEY. or their representatives, are cordially invited to attend.

Contributions to the General Fund.

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	Mrs. John Lewis .							2	6
	Miss V. M. Allfrey						1	1	
	Miss B. E. Allfrey						1	1	
	Miss Lloyd							7	6
	Miss Barbara Gibs							2	6
	Miss Dorothy Revo	ell .						1	0
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National Union Van Tour.

On Monday we had a very good meeting in CHELTENHAM. A man, evidently with a good business instinct, pushed through the crowd while Mrs. Swiney was speak-ing, and tried hard to sell some whips in the Suffrage colours. "Buy Suf-fragette whips" had, however, no effect on the part orderly and interacted crowd we had Even

fragette whips" had, however, no effect on the very orderly and interested crowd we had. Even the children took the incident quite calmly. On Tuesday we had a meeting at PRESTBURY, a suburb of Cheltenham, and here again Mrs. Swiney came to our help. The meeting was small but the audience was an interested one and we had a very good questioning time. Wednesday morning we left Cheltenham and went on to CHENCESTER, where Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hobbs did everything they could to make us comfortable. It was a charming drive over the Cotswold in cold, but sunny weather. People were few and far between, but when we did neet anybody and gave them some literature. they were friendly and gave them some literature they were friendly and interested at once. A whole riding class once passed us and one of the youths exclaimed with pride that his horse did not even shy at Women's Suffrage!

did not even shy at Women's Suffrage! SWINDON has a most energetic society, and I want to record all the vanmen's most heartfelt thanks for the way the members rallied round us. No less than three members spoke, and many helped to distribute literature.

many helped to distribute literature. The morning after, Miss Franklin left us. Miss Collum and I did not quite know how we were going to get on without her. She did cheerfully all the most tedious jobs, and even took chairs when she could find nobody else to do so. But so strongly did she dislike this work that she generally succeeded in unearth-ing a chairman

ing a chairman. We had 28 miles over the Wiltshire downs to travel on Friday, and it took us all day to do. it. At Newbury, where we arrived very late, we took a room in an hotel and gave Peter a much-needed rest in a stable.

much-needed rest in a stable. Miss Collum is expecting a new crew to-day (September 21st), and I believe I speak for all the others when I thank her most heartily for all her hard work during the three horrible months she has been travelling about.

HELGA GULL.

London Society.

 Already acknowledged since Nov. Ist, 1911 7,561 10 4
 Mrs. R. S. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate, is holding a series of work parties on Monday afternoons from 3 to 5, from October 7th to November 11th inclusive, to work for the London Society's bazaar. Any member of the National Union living in the district will be welcome. Members will please provide their own work.

 Miss D, E. Allfrey
 1 1 0

 Miss B, E. Allfrey
 7 6

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COMMON CAUSES, etc., were sold and a good collection was taken. was taken. Miss Coyle, our organiser, wishes to thank Mrs. Troupe, of Bridgwater, for her kind help, and Miss Rankin for her hospitality, in connection with this meeting.

(Hon. Sec. to F.W.S. Committee).

SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

Scarberough.

Worcester.

Friends of Women Suffrage.

Dewshurv

Since the beginning of August the following societies have

announced their intention of working the Friends of Women's

East Grinstead.

Eighty Societies are now working the scheme. Many of the Societies are finding it possible either to give special consideration to it at their annual meetings, or to summon special meetings of members to consider it. Some National Union

speakers have kindly consented to make special arrangements in order to address meetings of this kind. If secretaries of

Societies who wish to summon such meetings will kindly write

Kidderminster.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

Aberdeen Suffrage Office, 214, Union Street, Aberdeen.

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Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage.

It has been decided to hold a congress of the Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, which was formed at Stockholm last year during the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in London, from October 24th-3oth. Invitations have been sent out in the name of the President, Sir John Cockburn, and of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. Favourable replies have already been received from Holland; France, Hungary, and Sweden. In the session of the Cape Provincial Councils. In the session of the Sweet Provincial Councils. In the session of the Cape Provincial Councils. In the agood debate, but was unfortu-nately lost. A similar fate befel a similar amendment to the Transvaal Municipal Draft Ordinance as

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West Riding (Yorks).

Britain Overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE. In the session of the Cape Provincial Council just concluded, an amendment to the Municipal Draft Ordinance proposed making women eligible to sit on municipal councils. They already possess the municipal franchise in the Cape, as in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, though not in Natal. The amendment drew forth a good debate, but was unfortu-nately lost.

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Change of Address

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Haslam have removed from 125, Leinster Road, to 163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

passed in the Transvaal Provincial Council. A women's franchise society has already made a strong protest, and it is considering whether it may not make representations to Lord Gladstone against signing the Ordinances as

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an audience of 2,500 women. It is said that he was at first "rattled " by the unusual experience, felt around for words and didn't know " what to say next." However, the report goes on :

"The women listened, and the Colonel sized up the situation immediately and adopted a serious, studied, and earnest style of speech. It was just what was needed with those women, who wanted to hear reasons and not relativity."

After a while he explained that he was a After a while he explained that he was a Suffragist because he was "a natural Democrat." "I don't like to associate with people unless they have the same rights I have. I wasn't exactly converted, because I have been a woman suffragist for a long time, but I was converted from a passive [suffragist to an active suffragist by seeing women who had been doing social reform work. Curiously enough, I became associated with them without ever thinking how they stood on suffrage

associated with them without ever thinking how they stood on suffrage.
"I knew that Miss Frances Keller was absorbed in taking care of the immigrants, and especially in taking care of the women and girls and seeing that they were not victimised by the scoundrels who always watch for the helpless women from abroa.
"Years before I ever knew how Mrs. Nathan stood welfare of working girls. Such women as these were the ones to whom I turned for guidance and help on those subjects, just as I turned to Jake Riis, and In every case I found that these women should have the power that suffrage girls. I knew they believed that it would help working girls, not only because of the actual exercise of the suffrage, but because it would add to the respect in which they were held by men. And such an opinion for the unspressed me very much. I began to look into the question for myself."

The supporters of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, declare that he has done more for women and children as Governor of New Jersey than ever Colonel Roosevelt did in his life.

THE DEFEAT IN OHIO.

The DEFEAT IN ORIG. The forces of reaction and all kinds of vested interests, chief among which are the drink and white slave traffic, were sufficient to defeat the women's suffrage amendment in Ohio. But we may rest assured that the energetic women will only be spurred to fresh activities, encouraged as they are by the Governors of five equal suffrage American states who, before the voting suffrage American states who, before the voting, estified as follows :--

"DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1912.

"I am glad that Ohio is contemplating adopting a constitution which will give equal suffrage to women. It has been a great success in Colorado. Women always will be found upon the moral side of every question. It cannot be that our mothers, sisters and wives would have anything but an elevating influence or construment. on governmen

"IOHN F SHAFROTH, GOVERNOR."

'BOISE, IDAHO, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1912.

"I am gratified to learn through press reports, that Constitutional Convention will submit woman suffrage to vote of people of Ohio, and feel certain the Buckeye State will follow her progressive sister commonwealths in the enfranchisement of her women. All Idaho wishes your cause success, as experience here has justified its wisdom

JAMES HAWLEY, GOVERNOR."

WYOMING, MARCH 1ST, 1912.

"WYOMING, MARCH 157, 1912. "In this State for many years women have had the right to vote and hold office. I have watched the operation of the law conferring these rights upon women with a great deal of interest, and I have been unable to see any dis-advantage or any objection that could be raised against it. We have never had any mili-tant Suffragists in this State. Woman exercises her rights to vote and hold office as a matter of course. We are a new State; in some respects her rights to vote and hold office as a matter of course. We are a new State; in some respects a frontier State. I am satisfied that women's influence in political matters has been good. I know it has been a great advantage to women, as girls in school and in young womanhood make preparation to hold positions of responsi-bility in civil, as in political life. Not two per cent. of the voters in this State would deprive woman of her rights. I think that woman has as many inherent rights in a political way as woman of her rights. I think that woman has as many inherent rights in a political way as man has, and she is as fully competent to exercise those rights. There is scarcely a man who is deprived of the right to vote and hold office. In this State about the only restrictions upon those who have reached their majority and are citizens, are such as inability to read the Constitution of the United States, being a convict, or insane. The same restrictions, and only the same, apply to men and women alike. Within the last few years, I have been more strongly impressed that years, I have been more strongly impressed that it is right that women should vote and hold office, because of the fact that many women have

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tions. I say God speed to you in your efforts; I wish I were in a position to help you. "JOSEPH M. CAREY, GOVERNOR."

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1912. "During the short time woman suffrage has been in effect in this State, a profound interest has been manifested amongst all women in the has been maintested amongst and women in the study of civic questions and the promotion of legislation and projects designated to advance the best interest of the people of the State. They are taking their responsibility seriously and providing a powerful agency of progress. "M. E. HAY, GOVERNOR."

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

"SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. "I cannot do better than to say that since the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment in the State of California, three important city elections have taken place; that of Los Angeles was the most exciting and most bitterly con-tested ever held in this State, and it was believed, fraught with the gravest consequences to that community. In these elections, the first test of equal suffrage with us, the women of California aquitted themselves with firmness, ability and courage, and with the very highest intelligence. If these elections are a fair indicaintelligence. If these elections are a fair indica ion of the practical working of equal suffrage, California will never regret the adoption of the amendment.

"HIRAM W. JOHNSON, GOVERNOR."

Hungary.

Hungary. Hopeful news comes from Hungary, and were it not concerned with women's suffrage, in which the slips between cup and 'ip are more numerous than in any other domain, we should venture to think that our Hungarian friends were on the eve of certain victory. At any rate, they may claim that they are rapidly means. First and foremost the press has been won, and the sudden *volte-lace* of some of the leading organs bears testimony to the power bind it in a changed public opinion and more friendly attitude of the Government which appears willing to include some measure of Women's Suffrage Society has been fortunate in the co-operation of the Hungarian National Guncil of Women, which decided to send a memorandum to the Prime Minister asking for the inclusion of women. A deputation was removed in which decided to send a memorandum to the Prime Minister asking for the inclusion of women. A deputation was arranged in which delegates from the Suffrage Society, the National Council and the Men's League took part. It was well received by the Prime Minister, who declared his own willing-ness to introduce some measure of women's suffrage if his colleagues agreed. The deputa-tion demanded the vote for the following cate-gories of women who choud here attained gories of women, who should have attained their thirtieth year :--Teachers (including those in kindergartens and women graduates), pro-minent members of women's social and philanthropic associations, economically independent women and those holding public or private appointments who shall have passed through at least four classes of the primary and secondary school, and those mothers of families who have school, and those mothers of families who have passed through at least four classes of the national school or received an equivalent educa-tion elsewhere. The prime minister expressed his concurrence with the three first-named categories, with the condition that there should categories, with the condition that there should be a sort of property qualification in the case of the economically independent women. As to the fourth class, the mothers of families, he was against their inclusion as such. But as in Hungary married teachers are very common, and in other occupations, too, the wife and mother is often active, the admission of the other classes would of itself lead to the en-franchisement of a good many married women. franchisement of a good many married women. The granting of even this limited franchise would, of course, be an enormous step forward, and unless some unforeseen contretemps intervenes, it is by no means improbable that the delegates to the Buda-Pest Congress will be welcomed by hostesses who have already attained the franchise.

South Africa.

The first annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union was opened on June 27th at Bloemfontein. The Secretary reported that the chief items of work had been (1) the sending in of a petition to both Houses of Legislature asking for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same terms as it is or much be granted to much of the ratilamentary franchise to women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men; (2) the ascertaining of the number of supporters to the cause in the Houses of Parliament, and the formation of a House Committee in the House of Assembly. She protested against the attempt come into very important and responsible posi- to confuse the issue by discussing such matters

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as the colour and kindred questions, all of which must of necessity be considered by Par-liament. To allege them as an excuse for delay in attending to the women's petition was disin-genuous. "It is unthinkable that the right to in atomics. "It is unthinkable that the right to the Parliamentary vote can much longer be withheld in South Africa. When I consider the history of South Africa, how from the beginning women have shared the dangers and privations inevitable in the opening of a new country, how men have trusted to the wisdom and heroism of women time and again, and have not been disappointed, then we feel that our men of South Africa only need to understand the real desire of the women for enfranchisement to take the necessary steps to give it them." A vigorous campaign was initiated, which aims at the extension of the movement throughout South

Bulgaria.

Jus Suffragii reports great advance in the Buln movement. At the Convention of the nal Council of Women it was resolved t National Council of Women it was resolved to urge all affiliated societies to adopt the suffrage into their constitution. This may probably lead to some secessions, but is a striking testimony to the popularity of the movement. The Women's Suffrage Association (Rasnopravic has also held its annual convention. Though founded only three years ago it has already eleven branches in different towns, and has its more cross. Its membership is largely among eleven branches in different towns, and has its own organ. Its membership is largely among independent women, such as teachers, postal and telegraph employes, and other professional women. The women farmers, too, are numerous. and recently an appeal in one of the larger villages resulted in a membership of 100. The Convention resolved to collect money for pro-paganda from non-members as well as members of the Accordition and from men who are in of the Association, and from men who are in sympathy. A decision to apply for affiliation to the International Women Suffrage Alliance was also adopted.

Reviews.

MARY CARPENTER. By M. G. Fawcett. [National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, price 1d.]

Nothing is more characteristic of the Women's Nothing is more characteristic of the Women's Movement than the conscious and fervent e_sprit $de\ corps$ it has created. This cameraderie is not confined to those associated together in the present political phase of the Movement, but embraces the forerunners and pioneers in every department of human service, who are recog-prined as circter and ebacter in one long and arised as sisters and sharers in one long and sacred crusade. The Suffrage Movement has brought its adherents into close fellowship with eminent women of all times, and inspired a eminent women of all times, and inspired a desire for more intimate and personal know-ledge of heroic souls whose very names have been hitherto known only to a few. Therefore, the reprint in pamphlet form of Mrs. Fawcett's vivid sketches of "Some Eminent Women of Our Time" (a time, moreover, rapidly receding into distance) is specially opportune and welcome. The first of these reprints is a cameo sketch of Mary Carpenter the pioneer of Reformatory Mary Carpenter, the pioneer of Reformatory School work—the mother and saviour of the waifs and strays who to-day are the objects of enlightened care and solicitude, but who, in the early Victorian era, were outcasts, utterly neglected and untaught.

neglected and untaught. Miss Carpenter was one of the first women workers to realise that if prevention is better than cure for social work, it is necessary for the fighters against them to be armed with political fighters against them to be armed with political and legal, as well as moral, weapons; and she showed a daring heroism, difficult to realise to-day, in giving evidence before a Select Com-mittee of the House of Commons in 1852, and in speaking before such bodies as the Social Science Congress and the British Association at a time when such a proceeding by a woman was almost unheard of. Needless to add, Miss Car-penter was a Woman Suffragist, and that, in Mrs. Fawcett's words, "every movement for elevating the position of women had her en-couragement."

C. C. O.

BATHS AT THE PITHEAD AND THE WORKS (Illustrated). By Katherine Bruce Glasier, Thos. Richardson, M.P., and other experts. [16pp., price id., The other experts. [16pp., price 1d., The Women's Labour League, 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.] MINERS' BATHS.

Everyone recognised long ago the necessity of cleanliness among miners and workmen in the metal and chemical trades. But it has been

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inderstood less readily that one person should the washed at the expense of another, or thaps several others; neither should he dis-se of the coal dust upon his body and clothes places where it is equally unpleasant ressing. This is what has happened places where it is equally uppleasant and pressing. This is what has happened in ousands of homes where sons, husbands, and thers come home grimy and damp from the ine or works—where clothes have to be dried the kitchen that is living-room as well, here the scullery is often the only possible ace to put the bath. The consequent labour r the wife and the unpleasant conditions for e entire family are, or should be, easily lagined. And yet, in England, difficulty has en found in establishing the remedy. We are this excellent and interesting little pam-nlet. An account, with illustrations, is here yen of the schemes for bath accommodation let. An account, with illustrations, is here ven of the schemes for bath accommodation of for drying of clothes which have been riried out in certain mines and works of elgium and Germany, and of the first British stallation in the chemical works of Messrs. runner, Mond and Co. at Winnington. The rangement of Change Houses and Spray Baths e explained in detail; and stress is laid on the tot that the English works have followed good tample in providing the additional convenience f two large drying rooms for clothes and a ell-equipped sleam laundry for the washing of wels.

he advantages of this provision are urged h deep feeling by Mrs. Bruce Glasier, who ws, from intimate knowledge of the miners' tening of the burden of damp and mire vitably existing when the workers have no of cleansing themselves elsewhere than

the home. In spite of the weakening of good intentions own by clause 77 of the Coal Mines Act, ich limits the number of mines required to ve bath accommodation, Mrs. Bruce Glasier is timistic as to the success of the crusade nich, she says, is being directed against lack slavery in the home." She believes that

It costs me more than 6d. a week for soap d towels and coals to heat the water for soap d towels and coals to heat the water, to say thing of the wear and tear of the floor cloth d all my labour," said a miner's wife. And the fears of anxious women as to the ager run by their menfolk of catching cold

en waiting at the pithead for baths are aved by the reassuring statements that in the tallations already made the baths are lated quite close to the shaft where the men situated quite close to the shaft where the men ascend; that it is compulsory on the part of the owners to provide a covered gangway to the change rooms; and that in all plans for new installations the situation of the baths in close proximity to the shaft will be taken into account. No praise can be too high for the advocates of this scheme, or for the explanation of it in this pamphlet. The suggestions are all strictly practical, and the worth of them has been proved by the success of efforts already made. At the same time, the ideal of happiness and health in the miner's home is high above any criticism in the spirit of temporsing or compromise. It is impossible to believe that if those who suffer most severely under the present condi-

It is impossible to believe that if those who suffer most severely under the present condi-tions-namely, the miners' wives-had been em-powered to vote, they would not have exercised a considerable influence upon the Legislature with regard to this matter of bath accommoda-tion. The miners, through the power of the vote, were able to obtain their Hight Hours Act, which under the bift switch increase with which, under the shift system, increases, rather

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

SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

My plea for speakers' classes and general suffrage instruction was not for the paid workers whom the Union may train, but for the hundreds of women scat-tered over the country, often the only workers in their town or village, who are most anxious to improve their structure.

town or village, who are most anxious to improve their efficiency. The Union uses these volunteers, and on them falls much of the spade work for the next election. Excellent material many of them are, educated women of cultured stock, but amateurish compared with the trained workers of other societies. It is not a question of choosing between cramming and a sound general education, but of becoming an expert on a special subject with the help of a good teacher, or by the light of nature. Londoners do not realise the difficulties that women of limited means have in the country to keep themselves abreast of any movement. At least 90 per cent, of the Union members, after being provided, or having paid for board and lodging, have incomes of not more than £25 a year for clothes, travelling, subscriptions amusements, and often savings and sickness. If they take in a daily paper and Thu COMMON CAYES, and subscribe to the nearest available library, which will not provide strictly suffrage literature, they can do no more.

library, which will not provide strictly surfage interacute, they can do no more. Their enthusiasm may be gauged at every country meeting, where there will always be found members who have cycled enormous distances over any kind of road, in any kind of weather, to help. To these, classes at such centres as Barmouth or Reading, which could be reached from large districts, or a permanent class in London where they could attend on their oc-casional visits and get into personal touch, would be invaluable, and the cost to the Union very small. SYLVIA M. CLARK.

SYLVIA M. CLARK The Hurst, Church Crookham, Hants. September 21st, 1912.

May I call the attent on of Suffragists to a picture by Giotto in the Arena Chapel at Padua. The picture repre-sents Injustice as a throned tyrant, his head litted so that he sees nothing beneath his throne. Below, a woman has fallen into the hands of robbers, who have seized her horse, killed her protector and are seizing her cluthes and possessions. The symbolic parallel is obvious! S. C. P.

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than decreases the labour at home. Would not the women have been able, with the same power, to counteract certain disadvantages of the Act, and to further its good aims by securing better nditions, not only at the pithead, but in the

THE WOMAN VOTER : THE ORGAN OF THE SUFFRAGE PARTY IN NEW YORK.

YORK. The September number deals with the Suffrage from the standpoint of the wage-earner. Putting the claim for enfranchisement on an industrial basis, a strong plea is made for organisation and for a living wage. While certain of the articles, "Votes for Working Women," by Mary Ritter Brand, and "The Incentive to Motherhood," by Leonora O'Reilly, presents Suffrage as the primary object of the paper, "An Experiment in Wel-fare Work," "Massachusetts and the Minimum Wage," and "True Stories About Wage Earners," demonstrate the necessity of connect-ing the Labour movement with the demand for the vote—the aims of both being identical.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

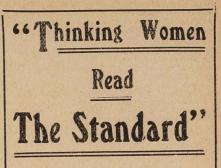
We have received three volumes from Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, DREAMS (22. net), DREAM LIFE AND REAL LIFE (23. net), and DREAMS AND DREAM LIFE (33. 6d. net), by Olive Schreiner. These reprints of Mrs. Schreiner's beautiful prose poems will be very welcome.

Correspondents are requested to write ON ONE

TRAINING SPEAKERS.

JUSTICE ENTHRONED.

ELECTION POLICY OF THE NATIONAL UNION. I fail to understand the wisdom of this new policy of the N.U.W.S.S. in supporting Labour candidates at by-elections. The only result that can possibly be



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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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The Standard. 104, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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expected is splitting the progressive vote, and helping to put the Conservative in, of whose party only a third, against two-thirds of the Liberal party. Why give men cause to complain that women are ilogical? If has been reported that the Labour party have pledged themselves *not* to vote for the Reform Bill useb promises, when one sees reported that a pro-minent Labour member (when speaking in Glasgow), on being asked if he so pledged himself, answered that he had not, and would not, do so. had not, and would r

This does not look as if the Labour party was solid on the question. Mrs.) L. WEIR.

Kilmacolm.

The Labour Member alluded to is Mr. Barnes, who said he would not pledge himself to vote against the Third Reading of the Franchise Bill if women were excluded. We refer our correspondent to the letter printed on our "Fighting Fund" page, wherein she will see some of the reasons for our policy, and will also note that the lack of logic (if it exists) is not purely feminine.—ED. "C.C."]

TI THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP.

We should be greatly obliged if you would allow us to inform your readers that the International Women's Suffrage Shop will be obliged to give up business at the end of this quarter unless a sufficient sum is guaranteed at once to pay another year's rent (£400), and if possible also another £500 for the purpose of making it known

at once to pay another year's rent (£400), and if possible also another ±500 for the purpose of making it known more widely. Our justification for this appeal is that the history of this shop is not one of ordinary commercial enterprise, not has it the advantage of the backing of any of the women's organisations. Each of the existing suffrage societies produces and sells literature advocating its own policy. Miss Sime Seruya, who, at her own risk, started the International Suffrage Shop, set herself the object of stocking all kinds of literature, English and foreign, of the feminist movement, and her attractive windows in Adam Street tempt many people to pause and learn and eventually to buy and read. The progress of the shop during the short period of its existence shows that only time is needed for it to become well known as a place where all sorts of books on the feminist movement can be seen and purchased ; such a place is badly needed ; it would be a thousand pities if people woke up, after it had ceased to exist, to the fact that it had only needed a few years of support to become established. The shop was started in the belief that when people saw a going concern they would support it better than a scheme in the air. We feel sure that this would be so if the knowledge of it were more widely spread. Trienda willing to help with the guarantee should more widely spread.

Friends willing to help with the guarantee should ommunicate with Miss Seruya at the shop, without

GEORGE LANSBURY H. M. SWANWICK,

B. TCHAYKOYSKY. The International Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand. September 21st, 1912.

MISS ROYDEN AND MISS POTT.

Mrs. Seymour challenges my reply to Miss Pott on three points: the reference to Lloyd George, the con-tention that women are consulted about legislation touching their work, and the position of women with regard to technical education. (1) I submit the exact words of the report from which tworked. It range to deather for the report from the

(1) I submit the exact words of the report from which I worked. It ran "- I now pass on to another fact on page 8. Here the word 'fact' is used, so there can be no misapprehension. (I pass over the quotation from Mr. ILoyd George.) 'But facts are more weighly than opinions, and the facts show that men have succeeded in which we work the new thing the men have succeeded in the successful of the succession of men have succeeded in the successful of the succession of men have succeeded in the successful of the succession of men have succeeded in the successful of the succession of the successful of

no misapprenension. (1) pass over the quotation from Mr. ILoyd George.) 'Buil jacts are more weighty than opinions, and the facts show that men have succeeded in putting an end to the sweating of men by Government, by means of their votes.' This refers to the Fair Wages Clause which ..., "etc., etc.
My reply was as follows: "I confess I was anzious to see what Miss Pott would make of Mr. Lloyd George's statement that women were under paid by the Government, and that this would be impossible if they had votes. But the reality was more sublime than I could have hoped. Miss Pott said—" (I pass over the quotation from Mr. Iloyd George.)
(2) Miss Pott quoted for criticism my statement in Votes and Wages that "the demand for women's work is consulted." This statement was made by me (see Votes and Wages, p. 4) in connection with a complaint that men decide under what conditions such that the employer does not care to employ women at all. Miss Pot's reply was an attempt to show that women had been consulted by various Labour Commissions, etc. I retorted that this " onsulting" was not effective, since women did not sit on these Commissions, etc. since women did not sit on these Commissions, could not insist on being examined, could not insist that what they recommended should be carried out, and had no control at all over those on whose discretion the passing

 (3) With regard to technical education, I freely admitted that Miss Pott had "scored a point against me." It is, as far as I am able to discover, the only one. I submit Miss Pott's words, and my reply. Miss Pott said :-- "I will begin with the statement that the trade

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classes are shut to any student not working in that particular trade. The only record I can find of any such condition was when technical education was first brought in by Act of Parliament in 1889 and 1891, but this was altered by the Education Act of 1902. Ten years ago, therefore, this condition of things came to an end. And this pamphlet was written in 1911! There is no such restriction, and I challenge anybody to show such a restriction in a trade school to day."

challenge anybody to show such a restriction in a trade school to day." My reply was that "direct legislation enactment" was required definitely to forbid such restrictions; that they did still exist, and could be proved by instances, of which I gave one; and that, unless these restrictions were forbidden by law, the position of women as electors and elected to City and County Councils was too weak to enable them to do very much in the matter against the strong pressure of men armed with the political vote. That more had been done than I realised, at least in Tord, I admitted as Miss Pot's one point against me. It will be seen that Mrs. Seymour's report is not the same as that in my possession, as regards the reference to Mr. Lloyd George. I would remind her that Miss Pot chose her own conditions: she held her meeting when she knew that I could not attend, and she refused to put her criticisms into print. In replying, I reminded my readers that I was obliged to work from areport. I believe that report to be an accurate one, and both it and my replies are at the service of anyone who cares to serve. **A. MADE ROYDES.**

A. MAUDE ROYDEN. [This correspondence must now cease.—ED. "C.C."]

PUBLIC OPINION ON MILITANCY.

In reference to Miss Clarence's letter in THE COMMON CAUSE, may I say that my report on the work at Largs was an extract from a fuller report which I had sent to the Scottish Federation? I did not know that it was to be published, or, possibly, I should not have written as I did, as knowing how self-sacrificing the members of the W.S.P.U. are, I am very sorry if I ever say anything which burts them.

the W.S.P.U. are, I am very sorry if I ever say any which hurts them. Nevertheless, the facts are exactly as I stated. I was not only referring to Largs, but to other places on the West Coast also where I have worked. I found the majority of the people upon whom I called disinclined to hear anything about the whole movement, as they were so disgusted with the recent militant tactics, and it was with difficulty that I persuaded them to differentiate between the two societies. MILDRED WATSON.

202, Hope Street, Glasgow. September 21st, 1912.

In your issue of September 19th Miss Clarence, W.S.P.U. organiser at Largs, questions the accuracy of Miss Watson's statement that militant tactics have made more difficult suffrage work in Largs. As Hon. Secre-tary of the Scottish Federation, I should like your readers to know that Miss Watson was amply justified in making her statement, and that exactly the same report comes to me every week from every quarter of Scotland, and from women of very varying tempera-ments, whether hon. secretaries of societies or organisers. One organiser wrote to me that " we have to do ten days" why headway can be made. About a fortnight before Miss Watson was at Largs, Miss Crompton wrote from Baff and Cullen, saying how opposed public opinion was because of militant tactics, and how it was almost impossible even to get a drawing-room meeting. Miss Fogo, at the same time as Miss Watson wrote from Largs, sent the same time as Miss Watson wrote from Largs, sent the same time as Miss Watson wrote from Jargs, sent the same time, work in their own are a conspiracy to deceive their hon. secretary. Their letters are written, without any knowledge of what any budy else has written, about the work in their own are allowed which are sent in the ordinary course of corre-tion the the the ordinary course of correspondence, about a meeting, or a sale, or a deputation. I myself, in my little tour last Easter in Orkney and Shetland and the north of Scotland, realised the full

Shetland and the north of Scotland, realised the full force of the opposition which these tactics arouse.
Your correspondent narrows down the question to the Dublin incident. It is immaterial to the point whether she was questioned about that special incident or no, but that there was no opposition to militant tactics as a whole at any of her meetings I can hardly credit. In any case the real test of feeling in any town is not orderly meetings, but success in forming societies and securing personal service for the cause.
ELSIE MAUD INGLIS
(Hon. Secretary to the Scotlish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies).
8, Walker Street, Edinburgh. September 21st, 1912.

Other Societies.

WOMEN'S TAX-RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

WOMEN'S TAL-RESISTANCE LEAGUE. IMPRISONMENT ON ME. MARK WINSS. A protest meeting is to be held at the Caxton Hall on behalf of Mr. Mark Wilks, on Thursday, September 20th, at 8 p.m. Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Laurence Housman and others are to speak; Sir John Wekbufn in the chair. Tickets for the meeting may be had from the Women's Tax-Resistance League, 10, Talbot House; 93, St. Martin's Lane, W.O.; or The Inter-national Suffrage Shop, Adam Street, Strand, W.O. Heserred Juffrage Shop, Adam Street, Strand, W.O.

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

SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

Forthcoming Meetings.

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

SEPTEMBER 26.

Manchester-Old Trafford-Mrs. Ransome's drawing-room meeting-Miss Ashton 3.30 Hull - Wavertree, Westbourne Avenue - Garden party and sale-Mr. Malcolm Mitchell 3-6 Bristol-The Coliseum-suffrage stall-The Misses Chate 12-10

Chate 12-10 Wallasey and Wirral-Liscard Concert Hall-annual meeting - Councillor Eleanor F. Rathbone 8.0 Millom-Co-operative Hall-Miss Muriel Matters 7.30

Horsham-Town Hall-annual meeting-Miss A. Maude Royden-Lady Farrer (chair) 3.15 Horsham-Town Hall-public meeting-Miss A. Maude Royden on "the teaching of Christ and the women's movement."

8.0 7.30 Burnsall-Public Hall-Miss I. O. Ford

Brighton-Beach-open-air meeting-Miss M. E. Verrall-Rev. V. A. Boyle (chair) 3.0



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SEPTEMBER 30. North Lambeth-corner of Hercules Road-West-minster Bridge Road-open-air meet-ing-Miss M. F. Hewitt, Miss H. D. Cockle, Mr. Maloolm Mitchell 7.30 Hackney-Y.M.C.A. Literary and Debating Society, 65-67, Stamford Hill N. Paddington-47, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, W.-sewing meeting for London Society's bazaar - members and friends from all constituencies wel-come 2.30

OCTOBER 9. Bristol-The Coliseum-Suffrage stall-Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Miss David 12-10 OCTOBER 10. Manchester-Great Joint Women's Suffrage Demon-stration-Albert Hall, Peter Street, Manchester-Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D, Phillip Snowden, M.P., Laur-ence Housman, Esq., A. M. Langdon, Esq., K.C., etc., Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. (chair) 7.30 Dublin-33, Molesworth Street-Irish W.S. and Local Government Association 11.30

LONDON.

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

 SEPTEMBER 27.
 OCTOBER 3.

 Cheltenham-Wellesley Court, Clarence Square-drawing-room meeting-Miss Bath-hurd
 Bitstol-The Colliseum-suffrage stall-Miss Stock, Miss Baker
 Dischriars Road-No. 4 Vestry, Surrey Chapel-Bw.T.A.-Miss Goddard
 Surrey Chapel-Bw.T.A.-Miss Masser
 Surrey Chapel-Bw.T.A.-Miss Goddard
 Surepresente Stock
 Surrewore Stock and Sto

Haggies' 'At Home ''-Mr. Laurence
IrvingSoulety's bazaar-members and friends
from all constituencies welcome.OCTOBER 1.
Bristol-The Coliseum-suffrage stall-Miss Brown-
lea, Mrs, Senington4.0Soulety's bazaar-members and friends
from all constituencies welcome.Bristol-The Coliseum-suffrage stall-Miss Brown-
lea, Mrs, Senington12-10OCTOBER 8.Bristol-II, St. James's Square-meeting for
teachers-Miss Bathurst, F. Pickles,
M.A.12-10OCTOBER 9.Birmingham-Sloe Lane, Smethwick-women's meet-
ing-Mrs. Ring8.0OCTOBER 9.Holmfirth-Drill Hall7.30Scottland, Institute, Y. Branch (Temper-
ance)Newcastle-on-Tyne-27, Ridley Place-suffrage choir
Dractice, conducted by Mrs. Bellas
Simpson8.0ScottLAND.OCTOBER 2.ScottLAND.ScottLAND. 8.30

SEPTEMBER 26. Aberdeen-members' meeting-Y.M.C.A. Hall, Room 6-Miss Alice Crompton, M.A., on the "National Union's Election Policy" 7.45

(chair) 5.30 Sunderland-Y.M.C.A. Hall-" Autumn Market" 2.30 Dorking-Publio Hall-social meeting-Mrs. Dempster 3.0 Shoreham-Dunton Green Schoolroom-Miss Cicely Dean Corbett, Mr. Arthur Hickmott, of Sevenoaks (chair) 7.0 Newcastle-on-Tyrne-Wallsend Cafe-social-Miss Dewar, Miss Sheard 7.30 OCTOBER 3.

SEPTEMBER 26. Long Eaton-B.W.T.A.-Mrs. Cowmeadow SEPTEMBER 27. Bristol-The Frian

OCTOBER 4. Distol—The Coliseum—suffrage stall—Miss Baker, Distol—The Coliseum—suffrage stall—Miss Baker, OCTOBER 4. Distol—Coliseum—suffrage stall—Miss Baker, DITOBER 5. Distol—Coliseum—suffrage stall—Search DITOBER 5. Distol—Coliseum—suffrage stall—Search DITOBER 5. DITO

OCTOBER 6. Birmingham-Somerset Road, Handsworth-men's class-Mrs. Bing 3.0

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

 Bristol=The Conservation
 Miss Stock
 Bir

 OCTOBER 5.
 Bristol=The Coliseum-suffrage stall-Miss Pope, Mrs. J. Martin
 12:10

 Birmingham-Norfolk Road, Egbaston-Conference of all local non-militant women's suffrage societies-Mrs. Osler
 3:30

 OCTOBER 7.
 Bristol-The Coliseum-suffrage stall-the Misses ranner, Miss Ord
 12:10

 Bristol-The Coliseum-suffrage stall-the Misses class-Leader, Mrs. Randall Vickers
 2:30

 Birmingham-Handsworth Council House-Mrs. Cooper, Councillor Eldred Hallas (chair)
 8.0

 Cooper, Councillor Eldred Hallas (ohair) 8.0 Gateshead—Shop, 115, High West Street—Dr. Ethel Williams, Miss C. M. Gordon 7.30 OCTOBER 8. Bristol-The Coliseum-suffrage stall-Mrs. Sening-ton, Miss Brownlea 12-10

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LONDON. SEPTEM BER 26. Bush Hill Park, Enfield—Arenne Hall—W. L. A.— Miss G. Hill Walworth—oorner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road—Miss Agnes Duwson, Miss M. Robinson, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell 7.30 9. Paddington—75, Hereford Road, W.—sewing meeting for London Society's bazaar —members' friends from all constitu-encies welcome SEPTEMBER 30. North Lambeth—corner of Hercules Road—West-

OCTOBER 2. venoaks-Kippington Parish Room-Miss C. D. Corbett, Rev. H. P. Thompson, M.A.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

3_4 3.30

8-10

Women's Suffrage OCTOBER 7. West Southwark-Webber Street Mission, Webber Street, Blackfriars Road-Mrs. Rogers West Newington-corner of Trinity Street and Borough High Street-open-air meet-ing-Miss Ellen Walshe, Miss H. D. Ookle, Mr. Walter Hogg N. Paddington-47, Clifton Gagdens, Maida Vale, W.-sewing meeting for London Society's bazaar-members and friends from all constituencies welcome.

MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE

rs-Friends' discussion e-Mrs. Hicks, B.A.	class-	8.0
Load, Clifton—discussion Martin	class-	3.0

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