

NON-MILITANT

The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

Women's Suffrage Societies.

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MARCH 7, 1912.

ONE PENNY.



West of England, Midlands East
North Eastern Federation.



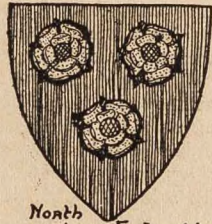
London Society



Scottish Federation.



North of Scotland
Federation.



North
Western Federation



Manchester and District
Federation.



East Riding Yorkshire
Federation



West Riding Yorkshire
Federation.



Midlands-West Federation.



W. Lancashire, W. Cheshire
North Wales Federation



South Wales Federation.



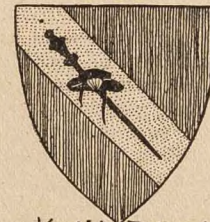
Eastern
Counties Federation



Oxford, Berks
& Bucks Federation



Surrey, Sussex
& Hants Federation



Kentish Federation



S. Western Federation.



Irish Women



Oxford University



Cambridge University.

SHIELDS DESIGNED FOR THE NATIONAL UNION BY THE ARTISTS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE. (See p. 820.)

Notes and Comments.

The Plural Voting Bill.

Mr. Harold Baker's Plural Voting Bill was read a second time on Friday, 1st March, by 223 to 142—majority 81. Mr. Arthur Henderson, in seconding the motion for second reading, said he wished to make it clear that, "if the Government eventually take over this measure on its passing through the Committee stage, we cannot accept that in any way as the discharge of a promise made by the Prime Minister to a deputation which I had the honour to introduce last session on the question of electoral and franchise reform. . . . We feel that this session ought to be used for a large extension of the franchise not only to men, but to women also."

Our Handicap.

On Friday, 1st March, members of the W.S.P.U. simultaneously raided a large number of shops in the West End and smashed windows to the value of several thousand pounds; over 100 were arrested. Mrs. Pankhurst were charged with breaking windows at 10, Downing Street, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Further damage was reported on Monday. We read in the "Manchester Guardian" that "the Women's Social and Political Union do not admit that they, as an organisation, made the arrangements for the affair." This sounds like a version of Nym's celebrated speech (act 2, scene 1, Henry V.): "I cannot tell; things must be as they may: men may sleep and they may have their throats about them at that time; and some say, knives have edges."

The W.S.P.U. have been challenged over and over again to show how they anticipate such tactics can help to bring women the vote in 1912, and they have made no effort to reply, except to repeat the statement that, if all women would join them, they would be irresistible. We may very well grant that if all women were united, not only in one object but in the tactics directed to that object, they would be irresistible; but are they ever likely to be united in following Miss Pankhurst? We see no signs of such a thing happening, and, if the W.S.P.U. were a democratic body, we think the eyes of its leaders would have been opened before now. A stone was thrown last Friday at one of the windows of the COMMON CAUSE office. We can assure the throwers that, strange as it may appear to them, we were not tempted thereby to sally forth and join them. It is quite plain that the W.S.P.U. has lost sight of its object in its enthusiasm for "militancy," and nothing could do so much good to the cause as the suspension from activity for the next nine months of a few hundreds of their women. This is not likely to happen, and we must toil as best we may with this additional handicap.

Tactics of Despair.

The Women's Social and Political Union is in despair, and has definitely adopted the tactics of despair. No other body of suffragists has joined them, and we hope that the irritating futility of their performances may before long prove their extinction. Some people were very angry with us for predicting this extinction some time ago, but we have for a long time held that the follies of that particular society were doing the only serious damage to our cause, and since the cause itself is to us the essential thing, we should not regret the extinction of an association so injurious to progress. The inflammatory and irresponsible taunts of Mr. Hobhouse at Bristol have had their anticipated effect upon some of the militant women. We are sorry they should give him so much power over them. We regard their retort as showing their weakness; but we regard his cruel provocation as disgraceful to a member of any Government—more particularly a Government which professes to be progressive. We hope it will be possible to attach the funds of the W.S.P.U., and make them pay for the material damage they cause. For the other damage the whole nation pays and women in particular.

The Few—and the Many.

We wish most heartily that the *Times* would adopt and hold to the rational and humane tone of its leader of Monday 4th on "The Tragedy of Enthusiasm." We venture to assert that had more men been informed with the spirit of the writer of that article, there would not have been the excesses which have disfigured the suffrage cause. Also, if more men would actively work for the cause which they theoretically approve there would be the less need or likelihood that women should become sole-ideaed in the matter. It is the apathy of men which has in part created the fanaticism of women.

We have been feeling that it was scarcely worth while answering the unreasoning and unjust outcry of Professor Knight in a

letter to the *Times* of February 28th, in which he exhibited the very panic and hysteria which he lamented in others. A man must be very far gone indeed who can rush into print with the wild statement "A few have advocated their cause with self-restraint; but the recent action of the party as a whole has abolished the distinction of which many were once proud between the 'non-militant' and the 'militant' sections." This is almost too ridiculous for publication, coming as it did a few days after the determined interruption of a great "constitutional" meeting by "militants;" but with the Antis' Albert Hall statements within our memories we should perhaps do well to remind our readers that there are perhaps a few hundred extreme "militants," whereas the National Union (with over 30,000 members), the Women's Liberal Federation, the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, the Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Labour League, Women's Industrial Council, National Union of Women Workers, British Women's Temperance Association, and in fact almost every important body of women engaged in public work, have all advocated the cause of Women's Suffrage "with self-restraint," and often under circumstances which would severely try a man's patience.

The Silence of the Observer.

There is a really funny article on "National Silence" in the *Observer* of March 3rd. We conceive the writer picturing himself as the "still, strong man" (of the cinematograph show), feeling unutterable things, but only setting his square jaw the more firmly. The "silence" of the Antis has been, it seems, not indifference but "restraint." "Take our own position, which we know to be that of many others. We seldom write a word about Women's Suffrage. We heartily dislike all the conditions of this miserable wrangle. . . . But does that mean in our case that we are weakening upon it? On the contrary. Our repugnance deepens every day." But this just and generous gentleman, who never so much as stated that the constitutional Suffragists had a meeting at the Albert Hall, which really was filled "from floor to ceiling," and was addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gives nearly two handsome columns to panic about the window-smashing on Friday last. He is the type of man who says: "I can't argue with a lady." And it's a fact. He can't.

Queen Mary's Hostel.

We have opened our columns, as far as space permits, to a discussion upon the King's College Domestic Science course, because we regard developments in this direction as fraught with enormous powers for good or evil on the whole of women's work, status, and economic condition. A discussion of this nature is only fruitful when conducted with knowledge and without heat, and we have been very glad indeed to have some of the facts laid before our readers in such a masterly fashion. The writer debated recently with a man who stated boldly that "the vote was refused to women for the same reason that Oxford and Cambridge refuse women the degree: they would degrade both." University women are no less jealous of the degree than are university men, and this sentiment, we are sure, inspires all our contributors, whether they defend or attack the King's College scheme.

Mr. Birrell's Attitude.

When Mr. Birrell in his genial speech to the Antis remarked that he was not "enthusiastic or excited" about Women's Suffrage one did want to say to him "We don't want you to be either, if it is not in your nature, but give us the vote in cold blood." When men say "I think you ought to have the vote but I am not fanatical about it," they are apt to mean, "I think you ought to have the vote, but although I have it partly in my power to give it to you, I shall not trouble to do so." It is this sort of thing which makes warm-blooded people get hotter.

Mr. Birrell saw that it was a men's Parliament and men lawyers that passed the Married Women's Property Act, but he curiously overlooked the pressure which came from women, notably Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy. Further, he overlooked the fact that men can and do still to a large extent ensure by law and administration that a married woman shall acquire no property. On the whole, however, we have found Mr. Birrell better than his word, and it is small wonder if a man of his sense of humour is revolted by the solemn extravagances and exaggerations and the petty hostilities of a few notorious suffragists.

Marriage of Miss Bright.

Miss Hester Bright, so well known for her energetic work for the Suffrage, was married on the 28th to Mr. H. D. Darbishire. Miss Margaret Robertson was her bridesmaid.

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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

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 should be obtainable at newsagents and book-stalls 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 news-agent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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The Emperor's New Clothes.

A statement made by Lord Cromer in his opening address is so admirably typical of the Anti-Suffragist state of mind (and if confirmation were needed it was given by the applause of his audience) that we quote it here, not without amusement. He said, "I believe I am correct in saying that this hall holds some 9,000 or 10,000 people, and as you will see, it is crammed to the roof." The audience cheered, the *Standard* in its descriptive account repeated that the hall was crowded "to the topmost heights of the gallery," and the *Times* said the hall was "packed from floor to ceiling." Now mark how plain a tale shall set them down. The top gallery was empty, save for two men, apparently officials, and when the meeting had been going on for some time, under a score of persons strolled into it; also, at no period was the balcony full. At the meeting convened by the National Union in the previous week all the seats in the top gallery were filled, and the audience stood, two rows deep, behind, where it is almost impossible to see or hear anything, and all because they were so keen to demonstrate. And we have to remember that ours was only one of three Suffrage meetings held in the Albert Hall this year by different organisations. We cannot think Lord Cromer guilty of saying what he knows untrue, and the only other possible conclusion is that he is blind—physically as well as mentally and morally—on this question. It is not possible to believe that the whole audience was as blind as he, and we are irresistibly driven to the conclusion that here was a case analogous to the well-known story of the emperor's new clothes. It will be remembered that in that story the fraudulent tailor stripped his majesty naked, and then declared that he was truly clad in gorgeous raiment, which all would admire except those who were not fit for the posts they occupied. The result was that all placemen and office holders and sycophants duly admired, until a child came by with open eyes and cried, "Why, he is naked!" No honest child could speak in the Albert Hall last week, and more wild and false statements passed unchallenged than would ever be tolerated at an open meeting.

The most painful speech was that of Miss Markham. For a rich and privileged woman to come and preach renunciation for the sweated and degraded of her own sex was repulsive to all generous feeling; it was ludicrous to hear her assert that she spoke for working women when one knows that all the great organised bodies of women and men in industry have declared for the enfranchisement of women, and all town councils have done the same. For Miss Markham to profess to speak for thinking women is sheer arrogance when one considers that out of more than five hundred medical women only 15 were found opposed, and that head mistresses and secondary school teachers have declared in overwhelming majorities for enfranchisement. Miss Markham knew her audience when she delivered her

monstrous tirade against women for having shown so little interest in the aged, the sick, the destitute, the erring, and the young. She must have heard the constant repetition on the lips of Anti-Suffrage men that women are harder on women than men are, and she justified the statement in a measure—Anti-Suffrage women are hard on their fellow-women; it is one of the causes of their Anti-Suffragism. Miss Markham is still in the same state of confusion as she was when we heard her months ago in Manchester. She has not yet made up her mind whether politics are too bad for women, or women too bad for politics; whether women rule men more successfully without the vote, or whether women should consent to be ruled by men, and, in the exquisite language of Lord Curzon, glory in their badge of servitude.

One speaker after another cried "Panic," and maintained you could not draw the line at householders (although we have done it for over forty years in municipal matters), and that "logic" required you to send women to Parliament if you gave them the vote, and yet Lord Curzon created much enthusiasm when he denounced the "hateful and cowardly belief that the vote must come!" We agree with the last contention, and therefore we disagree with the others. The vote must come if there is sufficient belief in the justice of the reform and sufficient pressure to bring it about; we believe there are both. But it is quite possible to say that women are qualified to choose a representative while they are not themselves qualified to act as representatives—it would be a queer thing if no one could ever select another to do work which he himself could not do! The War Office does not fight, it regulates the conditions and chooses the men for war; the Admiralty does not make ships, it gives the order for ships to skilled artificers. We do not say that women are unfit to sit in Parliament, but the question whether they are or not is an entirely different question from the one whether they should vote or not, and can and should we think be treated as a separate issue, upon which the opinion of women as well as of men should be taken.

There were two points of political importance which emerged from the hash of prophecy and prejudice. They were Mr. Smith's confirmation of his intention to wreck the Conciliation Bill if he could, by getting widening amendments passed in committee, and Lord Loreburn's statement that the House of Commons was not competent to legislate on the question of women's votes without further reference to the country. There are only two ways in which reference to the country could be made, and neither of these is legitimately open to Lord Loreburn as Lord Chancellor of the present administration. One way would be for the Liberal Government to establish the Referendum (for to allow so gigantic a constitutional change to be decided without the leadership of the Government would be a total abdication of public responsibility); but the Liberal Government is not only committed against the Referendum, but they could not possibly pass so contentious a measure before the Reform Bill. The other way would be to postpone dealing with Women's Suffrage until there had been a General Election with Women's Suffrage as the chief issue; but the Liberal Government is bound in honour by the pledge given by the Prime Minister in the name of the Government, that he would give facilities for the House "effectively to proceed" with Women's Suffrage in this Parliament, and that the Reform Bill would be open to amendment in the House of Commons, and any amendment passed would be defended by the Government as an integral part of the Bill.

Lord Loreburn cannot surely have grasped the nature of the Prime Minister's pledge or he would resign rather than lend himself to the "imputation of deep dishonour" which would lie upon the Government should they repudiate individually what Mr. Asquith has pledged them to in their corporate capacity.

As for Mr. Smith's confession, we alluded to it as long ago as last October, and the chief value it has is to put beyond all possibility of doubt that should the Conciliation Bill be taken before the Reform Bill, the smaller measure should be passed substantially as it stands, leaving it to the House to enlarge the franchise, if it so desires, on the Reform Bill.

The Teachers' Registration Council.

The Order in Council establishing a Teachers' Registration Council was published on March 1st. It may be of interest to recall briefly the history of the somewhat vexed question of teachers' registration.

This question was first brought into prominence in connection with secondary education. There is a definitely recognised

qualification for teachers in elementary schools (although the Board of Education sanctions the employment of a large number of teachers who do not possess this qualification); there is, however, no corresponding standard which is expected or required of secondary school teachers. It was with a view to remedying this state of things that the Secondary School Commission (1894) reported strongly in favour of a register for teachers, admission to which should be based on "merit." The Board of Education Act of 1899 included a provision that the Consultative Committee thereby established should have among its duties the "framing . . . of a register of teachers. . . . Provided that the register so formed shall contain the names of the registered teachers arranged in alphabetical order with an entry in respect of each teacher, showing the date of his registration, and giving a brief record of his qualifications and experience."

Under this Act regulations were issued which, in addition to the alphabetical list, provided for the entry of names in two columns, A and B. Column A contained the names of all persons recognised by the Board of Education as Certificated Teachers under the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools; Column B was, in fact, though this is not explicitly stated, intended to contain the names of persons qualified to teach in secondary schools. For admission to Column B the regulations required that the teacher should hold a university degree or have attained an approximately equivalent standard of general education and have undergone a course of training either at a training college for secondary teachers or as a student teacher at a "recognised" school (not being an elementary school), and have passed an examination in the theory of education. It was however provided that for four years after the establishment of the regulations (*i.e.*, from 1902 to 1906) admission to column B could be attained on easier terms, whereby a lower standard of general education was accepted (approximately that of a university intermediate examination), and experience in a "recognised" school was accepted in lieu of training. Proposals were put forward, but not carried into effect, for the framing of supplemental registers of teachers of music, drawing and other special subjects.

It was soon found that these regulations were far from affording a satisfactory solution of the problem. The certificated teachers in elementary schools protested strongly against the division of the register into two columns, which they maintained, not without reason, to be contrary to the intention if not to the plain terms of the Act, which provided for the insertion of the names of all registered teachers in alphabetical order. It was found also that the "permanent clauses" of the regulations for column B remained almost a dead letter, especially as regards men teachers. Thus in their report for 1905 (three years after the establishment of the register) the Registration Council stated that only 15 men and 215 women had been registered under the permanent regulations for column B, as compared with 5,098 men and 5,131 women who had been registered under the temporary regulations which were shortly to lapse. The Council further pointed out that the number of men who were producing evidence of having undergone a course of training for secondary school teaching was entirely disproportionate to the needs of the profession, and that this disproportion threatened to continue. The Council attributed this neglect of training to "inability to incur the expense of a training course rather than to failure to appreciate the value of professional preparation," and expressed the opinion that the difficulty would remain until the financial prospects of secondary teachers were improved. As, however, the salaries of men teachers are considerably higher than those of women, and as parents are usually more ready to spend money on the education of their sons than on that of their daughters, it is at least open to doubt whether the neglect of training on the part of men who desire to become teachers in secondary schools is not mainly due to failure on the part of head masters and governing bodies of boys' schools to "appreciate the value of professional preparation."

The Consultative Committee put forward certain proposals for removing the difficulties above referred to, but the Board of Education were of opinion that these proposals would not form a satisfactory solution, and accordingly a clause was introduced into the Administrative Provisions Bill of 1906 repealing the section of the Act of 1899 under which the Register had been established and was maintained. Protests were at once made by those interested in the training of teachers for secondary schools, and it was pointed out that the mere proposal to abolish the Register had caused a serious set-back to training for

women and threatened almost to put an end to training for men, which was already in a very weakly condition. The clause passed the House of Commons without amendment, but in the House of Lords an amendment was moved by Lord Monkswell, supported in principle by such well-known educationalists as the Bishops of Hereford and Bristol, and finally embodied in the Act of 1907. This amendment provided for the establishment by Order in Council of a "registration council representative of the teaching profession to whom shall be assigned the duty of forming and keeping a register of such teachers as satisfy the conditions of registration established by the Council for the time being, and who apply to be registered." The clause as amended reproduces from the Act of 1899 the requirement as to the entry of the names of teachers in alphabetical order. It is a somewhat significant fact that the effective protest on behalf of secondary teachers against the total abolition of the register was made in the so-called unrepresentative house, and not in the house which is nominally representative, but in which about half the persons most directly concerned have no representation.

It will be seen that the main respects in which the Act of 1907 differs from that of 1899 are that the new Registration Council is to be "representative of the teaching profession," and that the register is defined not as a "register of teachers" simply, but as a "register of such teachers as satisfy the conditions of registration established by the Council and who apply to be registered." It would appear therefore that it will be possible for the new Council to require, if they deem it advisable, a higher standard of education and professional skill than could be demanded by the former Council, whose duty as laid down by the Act of 1899 was apparently to include anyone who could be regarded as a "teacher."

To those who are not personally acquainted with the difficulties of moving Government Departments and of getting large bodies of persons with somewhat divergent views to act together, it may be a matter of surprise that the Order in Council to give effect to an Act passed in 1907 should not have been issued till 1912. As a matter of fact, however, the negotiations for the establishment of the Council have been proceeding, almost without intermission, since 1907. In February, 1908, a conference of representatives of different teachers' associations, elementary, secondary, and technical, drew up and submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the constitution of a Registration Council. The scheme did not, however, commend itself to the Board, on the ground that it did not provide for the representation on the Council of teachers of special subjects, such as Art, Music, Cookery, etc. A further objection was subsequently raised that the scheme did not provide for the direct representation of university teachers.

After protracted negotiations, a scheme was drawn up by the Board of Education and finally embodied in the Order in Council of Feb. 29th, 1912, establishing a Registration Council consisting of 45 members, of whom 11 are to be representative of university teachers (one for each university in England and Wales), 11 of elementary school teachers, 11 of secondary school teachers, and 11 of technological and specialist teachers. Except in the case of the university representatives the members are to be elected by professional associations, such as the N.U.T. or the Headmistresses' Association. The Chairman is to be elected by the Council from outside their own number.

The Order provides that every body appointing more than one member shall appoint at least one woman, and in determining the number of women to be so appointed shall have regard, among other things, to the number of women engaged in the branch of the teaching profession represented by the body. The only bodies appointing more than one member, besides the Headmistresses' Association (2), which would naturally appoint women, are the National Union of Teachers (7), the National Association of Head Teachers (2), and the National Federation of Assistant Teachers (2). The effect of this provision will therefore be to secure adequate representation for women teaching in elementary schools. Women teachers in secondary schools will also secure more or less adequate representation through their own professional associations. It is doubtful, however, whether women technological and specialist teachers will be represented at all in proportion to their numbers, and owing to the fact that the university representatives are to be elected one by each university, women will have very little chance of being elected in the university group. In the first place, the women on the staffs of the women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge will presumably take no part in electing the representatives of those universities

and will not themselves be eligible as representatives of the university. In the modern universities women will take part in the election of the representative and will themselves be eligible, but as women teachers are in a minority in each university, it appears to be quite possible that the whole of the 11 university representatives will be men. It is to be hoped that in the future the scheme may be amended so as to provide means for the election of university representatives by some association of university teachers as a whole, whereby the women in this branch of the profession may secure representation proportionate to their numbers and importance.

The new Council will have a difficult task before them in attempting to frame a register which shall be satisfactory to all branches of the teaching profession. The better organisation and improved status of teachers in schools other than elementary, which has resulted from the Education Act of 1902 should, however, render their prospect of success more hopeful than that of the Council established under the Act of 1899. Even if they are not completely successful in the work of registration for which they are created, there is no doubt that the mere existence of a Council representing all teachers, from the university professor to the mistress in an infants' school, will do much towards the improvement in the status of teachers, which is the object for which the different proposals for registration have been put forward.

Home Science and Economics.

A Note on Miss Freund's Article.

Miss Freund's article on the Home Science and Economics Course ought to be dealt with by one qualified to meet her on the scientific aspects of the subject, but as there is a constant reference in it to my letter, written in no controversial spirit but to ask for further consideration of the question of the standard aimed at, it seems necessary for me to make some reply to certain points she raises. And first I should like to correct one or two impressions to which statements in the article may give rise. Neither those who have planned nor those who are working in the course regard the road as "broad and easy." I believe it to be as severe and rugged as that followed in the ordinary B.Sc. or B.A. work, and Miss Freund's alluring picture of the pathway to the goal, "the pleasant little chats with the sciences," etc., will not, I hope, attract students who do not wish to take the course in earnest. Again, that "a speedy and easy rout of empiricism" is not likely to be secured by this or any other course is too obvious, one would think, to require pointing out. That the dangers of empiricism can be to some extent diminished, and a clearer consciousness developed of the difference between the more and the less empirical in the sphere concerned, to the great advantage of the student in her after career is, I sincerely think, being proved. These are still early days to speak of after work, since the fourth year in the history of the course is not yet concluded, but the evidence, so far as it can be had, is certainly favourable. To this a conference held last December of former Home Science students, some of them holding posts of importance, abundantly testified. Most of these had, of course, been one-year students. I do not think that we have received an unfavourable verdict, except from one former student, who, I see, has been writing to THE COMMON CAUSE on the subject. In this instance the course had been tried for a single term without full laboratory attendance in chemistry, the subject on which the critic was best qualified to speak. We have always welcomed criticism from our students after they have had sufficient experience, and have frequently found it both suggestive and valuable.

I must endeavour also to remove Miss Freund's impression that I intended to decry the proceeding of learning the craft of cookery from a practical cook. I think that if she will examine the passage in my letter referred to, together with the paragraph in THE COMMON CAUSE on which it animadverted, she will see that the apparent depreciation was not mine. But as I wish to do to THE COMMON CAUSE as I would that Miss Freund should do to me, I will put the best interpretation upon the sentence concerned.

To come, however, to the main substance of the article in its more detailed examination of the course, I should like to indicate the general point of view I take, though I should prefer to leave to others any arguments that trench on scientific ground. Miss Freund's unfavourable opinion would indeed be discouraging were it not that some whose distinction in science is also well recognised do believe in the possibility of attaining

the standard aimed at under the general conditions of the King's College curriculum. From one of these I may perhaps make a brief quotation. Sir Arthur Rücker (in some observations drawn up in reply to a previous paper by Miss Freund) does consider the analogy between the progress of other subjects in the struggle for recognition and that of Home Science to be valid. Speaking especially of the case of engineering, he points out how it was originally contended that "in so far as it depended upon scientific knowledge and scientific principles, these must be taught according to accepted academic principles," and how the further development of the subject passed beyond this stage of opinion. "There is, of course, a distinction," as Sir Arthur proceeds, "between knowledge of science and the practice of a craft, but the boundary is variable, and must be treated rather as a political limit which an army cannot overpass than as a 'great gulf fixed' like the inter-space between planet and planet, which for ever bars the way."

The view that the principles of science may be taught through different subjects of practical reference, such as metallurgy on the one hand and domestic science on the other, was again put to me the other day by another distinguished scientist with a good deal of experience in teaching.

As for the grounds which make it possible for me as an educational woman to look with interest and hope upon the working out of the Home Science scheme and feel less apprehension than Miss Freund evidently feels with regard to the number of subjects included, I can only indicate briefly a position upon which I may perhaps have some later opportunity of enlarging, either here or elsewhere. I am much impressed by the fact that there is a certain arbitrariness in the sharp separation set up between different branches of study. It is no doubt unnecessary to remind your readers that knowledge is one, and that the landmarks between the various sciences have been fixed at least in part for reasons of convenience. Of course, certain broad divisions are obviously natural, but in some cases the boundary line is dim and difficult to mark. Is it inconceivable that new points of view should arise requiring the formation of new subjects which, from the established standpoint, may look like a medley of portions of other subjects, but which really form wholes hardly less than the sciences regarded as distinct? I hesitate to dogmatise in the sphere of science, but I have little doubt that it may be so in the sphere of which I have more right to speak as a student. For the understanding, for instance, of certain aspects of the ancient spirit, a more valuable, and even for the purpose a deeper, knowledge may be attained by the association of the study of Greek philosophy with some knowledge of the history, art and literature of the people than by a still more thorough study of the philosophy or ancient history alone. The student does not know philosophy like one who is only a philosopher, nor history as a historian *vom fach*, but his object was an understanding of the Greek spirit, and in this subject he is more of an expert than he could have been without the special combination from the traditional objects of study. I venture to suggest that something analogous may be true in the case of science and allied subjects, as, for instance, biology and bacteriology, physiology and hygiene. The point I would urge, then, is that it is a short-sighted view which insists in such instances that the resulting knowledge must be more shallow than that of the specialist. Any knowledge we may possess after three or four years at college must be shallow by the scholar's standard, but any aspects of knowledge which can be combined in relation to real and strong interests may be the beginnings of a deeper insight into some one department of life.

The arguments, I am afraid, cannot be developed now at sufficient length to make it seem convincing to those to whom it may sound novel and unorthodox. Yet I would ask the critics whether the causes for satisfaction with the results of the prevailing methods of education as a preparation for life are sufficient to block the way to fresh consideration, reconstruction and even experiment in the formation of new groups of study—new ways of knocking at the doors that lead to reality? Is the proportion of students who leave the Universities "more apt to learn and to go on learning," to quote words of Linacre referred to recently by the Bishop of Lincoln, and, as we may add, more apt to do and to go on doing, as large as it ought to be? Certainly, any novel experiment in education requires the most searching criticism, and I am not altogether sorry that this particular scheme is receiving it from one whose qualifications as a critic are above reproach. There is still opportunity for modifications and additions, and every weighty expression of opinion will be considered. It is quite conceivable that the course may be attempting rather too much in the time at present given. The possibility of a more specialised

fourth year for those who can take it is already being discussed. For special reasons the policy of aiming at a Degree had to be formulated earlier, perhaps, than was in every way desirable, and on account of the academic issue thus raised the real question of the value of the scheme, educational and practical, tends to be obscured. I have too much confidence, however, in the thoughtfulness and liberal-mindedness of the main body of University women to fear that they will make up their minds too hastily upon the merits of the case.

HILDA D. OAKELEY.

A Short History of a Great Movement.*

It is a very significant sign of the progress of a movement when its history takes a place in the literature of the people, side by side with other works by authors of distinction on social and political questions of the day which are no longer subjects for academic discussion, but of profound interest to a large section of the public, who look for a practical solution of the problems they can no longer ignore. In contemporary political history no mention is made of Women's Suffrage, although the question obtruded itself at almost every important crisis connected with the extension of the franchise to men and in 1884 assumed an importance which compelled the Prime Minister of that day to threaten the abandonment of the Reform Bill should the amendment to include women be carried.

This book of Mrs. Fawcett's supplies the link which connects the past history of Women's Suffrage with the events which are taking place to-day, and no one who has not read the past history can form any adequate conception of the greatness of the movement. That is why we often hear Women's Suffrage spoken of as "something new," and why anti-suffragists reiterate at frequent intervals that Women's Suffrage is dead.

Though the leading facts in this volume will probably be familiar to Suffragists, yet the close personal knowledge the writer possesses of the political events during the period when Women's Suffrage entered the Parliamentary arena and the charm of her writing invest the whole subject with a new light and bring it before the reader in a form which engages the interest at the very outset. It is clear and concise, but no incident is omitted which has a direct bearing on the main question. Take, for instance, the apparently unimportant one of the employment of women canvassers at Parliamentary elections. The Act of 1883 made it illegal to employ paid canvassers, and, as these paid canvassers were men, the supply failed when payment ceased. The usual happy thought when unpaid labour was required was, "Why not employ women?" It certainly was an important move from the party point of view, but no one at the time realised that the new departure was a great step in the direction of Women's Suffrage.

A chapter is devoted to the anti-suffragists; and their inconsistencies, which we all love so well, are given with trenchant humour—especially that lament of the anti-suffragists about "the immeasurable injury" of bringing women into the conflict of political life which Mr. Balfour stigmatised as "political cant." The "militants"—their policy and methods—are treated in a broad spirit, but the divergence between them and the main body of Suffragists is very clearly defined. The last chapter gives a statement of the political position at the close of 1911.

For some time past repeated requests have been made for a short, concise history of Women's Suffrage, and this book is all the more welcome because it supplies in a popular form the information needed, and at a price which places it within easy reach of the general public.

The appeal to Suffragists in the last chapter "to stand firm and fast and be prepared to work as zealously and steadfastly as of old" will meet with a very ready response. It will be their privilege to contribute to the final chapter of the history of Women's Suffrage—to finish well what was so well begun; to crown the work with victory.

E. PALLISER.

Lord R. Cecil and Mr. Lloyd George.

At an at-home in connection with the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association given at the Knightsbridge Palace Hotel on the 27th February by Viscountess Castlereagh, Lord Robert Cecil said the position of Women's Suffrage, though it was exceedingly critical, was infinitely more favourable than it had ever been. Provided that the Government adhered to their promise of facilities, he did not know any reason why the Conciliation Bill should not be put through the

*By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. Messrs. Jack, 6d. net.

House of Commons before many months elapsed. Under the alternative scheme members of the Government—the principals being Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey—were desirous of getting a Women's Suffrage amendment included as part of the Government Bill. Mr. Winston Churchill, who used to pretend that he was a supporter of the suffragist cause, must in future be regarded as its open enemy. It seemed to him that the way to meet the opposing views was to let those who were in favour of a wider measure move their amendment to the Government Bill, and, if they could, pass it through the House of Commons. Thus there would be two chances for women to obtain the vote. What he was anxious to avoid was a state of things under which one section of suffragists would destroy the Conciliation Bill and another would destroy the amendment to the Government Bill. If they were to fight as to the exact method by which the franchise was to be granted to women, the only people who would gain would be the anti-suffragists. Of Mr. Lloyd George Lord Robert spoke in a very friendly spirit, deeply regretting the interruptions to which he was subjected at the Albert Hall. Lord Robert expressed himself thoroughly in favour of an understanding with Radical suffragists. That the Conciliation Bill can be got through the Commons Lord Robert entertains no doubt, and to pass it quickly would be, in his opinion, the wisest tactics, democratic suffragists reserving themselves for the Reform Bill. At the same time he made it clear that he is quite willing to try and meet Mr. Lloyd George. In conclusion, he had a word for timid Tories who think that the extension of the suffrage to women is a Radical idea. The Tory party, he stated, had often opposed a vertical, never a lateral extension of the franchise. Many women whom the Conciliation Bill would enfranchise had every qualification for the vote that male electors possessed.

Anti-Suffragists at the Albert Hall.

As we told our readers last week, the COMMON CAUSE was refused a press ticket for the Anti-Suffrage meeting at the Albert Hall. We were able, however, to send a representative, for, a few days before the end, the Anti's suddenly relaxed their condition that ticket-holders must declare themselves to be "bona fide anti-suffragists," and only exacted a pledge not to disturb the meeting, which, of course, was given and kept.

The audience was a very large one but it is untrue to say that the hall was full—those who know the peculiar conditions of the Albert Hall know that you cannot always get a full set, but the top gallery was empty on this occasion and there were a considerable number of empty seats in the balcony as well. So much for the 20,000 who could not get in! It was interesting to note the differences between this audience and that of the Suffrage meeting on the 23rd. There were far more men at the Anti's meeting, the audience was one composed very largely of rich and of titled people and the proportion of peers and their wives was extraordinarily large. The decorations were funereal; heavy loops of black were draped over white sheets and completely overwhelmed the dirty pink which was associated with them; the pretty ladies in white who flitted about with programmes and papers wore black belts, and the 800 men stewards, also of course mainly in black, helped to complete the heavy, lugubrious and undecorative effect. The entrance of the speakers and the platform through the audience, à la Rheinhardt, fell somewhat flat from the circumstance that the audience did not wake up soon enough to respond as it should with cheers. In fact the audience was markedly chilly until the first interruption roused its temper and from that time on there was no lack of applause.

It is very difficult for a suffragist to appraise the speeches; it seemed as if the audience was best pleased with the speeches of Miss Markham and Lord Curzon and all the speeches, except Mr. Harcourt's (which he appeared to be reading), were delivered with considerable oratorical accomplishment.

LORD CROMER read messages of sympathy from Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Long. He maintained that political power should be in the hands of the "sex alone capable of physically defending it," and he declared the suffrage movement to be a "hollow and artificial affair." He spoke of "crowded and enthusiastic meetings, held by anti-suffragists in Manchester and elsewhere," and hoped they would "go far to prick the suffragist bubble."

LORD LOREBURN moved the resolution: "That the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women would be hostile to their own welfare and the welfare of the State, and that a change so momentous and so incalculable in its effects, both socially and politically, ought not to be entertained except upon a clear and deliberately expressed demand by the electorate."

The Lord Chancellor maintained that "Nature" had distributed work and duties as they were between men and women; that the choice was between governing the country by the feminine temperament and the feminine point of view and method of action or by the masculine; that if women were allowed to be voters all the public offices would have to be opened to them; that the existing laws and their administration discriminated in favour of women; and finally and chiefly, that the country had not expressed its opinion and the House of Commons was incompetent to legislate.

LORD CURZON opined that the possession of the vote would draw women from their "proper sphere" and would affect the "integrity and harmony of the home"; that women would have "none of that responsibility which ought to and must ensue upon the vote," they would introduce "instability and uncertainty," they would "corrupt and weaken." Theirs was not an "anti-woman movement," and he actually used these words: "We desire to place upon woman no badge of servitude which she does not willingly bear and has not hitherto regarded as her glory rather than her shame." They were "fighting the battle of the working women," and he believed opposition was strongest in "the lower classes." Lord Curzon, like all the other speakers, said you could not draw the line at votes for a few, or even at votes only; the opening up of all offices must follow. He referred with discourteous and insular derision to Norway and made a grave misstatement when he asserted that Norway was not proposing to open consular and diplomatic service to women at present because they feared it might "diminish the respect in which their Government is held in foreign lands." This is not so; what the Norwegians assert is that other countries are "not yet sufficiently civilised." Lord Curzon denied that there was any feeling in the country for women's suffrage and then stated that the House of Commons (which has had a majority for women's suffrage since 1886) was "very responsive to outside expressions of opinion." He declared with much emotion that the country was in danger and "the Gauls were at the gate!"

MISS VIOLET MARKHAM made the humorous suggestion that the Anti's were a new "movement" and had pluckily increased since their birth four years ago! She said they "refused to fly in the face of natural law," and that there was "fruitful diversity of political function" (that of women being apparently to obey). She objected to the Conciliation Bill because it "disfranchised" working women (which is untrue) and she sneered in the next sentence at the "coachman and gardener" as being necessarily less intelligent than "picked women." She took no heed of anything done by suffragists except the smashing of windows, and she urged women not to imitate men in "scrambling for place and power" and advised them to keep to renunciation and disinterested service. She had the effrontery to quote Joseph Mazzini (who like Abraham Lincoln,

Lloyd Garrison, and all great liberators, was a liberator of women as well as of men), and she made an attack on women which the men present warmly applauded, doubtless because it corroborated what they are never weary of telling us—"No one is so hard on women as a woman." We have to admit that this saying is true of anti-suffrage women, but they fortunately are a rapidly decreasing minority. One sentence of hers is worth recording: "Is it not humbug to talk about women being denied all share in the national life when, a small minority excepted, they have shown so little practical interest or sympathy in causes which concern the aged, the sick, the destitute, the erring, the welfare of little children?"

MR. LEWIS HARCOURT was not quite at his ease in his sneer at the fact that women were in a numerical majority in the country: it must be hard for a so-called Liberal to reconcile this fact with Anti-Suffragism; but he accomplished yet more difficult feats. He asserted, and the audience applauded, that Parliament had never attempted to raise the wages of men, and that the vote would not help women in industry. This at the very moment when his own Government was contemplating a legal minimum for miners! When his own Government, under pressure from the Labour Party, gives a standard wage to men in Government employ! When his own Government has passed a Wages Boards Act for certain industries! When his own Government was asked to pass, and nearly did pass, the abolition of women from the pit brows! He said it was not true that women were paid less than men because they were women; it was because their strength and capacity was less—and since no one could interrupt, there was no one to ask Mr. Harcourt: "What about the teachers?" He read from his notes tags about the "sphere of activity in which they shine and the duties they adorn," and said it would be a bad day for the country when women's rights came into conflict with women's duties.

The outstanding feature of Mr. F. E. SMITH'S speech was his declaration that he proposed to vote in Committee on the Conciliation Bill for widening amendments, with the express intention of having the Bill presented for Third Reading in a form unacceptable to the House as a whole, and, therefore, wrecking it in the third reading. We have known this, of course, for many months past, but there is a distinct advantage in having the procedure lucidly explained by Mr. F. E. Smith himself, and we think that it will be a simple-minded anti who is taken in by Mr. Smith's best Sergeant Buzfuz manner when he strikes an attitude with his hand on his heart and says he most "sincerely and conscientiously" offers them his help. His help we know they will have, but the less said about the sincerity and the conscience the better.

The resolution was carried by a large majority and with loud applause, but there was a very stout minority in all parts of the hall.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

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.

Hon. Secretaries: MISS K. D. COURNEY. **President:** MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
Hon. Secretary to Press Committee: MISS EDITH PALLISER (Parliamentary). **Hon. Secretary:** MISS GERALDINE COOKE.
Hon. Secretary to Literature Committee: MISS I. B. O'MALLEY. **Hon. Treasurer:** MRS. AUERBACH.
Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." **Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee:** MISS I. B. O'MALLEY. **Telephone:** 1960 Victoria.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

From Headquarters.

HEREFORD BY-ELECTION.

The by-election at Hereford has come as a surprise to all parties; if it had occurred a week later it would have exactly coincided with the visit of Mrs. Renton which has been planned for some time. She is not able to go to Hereford immediately, but the management of the election will be undertaken by Miss Morrison, who is leaving her work in the West Midlands for this purpose. It is hoped that she may be assisted by Miss Waring and Mrs. Mayer. As we are anxious that the work in Hereford should result in the formation of a strong society in the town and district, help will be urgently needed during the by-election. All those who can possibly spare time to go to Hereford are requested to communicate at once with Miss Morrison, St. Peter's House, Hereford. Mr. Hewins, the Unionist candidate, stood for Middleton at the last election, and his attitude towards Women's Suffrage at the time was unsatisfactory. Neither his views nor those of the Liberal candidate have yet been ascertained on this occasion.

MISS McARTHUR.

Members of the National Union will hear with great regret of the illness of Miss McArthur (late member of the Executive Committee). It will be many months before Miss McArthur will be well enough to do any active work, and she consequently decided not to stand for election to the Committee this year. At its last meeting the Executive passed a resolution of regret and sympathy.
 K. D. COURTNEY.

Literature Department.

The Literature Department feels great gratitude to all the members of the National Union who kindly helped to sell literature and COMMON CAUSES at the Albert Hall on February 23rd. The sellers came from Scotland and from all parts of England, and special thanks are due to the members of distant societies who, after long, weary railway journeys, came to the Albert Hall two hours before the meeting began and sold all the evening, often standing in parts of the hall where they could not see or hear nearly as well as they might have done in their own seats.

The difficulties of selling in some parts of the hall were

office, was elected chairman. Mrs. Nott Bower, Poor Law Guardian of Richmond, gave a most convincing address. After dwelling upon many sad facts which had been brought to her knowledge in connection with her work, she went on to show that although women may do much on local Boards, still, until they are enfranchised, it is a matter of fighting with their hands tied. At the end of the meeting a collection was taken for the Florence Nightingale Memorial Fund, which resulted in a cheque for £1 7s. 6d. being forwarded to it.

WEST BROMWICH.—On Tuesday, February 27th, Mrs. Despard spoke at the usual monthly meeting for members and friends to which a large number of visitors came especially to hear her and much appreciated her inspiring words. The chair on this occasion was taken by Councillor J. Wheatley. Miss Morrison addressed an early morning men's class at Mayer's Green School on Sunday, February 4th, which was well attended.

STAFFORD-ON-AVON.

A REPLY TO THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS. At the Corn Exchange, February 12th, the Anti-Suffragists held a meeting to expound their own views and to explode those of their opponents on the now vital question of women's suffrage. The speakers, Mr. Arnold Ward, M.P., and Mr. Maddison, the one indulging in flights of rhetoric and burlesque of the other attempting to cover women by the time honoured weapon of bullying, did little beyond strengthening all suffragists present in their own views, and in gaining new members for their opponents, while their trivial manner of answering questions sent up, only augmented the weakness of their position.

On March 1st, at the same hall, a crowded audience listened eagerly to the able speeches of Mr. Baillie-Weaver, K.C., and Miss Cecily Corbett, B.A., who showed in a trenchant speech, pointed by telling anecdotes, the monstrous disabilities under which women labour without the protection of the vote, and went on to expose the weakness of the chief arguments urged by the Anti's on February 12.

Numerous questions were sent up to the speakers from the audience, and the able, serious manner of Miss Corbett and Mr. Baillie-Weaver, in answering most satisfactorily all such, contrasted very favourably with the inability to reply partially veiled by unnecessary levity shown by Mr. Ward and Mr. Maddison so short a time before.

A resolution, put to the meeting by Lady Willoughby de Broke, who was in the chair, urging the Government to enfranchise qualified women this year, was passed by an overwhelming majority.

East Midland.

DEPUTATIONS TO M.P.'S. On January 29th, Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P. for South Nottingham, received a deputation from the Notts branch. He again promised to support the Conciliation Bill, and to support an amendment to the Reform Bill on the same lines. He promised favourably to consider a wider amendment, but he could not yet say whether he should vote for or against the Reform Bill.

On February 21st a deputation from the Burton Society were received by Sir Herbert Raphael, M.P., in Swadincote Town Hall. Sir H. Raphael maintained the same attitude as in the interview with the deputation arranged by the Derby Society, reported in the COMMON CAUSE for February 15th.

Extremely successful meetings were held last week in this Federation at PETERBOROUGH, OUNDLE, and MELTON MOWBRAY. Mrs. Fawcett being the chief speaker on each occasion. At Peterborough we had the support of the Dean, who acted as chairman, expressing strong sympathy with our cause. Mrs. Fawcett, whose every word was followed with the deepest attention, proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Miss I. O. Ford, who dwelt in moving terms on the needs of the women workers. The hall was crowded, many being unable to obtain admittance; the platform was a very representative one, and I feel there is every hope of good suffrage work being done in Peterborough—we already number over 80 members and the new society will affiliate at once to the National Union. At Oundle, we had Lady Knightley, of Fawsley, in the chair, and large numbers of people had come in from the country to the meeting, which was held in the afternoon, many of them never having attended a suffrage meeting before. Melton Mowbray was the last of the meetings, and in my opinion was, perhaps, the greatest triumph—it is an immensely difficult place to rouse, and many influences had been working against us—however, according to the local paper the meeting was "a largely attended and enthusiastic one." The Rev. E. Beresford, Vicar of Holy, presided. We had an audience according to local authorities of at least 500; three weeks ago, the anti-suffragists in the same hall only mustered 70.

At the two last meetings, I seconded the Resolution which was carried at all meetings with never more than three dissentients. At Peterborough, a memorial is being sent to the member, and for this we got a large number of influential signatures.

Altogether, 85 new members joined the National Union, and many dozens of COMMON CAUSE were sold. I have been very glad of Miss Beaver's valuable help in the preparation for these meetings, and also in stewarding at them.

M. H. RENTON.

FORMATION OF A SOCIETY AT CRICK. A branch of the National Union was formed on March 1st at Crick, about 20 members joining. An address was given by Miss Gittins, of Leicester.

NOTTINGHAM.—A large meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall on January 30th. Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., took the chair, and the speakers were Mr. Lansbury, M.P., and Miss Frances Sterling, who proposed the resolution. It was seconded by Dr. Blandy, and carried unanimously. The vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Mr. Arthur Richardson, and seconded by Mr. J. Kentish Wright.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Burton Society held its annual meeting on January 15th, Mrs. Sadler, President of the society, took the chair, and gave an address on past and future work. She announced her resignation of the office of President, and proposed as her successor Mrs. Bubbs, who was unanimously elected. The other officers remained as before.

GRANTHAM.—A members' "At Home" was held at the Co-operative Hall, Grantham, on Wednesday, February 7th. Tea and a short entertainment were provided, and an address given by Mrs. Renton. The "At Home" was a distinct success, and the membership of the Branch was increased on this occasion to 150. Lady Mary Turner, of Panton Hall, Wragby, has kindly consented to become the President of the Committee.

MANSFIELD.—The annual meeting of the society was held at the Labour Club on February 13th. Mrs. E. H. Birks took the chair in the absence of the President. Mrs. Willis proposed and Mrs. Elliott seconded the re-election of the officers and Committee. This was carried. The report was read and adopted. Dr. Moxon, of Darley Dale, gave a very interesting and instructive address on the political situation, and a good discussion followed. Miss Ethel Brailsford very kindly gave recitations. "Common Causes" were sold, and seven new members gained.

CRICK (Northants).—On February 13th, Miss Royden addressed an enthusiastic meeting in the schoolroom. As it was the first that has been held in the village, it was encouraging to have an audience of well over 100 out of a total population of 650. It is hoped that a branch will shortly be started here.

LUTTERWORTH.—The Lutterworth Debating Society arranged a public debate on Women's Suffrage in the Town Hall on January 25th. Miss Davy, of the Leicester W.S.S., went to Lutterworth to open the debate on the Suffrage side. Mr. Pryce Taylor opposed. The Suffrage resolution was carried after an interesting discussion.

LEICESTER.—The Leicester Society has just opened an office at 20, Granby Street. It is hoped that this step will add to the effectiveness of the society's work.

KETTERING.—A drawing-room meeting was held on January 31st at Mrs. Wickstead's. Mrs. Arthur Wallis took the chair, and the speaker was Mrs. Duncan Harris (Croxford). The meeting was well attended and very successful, and several new members were enrolled.

West of England.

WELLS AND GLASTONBURY. On Thursday, February 22nd, the new branch for Wells and Glastonbury held a successful afternoon meeting which was largely attended. Miss Church took the chair, and the resolution was proposed by Miss Edith Robertson. It was very encouraging to find the audience so large and so sympathetic, and we feel confident that the good work done by Miss Church is bringing a large measure of support to the branch in Wells.

SWINDON. Last week we carried on an energetic campaign in Swindon. Since February 27th we have held meetings at the rate of two a day—open-air meetings, drawing-room meetings and evening meetings, all well attended. The open-air meetings which were held at the G. W. R. works gates had been particularly well-organised, and at both of these we have had audiences numbering several hundred. The men were orderly and listened well, making not one single interruption. To-day (Monday) we are holding another of these, and in the evening a great final meeting at the Swimming Baths, where Mrs. Stanbury and Mrs. Abot will be principal speakers, with Councillor Davies in the chair. Mrs. White and Mrs. Ellis very kindly gave the drawing-room meetings, and others have been promised at any time we may want them. There has been a large increase in membership during the week. Everything points to the success that the capable organisation by the local committee was bound to bring.

KATE M. S. ROBERTSON.

Eastern Counties.

ESSEX. During the past week, I have addressed meetings arranged by Miss Eustace Smith, secretary of the Colchester Society at Wormingford Grove and Bures. At Bures, on the 28th ult., the room was crowded to overflowing with a keenly interested audience consisting mainly of working men. Miss Courtault, of Colne Engaine, took the chair, and the resolution was seconded by Miss Eustace Smith. A persistent interrupter kept the meeting alive without giving serious annoyance. The voting on the resolution was indefinite, a large proportion of the audience abstaining from expressing an opinion.

Miss Courtault made arrangements for meetings at Stisted on the 1st, Castle Hedingham on the 2nd, and Felmarsh on the 4th.

At Stisted, we had a crowded meeting, when C. Sebay Montefiore, Esq., took the chair and assisted in the interesting discussion which followed the speeches. At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. Twamley took the chair at the Church School. Unfortunately the evening was wet, but the audience, though not very large, showed much interest.

EVA WARD.

North and East Ridings.

GRIMSBY. The first public meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday, February 20th, when Miss Hicks, daughter of the Bishop of Lincoln, was in the chair, and the speaker was Mrs. Raekham. The audience, which numbered about 300, and was a representative one, was keen and enthusiastic. Much literature and many COMMON CAUSES were sold.

A meeting was held the next day (Wednesday), and the society was formed. Lady Doughty (wife of the Borough member) has consented to be its President, and members will be delighted to hear that Sir George Doughty declared, at a public meeting, that he was in favour of votes for women and would vote for the Conciliation Bill if he had the chance.

There is every sign of forming a strong society, and we are hoping to have many good meetings in the future.

Scottish.

The monthly report of the Scottish Federation again includes by-election work. The GLASGOW Society—with the aid of two organisers, Mrs. Aldersly, from the National Union, and Miss Gorrie, from the Scottish Federation, having worked a propaganda campaign (both candidates declaring themselves favourable to Suffrage) at the by-election of St. Bollox. Details of this have been given under "By-Elections." The ordinary work of this society includes two afternoon meetings—on the 9th, Miss Stuart Paterson read a very interesting paper on "Woman, as she appears in the pages of the Victorian Novels," while Mrs. Hunter, on her "At Home," gave an unexpected treat in the form of a dialogue, "Mrs. McBean and Lady Butterby." Mrs. Hunter as Mrs. McBean and Miss Stuart Paterson as Lady Butterby, carried their parts through with great spirit, and a characteristic intimation from "Mrs. McBean," at the close, that "her Ladyship" would take a collection, brought a ready and willing response.

The ST. ANDREW'S Society sends a most interesting report of a deputation from their own, and the Cupar and Crail Societies, which waited on Major Anstruther Grey, M.P., on February 2nd. Mrs. Finlay, in introducing this deputation, explained that the gentlemen included in it were present not only as the political supporters of the Societies' members, but to testify to their own belief that the time was ripe for granting a measure of Parliamentary franchise to duly qualified women. Miss Lumsden then, in a most eloquent speech, pointed out that the claims of women were in accordance with constitutional precedent and sound conservative principles, and were the natural outcome of the enormous changes—social, industrial, and educational—of the last sixty years, during which the question has been before the country.

The ORCADIAN Society held a meeting in the Town Hall Buildings, Kirkwall, on the 3rd, when Mrs. McEwen spoke on the triumph won by the women of Norway, and explained the system of voting there. Mrs. Currie read a paper on "The Economic Independence of Women," and held the close attention of her hearers. A debate, led by Mrs. Mackintosh, in which Mr. and Mrs. Baikie, Mrs. McEwen, and Miss Traill, took part, closed the programme, and was a most enjoyable evening.

All present, at the call of Mrs. Currie, subscribed to the funds in aid of the "Florence Nightingale Memorial."

The CAIRN Society celebrated its first annual meeting, on the 15th, in Campbell's Restaurant. The Rev. Canon Meredith, presiding, pointed out the claims of women to the franchise, and declared his belief that women's patriotism was not less than men's, while their stake in the country was often more. Miss Kinghorn, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, read her report for the year, showing a growth in membership, and a substantial balance in hand; the adoption of report was moved—with congratulations on its satisfactory character—by Miss Kirby, seconded by Miss Pagan, and unanimously adopted. An address was delivered by Miss Kirby, in which she referred to the W.S. question as having split the Cabinet, the House of Commons, and the country, with, in all three, a majority supporting it—explained that the present political situation regarding the Reform and Conciliation Bills, and expressed the hope that the next annual meeting would be an occasion for congratulation over the vote achieved.

PERTH Society's monthly meeting took place on the 13th in the Grand Temperance Hotel. Mr. John Ritchie, solicitor, addressed the meeting on "Law and Justice," citing many points in Common Law which gave men an unfair advantage over women, and pleading for the representation of women on Public Boards. A lively debate followed, and the meeting closed by a vote of thanks to the speaker, moved by Mr. Rob Pinkerton.

The DUNDEE Society met on the 14th in a drawing-room kindly lent by Miss Aspinwall, when Dr. Elsie Inglis gave a stirring address, inciting all to do their utmost to secure an amendment for the enfranchisement of women to the Reform Bill to be introduced by the Government this session. Several generous contributions for the carrying on of the work were given, and some new members enrolled.

The GREENOCK Society enjoyed a most successful "At Home" on the 15th. The large room, lent by the kindness of the Misses Corry and Fortey, was crowded, over 100 being present. A performance of "Alice in Wonderland" was given, after which Mrs. D. Kerr took the chair, and a debate on the present political situation was held. Mrs. Laurie then gave a short account of the December "At Home," and Miss Fortey a description of the deputation to the Member for Greenock. Votes of thanks were moved, and Mrs. Kerr intimated at the close that the collection, which had been taken in aid of the Federation funds, amounted to £3 17s. 6d. This has since been increased to £4 5s. The views of the prospective Unionist candidate for Greenock were ascertained as in favour of the vote for women taxpayers, but against adult suffrage.

The EDINBURGH Society sends a long report of work. The polling day of the E. Edinburgh by-election, on the 2nd, showed a fine response to the call for honorary helpers. The organisers, Miss Lisa Gordon, from the Edinburgh office, and Miss Kirby, from the Federation, did double duty at office and polls. The annual meeting of the Society took place on the 6th, Miss S. E. S. Mair presiding over a large attendance. Miss K. M. Gordon, Hon. Secretary, read the report of the year's work which recorded three large Public Meetings, a Garden Meeting, a Whist Drive, an American Tea, three Receptions, a Dramatic and Variety Entertainment, a Jumble Sale, and the weekly meetings addressed by a variety of speakers—the Society also providing speakers for many meetings of Guilds and Associations and helping at four by-elections and numerous gatherings outside their own area. They have added the constituency of Linlithgowshire to their work undertaken in Edinburgh, Midlothian, and Perth Burghs. Miss Hilda Cottrell, Hon. Treasurer, read the very satisfactory financial report, showing the total amount of £244 14s. 6d. to the credit of the Society last year, of which £407 had been raised by sales, etc.; £26 by subscriptions and donations, and the balance of literature and proceeds of meetings accounted for the rest. The Society at the close of the year had 831 annual subscribers. Mrs. G. F. Abbott (Miss Lamond) was the principal speaker; her stirring description of the present political crisis, and assurance of victory to be won by right handling of opportunity.

were enthusiastically received. On the 10th, a drawing-room meeting was given by Miss Lamont, which Mrs. Abbott addressed, adding 21 members to the Society's roll, and on the 13th, at a drawing-room meeting given by Miss Kemp, Mrs. Abbott's address secured 11 new members. Three office "At Homes" have been well attended—on the 9th with Miss London as speaker, and Mrs. Purves in the chair—on the 16th with Miss Alice Low on "The Political Situation," and Miss Begbie on "The Symbolism of the Vote"—and on the 22nd, Miss E. McLaren, L.L.B., on Women and the Insurance Bill. Miss Florence Raeburn in the chair. Miss Alice Low and Miss Lisa Gordon addressed a Public Meeting in the Masonic Hall, Loanhead, at which a number of electors were present. A resolution calling on the Master of Elbank to support the Conciliation Bill, and an amendment to the Reform Bill, was passed *nem. con.* Thanks are due to Mrs. Candlish for working up the meeting, and to Mrs. Bartholomew who kindly provided the speakers with a taxi for the journey. In connection with the Albert Hall Demonstration, £27 has been collected, and a large contingent went up to London, the Edinburgh banner—one of the most beautiful—forming part of the decorations in the hall. Very important Parliamentary work has been done by the Society, which, during the last two months, has gained 85 new members.

North Western.

TWO NEW SOCIETIES. This week, I have been at work in the constituency of Cumberland's one unsatisfied M.P. The result is the formation of two new societies, one at CLEATOR Moor, the other at ALARCOM and FRIZINGTON combined. On Thursday, we had a public meeting at Cleator Moor. The Vicar, the Rev. E. Taylor, presided, and made an excellent speech from the chair. I spoke for 45 minutes. Afterwards a society was formed and the committee meeting held. The Vicar was elected President, and Miss Cecilia Matthews, who has already done splendid work for us, will act as hon. secretary.

On Friday, we had a public meeting at Arlecdon. The Vicar, the Rev. H. Hunter Parker, took the chair, and declared himself a convert. Miss Annie Lawrence gave an interesting account of the work and policy of the National Union. After I had spoken there was a discussion and some questions.

Later, a committee meeting was held. The Rev. R. Oliver, Vicar of Frizington, and Rev. Hunter Parker, Vicar of Arlecdon, were elected, and agreed to be Vice-Presidents. Miss Saville will be treasurer, and Miss Annie Lawrence, who for the past year has been doing yeoman service in that district, will be hon. secretary, and we know the work is in excellent hands. Miss Madeline Oliver will be COMMON CAUSE and literature secretary.

This completes the formation of three new societies in the constituency since Christmas. The Member will find his electors keen and sympathetic on the subject of Women's Suffrage when next he visits the division.

I was most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver for their charming hospitality.

CAMPAIGN ROUND KESWICK.

A campaign of village meetings organised by the energetic members of the Keswick Society has just been completed. A great deal of ground has been covered and many of the scattered villages have now heard about the aims and objects of our women's suffrage movement. At all the meetings our resolution urging the Government to enfranchise women in 1912 was passed, often unanimously, sometimes with two or one dissentients.

The meetings were all planned by Miss Knight, Keswick's hon. secretary, who was most ably assisted in the carrying out of the work by Miss Dover, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Newling, Miss Bendelack, the hon. literature secretary, came to all meetings and managed the literature stall.

The speech making fell mostly on my shoulders, but at Bassenthwaite, Miss Dover gave a most interesting account of the development of our movement from 1867 to the present day. Miss Sidney Knight spoke at four meetings. For many years of work amongst the women and girls of Liverpool has given her experience that gives a vivid touch to all she has to say, and her speeches were followed with close attention. Dr. Goodchild, Mr. T. W. Crosse, and Mr. G. Watson all proved admirable chairmen.

A day was spent in visiting Grange and the farms in the district, leaving literature and chatting with the people.

Mrs. Slack very kindly lent us her motor-car for the Broadthwaite meetings. We were very grateful. Our campaign finished with two meetings in Keswick. A public meeting in the Drill Hall—with Mr. Slack, who charmed everyone, in the chair, and Miss Newling and me as speakers. The meeting was most enthusiastic. The second meeting was one for working women and mothers, and many of them said they had not understood our movement before, and they would do what they could to help us in the future.

The support we received throughout the whole campaign from the working men was most refreshing and invigorating.

MARGUERITE NORMA-SMITH.

SURREY, SUSSEX AND HANTS. Mrs. Chapman spoke at Mrs. Christien's "At Home" of Wotton on February 7th on "Women on Town Councils"; and Miss Nicholls spoke at Miss Carr's, and Miss Pember's "At Home" on the 28th on Shop Assistants and Sweating. Discussion followed the addresses. On the 16th Miss Ashton addressed the Literary Institution, Woking, on "The Middle-Class Woman," Councillor Ellen Chapman, President of the local Women's Franchise Society, in the chair, supported by several members of the Corporation.

The Countess of Selborno presided at the Town Hall, FARNBOROUGH, on the 8th, when Professor de Sumichrast and Mrs. Robie Uniacke spoke.

The GODALMING Society got up an evening entertain-

ment at Bramley, with help from Guildford, on February 3rd, opening with lantern-slides of women's industries explained by Mrs. Scarsby Routledge. Some six hundred were present. Mrs. Brown explained why working women need votes. Lady Chance presided. A sale of jumble, plants, cakes, etc., concluded the evening, about 25 profit being realised, of which sum £100 was received for the National Union the remainder.

An informal Discussion Circle, organised by the local society, held its first meeting in the Central Assembly Halls, Woking. The Chairman, Mrs. Smith, explained the objects of the Circle, and Miss Constance Smith made an inspiring speech on "Remedies for Sweating," answering many questions. Lady Betty Balfour, the President, moved the vote of thanks. The Committee gave tea to the meeting, nearly 70 people.

The CROFTON Branch held a Sweated Industries Exhibition on the 17th, the Chairman at the opening ceremony (the Rev. S. Vary) and Mr. Heath Clark both dwelling on the working woman's need of a vote. A lantern lecture was given by the Secretary of the Anti-Sweating League, Councillor Margaret Ashton, who spoke delightfully at the evening meeting, the Deputy-Mayor in the chair.

At a debate at CROFTON on the 26th ult., Miss L. F. Morland, M.A., opposed Miss Gladys Pott, who lost her resolution by 26 votes.

Miss Chute Ellis addressed the REDHILL and REIGATE monthly meeting on the 19th ult. on "Woman as a Human Being," Mr. Stewart Morrison presiding. A resolution supporting women's franchise and condemning a Referendum was carried unanimously. Councillor Margaret Ashton gave an impressive address at CROFTON on the 16th ult., Lady Matthews presiding.

The CAMELBYE annual meeting took place on the 15th ult. at Frimley. The Countess of Arran opened the Exhibition of Sweated Industries at Camberley on February 26th, and Miss Royden, Mr. Cameron Grant, the Rance of Sarawak and Mrs. Hollings spoke. Six hundred women gave their trades. In the evening Mrs. Bassett presided at a lantern lecture by the Secretary of the Anti-Sweating League. There was a good sale of leadless glaze pottery and literature on Women's Suffrage and social questions. The attendance was large.

GREENWICH SUSSEX.—At a meeting on the 28th ult., on February 28, Mr. T. A. Meates, J.P., was in the chair and made a stirring speech, with several effective points. The Lady Willoughby de Broke and Mrs. Dempster (organiser for Surrey, Sussex and Hants) were the chief speakers, and were appreciated by suffragists and "antis" (especially welcome) alike, as was shown by the excellent collection taken up afterwards. A good number of new members were enrolled.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—A successful meeting was held last week at St. Andrew's College, East Grinstead, by invitation of the President Muriel, Countess de la Warr, at which Lady Willoughby de Broke spoke in favour of woman's suffrage. The Lady Edith Fox Pitt presided. After dealing with the present Parliamentary situation, Lady Willoughby pointed out the injustice of the subjection of the matter to a referendum as "bad," "vicious," and "a disgrace to the House of Commons." She also pointed out that in other countries the result of a referendum was invariably negative, hence the anxiety of anti-suffragists for the test. Lady Willoughby said suffragists are accused of degrading housework. On the contrary, they wished to improve industrial conditions so that married women would be free to remain in the home instead of being obliged to work outside an appeal to sympathisers to join the East Grinstead Suffrage Society and to give help financial and otherwise. An interesting discussion followed, many questions being asked. The meeting closed with hearty votes of thanks to the chairman and the speaker and to the Warden of the College and Mrs. Hill, who afterwards entertained the company at tea.

S. WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ORGANISATION.

I finished up about a fortnight's work in Chepstow on February 22nd. Sir Ivor Herbert, M.P. for the S. Mon. constituency is Anti, and we got up a memorial to him, which was signed by 34 representative people, including 9 out of 13 councillors. We also got together enough promises of membership to form a society, and also an hon. sec. The society has now to be officially formed.

On February 20th, Miss Janet Price and I conducted a small meeting at the St. Mary's Café Rooms, at which a resolution in favour of women's suffrage was passed unanimously.

On February 26th, the Chepstow Urban District Council passed a resolution in favour of women's suffrage.

On February 1st, I went to Monmouth, where we have now about 10 members of membership.

Of Monmouthshire's four Members, two are Anti, and two, including a Labour man, unsatisfactory. It is a constituency to be concentrated upon. The country round is some of the most beautiful in England, and a women's suffrage caravan tour would offer means of effective work, and the prospect of much enjoyment at the same time.

L. F. WARING.

Our Federation is doing a great deal of work. We now have two societies in the great area of very keen. Miss Waring has been splendid in getting hold of people and forming committees.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT Society has been very active, having held on an average five meetings each week since January 16th, resulting in the addition of 100 new members, which brings the total up to 814. Six have been public meetings, and others drawing-room, and all have been addressed by Miss Helen Fraser. Her sojourn amongst us has been of the utmost value to the Society. She has the happy knack of convincing her audiences to a remarkable degree.

Three deputations have been received by M.P.'s in our area, and influential memorials sent on to them. One anti-suffragist member declined to receive a deputa-

tion, but a very strong memorial has been sent to him together with a letter setting forth our views (the latter he offered to read if sent). There are several more deputations in the course of preparation, and we hope to interview the whole of the S. Wales and Monmouth M.P.'s during the next few weeks. We are also sending them letters asking them to be in their places and vote for the second reading of the Conciliation Bill on March 22nd.

ABERYSTWYTH.—On February 9th Miss Fraser addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting which had been arranged jointly by the Men's and Women's Liberal Association. We expect great things from the Aberystwith Society.

LAMPETER.—On February 12th Miss Fraser spoke at a meeting arranged by the League of Young Liberals. This was so successful that the Secretary has been asked to arrange suffrage meetings in other parts of the county. Much interest was aroused, and we are told a great impression was made. Miss Waring is going there next week to form a Society.

ABERGAVENY.—On February 19th a most successful meeting was held. Miss Fraser met with a splendid reception. Eighteen membership forms were signed at the meeting, and at least as many are thinking about it and will probably soon join. Miss Foxley (Cardiff) kindly took the chair at very short notice. This is in Mr. McKenna's constituency.

NORWOOD AND DISTRICT Society.—The debate, on February 29, between our President, Miss Abadam, and Mr. Macdonachie, of the N.L.O.W.S., has been our most exciting meeting recently, and resulted in a decisive victory for our side, although our opponents strained every nerve to vanquish Miss Abadam.

Irish Notes.

Mr. Birrell appears to have the gift of being always pleasant and urbane, even when assailed by militant suffragists! There was, however, no aggressive militancy displayed by the deputation of Irishwomen who waited on him on February 20th, to urge upon him the demand that the Home Rule Bill be so framed as to include women in the electorate. Mr. Birrell was friendly and eminently reasonable and ready with advice. But he gave the deputation not the smallest reason to hope that their demand will be acceded to. Englishwomen must be enfranchised before an Irish Home Rule Bill could grant the vote to Irishwomen. The Municipal Councils Bill was not a case in point, because that sought to establish a municipal Assembly, not a Parliament with power to legislate. He recommended Irishwomen to use all their influence and power to have the Conciliation Bill or an amendment to the Reform Bill passed. We should be more hopeful of such a policy if we were not so continually reminded that every Cabinet Minister and probably every member of Parliament in favour of Women's Suffrage has his own pet theory as to what particular women ought, or are fit, to have the vote. One would have thought the Conciliation Bill would have pleased all, as it surely proposes to enfranchise the smallest possible number. Yet even that is a fault in the eyes of some of our more ardent male supporters. Such ardour may prove embarrassing. We should feel more at ease if we could believe that our professed supporters would not vote against every proposed measure which was not their own particular pet measure.

The Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation has been strongly re-inforced during the last month. The Society at Warrenpoint, Co. Down, unanimously decided at their annual meeting to join the Federation. A new Society to work in connection with the Federation has now been definitely established in Belfast under the title of the Belfast Women's Suffrage Society. There is a good opening for a non-militant society in Belfast, and as this one is starting with a capable and efficient committee there is every reason to believe it will attain great success.

After the meeting at Birr, addressed by Miss Day, the ladies interested in the cause promptly formed themselves into a committee, and are already making their influence felt so considerably that the local paper gives sympathetic reports of their meetings.

The Rev. James Hannay ("George Birmingham") is organising a meeting in Westport, Co. Mayo, for March 6th, to be addressed by Miss Louie Bennett and himself, and he is quite hopeful of establishing a branch of the Federation in that remote western district. Mr. Hannay is strongly of opinion that Irish suffragists ought now to concentrate much of their energies upon working up country districts. There are still many parts of Ireland where the voice of the suffragist has not been heard; Mr. Hannay approves of the resolve of the Federation to make propaganda work in the country a primary aim.

It is interesting to note that the three most famous of Irish novelists, Miss E. Somerville and Miss Martin Ross and "George Birmingham" are strong supporters of Women's

Suffrage. The author of "Spanish Gold," as well as advocating the cause in his own district, gave a lecture in Dublin under the auspices of the Irishwomen's Reform League on "The Value of the Vote." Some of the more eager suffragists were somewhat indignant that Mr. Hannay chose to treat the subject with wit and satire rather than sympathetically. But the majority who came expecting to be admonished, remained to laugh without any sense that their cause was belittled.

The authors of "The Adventures of an Irish R.M." are doing good work in Skibbereen and opening up quite a wide circuit of small branches.

Some interesting comments upon Miss Helga Gill's lectures have come to hand.—One of her masculine hearers was heard to declare that "Mr. Redmond couldn't hold a candle to Miss Gill!" The day after her Lisburn meeting a poor woman came to see the honorary secretary to discuss the great question of suffrage with her, and brought with her 6d. "for the Norwegian lady!" Miss Gill can have received no more touching tribute to her eloquence.

Another poor woman was anxious to know if the men in Norway beat their wives if they didn't vote as they told them, for she said her husband would. This fact ought to be brought to Mr. Lloyd George's notice.

It would be difficult to over-rate the value of the services rendered to the Suffrage cause by the Actresses' Franchise League. The unselfishness and generosity of the members in lending their talents ought to shame every leisured suffragist into action and sacrifice.

The performances of "The Twelve Pound Look," and of "An Englishwoman's Home," given by the Actresses' Franchise League at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, on January 30th, were a very great success. The company was excellent and a large audience at each performance testified to the public interest in this kind of propaganda. The attendants were much admired. They were all younger members of the Irishwomen's Reform League, dressed in white with touches of blue and silver, the Federation colours. Another social success organised by the same League was the dance at the Café Cairo. This was the first suffragists' dance given in Ireland, and the committee embarked upon the undertaking with much trepidation, the younger members of the League having expressed a mournful certainty that no men would go to a suffrage dance. The men, however, were in the majority!

The Rev. Hugh Chapman and Miss Cicely Corbett came to Ireland in April and will address meetings in Lisburn, Armagh and Dublin. Miss Corbett will then go South for a series of meetings.

A meeting of the Irishwomen's Reform League will be held at the hall, Prescott's, Merrion Row, on Saturday evening, March 23rd. The Rev. Robin Gwynn, F.T.C.D., will be chief speaker.

The honorary secretary of the Munster Women's Franchise Association hopes to organise meetings in Mallow and Fermoy in March. Will readers of the COMMON CAUSE in both towns kindly communicate with Miss Day, Myrtle Hill House, Cork?

LOUIE BENNETT.

Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee (London).

The news which appeared in the press recently that the draft of the new Imperial Naturalisation Bill had been sent to the Premiers of the Overseas Dominions for their consideration has not called forth much comment beyond the general one that, as conditions for naturalisation in different parts of the Empire at present differ considerably, it will be a work of no mean difficulty to arrive at a compromise acceptable to all. But a point which affects women very closely has not as yet called forth any remark. At present, in Great Britain and all her dominions except those of the Antipodes, a woman at marriage takes the nationality of her husband. She has henceforth no nationality of her own. Australian and New Zealand women preserve their nationality independent of marriage as long as they remain at home, but they lose it directly they transfer their residence to another part of the Empire.

The Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee (London), who have been watching the proposed new measure from its inception at the Imperial Conference of last year, have pointed out in the Australian press that the position of British women married to foreigners must be carefully reconsidered. Last June the Premiers of Australia and New Zealand

gave the assurance in London that the rights already possessed by the women of those countries shall be secured to them under the new Act. But it is high time the disability should be removed in the case of all British women. Even an opponent of Woman Suffrage can hardly defend the present antiquated law. Meanwhile it is the duty of every enfranchised British woman to work actively for its abolition.

At a meeting on February 28th, the Executive carried unanimously the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the Executive of the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee deeply regrets that the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Lewis Harcourt) should appear on the platform at an Anti-Suffrage demonstration, holding as they do that his public opposition to the enfranchisement of women is a slight upon those two dominions in which equal suffrage is an integral part of the constitution."

The Committee has adopted a badge. A spray of wattle and a fern leaf united by a tiny Union Jack will speak to the heart of every Australian and New Zealand woman, while the lettering—A. and N.Z. Women Voters—will sufficiently explain the symbol to other British folk.

The price is 6d. or post free 7d.
H. C. NEWCOMB, Hon. Sec.

Miss Dacre's Exhibition of Italian Pictures.

Whatever differences of opinion may arise as to the beauty or ugliness of grey days or dark nights, we are fortunately all agreed that when the sun shines it is a fine day. There is plenty of sunlight in Miss Dacre's "Little Pictures of Italy" that are being shown at the Walker Gallery, 118, New Bond Street, till March 16th. They all glow back at you with the artist's own delight in the full sunlight of the Italian day, and an intimate knowledge of the scenery that lies in and around the hill towns of central Italy.

The mention of Perugia, Assisi, Siena and Orvieto is sufficient to awaken memories of happy days in those of us who have been fortunate enough to have been there, and of eager anticipation in the minds of those for whom the delight is still to come, but Miss Dacre does not confine herself to these places; she is adventurous, and she has a small picture of Alatri as well as several of Colleparado, reaching which involves a seven mile uphill ride on a donkey from the nearest station. It lies in the heart of the Hernican Mountains, South of Rome, and she must be one of the few English women who have ever been there. There is an intimate feeling behind all these quite, simple, easily yet rightly accomplished little pictures that testifies that Miss Dacre is no stranger to Italy, and differentiates them from the endless tourist sketches that abound. They are besides painted in a firm solid impasto, gradually worked up from an original thin scumble to a right temper and consistency, and the workmanship is at the same time clever and conscientious, brilliant, but unobtrusive.

The Education of Indian Girls.

A curious and interesting performance was given on March 1st and 2nd, at the Court Theatre, by a number of Indian ladies and children. It took the form of a series of tableaux, with a few spoken lines, illustrating the love story of Siva, according to the poet, Kalidas. The exquisite dresses and the presence of so many Indian ladies made the performance unusual, and the object was one which commands sympathy and we hope support. It was designed to raise money for the establishment of scholarships for the training of native lady teachers for Indian girls. Among patrons of the venture were H.H. The Maharani of Cooch Behar, The Maharani of Mourbhanj, The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, The Countess of Crewe, The Lady Macdonnell, Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree. Perhaps those who were unable to be present would like to send a subscription to Miss Bonnerjee, 43, Hamilton Road, Ealing.

Review.

"THE ENGLISHWOMAN," MARCH, 1912. Mrs. Fawcett's brief "statement of the case" concerning the Suffrage movement in the political world, with which the March number of the Englishwoman opens, makes one mentally

repeat Mr. Lloyd George's congratulations on our possession of a real statesman for a leader. An article on the probable effect of the enfranchisement of women on the balance of parties, follows. "Problems of the Day," deals with the desirability of telephone work for girls.

The most valuable of the longer articles is probably Mrs. Julian Grande's "Emancipation of the Swiss Woman," which shows the enormous advances towards complete freedom, made by the new "Code" which has come into force this year. Though granting neither the Parliamentary nor municipal vote it recognises women as "persons" in marriage, in business, in the disposition of property, and as guardians of their own children; and it is full of promise for the future.

Mr. George Calderon's "Open Letter," on the other hand is comically reminiscent of the past. It is frankly anti-democratic, and addressed only to "ladies," not to "poor women." "Let us talk without democratic humbug," he writes; "there's no salvation there; daily need shuts them out from idealism." The letter is personal and spiteful in tone, and full of the "felice amenities" which used to be regarded as the hall-mark of the "lady" to whom Mr. Calderon appeals. But whatever force it might have had is, in any case, lost by the stupefying ignorance of the author about the whole problem he professes to solve. Sweated labour is a terribly difficult and complicated subject. Mr. Calderon light-heartedly sets out to solve it, in such complete ignorance of the facts, as to be able to say:—"It is women who sweat labour: all the hooks and eyes and blouses and little sailor-suits are bought by women for themselves or their offspring." He has not even heard of such sweated industries as ready-made tailoring, army and police-clothing, chains, match-boxes, umbrella covers, cardboard boxes, paper-bags, button-carding (even men's clothes have buttons on them), button-holing (and therefore button-holes too, perhaps), chair-caning, tootmaking, ties, felt hats, cloth hats and caps, braces, pyjamas and — shirts! Has Mr. Calderon perhaps not heard of "The Song of the Shirt"?

Letters to the Editor.

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

Correspondents are requested to write ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY. COMMITTEE TO FURTHER WOMEN'S INTERESTS UNDER THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

It may interest your readers to know that the above Committee, which was formed on the passing of the Insurance Act, has already collected a considerable amount of information with regard to the provision for women in those friendly societies and trade unions that propose to become "approved." Much of this information cannot yet be put into shape, as the societies have not made their final arrangements, but the Committee hopes before long to be in a position to publish the results of its investigations. There is a widespread need amongst the women who will be insured next July for information and advice with regard to the various societies, both those already established—some of which are now accepting women members for the first time—and those in process of formation, and the Committee hopes that it will be able to supply this need.

It has also under consideration the publication of leaflets and pamphlets explanatory of the Act, written from an entirely non-party point of view. Now that the Insurance Bill has passed into law, everybody who cares about the interests of women must realise that it is of the utmost importance that the various classes who will be insured shall understand at least the chief provisions of the Act as it affects them, and above all that the entirely unsatisfactory nature of the Post Office Scheme, and the necessity for joining a good approved society, shall be brought home to them.

For the purpose of investigation and publication money is required, and we earnestly appeal to the public to help by contributing to the fund which it now becomes necessary to raise. Contributions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Agnes Garrett, 2, Gower Street, London, W.C.

We make such an appeal the more confidently in that the Committee, which consists of representatives of the various women's interests, expert members of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions and Members of Parliament of all parties, is entirely non-party and non-political, and is actuated solely by a desire to further the interests of women under the Insurance Act.—Yours, etc., CONSTANCE SMITH, Convener.

D. SHENA POTTER, Hon. Sec. 219, Ashley Gardens, London, S.W., Feb. 28th, 1912.

"CAREFULLY PREPARED STATISTICS" IN THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The discredited figures of the Anti-Suffrage canvass in Cambridge having been re-quoted by Mr. Arthur

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Page in the February number of the National Review, and described by him as "carefully-prepared statistics," I addressed the subjoined letter to the Editor of that review which I ask you to be kind enough to publish, Mr. L. J. Maxse (the Editor of the National Review) having returned it to me, alleging that "it has not been possible" for him "to find room" for it.—Yours faithfully, MARGARET HEITLAND. Cambridge, Feb. 27th, 1912.

Copy. Sir,—Mr. Arthur Page, in an article on "Woman Suffrage" in the February number of the National Review, states that: "In all, 135,367 women who are parochial electors have been invited to express their opinion on this question," namely, the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women. Among those whom Mr. Page alleges to have been "invited," 2,098 women parochial electors in Cambridge are included. Some of me to say that this statement is incorrect. Some of these women are called upon and engaged in conversation by paid assistants of the anti-suffrage organisation in Cambridge; others (both suffragists and anti-suffragists) were not. How many were called on, how many were omitted, what questions were put, what answers were given, who were witnesses to those answers, are points on which no exact information has yet been forthcoming. We only do positively know that a good many women were not called upon at all and that the President of the Cambridge Branch of the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage, when the matter was brought to her notice, said in a letter to the Cambridge Daily News, "We do not desire to claim that an informal poll of this kind can be exhaustive or completely reliable." Lord Cromer, when asked at a public meeting in Cambridge on March 3rd, 1910, "Do you know that the canvass of Cambridge was incorrect?" replied (in the words of the Cambridge Daily News report), "he believed it to be the case, and as he had said before, he did not wish to make unfair use of the figures obtained."

Mr. Page, therefore, has not the authority of Lord Cromer for describing the amazing figures he quotes as "carefully-prepared statistics." "Amazing" I say advisedly; for the most casual observer of figures must surely be startled by the discrepancies of results obtained from Oxford and Cambridge. Here we have two towns with a female electorate generally similar in number and in many other conditions. There are about 2,100 women electors in each place. Yet Oxford is set down as having 571 women "anti," Cambridge only 89. The explanation of these differences is known to be that Oxford was canvassed by postcard and Cambridge (imperfectly) by the paid assistants. The introduction of the "personal equation" alters everything. No trained statistician or judicial thinker could possibly be satisfied with a referendum not conducted everywhere in an identical, impersonal and systematic manner.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, MARGARET HEITLAND (President, Cambridge Women's Suffrage Assoc.). Carmefield, Wordsworth Grove, Cambridge, Feb. 13, 1912.

BRUTALITY AT THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE MEETING. An incident which occurred the other day brings out clearly the contrast between the methods adopted by the National Union on February 23rd, in the face of irritating interruptions, and those of the Anti-Suffrage League, at their packed meeting guarded by 800 stewards.

A well-known member of the Executive Committee and Council of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, attended the Anti-Suffrage demonstration on February 28th, and loyally kept the pledge not to interrupt the meeting in any way. She left the hall before the end of the meeting, as she was much upset at seeing a girl she knew being dragged out by the stewards. When she had come out of the hall she found that she had left a wrap on her chair, and returned to ask the steward at the door to fetch it for her. Without any notice three stewards sprang upon her, lifted her off her feet and flung her violently down the steps, and she was very severely bruised and shaken by the fall. The lady who accompanied her and who was equally innocent of interrupting, was also forcibly pushed down the steps, but being younger and more agile was able to save herself from injury. This brutal assault was entirely unprovoked, as there was not even the pretence that they had interrupted the meeting. The rough handling of interrupters at public meetings must always rouse disgust, though there may be an excuse for it; but it has been left to the Anti-Suffrage League to extend the same treatment to women against whom there is not a shadow of complaint. Truly, this is a practical application of the "physical force argument."

MARION CHADWICK. 19, Phillimore Gardens, W., March 3rd, 1912. [We understand that Miss Eva Mackenzie was a witness of this assault and is prepared to substantiate Miss Chadwick's accusation.—Ed., "C.C."]

A PROTEST. I have been a subscriber to the W.S.P.U. paper, Votes for Women, from its first issue to date, but have now cancelled my order as a protest against the disloyal conduct of some members of that Union at our meeting on February 25th. No doubt many members of the National Union also take Votes for Women regularly, and would like to make my protest more effective by cancelling their own order if the idea was suggested to them. KATE FOSTER.

Stubham Rise, Ilkley, Yorks, March 4th, 1912.

The International Suffrage Shop.

We are constantly finding out that there is a Suffragist and an Anti-Suffragist point of view about every one of the burning topics of the day, and the International Suffrage Shop is doing a useful work by organising a series of lectures by well-known people on such subjects as the Endowment of Motherhood, the Minimum Wage question, and the Taxation of Land. The first of the new series was on Sunday evening, March 3 at 8.30, when Dr. Eric Pritchard lectured on "The Endowment of Motherhood." On Sunday next, March 10, Mrs. Pember Reeves will speak on the question of the "Minimum Wage" (Miss Cicely Hamilton in the chair), and other lectures will be announced in due course. Busy Suffragists should go to the Strand Lecture Room, 15, Adam Street, Strand, on Sunday evenings, to replenish their store of facts.

Other Societies.

JOINT DEMONSTRATION. The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Church League and the Free Church League are uniting in a procession to be followed by a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, on Saturday, March 16th. Each society will have a platform. Assembly on Victoria Embankment, Cleopatra's Needle, at 2 p.m.; procession starts 2.30 p.m.; speeches 3 p.m.; resolution 4 p.m.

Forthcoming Meetings.

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

- MARCH 7. New Brighton—Drawing-room meeting—R. Field, Esq., Mrs. Stanger (chair) 3.30. Earlestown—Town Hall—Mrs. Stewart Brown, Rev. G. H. Armitage (chair) 7.45. Coventry—Priory Row Assembly Rooms—Monthly meeting—Mrs. Williams (Nunston) 3.0. MARCH 9. Sunderland—Villiers Street Institute—"How the vote was won." Chair, Ald. Gibson, J.P. 7.30. Oxford—Town Hall—Lord Haldane, Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss Jane Harrison (chair)—admission by ticket only 8.15. MARCH 11. Marple-Girls' Institute—Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., C. H. Burden, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., F. S. Barnes, Esq. (chair) 8.0. Stevenage—"The Chestnuts," Basils Road—"The religious aspect of Women's Suffrage," Miss Annie Villiers 8.0. Nottingham—Office, 54, Long Row—Lecture, "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu"—Miss Hayward 7.30.

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Barnesley—Y.M.C.A.—Member's meeting 7.30
 Bala—Victoria Hall—Miss Eskridge, Rev. Ivan Davies, Miss Stewart and others, Dr. Ellis Edwards (chair) 8.0
 Jarro-w-on-Tyne—Miss Jardine's drawing-room meeting—Miss G. M. Gordon 3.0
 Appleby—St. Lawrence Schools—Miss Norma-Smith, Councillor Parkin (chair) 8.0
 MARCH 12.
 Portsmouth—Albert Road Schools—D. Lipson, Esq., Mrs. H. Morris (chair) 8.0
 Birmingham—The Misses Bunce's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Ring, Miss Orange (chair) 3.15
 Newcastle-on-Tyne—27, Ridley Place—Suffrage choir practice, conducted by Mrs. Bellas Simpson 8.0
 Corwen—Assembly Rooms—Miss Eskridge, Mrs. J. J. Richards and others, Rev. Ivan Davies 8.0

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Long Marton—Parish Institute—Miss Norma-Smith, Miss Sylvie Heelis 8.0
 MARCH 13.
 Bournemouth—Assembly Rooms, The Avenue—At Home 4.0
 Camberley—Drill Hall—Debate—Miss K. D. Courtney v. Miss Gladys Pott evening 8.0
 Wokingham—Studio, Great Mead—Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Bobie Uniacke, F. Garry, Esq. (chair) 3.0
 Hartley Wintney—Jubilee Hall—Mrs. Dempster, Rev. A. Creed, Mrs. Burnett (chair) 5.0
 Windermere—St. John's Parish Room—Miss M. Robertson, B.A., H. Coutts, Esq., J.P. (chair) 8.0
 Hilton-on-Mayton—Schoolroom—Miss Norma-Smith, Mr. Dent (chair) 7.30
 Portsmouth—Town Hall—Mrs. P. Snowden, H. D. Harben, Esq., Lady Selborne (chair) 8.0
 Bath—Post Office Chambers, Northgate Street—"Shakespeare's Heroines"—Miss Chambers 5.0
 Llangollen—Mrs. Wood's drawing-room meeting—Miss Eskridge 3.45
 Worthing—31, Warwick Street—Miss Collyer's "At Home"—"Citizenship"—Mrs. Thompson 4.30
 Bolton—Central Hall—Annual meeting—Miss Rathbone 8.0
 Ringwood—Leure Hall—Mrs. Raekham, Dr. Cressy (chair) 7.30
 MARCH 14.
 Bexhill—Victoria Hall—Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Strickland (chair) 8.0
 Nottingham—Assembly Hall, North Church Street—Committee "At Home"—"Women in Council Work"—Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Hamilton Baynes (chair) 3.0
 New Milton—Milton Hall—Mrs. Raekham, Dr. Stancomb (chair) 8.0
 Great Missenden—Schools—Dr. Drysdale, Miss Muriel Matters 8.0
 Eastbourne—Mrs. Stracey's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Strickland 3.15
 Kirby Thore—Parish Room—Miss Norma-Smith, Councillor J. Crosbie (chair) 8.0
 Yateley—Mrs. Wood's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Dempster 3.30
 Hawkshead—Town Hall—Miss M. Robertson, B.A., Mrs. Ounlife (chair) 7.45
 MARCH 15.
 Grasmere—The New Hall—Miss M. Robertson, B.A., Prof. de Selincourt (chair) 8.0
 Monksheton—"Stonies"—Miss C. M. Gordon 3.0
 Kirby Stephen—Temperance Hall—Miss Norma-Smith, Mr. F. Harrison (chair) 8.0
 Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club 5.30
 MARCH 16.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne—Crosby's Café—Annual meeting—Miss Alice Low 8.0
 Sidmouth—Temperance Café—Mrs. Raekham 4.0
 Exeter—College Hall—Annual meeting—Mrs. Raekham 8.0
 Eveshot—Vicars—Rev. A. Creed's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Dempster 3.30
 MARCH 18.
 Nottingham—Office, 54, Long Row—Whist Drive—Admission 6d. 7.30
 Totnes—Seymour Hotel—Assembly Rooms—Mrs. Raekham 8.0
 MARCH 19.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne—27, Ridley Place—Suffrage choir practice, conducted by Mrs. Bellas Simpson 8.0
 Bristol—Miss Stock's drawing-room meeting—Miss Helen Fraser, Dr. Marion Linton (chair) 3.30
 Bristol—11a, Whitechapel Road—Lecture, "Mazzini"—Mrs. Randall Vickers 5.0
 Hull—Church Institute, Albion Street—Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. 8.0
 Plymouth—Corn Exchange—Mrs. Raekham 8.0
 MARCH 20.
 Fleet—Pinewood Hall—Mrs. P. Snowden, C. Goldsman, Esq., M.P., Lady Chance (chair) 8.0
 Bath—Post Office Chambers, Northgate Street—"Professional Women and the Vote"—Miss Blackstone 5.0
 Worthing—31, Warwick Street—Mrs. Thompson's "At Home"—"The Education of Girls"—Miss Coast 4.30
 Bournemouth—Assembly Rooms, The Avenue—"At Home" 4.0
 Portsmouth—Gardfield Road Schools—Mrs. Laphorn, Miss Warming (chair) 8.0
 Falmouth—Drill Hall—Mrs. Raekham, Col. Vyvyan (chair) 7.30
 Bridlington—Rowntree and Taylor's Café—Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., Miss Elphick 8.0

LONDON.
 MARCH 10.
 Catford—Adult School, Sangley Road—"The present position of the women's movement"—Mrs. Lovibond 3.0
 MARCH 11.
 Tedworth—Village Hall—Miss A. Maude Royden evening 8.0
 Hampstead—Mrs. Silvanus Thompson's drawing-room meeting—Miss I. O. Ford 3.30
 Camberwell—39, The Gardens, East Dulwich—Miss Frida Jones 7.30
 MARCH 12.
 Clapton—Clapton Park Tabernacle, Blurton Road—Debate—Miss H. D. Cooke 8.30
 Kensington—Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel—London Society's reception—The Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Palliser, Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, Miss H. D. Cooke—Sketch, Miss Perceval Clark 3.30
 Stepney—Mission Hall, Ernest Street—W.S. meeting—Miss Mildred Martineau 5.15
 N. Paddington—11, Lauderdale Parade, Meida Vale—Miss Agnes Dawson 8.15
 MARCH 13.
 Richmond—The Castle Assembly Rooms—Miss A. Maude Royden, Lady Yorall 8.0
 N. Lambeth—League of Young Liberals—W.S. meeting evening 8.0
 Central Hackney—Mrs. Brock's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. G. F. Abbott, Miss Richards (chair) 3.30

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MARCH 14.
 Kennington—Moffat Institute—Mrs. Anstruther 3.0
 South Hackney—Mrs. Russell Smith's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. G. F. Abbott, Mrs. Corbey (chair) 3.30
 Windsor—Guildhall—Debate—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, R. F. Cholmeley, Esq., Miss Gladys Pott, Mr. A. W. Samuels—Tickets free 8.0
 MARCH 18.
 Tower Hamlets—Ratcliff Settlement—"At Home"—Miss F. Sterling, Mrs. Walter Roch (chair) 8.0
 N. Highgate—Miss Alice Zimmer's "At Home"—Miss Abadam—Suffrage sketch, "Lady Butterby and Mrs. McBean" 8.30
 MARCH 19.
 Kensington—Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel—Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Miss Clementina Black, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Mary Lowndes (chair) 3.30
 MARCH 20.
 Sutton—Miss Close's drawing-room meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden evening 8.0
 Holborn—13, Bedford Square, W.C.—Lecture, "Good Queen Maud (wife of Henry I) and Hospital Movement"—Miss Lina Eckenstein—Tickets 2s. 6d. 3.30

SCOTLAND.

MARCH 7.
 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Miss Alice Low, Miss Lisa Gordon 8.30

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 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Public meeting 4.30
 Glasgow—Office, 202, Hope Street—Miss Buchanan's "At Home" 4.0
 MARCH 11.
 Haddington—Gardeners' Hall—Members' meeting 8.0
 MARCH 13.
 Gorebridge—Newbyres Hall—Miss Alice Low, Miss K. M. Loudon 8.0
 MARCH 15.
 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Public meeting—Mrs. Guyer 4.30
 Inverness—St. Margaret's—"W.S. from the Teachers' point of view"—Miss Corrie, M.A. evening 8.0
 Glasgow—Office, 202, Hope Street—Dr. Everett M'Laren's "At Home" 4.0
 MARCH 18.
 Falkirk—Mrs. Barr's drawing-room meeting—Dr. Elsie Inglis 4.30
 Falkirk—Lower Institute Hall—Dr. Elsie Inglis 8.30

IRELAND.

MARCH 7.
 Dublin—St. George's Parochial Hall—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—"W.S. as it affects temperance and women's work" 8.0
 MARCH 14.
 Dublin—33, Molesworth Street—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—Committee meeting 11.30

MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

MARCH 7.
 Lincoln—League of Young Liberals—Miss Hicks Evening 8.0
 MARCH 9.
 Penge—Childwick Hall—Conservative Club—Debate—Miss Abadam, Miss Mabel Smith, Mr. Bryce Grant, J.P. (chair) 8.0
 MARCH 11.
 Birmingham—Cotteridge—Women's meeting—Mrs. Ring 3.0
 Birmingham—Raddlebarn Women's Adult School—Mrs. Ring 7.45
 MARCH 14.
 Burley-in-Warfedale—Congregational School—Mrs. Parrish 7.30

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Speakers:—The LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, Miss EDITH PALLISER, Mrs. F. T. SWANWICK.
Miss H. D. COCKLE on "Christina of Pisa." Sketch by Miss L. PERCEVAL CLARK. DISCUSSION INVITED.

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MRS. WYNNE NEVINSON. REV. DREW ROBERTS.
MRS. M. E. DAVIES (In Welsh) (Hon. Sec. C.S.U.).
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