

The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Societies.

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Notes and Comments.

The Council at Exeter.

The N.U. Provincial Council meeting at Exeter got through a great deal of hard work in a fine spirit of hope and enthusiasm. We print in another column a report of the proceedings, and only comment here on one suggestion made and eagerly taken up by all present—that the Pilgrimage ought to have a special song. Suffragists have not yet used music quite as they have used beauty of colour and line in their pageantry, and yet it is an equally precious possession. We hear that Bunyan's beautiful "pilgrim" hymn is to be used at the services that members of the religious leagues hope to have arranged along the route, and the N.U. ought certainly to have a marching song of its own. Suffragists are invited to send up songs which can be sung to a well-known tune—not a hymn tune—with a good rhythm for marching. "John Brown's Body goes Marching On" has been suggested, and song-writers are asked to write the name of the tune to which their words are to be sung, at the head of the paper. All songs should be sent to the N.U. office (14, Great Smith Street, S.W.), and the successful one will be published in THE COMMON CAUSE.

The Meeting in Hyde Park.

The N.U. meeting in Hyde Park was—to quote one who was present—"like a Sunday-school," so orderly were the crowd! Miss Margaret Robertson was at her best, and most brilliant, and all the speakers (Miss Ashton, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey) were well received and most sympathetically heard. The meeting lasted an hour and a quarter, and the attitude of the audience was shown by the questions put before it closed: "What have women done with the vote in New Zealand?" and "Tell us about Women's Suffrage in Colorado" came among others, and gave a splendid chance to the speakers, some of whom, on descending from the platform, were warmly invited to tea by members of the audience! There can be no doubt that these open-air meetings reach people who will come to nothing else, and it is greatly to be hoped that the N.U. may be able to continue holding them in Hyde Park. The Men's League and the Teachers' Association had excellent meetings also.

The Demonstration in Victoria Park.

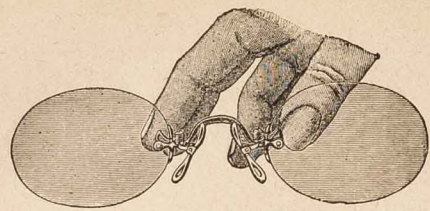
It is possible, of course, that something of this Sabbatical decorum was due to the fact that the hooligan element was largely present at the demonstration held in the East End. It is, as usual, very difficult to arrive at the truth as to the amount of disturbance made, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst giving in the press a denial to the account of serious danger or damage to any of those concerned. Probably they were exaggerated. But, while accepting Miss Pankhurst's description of the scenes quite seriously, it is impossible to suppress a smile at the statement that, when the hooligans proceeded to drag her lorry out of the park, just as she was about to put the resolution, "it was not generally realised that she was being taken against her will." We have ourselves been dragged part way round a market-place in the middle of a speech. The effect was quite exquisitely funny. But we, alas, were wholly unable to sustain our dignity with the thought that the crowd imagined our sudden advance to be a brilliant sally of our own, or that "it was not generally realised that we were being taken against our will."

The London Graduates' Union.

The London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage has issued a letter criticising the Dickinson Bill for its inconsistencies (which, however, it rightly attributes to "the exigencies of parliamentary compromise"), and urges once more the method of frankly abolishing the disability of sex. The letter, which is signed by Helen C. T. Gwynne Vaughan (Chairman), Adeline Mary Roberts (Vice-chairman), and Marian Busk (Treasurer), goes on to point out that, though such a Bill would enfranchise only a small number of women, it would be based on a principle which all Suffragists accept—that of human equality between women and men. On the other hand it has, unfortunately, to be borne in mind that the male franchise is so elaborate and unsatisfactory that it will be difficult to get any politician to consent to reduplicating its absurdities in the case of women.

Cambridge University.

Meanwhile, the correspondence begun by Professor Karl Pearson in the *Times* goes merrily on, and on May 23rd evoked a letter from Mr. Calderon which is characteristic of the Anti-Suffrage point of view. Mr. Calderon thinks it "a tall order" that women should seek admission to Cambridge University, and the "parasitic prestige" they "are out for" seems to him "a humiliating confession of sexual inferiority." Probably Mr. Calderon really believes this. It is at least possible that he does. Therefore we beg to point out that universities are not founded without money; hence, rather by men, who are the rich sex, than by women. But when women have had money, they have not been slow to use it for education, and Cambridge is rather specially rich in colleges founded and endowments given by women. It is no more "humiliating" that these gifts should be less than those of men, than that the endowments presented by working-men should equal those of the rich. Working-men are demanding with insistence freer admission to the old universities. Mr. Calderon presumably finds in this "a humiliating confession of class inferiority." We do not. We think



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SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1913, 3-4 p.m.
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 SERVICE, 4.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. T. A. LACEY.

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

The New Imperialism.

It has been interesting work for Suffragists to read the accounts in the press of "Empire Day" celebrations. It was in the schools that most of the celebrating was done—in schools and "reviews" of boy-scouts and girl-guides. No hint is offered that the teaching of imperial ideals, or forming of the imperial habit of thought could not successfully be entrusted to schoolmistresses as well as schoolmasters, or successfully applied to school-girls as well as school-boys. Children—of both sexes—solemnly saluted the flag, heard their imperial responsibilities enlarged on, sang patriotic songs, marched past Lord Roberts in Hyde Park. Two thousand girls as well as 7,000 boys took part in that march, "keeping their lines finely and marching well in step." Every speaker who addressed the children on Empire Day addressed girls as well as boys, assumed the capacity of both to rise to the call made upon them by the responsibilities of Empire, emphasised the need for "men and women" who "would do their utmost to promote social reform," and realise that "it was not the purpose of the movement to brandish the sword and wave the flag in the face of other nations," but to be "a great agency for the promotion of good citizenship."

We believe that this new and sane Imperialism, which repudiates the old brutal conception of an Empire based on conquest and coercion, is part of the great movement which will soon bring about the admission of women to the full rights of British citizenship. It is, it will be observed, the opposite of that ideal—if ideal it can be called—which the Anti-Suffragist holds up to us as a reason for refusing votes to women. The Empire, to them, is based upon brute force. "We hold India," they say, "at the point of the bayonet." And because women are not soldiers, they must not be voters either, nor seek a share in the vast responsibilities of Empire.

It is not because Suffragists underestimate these responsibilities that they seek a share in them. Rather is it the consciousness of responsibility that urges us on. We are the citizens of no mean city. Whether we choose or no, we are members of an Empire which must leave a mark on human history, from the sheer size and glory of it. And we are deeply concerned to know what that mark shall be.

An Empire of such overwhelming size makes a landmark in civilisation. The world will not be the same when that Empire goes the way of all empires: its course will have been changed. Civilisation is not what it would have been without the Roman Empire, under whose laws and ideals we still partly live. And whatever big or little Englanders feel about the British Empire, one thing is certain—its coming and going will leave a mark on human history.

We Suffragists then, accepting this great fact, have our own ideal of the Empire. To us it means, first and last, the possibility of a wider, richer, and more varied civilisation. It means that over a large part of the world's surface—that is, within the wide bounds of our Empire—there will be peace. We believe that peace is, on the whole, a nobler and better thing than war, and though war sometimes develops heroic qualities, yet we are on the side of peace first and best. The peace of the Empire, we believe, rests not on coercion, but on respect and mutual self-restraint. An Empire built upon brute force is a cruel thing, for, if force is the one criterion of value, then those who are so held by it will be despised by their conquerors. From contempt nothing good or fruitful grows. We repudiate altogether the idea—as absurd as it is disgusting—that we hold the hundreds of millions of our Indian fellow-subjects "at the point of the bayonet"; we endorse the words of the Australian Prime

that the only inferiority—and that a very real one—has been one of opportunity, and we hold that Oxford and Cambridge Universities are great national possessions, whose advantages should be limited to no class or sex.

Manchester University and Sex Equality.

Manchester University is setting a magnificent example of consistent loyalty to a principle. After a deeply interesting discussion, of which we give a report elsewhere, a special meeting of convocation called on May 23rd, to consider the question of Parliamentary representation for the University, a resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, expressing the opinion that the principle of sex equality so honourably distinctive of this University must be maintained if Parliamentary representation was granted. We notice with interest that Sir Philip Magnus (London University), though nominally an Anti-Suffragist, holds the view that women graduates ought to be allowed to exercise the University franchise. Truly the real "Anti" is an extremely rare bird.

What Our Enemies Say of Us.

Suffragists can quote many whole-hearted tributes to the success of Women's Suffrage in those countries where it has been won. On the other hand, our inveterate opponent, the *Times*, finds nothing worse to print in its Supplement of Empire (May 24th) than this:—

"The enfranchisement of woman (in New Zealand) has not unsexed her, nor disturbed the peace of families, nor substituted hysteria for statesmanship as the guiding force in politics. On the other hand, it has not mitigated the intensity or the artificiality of party differences or the subordination of principles to catch-cries, nor has it even promoted a higher standard of character or capacity among our politicians."

The *Times*, it is true, goes on to say that the "average calibre of New Zealand politicians has declined since women had the vote," but, with notable honesty, attributes this to "the onrush of democracy."

And What Our Friends Say.

On the other hand, Mr. Laurensen, M.P., in a speech on "New Zealand: The Legislative Experimental Ground of the Empire," gives a much less colourless verdict. He says:—

"The entrance of women into political life had raised the type of men in Parliament. Out of the 120 members of both Houses, he had only seen one under the influence of drink. Most of them did not drink, and all were honourable, clean-living men."

Some Suggestions from Outside.

Honest advice from non-members of our Union is to be received respectfully, and two suggestions have been made so often that it is right courteously to explain why they are not adopted. The first is that constitutional Suffragists should refrain from all further efforts to advance the cause until militancy has ceased. We beg those who advise this to consider what the effect would be. It would be (1) to leave the guidance of the noblest movement in the world in the hands of those who we believe would guide it wrongly and disastrously; (2) to convince the public and Parliament that no women desired the vote except those who were (*ex hypothesi*) unfit to have it; (3) to drive any Suffragist who desired to work for what she believed to be a good cause, straight into the militant camp. Another suggestion is that the N.U. should spend large sums on advertising in the press and on hoardings. This is already done in some places and at certain times. But to do it all over the country would cost, not tens of thousands, but hundreds of thousands; and unless it were done on a scale to make it really effective, it would be simply money thrown away.

Divorce Law Reform.

Attention is called by Messrs. Lewis & Lewis to the fact that no Government measure of reform is as yet promised, as a result of the Report of the Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce Laws. It is true that a Private Member's Bill is to be introduced, but, "without Government support, its successful passage through the House must be more than doubtful." It is still more doubtful whether any Government will have the courage to take up a question which so obviously and intimately concerns women as the reform of our marriage laws, while the women's agitation continues to clamour for attention as now it does. The contention of the Anti-Suffrage League, that it is for Parliament to deal with affairs "with which women can have no direct concern," becomes intolerably awkward when the affair in question is marriage. The evidence given before the Royal Commission made many Suffragists. Legislation without the consent of women would make thousands more.

Minister that the "binding ties" of Empire "could never be used coercively": we welcome the proof, pressed home by Mr. Norman Angell in one of the most striking passages of his great book, that we need to be more, and not less, respectful to the rights of our great dominions overseas, than of those of an independent race.

Imperialism, says Lord Milner, is not the rather cheap and tawdry thing it has come to seem to some of us. We have to redeem the word from its base uses, and reinterpret it to our ideals. Nothing has made it so cheap and tawdry as the insistency of the Rudyard Kipling Anti-Suffrage school on force instead of freedom, and contempt for weakness instead of reverence.

To what end shall this mutual respect and self-restraint be used? Here, again, we Suffragists seek, in Lord Milner's phrase, to reinterpret the old Imperialism. We desire to see the "soul," which is the life of every nation, respected, but so that the whole Empire of nations follows the highest ideal of each, and not the lowest. These things cannot be by compulsion, but our line of thought would be the very opposite of that followed by our opponents and critics. They argue, for instance, that British women must not be enfranchised for fear of outraging Indian opinion. Are we then, because we belong to a great Empire, to keep ourselves back to its lower ideals? If so, those are fortunate to belong to little lands, and are free to live up to the best that is in them! But we contend that we should look there where freedom is broadest and ideals highest, and live up to that—not down to the other. Let us learn of India what India has to teach that is better than anything we have. There is enough and we have much need to learn it. But we will not learn where she is behind us, nor will we accept a conception of empire which consents to the Eastern idea of womanhood where it is lower than ours, and outrages it where it is higher. This is what those Imperialists do who refuse enfranchisement to British women, and inflict something very like State regulation of vice upon their Indian sisters. There, we have indeed outraged Indian opinion, but we have done it in the cause of oppression and not in the cause of freedom.

The responsibilities of Empire rest on women as well as men. If it were only for the sake of India, women here in Great Britain would be bound to demand the vote. The knowledge of that vast multitude of silent and too suffering women weighs on us always and nerves us to the struggle when for ourselves we are weary. We know little about them, it is true, but what we know forces us on. We know that after one brave and determined effort at reform—the abolition of sati—our Government has practically accepted the fact that in the East the women cannot be reached and cannot be helped. The education of the girls lags far behind that of the boys. The women go unprovided with the medical service which has been given to the men. Superstition and ignorance attend the births of children, and inconceivably increase the burden and danger of motherhood. And no one of us who heard it can ever forget the words of Mrs. Chapman Catt when—speaking of these things—she turned on us and said: "Your Government, as it is, can never reach these women. *You could.*"

We could. We will not rest until we may. The new Imperialism formulated by Lord Milner, expressed by almost every speaker on Empire Day, which bases itself on freedom on justice, and on respect, is one which, by its nobility, must overcome and destroy the old brutal, false ideas of the past. But in realising them, women as well as men have a part to play, and without them there will be no realisation possible.

Appeal from Our President.

It has been suggested that in June or July every member of the N.U.W.S.S. should, by act of self-denial, help forward the work of raising funds. Every man and woman can help, either by marching in the Pilgrimage, or giving money, or both, and we feel sure that these self-denial months will bring in a magnificent harvest in response to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal, which we append:—

"A Will-o'-the-Wisp Bill is no longer before Parliament to mislead the public as to the intentions of this Government, and the centre of gravity of our movement has once more shifted from Parliament to the country. Our appeal has always been to public opinion, and we now desire more than ever to strengthen that appeal.

"The Prime Minister has repeated the assertion that there was no clear proof of a settled demand for Women's enfranchisement by an overwhelming majority of the excluded class, and goes on to explain that by demand he means 'a demand which proceeds from a real, deep-seated, and widely diffused sense of grievance and discontent.'

"The immediate response must be to disprove this statement—to disprove it by a renewed and unprecedented outpouring of work and money.

"The growth in size and prestige of the National Union has done more than anything else to advance the cause of Women's Suffrage, and it is unthinkable that the continued progress of our movement should be checked for want of money. If the scale of our work were allowed to fall from its present rate even for one week the damage, not only to the National Union itself, but still more to the whole cause, would be disastrous.

"As our movement has grown, and as new societies have been formed, so our work in the country has increased. The calls upon our funds have month by month become more insistent, and few can realise what large sums of money are now needed to carry on a vast national organisation such as ours. We therefore appeal to you once more to give us all the help that is in your power. We want to be able to announce a record collection at our great Demonstration in July, which will be the culmination and the goal of the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimages which the National Union is organising from every part of the country. The gathering together of a really impressive sum of money as the fruit of self-denial on the part of thousands of women will be a fitting end to an enterprise that is designed to symbolise our consecration to the Cause we serve.

"Those who are Pilgrims will bring their offerings, but those who are unable to take part in the Pilgrimage themselves are asked to send their donations, and to show, by their offerings, their desire to participate in this act of dedication.

"Women and men alike must face the fact that our Cause will demand continued sacrifices in money and in labour until the day is won. We cannot slacken our efforts for one single moment, and we must ask all Suffragists to do their part to ensure that our funds are at least sufficient for the vast and ever-increasing work we have undertaken.—We are, dear Madam, Yours faithfully,

"MILLCENT G. FAWCETT.

"HELENA AUERBACH (Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S.)."

Parliament and Women's Needs.

(Continued from page 101.)

It must never be forgotten, in considering the case of women's hours, how large a proportion of our women workers are quite young. According to the census of 1901, over one-half of them were under twenty five, while nearly one-third were girls in their teens. The strain of overtime upon a girl between eighteen and twenty is very great; and if she does not at the moment break down under it, it may none the less inflict lasting injury upon her constitution and vitality. It is in the years below twenty that, according to official figures for the United Kingdom and several of our colonies, the incidence of the tuberculosis death-rate is seen to be much higher among females than among males (in striking contrast to the proportionate death-rate at later ages, where the male rate is greatly in excess of the female). This fact should serve as an additional reason for protecting our girls at a specially critical age from excessive hours of work.

Another reason, put forward again and again with a wealth of supporting testimony in the form of actual cases by the women factory inspectors, is the greater risk of accident involved in the permission of overtime. This risk, arising out of the physical exhaustion of the worker and her lessened power of attention, is increased by the speeding-up, the hurry, the actual "driving," which are apt to accompany the execution of orders carried out during overtime. Since the use of machinery, more or less dangerous, tends to become more and more common in every kind of industry, the weight of this argument for the abolition of overtime is an increasing one.

But it is not only within the factory or the workshop that overtime plays an injurious part in the life of the industrial worker. Those who argue against its abolition in the (supposed) interests of trade, or with the honest but mistaken notion that they are thereby preserving to the woman worker her liberty of action, frequently seem to restrict their observation to conditions within the workplace. Do they forget, or do they not know, that many, indeed, the majority of working girls live at long distances from their place of employment, and that if they work on till 10 p.m. this will frequently mean that they cannot reach home till between 11 and 12? Are they prepared to accept a division of the girls' day of 24 hours into work, travel to and from work, and a (too short) allowance of sleep, leaving not a single moment for recreation or self-improvement? Yet such reasoners are often keen supporters of Continuation Classes and Girls' Clubs!

Many of the facts adduced in favour of the abolition of overtime go equally to prove the necessity of legislation in

respect of the spell of work. In non-textile factories and workshops the limit of the spell, without a break for a meal, is five hours, and it is the testimony of Mrs. Deane Streatfeild, gathered from her experience as a factory inspector, that "practically in every trade there will be found some employers who take advantage of this provision of the law to get through their day's work in two five-hour spells with the single break for dinner." This practice she has found commonest in the laundry industry, tailoring, dressmaking, and confectionery; and she points out that the first and last involved working for the most part in a standing position, while laundry work is hard in nearly every branch, and too often carried on, as also are the sewing trades, in unsatisfactory atmospheric conditions. Where machinery is used, the strain on attention is quite as exhausting, if not more exhausting, than that imposed by heavy manual labour. Mrs. Deane Streatfeild holds that it is the long afternoon spell which works real injury. Miss Squire, in her evidence before the Accidents Committee earlier, expressed an opinion that girls are more liable to accident at the end of a five-hours' spell; and, if the testimony of forewomen as to the difficulty of getting good work out of girls during the last hour of the working day in cases where no break for tea is allowed may be accepted, the argument from economy—the sole argument of those employers who organise their work on the basis of the two five-hour spells—does not hold good. In this case also the risk of injury to the worker's health is much increased when her place of abode and her place of employment lie far apart. A girl so circumstanced may easily spend between six and seven hours without food, this long fast coming at the end of the working day.

The amendment of the Factory Act required in order to do away with the evil of the double five-hours' spell is simple, and could be easily effected. Assimilate the regulations in respect of meal-times in non-textile factories and workshops to those which obtain in textile factories; prohibit continuous employment for more than four and a-half hours without a break for a meal in the one case as in the other; and the thing is done.

Akin to the foregoing demands is the claim of the working girl, a claim to which the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs has lately enabled her to give corporate expression, that she shall be secured by statute a full hour's dinner-time. Much present suffering and permanent injury to health are due to the practice, notoriously common, of cutting down the dinner hour to thirty minutes. Dressmakers and milliners in the West End of London are great sufferers from this practice. As one who has been closely in touch with numbers of young dressmakers, the present writer can testify to the miserable rush and discomfort of the abbreviated dinner hour. Ten minutes in which to scurry home, ten more for the actual swallowing of food, the third ten minutes spent in regaining the workroom at top speed—what wonder if this procedure, persisted in day after day, ends in indigestion, anæmia, and other kindred ailments!

It is hardly necessary to establish afresh the need for legislation in respect of Truck and Accidents. The Reports of the Truck Committee (1908) and the Accidents Committee (1910) have done this for us long ago, basing their recommendations on a mass of evidence gathered from all sorts of persons having experience, either as employers, employed, or inspectors of industrial life. The Chief Inspector's Reports have supplied, year after year, new cases in support of the conclusion of the two committees. The accident list grows and grows; the carrying of excessive weights by women and children is continually illustrated by startling instances—some of the most startling, in the fruit-preserving and tin-plate industries, have occurred within the last year or two; the dangers of allowing machinery in motion to be cleaned by the young, or handled at all by those who are in years still children, is made manifest by the reported proceedings of coroners' inquests and multiplying claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Fines and deductions continue excessive and oppressive, while they arouse, as time goes on, a livelier sense of discontent and resentment in those who are subject to them; the outcry of the shop assistant against the living-in system waxes ever louder. Is it not high time that those two Reports on Accidents and Truck were taken down from the shelves where dust is accumulating upon them, re-conned by

those whose business it is to initiate legislation, and made the basis of Government measures without further delay? We have avoided bringing forward for the moment, pleas for the amendment of the Factory Acts in the larger sense, though these are not wanting nor forgotten by us. For demands already supported by overwhelming evidence we think we may venture to claim immediate attention.

One word more. We all admit that legislation without administration is nothing worth. Of all our needs perhaps the greatest is such an increase of the women factory inspectors' staff as would enable it to bring to the industrial problems affecting the woman worker the close and constant attention which they require. What are seventeen visiting women inspectors, however able, zealous, and devoted, among something like two millions of women workers? Just because of their ability, their zeal, and their devotion, we ask that our women inspectors may neither be worked to death nor compelled to leave unvisited workplaces which they know to be sorely in need of their presence.—(Reprinted, by kind permission, from the *Women's Trade Union Review*, April, 1913.)

International Suffrage Congress.

Extensive preparations are being made in Budapest for the forthcoming International Congress. The city has made a generous grant towards the expenses of the Congress, and the Lord Mayor, Dr. Stephen de Barczy, is arranging for a reception in honour of the delegates, at which he will be present himself, as official representative of the city.

This reception will be held in the beautiful Fisherbastion, which has so many interesting historical associations, and is ideally situated for an assembly of this kind, overlooking the city and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. From the ancient Tower of St. Mathias a Hungarian serenade will be given, and Hungarian dances will be performed in front of the statue of St. Stephen. Other attractive features of the Congress will be a moonlight excursion upon the Danube and an *opera parée*, which is being arranged by the Government in special honour of the delegates, the Royal Opera season usually closing on June 14th. The Government is also arranging for a visit to the Institution for the State Care of Children, which should be of great interest, as Hungary is ahead of most other countries in its methods of caring for destitute little ones.

Evidence of the deep and widespread interest which has been aroused by the Congress is afforded by the numbers of visitors from every country who have announced their intention of being present, these being already far in excess of the numbers attending any previous Congress, while more names are being added every day. Among members already enrolled are about a hundred guests from America, five from Australia, five from South Africa, one from China (a member of a Chinese Assembly), and three from India. From every country in Europe hundreds of visitors are expected. Several American States, Australia, and Iceland have appointed official delegates to represent them at the Congress, and official delegates are also expected from several other places.

The Executive Committee has arranged to convey those visitors who wish it by boat from Vienna; the boat leaving Vienna at 8 o'clock in the morning on June 13th and arriving at Budapest at 6 o'clock in the evening. This will be a cheap and agreeable journey, giving the passengers an opportunity of seeing an interesting part of the country. The Committee begs intending visitors to send an official announcement of their intention as soon as possible, so that the *Press ticket* may be forwarded, free of charge. This is available not only for the business meetings, but also for all social functions in connection with the Congress. The necessary vouchers for securing reduced railway fares, &c., will also be sent.

Applications should be made to the Executive Committee of the VII. International Congress for Women's Suffrage, VII. István-út 67, Budapest (Hungary). Telegrams: Suffragium, Budapest.

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

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

Public Reception, TO-DAY, MAY 30th, 3.30 to 6.15, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chair: MRS. RACKHAM (P.L.G.). Speakers: MISS K. D. COURTNEY (Hon. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.); MISS A. M. ROYDEN.

Discussion. Tea, 6d.

No Reception on June 6th. SPEAKERS ON JUNE 13th: Lady Frances Balfour, Fru Anker, Dr. Florence Willey, Mrs. Stanbury.

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In Parliament.

Parliament reassembled on May 27th. A very crowded session awaits members if the reforms promised are to be got through. The three rejected measures (Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and the Scottish Temperance Bills) will be passed again, and measures of urgent interest to women will be dealt with also. Foremost among these are the Mental Deficiency Bill and the Pure Milk Bill, both of which are down for their second reading on May 28th (the day of our going to press). The Education Bill promised by Lord Haldane will presumably come on later in the session, and an Insurance Act Amendment Bill is promised also.

Among private members' bills of interest is one to be brought forward embodying the proposals of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Marriage Laws, and one, or possibly two, for the amendment of our Affiliation Laws. We hope to have articles in THE COMMON CAUSE on all these questions, by experts, as they come up.

The Scottish Home Rule Bill.

The Scottish Home Rule Bill, which is down for second reading in the House of Commons on Friday, May 30th, provides another test for the sincerity of members who support the principle of Women's Suffrage.

The Bill is introduced by a group of Scottish Liberal members. The matters with which the proposed "Scots Parliament" would have power to deal include Local Government and domestic matters—all questions on which even Anti-Suffragists admit that women can be consulted with advantage. Those questions in which they fear to give women a voice are expressly excluded from the scope of the Bill.

How is it, then, that the Suffragist members of the Liberal group responsible for the Bill have allowed women to be excluded? They are in a majority, and surely some of the Anti-Suffragists would support the inclusion of women in this Bill? Mr. Munro Ferguson, the Chairman of the Scottish Home Rule Committee, though a convinced Anti-Suffragist so far as giving women votes for the Imperial Parliament is concerned, supported Mr. Snowden's amendment to include women in the Irish Home Rule Bill. He said then:—"I think women ought to have the vote in local legislatures." . . . Why is he now a party to the exclusion of women from the Scottish Home Rule Bill?

Rumour says that the original draft of the Bill did include women as voters on the municipal basis (which in Scotland includes married women), but that the committee subsequently cut them out, lest their inclusion might prejudice the chances of the Bill. This is the old story. If in any doubt, throw the women overboard. The reason given for this course will doubtless be that it is a matter which should be left to the Scottish Parliament to decide. Our readers will remember Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's fine speech on this very point, in connection with the Irish Home Rule Bill. He said:—"I believe it is the duty of members of this House, in giving a constitution to Ireland, or any other country, to take upon themselves the full responsibility which they have got as the authors and originators of that Constitution. It is not a thing which is subject to the ordinary operation of Home Rule in any way. It is subject to our responsibility, and we cannot possibly shuffle off that responsibility by saying that we will give power to that subordinate legislature after three years to change the position."

Now Scotland is in question. She should, writes Sir William Robertson (Chairman of the Scottish Liberal Federation), "be proud to lead the way." But on the House of Commons lies the responsibility of decision.

Mr. Acland and the True Liberalism.

The largest "Votes for Women" meeting ever held in Nottingham, said one of the Nottingham papers of Mr. Acland's meeting in the large Albert Hall. Mr. Acland, M.P. (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), gave an address on "Electoral Reform and Women's Suffrage" to an audience of between two and three thousand, composed about equally of men and

women. The stewards—ten men and ten women—were volunteers from the five men's and five women's Ward Associations of the Divisions. With Miss Pemberton, who is also a member of the N.U.W.S.S. branch, at their head they kept order, conducting five suffragettes who persistently interrupted out of the Hall. When the fifth had been got rid of, Mr. Acland, who spoke for an hour, delivered an address on Liberal principles and women's suffrage that must have gone home to the least courageous of Liberals present.

The attitude of both the men's and women's Liberal Associations in the Division has been distinctly different since the meeting.

Our Friends and Foes in the Government.

We have to make one or two corrections in the analysis published just before the Second Reading of the Dickinson Bill, giving a list of the Members of the Government for and against Women's Suffrage.

Mr. G. Lambert's name was omitted from the list of Anti-Suffragists.

Mr. T. W. Russell was given as a Suffragist, but he voted against the Bill. (Mr. Russell used formerly to be accounted a sound Suffragist. When he was in Parliament before, he voted for the Stanger Bill.)

Mr. Webb, who was included among the Anti-Suffragists, wrote to say that this was a mistake, and we published an apology to him last week. But the writer of the leaflet points out that Mr. Webb paired against the Conciliation Bill last year, so was naturally not reckoned as a friend. He voted for the Dickinson Bill this year, and we are delighted to welcome an important convert.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, whose name was given in our analysis last week as absent unpaired from the Division on the Dickinson Bill, is reported to have paired for it. His name did not appear in the published list of pairs.

Election Fighting Fund.

The E.F.F. Committee has been preparing its budget for the next six months' work. Several schemes are in hand which promise to be very fruitful of results. Some of the details were given in the E.F.F. report to the Provincial Council meeting at Exeter on May 23rd, when our Chief Organiser, Miss Margaret Robertson gave an account of the work in progress in various parts of the country. We propose to report on some of the campaigns in special constituencies in the next few numbers of THE COMMON CAUSE.

Meanwhile, if we are to put in hand all the work we should like to do, we need another £2,000 immediately for the next six months' activities. Who will help us to raise it? We are issuing a special appeal, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the N.U., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

This time of the year is especially important for the spadework which is the necessary preliminary to a successful election contest. During the next three months the work of registration-cavassing will be going forward in every constituency. Those of us who have done this work in the past for the Liberals and Conservatives know how important and valuable it is. We can do much to help our friends in the Labour Party, and new Labour candidates, in this respect. Our aim is to emulate the system of organisation carried to such scientific perfection by the German Socialists; and by concentrating our forces on a limited number of specially chosen constituencies we ought to have substantial results to show when the General Election comes. Women's Suffrage has got to be not only one of the issues at that election, but one of the dominant issues.

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Who are the Supporters of Women's Suffrage?

Some people speak of the supporters of Women's Suffrage as though they were a mere handful of excited women, and perhaps half-a-dozen deluded men. But we can show you that almost all educated opinion is on our side, and by "educated" we mean the thoughtful people of all classes, who can be trusted to think things out before pronouncing judgment. For instance,

Five County Councils and 113 County, City, and Town Councils

have passed resolutions in support of Women's Suffrage, and among these are nearly all the largest cities in the kingdom. The County Councils of Dublin, Yorkshire (N. Riding), Carnarvon, Limerick, and Glamorgan; and the City Councils of Birmingham, Birkenhead, Brighton, Bradford, Cardiff, Chester, Coventry, Derby, Devonport, Dundee, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hackney, Hartlepool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lambeth, Liverpool, Macclesfield, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oldham, Paddington, Preston, Poplar, Sheffield, Southampton, Southwark, Stoke Newington, Swansea, Tynemouth, Wandsworth, Warrington, Wolverhampton, and York, are the most important. And besides these,

38 Urban, Rural and Parish Councils

have passed resolutions and petitioned the Government for Women's Suffrage too. This doesn't look as though our supporters were "a mere handful," for all these bodies are representative of a large number of voters.

Many Political Associations

support us also, both Conservative, Liberal and Labour. Among these are the Scottish National Union of Conservative Associations, and half-a-hundred Liberal Unions and Associations, and of Labour Societies, the Fabian, the I.L.P., the Labour Party and the Women's Labour League. The Women's Liberal Federation alone numbers over 140,000 women, and is overwhelmingly Suffragist in opinion. All these bodies are

Strictly Law-Abiding

in their support of Women's Suffrage. So are the Trades and Labour Councils (fifty of them), and the many Trade Unions, which have come out for the enfranchisement of women. Some of them are men's unions, and some women's, and some include women and men together. Among them are: the National Union of Carpenters and Joiners, the National Union of Clerks, the National Union of Dyers and Finishers, the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers, the National Union of Ship's Stewards and Cooks, the National Union of Shop Assistants, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and a long list of other local trade unions representative of miners, blacksmiths, machine and electrical workers, bricklayers, stone-masons, stove and grate workers, boot and shoe makers, clothiers' operatives, basket and brush makers, insurance agents, lithographic artists, designers and printers, asylum workers, shipwrights, painters and decorators, tanners, and textile workers,

It is useless to pretend, in the face of this list, that public opinion is not on the side of the women. And among women themselves, of all the great organised societies

Not one has passed an Anti-Suffrage Resolution.

While on the other hand the Temperance women, the Co-operative women, the Head-mistresses, Assistant-mistresses (Secondary Schools), and Registered Nurses—all doing thoroughly womanly work—have passed Suffrage Resolutions by large majorities. So have the National Union of Women Workers, National Federation of Women Workers, and the Women's Industrial Council.

When the Anti-Suffragists were asked to mention a single body of organised women which had passed an Anti-Suffrage resolution,

They could not find One.

All they could say was that it was very wrong of societies not formed for the express purpose of working for Women's Suffrage, to pass suffrage resolutions at all! We think this a very curious position to take up: don't you? Surely any great organised body of women has a right to express an opinion on such a subject as whether women should have votes or not!

How else is anyone to know

what women want? They cannot express their opinion by their votes, because they have not got votes. And yet everyone who is opposed to Women's Suffrage, when pressed for an argument, says "Women don't really want to vote." If this is to be admitted as an argument, it becomes very important for women to say whether they want to vote or not, and we are entitled to be proud of the fact that wherever women have a chance of expressing their opinion by resolution, it has

Always been in favour of Freedom.

And we are proud, too, of the *kind* of support that is given us. You will see that it comes from all classes of society, and from all kinds of women as well as men. The British Women's Temperance Association, for instance, numbers over 150,000 women, who are all keen on a great social reform. These women want to improve our national life for the sake of the whole race, and they ask for the vote because they know how Women's Suffrage has helped the cause of Temperance in other countries. Then there is the Registered Society of Nurses, whom no one will accuse of being unwomanly or unsexed, and who are wanting the vote too. No doubt they remember that

Florence Nightingale was a Suffragist

—one of the first to sign a Women's Suffrage Petition. That petition, with Florence Nightingale's name at the foot, is kept by the Manchester Women's Suffrage Society as one of their most precious possessions. It ought to convince people, surely, that it is not unwomanly to want to vote, for no one did more womanly work than she.

**WOMEN WHO WORK, and
WOMEN WHO THINK,
WANT THE VOTE!**

International Women's Suffrage.

Our issue of next week will deal especially with the International aspect of our great world-movement. We shall publish news from all over the world, interviews with leaders in various countries, and reports of the progress of the movement in those lands where women have won the vote and are using it to promote reform.

Re-arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst was re-arrested on May 26th and recommitted to Holloway. She appears still to be in a serious state of health, but complains that under the conditions in which she is compelled to live recovery is impossible. Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested in the act of leaving for a meeting at the Pavilion. We confess it seems to us quite impossible to accept the suggestions of some members of the W.S.P.U., that that body is not responsible for the placing of bombs. However many of these are hoaxes, and however many fail to explode, the fact remains that the autocratic head of the Union gives no sign of disapproval, and the *Suffragette* more than tacitly approves. No member of the W.S.P.U. could possibly suppose that bombs are condemned by her leaders, since they are constantly used and no word of condemnation comes. In these circumstances, the leaders of the W.S.P.U. are morally as responsible for the bombs as though they placed them themselves.

Equal Privileges for Men and Women Graduates.

At a special meeting of Convocation on May 23rd, the University of Manchester affirmed its adherence to the principle of equal privileges for men and women graduates. This principle, it was felt, might be violated by the claim which had been made, at a previous meeting, to Parliamentary representation for the University. The possibility of a misunderstanding was therefore rectified by adopting a resolution, introduced by Miss Roper, to the effect that women should be included in the exercise of the proposed privilege. This was warmly supported by several influential members of Convocation, including Professor Dixon, Professor Taut, and Professor Weiss, the latter going so far as to say that he would rather see the University forego Parliamentary representation than have a distinction created between men and women graduates. Finally the resolution was carried, *nem. con.*, in the following form:—

"If the principle of Parliamentary representation is to be extended to this university, Convocation wishes to affirm its desire that the university principle of equal privilege for all its graduates should be maintained by the inclusion of women in the exercise of this proposed privilege."

Divorce Law Reform.

The Divorce Law Reform Union has drafted a Bill embodying all the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission. This is to be introduced in Parliament in the near future. It provides for the placing of the sexes upon an equal footing, and the granting of divorce for the following causes:—

Adultery; desertion for three years; cruelty; insanity after five years' confinement; habitual drunkenness, found incurable after three years; and imprisonment for life under commuted death sentence.

It further provides for the granting of nullity decrees in cases of "incipient mental unsoundness at the time of marriage, where the other party is subject to epilepsy or recurrent insanity."

A Woman Justice of the Peace.

The *Times* of May 27th has the following paragraph:—

"Miss Emily Duncan, Chairman of the West Ham Board of Guardians, has been specially permitted by the Lord Chancellor to act as a Justice of the Peace in lunacy matters at the workhouse infirmary. Miss Duncan, it is stated, is the first woman who has been allowed to officiate in this capacity.

"An application for the purpose was made by the West Ham Guardians to the Lord Chancellor, who, in a former case of a similar kind at Bethnal Green some years ago, directed that the

ex-Chairman of the Board should perform this function when the Chairman happened to be a woman."

And not so very many years before that, it was one of the most exquisite jests in Goldsmith's exquisite comedy that Tony Lumpkin's aunt was a Justice of the Peace! After all, we are getting on.

Presentation to Miss I. O. Ford.

The birthday of Miss I. O. Ford, Chairman of the West Riding Federation, was celebrated on May 23rd, at 3.15, at the office of the Leeds W.S.S., which was gaily decorated for the occasion with flowers in N.U. colours.

Delegates from most of the Societies in the West Riding were there, and were entertained to tea by the kind invitation of the Leeds Committee.

Miss Ford was made the recipient of tangible tokens of the high esteem in which she is held by her fellow workers. The Leeds, Keighley, Barnsley, Bradford, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Wakefield, Rotherham, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Bingley, and Shipley Societies all subscribed to the Presentation Fund, which amounted to over £75, and they also presented Miss Ford with a badge in red, white, and green enamel set in silver—made by the Misses Woodward and Withers at their Notting Hill studio.

A Suffrage Play.

Suffragists will be delighted to hear that Miss Alison Garland's play, which had such an enthusiastic reception both from the audience and in the press, is to be produced again, on June 27th (evening), and 28th (matinée), at the King's Hall, Covent Garden. "The Better Half" is an exceedingly witty parody of the political situation at the time of the Franchise Bill fiasco, the women being now the voters, and the men pleading for admission to the franchise. Ministers are parodied, and the whole episode of the Speaker's ruling delightfully "guyed," and everyone—Suffragist or Anti-Suffragist—should see the play. Tickets will shortly be on sale at the Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and also at the N.U. offices, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

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A Mother's Reverie.

For the first time in her life a woman sat thinking in the loneliness of those who are quite alone. She sat at ease in a great chair with soft cushions and high wings to protect the ears from draught. A big fire burnt in the grate and flung dancing light about a room of what is called "solid" comfort—that comfort which has nothing of intellectual appreciation about it, but which omits nothing that adds to the ease of life. A gale was blowing outside, but only a throbbing sound of the tumult reached her through her cosy walls. She was a woman growing old, whose gentle face, still handsome, bore an expression of constant sweetness and the tenderness of one who has lived for others. Her hands were folded tranquilly upon one another, as if in patient acceptance of life. Her white hair, coiled with the utmost simplicity, rolled back from her face in waves still touched with their youthful gold. She was very still.

To-day the last of her children—her youngest girl—came to her new home. Since the marriage day the mother had had no vivid realisation of her loss because she had not been deprived of her old habit of service; the ordering of the new home had taken all her thought and time and energy; now the last thing her love could conceive had been done, and the bowls were full of flowers, and the fires bright and winking merrily in the spick-span polish of every hearth and cabinet and silver wedding gift. She had left little touches of her tenderness and experience everywhere. Once before in her life she had felt this yearning of loneliness, though then she had been almost never alone. It was fifteen years before when she lost her husband, when the youngest of her children—the one who to-day came to her new home—was still about her knees. The loneliness in multitude was what she had felt then, for there were constant calls and needs of others which occupied her; and this business of love had comforted her and drawn her heart from brooding.

Now it was the loneliness in solitude that oppressed her. She sat with one hand propping her cheek, and at the end of her long day of bustle, thought of its happenings. There was one phrase of the marriage service that had been running in her head very much during the last three weeks. It was: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh." Her other children were already gone—the eldest son who, now in Canada, was fruit-farming, married and engrossed in his own affairs; the daughter whose husband had carried her to India; the other two sons, also married, who were always so "busy," as they called it, with their social pleasures; the girl who had slipped without a word of good-bye into the great silence; the last who had gone to-day: none was with her of those on whom she had spent herself; she was not to be with any of them. Each had fulfilled the injunction that he should leave the old ones and cleave to the young, in this world that is made for the strong and the young. Yet she felt that that girl of hers was one flesh with her more than she could ever be of his.

A long night of terror came back to her memory when once before the little lassie (her mind paused endearingly on the words) had almost left her, and when she had fought for her hour by hour. She saw again the dimly-lit room, the hot baby face never still on the pillow, and heard again the quick babble from the feverish lips. The victory had seemed to make the child more specially and finally hers; and as she thought of it, there sprang in her, like an astounding resurgence of her youth, a moment's resentment at a world which gave joy and the first right to serve, only in the end to take away joy and deny reward, deny even that prime right of ministering. She had yearned in her spirit and her body for those children, borne them, reared them in tenderness; she had found her life in them. Before marriage she had had many interests, but on the day when everyone had told her how supremely her life had changed, she had abandoned them and plunged into the one superb interest which had seemed the glad, complete expression of herself.

She wondered if any one of them thought just now of the mother left alone in the old home—for her the only home. They had provided her with a companion—a young woman whom she had sent to her room that night because she must think, and could bear no stranger's presence. And they had urged her to go to the Wells, and there take the waters, and make a serious effort to cure the rheumatism which was creeping on her, and which kept her too much to the house. But themselves they would not give. She had poured out the wine of love without stint, and had looked for her cup to be refilled by those to whom she gave it; but it was not so. Their eyes were on the future, and she was of the past. Why had she ever imagined that just in her case it would not be so? It was the same for all mothers.

In her mind's eye came the Michel Angelo statue of Victory in the Courtyard of the Florentine Bargello; she did not know why. On her honeymoon they had stood before that statue, and had been vastly puzzled by it. What did it mean?—the vigorous-muscled, sensual youth, who stood with his knee on the old man's back and bound him ruthlessly with ropes, and had no mercy for his benevolent and agonised face, but who in the ignorance of strength and beauty triumphed over the figure of age beneath him; so callous, so wilful his face—the spirit of youth and of a new age, harshly driving on to the future over the hearts of the old. She had not understood the statue then; nor did she understand it now, but, nevertheless, as it stood in her mind's eye it seemed to give body to her thought.

Suddenly she felt a sense of treachery to her girl, and as she remembered her own first night in her new home, and the keen mountain-air joy of it, she was ashamed that she should for a moment fail to rejoice in her child's delight. She had never once thought in those days that in going to him she would leave her mother lonely. She had had barely a sense of parting from the woman who had held her in her hand. With a start, now, she realised that what must have been that mother's experience was being repeated in her.

Would this be her daughter's experience also when the wheel had come full circle? Her thought cast forward to the days when, herself long dead, her child's children would be grown and married. Would her little one taste thus of loneliness and of the sense of ending? Be bewildered by this whirligig? With a quick protective yearning she prayed that it would not always be so—although she assured herself that it was the natural order of things—this absorption of the mother in her family, her home, and then the dissolution which left the mother cast aside, used: for each woman, life growing rich and richer to a point, then growing poorer till there was no one, nothing left. Men had their work; but women's work was this moulding of human souls, this fitting of them to leave you; as if you built a fleet of boats and launched them, sails awake in the sun, and watched them scud away into fathomless distances, the harbour empty: then waited for them, scanning the silent horizon, if haply they might come back again. And sometimes they would come battered and broken; sometimes they would never come at all.

So these images succeeded one another, not clearly, but in the confusion of half-formed thought. She remembered her school friends and the very few women friends of her married life. Where were they now? She had left them and clung to her husband, and they two had been one: and they had become a family—all growing, changing, developing together, all, as it seemed, a single unit of society. Yet, little by little, this unit had dissolved, had shown itself a great illusion; and she again was single, but without a future before her; with years perhaps yet to live and no daily tenderness in them: only the dull fire talking to itself in crisp, soft words; only the busy ticking of a clock in a silence that had once been full of homely sound. There was nothing now for her, she felt, but still to look forward for the clasp of the friend whom no one can miss, with her eyes fixed on sleep and the worlds yet away.

A. M. ALLEN.

"Home, Sweet Home."

"I wish I was an anti," I said to myself as I got into the train. "The world is so full of fascinating things," I thought, as I settled down into a corner, "and if only I hadn't these tiresome convictions I might be doing—" and here I went off into a series of delightful imaginings. The time passed only too quickly, and I was at the by-election station before I had half exhausted the possibilities of what I might have been doing in the next fortnight. I got up from my corner very reluctantly, feeling quite unprepared for work.

Half an hour later I was standing in a gutter waving a flag, trying to distribute leaflets, sell badges and answer questions all at once. I was still feeling regrets for my quiet rooms at home, but as the minutes went by their image grew more dim.

Then came my turn to climb into the lorry and speak. I felt I had nothing to say, but I began. I found the same old things I had said so often coming out of my mouth, and I heard myself making the same old jokes. But the answering emotions were rather faint. I believed it all profoundly, but—how boring it was! Suddenly came a voice from the crowd—

"You go home. That's the place for a woman!"

The spell was broken, and the answering emotions came with a rush. I knew again that we could none of us be free to stay at home now until we were all of us free to go or stay as we thought right. I stayed on in the by-election town for five weeks instead of two.

RAY STRACHEY.

Correspondence.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE.

MADAM,—May I be permitted to comment on Headquarters instructions *re* costumes to be worn on Pilgrimage. Two at least of those chosen seem to be about the most unsuitable one could think of, and the one kind of costume that one instinctively thinks of as the most suitable for every kind of outdoor tramping, climbing, sports, &c., is not included—tweed. Any ordinary colouring of tweed (or coating) would, it seems to me, be the most workmanlike costume one could suggest. There is nothing that looks as dusty, as badly groomed, shows mud-stains as much as black does, and, in a lesser degree, navy blue after a long tramp. White, too, is an extraordinary suggestion for the actual march. Think of a white costume after one day's rain and mud!

The most suitable, sensible, and, one might add, correct wear for such a march is undoubtedly tweed, and Headquarters might well be asked to reconsider that recommendation. A white costume or dress for the actual London demonstration would, of course, be pretty, but that is another question.

HELEN FRASER.

Taunton, May 18th.

[A tweed costume may be preferable for an individual marcher, but there can be no doubt that to secure an effect *in numbers* some degree of uniformity is essential. This can only be gained by banishing all colour as far as possible, except the N.U.W.S.S. colours in badge and haversack.—Ed. C.C.]

MADAM,—While agreeing with Mrs. Harley that the scheme for a Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage is a grand one, we trust that the Executive will not impose a "prayerful spirit" upon us. It seems to us that a common faith in the cause of Women's Suffrage and a desire to gain the vote by constitutional methods is all that is required of members of the N.U.W.S.S. as such, and that they should therefore be allowed to undertake the pilgrimage in what spirit they please.

PETRICA ROBERTSON.
E. B. C. JONES.

May 18th, 1913.

[The Executive Committee would not if it could, and could not if it would, "impose" a prayerful spirit on anybody. It has the utmost confidence that all who march will do so in the frame of mind indicated by Mrs. Robertson and Miss Jones, and—we may add—exemplified in all the work done by two of the hardest workers in the Union.—Ed. C.C.]

ON PILGRIMAGE THROUGH THE LAKE DISTRICT.

MADAM,—May I suggest through your columns that some members of the N.U.W.S.S. may like to join the N.W. Federation in their Pilgrimage. They would thus have the advantage of marching through the heart of the Lake District, and we would give them a warm welcome. Our numbers in such a remote part will of necessity be small, and we shall be only too glad to augment them by extending an invitation to the Federations further south.

EL. MATRAVERS.

(Pilgrimage Secretary to N.W. Federation.)

6, Victoria Place, Carlisle,
May 26th.

THE RED, WHITE, AND GREEN.

MADAM,—May I remind delegates to the Budapest Congress that the red, white, and green of the National Union are the Hungarian national colours. In Hungary they are of great importance, appearing in the costumes of the peasants, and are much to the front on all public occasions. It would surely be taken for a compliment by Hungarians if all our delegates wore ribbons of our colours as well as their Suffrage badges.

M. LOWNDES.

Brittany Studio, 259, King's Road, Chelsea.

THE MESSAGE OF THE N.U.

MADAM,—May I enter my protest against the word "law-abiding" being said to convey one-half of the National Union's message? (See the first paragraph in THE COMMON CAUSE for May 16th.) Our opposition to violence is itself not a part of our message, but its accompaniment. Our message to every street and every

hamlet in the land is the crying need for reform; for purer, juster laws; for the ending of the iniquities and disabilities to which we ourselves have awakened.

Are we content to exclude from our pilgrim fellowship those members of our Union who have adopted Tax Resistance as a protest? Or are we going to contend that they abide by the law as it is? But even if every one of our company were "law-abiding" in the strictest sense of the term, I should still maintain that the fact had nothing to do with our message. We can sit at home and keep the law: we go abroad in order to publish our desire and our resolve to change it.

F. DE G. MERRIFIELD.

14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton,

May 19th, 1913.

[It appears to be impossible to find a word that expresses all that we want it to, and nothing more. Possibly a brief phrase would meet the difficulty. "Reason, not Force" has been suggested.—Ed. C.C.]

LAW-BREAKING SUFFRAGISTS.

MADAM,—In discussing this question I do wish you would not confuse two issues. We all agree, of course, that the Government ought to grant the suffrage, but it is no use pretending that this settles the question. We all know that at this moment the Government will not grant the suffrage, and in any case no Government could admit that, not being able to punish, they could only put an end to law-breaking by granting the demands of the law-breakers.

As I heard one of our warmest supporters say: "The first duty of a Government is to put down anarchy, which is an attempt to make government impossible." No Government can exist which does not do this. It must be done, independently of the grievance. The immediate question for the authorities is: What can be done to put down anarchy? I am not contending that forcible feeding is justifiable, but those who condemn it must suggest an alternative which meets the difficulty. Several have been suggested. If THE COMMON CAUSE cannot agree to any of them, or suggest its own, I think it had better leave the subject alone.

R. T.

[Repression of crime should go hand in hand with reform. Repression by itself is simply useless, and it is therefore futile to ask us to find ways of making it answer. Our point is that, without reform, it cannot answer.—Ed. C.C.]

The "Common Cause" Competition.

We have received the following question about the competition rules from one anxious to play the game properly:—

"If one of our members has, say, a sister living in Leamington who is not a member of the Leamington Society, but is willing to take THE COMMON CAUSE for a year, can we count her in our competition, provided, of course, that Leamington is not entering? If it were, we should feel it only "neighbourly" to hand the name over to Leamington itself. Members of our Society and of another Society not entering, can, I suppose, count for us?"

The answer in both cases is "Yes."

We regret that the name of the Farnham Society, which entered early in the day for our competition, was inadvertently omitted from the list of entrants. Marple should be added also.

Helpers Needed in Kent.

Mrs. Henry Kingsley, Yewlands, Hythe, Kent, will be obliged by any Members of the N.U.W.S.S. who may be in the neighbourhood during the summer and autumn, who are willing to speak and help at out or indoor meetings, kindly to communicate with her, the Hon. Sec. for Hythe.

"Common Cause" Index.

We are much indebted to Miss Maud V. Vernon for the gift of an index to the recently completed Volume IV. of THE COMMON CAUSE.

How to Help the "Common Cause."

Give an hour to selling THE COMMON CAUSE in the street. Please write to the London Society, 58, Victoria Street, stating what time you can spare each week.

WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

I enclose a donation of £ : s. d.
promise

(Signed) Name _____

(Mr., Mrs., or other Title.)

Address _____

To the Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S.,
14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

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

The Summer School at Oxford.

The Oxford Summer School will be held in 17, Norham Gardens, Oxford, from August 11th to August 25th. There will be two sessions, the first from August 11th to August 18th, and the second from August 18th to August 25th. The terms, including board, lodging, and lectures, are 35s. a week. It is desirable that visitors should attend a whole session, and no visitor will be taken for less than one session, except by paying the full fee of 35s. Anyone who does not wish to join the school, but desires to attend some of the lectures may do so. The fee for a single lecture will be 1s. 6d., and for a course of five lectures, 5s. All payments must be made in advance or on arrival. Applications must be made before July 1st to Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury. Fees are payable to Mrs. Haverfield, Headington Hill, Oxford.

Scottish Summer School.

The Scottish Federation proposes to hold a Summer School in University Hall, St. Andrews, from August 11th to 25th. Fees, 35s. a week inclusive (single bedrooms). The Hall is beautifully situated near the famous Golf Course, and has splendid views of sea and hills. The air is most invigorating. Lectures and Classes will be held daily, and opportunities given for practical suffrage work. Vegetarians will be specially catered for, if desired. Applications are invited to the Secretary, Scottish Summer School, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Haslemere Educational Campaign.

The Haslemere Society for Women's Suffrage is planning a campaign designed primarily to interest working men and women, and draw them into the movement by rousing them to a greater sense of individual responsibility and citizenship. It will consist of house-to-house canvassing, with cottage and open-air meetings, and the organisers will welcome as helpers both practised speakers and those who are anxious to make a start in serving the cause. The campaign will commence in June. There is a large area to be covered, as, though a good deal of work has been done in the immediate neighbourhood, many of the outlying villages have never had a suffrage meeting. The promoters of the campaign believe that this educational work is of the utmost importance, not only as a means of promoting the enfranchisement of women, but of helping to fit women to use the vote when the battle is won. Hindhead is a beautiful spot, and the Committee will be glad to give hospitality to anyone volunteering help. Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Stoehr, Down End, Hindhead, Haslemere.

Church League for Women's Suffrage.

A public meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square, under the auspices of the Church League for Women's Suffrage on Saturday, May 31st, from three to four o'clock. After the meeting a procession will start for St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, where a service will be held at 4.30 p.m. The preacher will be the Rev. J. A. Lacey. For speakers at the meeting see advertisement.

Women Tax-Resistance League.

Several very successful tax-resistance sales have been held during the month, and on each occasion speakers have used their opportunity to arouse interest in the subject of Women's Suffrage. An "At Home" has also been given by the League at the Suffrage Club, with Mrs. Louis Fagan in the chair, the principal speakers being Mrs. Zangwill and Mr. J. Cameron Grant. A special appeal was made from the chair for funds to cover the cost of damages done to the banners of the League at Hastings on May 14th, with the result that all the losses were made good. It is hoped that, as the result of representations made by Mrs. Darent Harrison, Mrs. Stickland (President of the Local Branch of the N.U.W.S.S.), and others, adequate police protection will be afforded when the resisters hold their postponed protest meetings. Mrs. Cecil Chapman's goods will be sold by Messrs. Roche on May 30th, at 7 p.m. The sale will take place at 68A, Battersea Rise, and will be followed by a protest meeting.

Marchers' Qui Vive Corps.

Led by Mrs. de Fonblanque, the Marchers' Qui Vive Corps carried out their proposed march to Brighton on May 14th. The weather proved most propitious throughout the four days which were taken to make the journey, and all who were privileged to take part will carry with them delightful memories of the countryside in its freshest beauty; the hourly companionship of kindred spirits; the hospitable kindness of friends on the route; and last, but not least, the gratifying knowledge that the seeds of our great Cause have been sown, possibly in virgin soil, where we trust they may quicken and in due time bear good fruit.

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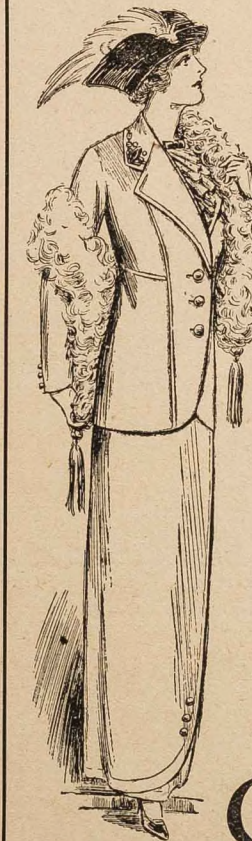


SMART SPORTS HAT, as sketch, in white bowen straw, underlined with black and various colours, trimmed with ribbon to match, and finished with tiny chiffon berries.

Price 18s. 9d.

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

Exceptional Values in
New Coats and Skirts.

Costume Department.

"HASTINGS."—Smart Navy Coat and Skirt in Coating Serge, with Collar of Shantung, trimmed embroidery, becoming back slightly gathered into high-waisted belt, Coat lined Silk, be 68/6 coming Skirt.

This is also made in Black and White Woollen Shepherd Check. 73/6

These Coats and Skirts are eminently suitable for Summer Wear, and are quite the Newest Style. They may be had also in Black, and in three sizes: small, medium, and large.

Frederick
Gorringer
BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, SW.

"HASTINGS."

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
 President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
 Hon. Secretaries: MISS K. D. GOUBNEY, MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary), MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press), MISS I. B. O'MALLEY (Literature).
 Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
 Secretary: MISS CROOKENDEN.
 Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Provincial Council Meeting. Exeter, May 23rd, 1913.

The Council meeting at Exeter was distinguished by the spirit of cheerfulness and determination in which the Federations are facing the work before them. There was a general sense of relief that the Dickinson Bill was no longer before the House of Commons to dissipate money and energy on efforts which were bound to prove abortive. Suffragists have seen their cause temporarily defeated in the House of Commons through the failure of a Prime Minister to fulfil his pledges, and they are working in the constituencies with undiminished courage and hopefulness.

The Exeter Society welcomed the delegates with the utmost kindness and hospitality, and had thought out every possible arrangement to promote the success of the Council. The proceedings opened with a reception, which provided the delegates with an opportunity for informal discussion, and much animated conversation was carried on by little groups all over the room. A feature of the Bureaux meeting, which occupied the greater part of the day on Friday, was the time allotted for general discussion on the Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage, political work in the country, and ways of raising funds. The idea of the Pilgrimage has been warmly taken up all over the country; most of the Federations have already appointed Route Committees and have their organisation well in hand. The rapidity with which this great scheme has taken shape augurs well for the success of the Pilgrimage. Interesting reports were read by the officers of the Union and by the Editor of THE COMMON CAUSE, great interest being shown by the delegates not only in the paper itself, but in the form and substance of the advertisements in it. It was suggested that advertisers should bear in mind that a few Suffragists are rich and a great many are not, and the needs of all should be kept in view. A valuable discussion also took place on a resolution proposing the inauguration of a great campaign of education throughout the country.

The following are the resolutions passed:—

- That the N.U.W.S.S. protests strongly against fresh penal legislation which affects women while the causes of discontent and disorder remain both unremedied and unconsidered by Parliament and while women are excluded from the Franchise.
- That the N.U.W.S.S. protests against any alteration of the Franchise laws until the question of Women's Enfranchisement has been adequately dealt with.
- That in order to create more concentrated pressure behind the Women's Suffrage agitation special campaigns be organised from time to time throughout the country with the object of focussing public attention on one particular aspect of the case for Women's Suffrage, and that the following subjects be recommended for the programmes of such campaigns:—
 - Disabilities of wives and mothers.
 - Disabilities of professional and industrial women.
 - Inadequate care of the State for the welfare of children.
 - Need of greater driving power behind the demand for moral reforms.
- That it be a recommendation to Federations to continue to organise evidences of public support of Women's Suffrage, especially in the form of resolutions from Trades Unions and other bodies of working men and women.
- That the Summer School which the National Union proposes to hold, in addition to the training of speakers, should include letters and discussions on organisation, and that all National Union Federations and Societies should be urged to send officers and organisers.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Exeter Society for entertaining the delegates was passed by the Council, and a special and most cordial expression of thanks was given to Mrs. Worthington, who had acted as hospitality secretary. The thanks of the Council are also due to Lady Courtney, who acted as hostess with untiring devotion at the Reception, and spoke at the Public Meeting the following night at much inconvenience to herself.

The Public Meeting was magnificent—packed out and most enthusiastic. Miss Royden and Miss Robertson spoke, and the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. The Exeter Society is to be congratulated on its success.

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Holding the absolutely unique position of freeholders of one of the finest blocks of buildings in London, and consequently not having to provide for an enormous annual rental, this firm is in the enviable position of being able to offer goods of the highest standard of excellence at prices considerably below those ruling elsewhere: hence the secret of its popularity among its patrons.



"URSULE."

Well-cut Shantung Coat, suitable for race-meetings. Smart cut sleeve in semi-Raglan style, collar and cuffs trimmed tan eponge, piped with satin to match. 79/6

"SUSANNE."

Useful Shantung Coat with Raglan sleeves. Collar and buttons piped with contrasting shade in silk. 49/6

Orders by post receive careful attention.

Beautiful Brochure of Summer Attire on request.

Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd

Knightsbridge SW

Treasurer's Notes.

There is good news for suffragists this week, and if any doubt that we have ample cause for preaching hopefulness, all such doubts should be dispelled by the response that is being made to our appeal, which appears in this issue, for the great July Demonstration that will be the finale of the Women's Pilgrimages. The names of many distinguished men and women will be found among the lists of donors, and the warm messages of encouragement which in many instances accompany their offerings are infinitely cheering. A lady who holds a position of great responsibility in one of our well-known educational institutions writes as follows:—

Feeling that we must make greater efforts now than ever, I promise a donation of £100 every year for three years if money is still required.

We shall receive the first half-year's instalment during the Pilgrimage month, and other gifts are examples of continued effort and sacrifice that are surely without precedent in history; those who have given again and again are showing no abatement in their generosity and devotion, while the large number of new contributors will be an additional source of satisfaction to the members of the National Union. Men and women who have never helped us before now send us donations, and in so doing give us the assurance that our cause is making progress, and that an ever-widening public accepts our aims and ideals, and is striving for their realisation.

Remember that June and July are to be months of special effort, so that every suffragist may be able to send us something to help us carry on our work.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1912 ... £ s. d.
 Received May 20th to 26th, 1913.— ... 1,941 18 3

Subscriptions.

Mrs. S. Bonwick	0	2	0
Miss Eleanor F. Garrett	2	2	0
Miss Dutton	1	1	0
Countess Cairns	1	1	0
Miss Emily S. Cooke	1	1	0
Mrs. Osborn	0	5	0

Donations.

Mrs. Barton, for Press Department	0	10	0
Mrs. Ronald Garrett	0	2	3
Miss Elizabeth Courtauld	1	1	0
Mrs. Alfred Illingworth (earmarked, Information Bureau)	150	0	0

Affiliation Fees.

Eye and District W.S.S.	0	5	0
	£2,099	8	6

Special Offerings.

Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Already Acknowledged	130 6 9	Mrs. S. Garrett	5 0 0
Miss Lees	500 0 0	Miss E. S. Cooke	0 5 0
Miss Henson	0 5 0	Miss I. O. Ford	10 2 6
Mrs. Walter Cohen	10 0 0	Mrs. A. K. Bulley	0 10 0
Miss E. F. Elliott	0 5 0	Miss K. V. Glass	5 0 0
Miss J. P. Ashwell	0 5 0	Mrs. Webb	0 1 0
Mr. R. B. Henderson	1 1 0	Miss Leeming	0 1 0
Mrs. G. H. Edwards	1 1 0	Miss B. E. Thomson	0 10 0
Miss A. M. Anderson	3 0 0	Mrs. C. Meyerstein	2 0 0
Odds and Ends	0 1 0	Miss C. M. Dawson	1 0 0
Mrs. Hylton Dale	1 1 0	Mrs. Tubbs	50 0 0
Miss J. Williams	1 0 0	Miss F. B. Taylor	1 1 0
Mrs. Herringham	10 0 0	Mrs. A. P. Hilsen	5 0 0
Mrs. Richards	5 0 0	Miss E. Elworthy	25 0 0
Miss Dale	3 3 0	Miss E. C. Lyon	1 1 0
Mrs. Edward Davis	2 2 0	Professor Weiss	1 1 0
Mrs. Jalland	1 1 0	Mrs. E. A. Woodward	3 0 0
Mr. L. Curtis	1 0 0	Mrs. Hugh Thompson	2 2 0
Anonymous	0 10 0	Dr. Hugh Thompson	1 1 0
Mr. A. J. Appleton	0 5 0	Mrs. George	10 0 0
Mrs. Appleton	0 5 0	Miss Horsnall	1 0 0
Miss E. G. Forster	0 5 0	Miss M. C. Morrison	1 0 0
Mrs. Leland Buxton	0 10 6	Mrs. H. C. Tait	2 2 0
Mrs. John Galsworthy	10 10 0	Mrs. H. Pears	0 7 6
Miss E. M. Leaf	50 0 0	The Misses Roscorla	0 4 0
Mrs. Bernheim	0 5 0	Rt. Hon. Jonathan Hogg	10 0 0
Miss Edith Gaskell	5 5 0	Professor J. H. Muirhead	1 0 0
Mr. G. Crosse	5 0 0	Mrs. Ronalds	1 1 0
Miss Eleanor F. Garrett	5 0 0	Mr. J. L. Smith	10 0 0
Mr. J. M. Grinson	2 2 0	Mrs. G. C. Thompson	25 0 0
Miss M. L. Breay	2 0 0	Mr. E. H. Smith	5 0 0
Miss M. Fretwell	1 1 0	Miss Irene Vanbrugh	5 0 0
Miss Blomefield	1 5 0	Mrs. Melnertzhagen	3 0 0
Miss J. H. Crossfield	5 0 0	Mrs. Cotterill	3 0 0
Countess Cairns	1 1 0	Mrs. Spicer	0 10 6
Mrs. Hermon	5 0 0	Miss C. Newton	0 10 0
Miss M. F. Roll	1 1 0	Miss Edith Terry	0 10 0
Mrs. A. F. Pease	1 1 0	Miss Von Donop	1 0 0
Mrs. Cowell	5 0 0	Miss Emma Pritchard	5 0 0
Mrs. Paul	0 2 0	The Misses Miller	1 0 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas	2 2 0	Mrs. Scott	0 10 0
Miss M. E. Taber	5 0 0	Miss Linnell	1 0 0
Miss E. Karck	0 2 0	Miss Bridge	0 10 0
Miss Editha Taylor	5 0 0	Miss Mabel Saw	0 3 6
Mrs. L. R. Bedford	1 0 0	Miss L. Marshall	5 0 0
Miss A. C. Herford	1 1 0	Mrs. Peake	2 0 0
Lady Gibb	10 10 0	Mr. G. Hicks	1 1 0
Hon. Betty Balfour	2 2 0	Miss H. Spicer	0 10 0
Hon. Lily Montagu	2 2 0	G. E. S.	0 2 6
Mrs. Evans	1 1 0	G. S. Q.	0 2 6
Mrs. H. W. Eve	1 0 0		
Mrs. Pollock	2 0 0		
Mr. P. M. Hill	0 5 0		
			£1,019 3 3

A Special Appeal Form will be found on p. 122.

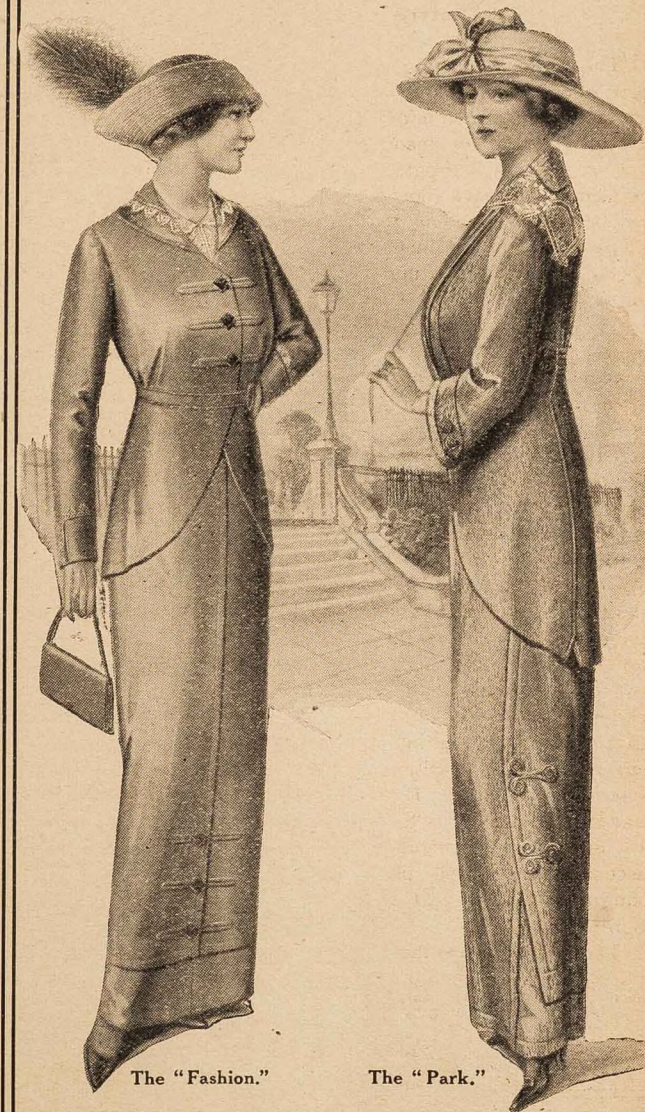
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Tailor-made Suits for the Summer Season

THE two smart and practical Gowns pictured below are good representative examples of the many stylish new Suits we are now showing for the Summer Season.

Ladies are invited to inspect our assortments and compare our Values.



The "Fashion."

The "Park."

The "FASHION." Charming Tailor-made Costume in rich silk and wool poplin, trimmed with trappings of self material, each strap being finished with a diamond-shaped pearl button. Collar and cuffs are decorated with crochet guipure. In all fashionable colours. 6½ Guins

The "PARK." A distinctive Coat and Skirt made in the newest silk and wool material—an ideal fabric for summer wear. The coat is fashioned with large square collar of embroidered lawn and filet lace, with an overcollar of contrasting coloured eponge, which is also introduced on cuffs. 7 Guins.

PETER ROBINSON'S

OXFORD STREET.

PETER ROBINSON, LTD.



Coming Events.

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

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—May 31st, Meeting, Trafalgar Square, 3 to 4 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, June 4th, 8.30 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Chair: The Rev. Dr. Joseph Hochman. Tickets 1s. each.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.—Public Meeting, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., Wednesday, June 4th, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Rev. F. M. Green and others. Admission free.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.—Lecture, by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Assorted Sins," June 2nd, 8 p.m., Portman Rooms. Chair: Mrs. Despard. Tickets 2s. 6d. and 1s., from 1, Robert Street.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 10 words: 1 insertion, 9d.; 2 insertions, 1s. 3d.; 3 insertions, 1s. 6d.; 6 insertions, 2s. 9d.; 13 insertions, 5s. 6d. Every additional ten words, 6d. extra per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, and all payments for Advertisements should be made to The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

WANTED.—Volunteers to canvass and speak during Haslemere Campaign, June 15th to July 16th. See letter to COMMON CAUSE, May 30th. Hospitality offered.—Please apply Miss Stoehr, Down End, Hindhead, Haslemere.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

BRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH. Ladies received; charming country residence. Elevated position. Efficient instruction, month or term. Individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

WEST KIRBY HIGH SCHOOL.

BOARDING-HOUSE, under the management of Mrs. Herman, B.A., formerly Second-Mistress of the Liverpool High School, G.P.D.S.T.—Sandiway, Hoscot Park, West Kirby.

POSITIONS VACANT.

ORGANISER for Midlands Wanted.—Church-woman and Suffragist, good speaker. Full time. Temporary, with prospect of permanency. Salary £100.—Apply immediately, with copies of testimonials, to Secretary, Church League for Women's Suffrage, 6, York Buildings Adelphi, London, W.C.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

CORSETS to measure from 12s. 6d.—Emilie, 16, Burlington Arcade, W.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FOR SALE.—Volumes I, II, and III. of "The Common Cause," price 8s. 6d. each, postage 8d. each. Bound in red, white, and green. Indispensable as a work of reference to every Suffrage and Anti-Suffragist speaker and writer. Apply, The Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. VOL. IV. READY SHORTLY; ORDER NOW.

GLOVES.—Speciality, Chevette Suede at 3s. 3d. pair, three pairs, 9s. All orders post free.—87a, Addington Street, Ramsgate.

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

SMART BLOUSES.—Make yours of genuine Irish Linen Fabric, "Flaxzella"—dainty and durable; 200 patterns and catalogue free! Beautiful shades; latest designs; fast colours. Write to-day.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

FACIAL MASSAGE given on scientific and hygienic lines. Soothing to the nerves, relieves headaches; ladies visited town and country.—Write, Miss Margaret Clive, care of Westerton's Library, 43, Knightsbridge, S.W.

FRENCH POLISHING, Etc.

FRENCH POLISHING, Marquetry and Antique a speciality.—Batchin, Upperbow, Edinburgh.

NEEDLEWORK, Etc.

LACE CLEANED, MENDED, TRANSFERRED. Many testimonials; embroidery.—Beatrice, COMMON CAUSE Office.

TO LET.

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE.—Well-furnished Cottage to let, August. Two sitting-rooms, three bedrooms. Good garden.—Miss Lowe, St. Edmund's Cottage.

SEASIDE.—Furnished Cottage, one month, July or August. One sitting, two bedrooms, bath, piano, gas-cooker, gardens.—Kelmescott, Colwyn, North Wales.

TO LET, furnished, July, Country Cottage, two sitting, three bedrooms; sunny, high position, healthy district.—Miss Yolland, Buxted, Sussex.

TO LET, furnished, Modern Bungalow on Down; Magnificent view. One sitting, 3 bedrooms; garden.—T. Little Castle, High Salvington, Worthing.

WANTED.

LADY, often absent, wants, end September, two unfurnished rooms near Westminster or Victoria. Some attendance.—W. 14, Nottingham Place, W.

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BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly include terms from 5s. 6d. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, £1 1s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel., 344 Western.

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

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