THE COMMON CAUSE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

The Autumn Campaign. The Common ause. The Organ of the Women's Movement for Reform.

VOL. II. No. 76. Registered as SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

ONE PENNY.

The News of the Week.

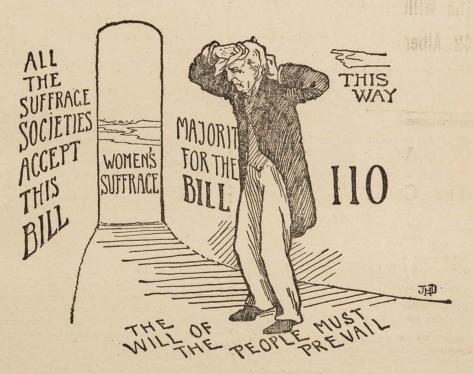
The Osborne Judgment.

In the careful reading of the reports of the Trade Unions Congress and in the study of the admissions, aspirations, mistakes, and accomplishments of the Labour representatives, there is infinite profit to Suffragists. One lesson cannot fail to come home to them all, and to give pause even to the crudest Anti-Suffragist, and that is the absolutely unanimous realization of the far-reaching importance of the Osborne judgment. Whether you think that it is fair or unfair, desirable or not, that associations for trade purposes should be permitted to spend a portion of their funds on running candidates and

special Labour Members; it is only women workers who, for some mysterious reason (a part, we suppose, of the general inscrutability of woman) can do very well without representation.

The Shoe Pinches Only Its Wearer.

The Shoe Pinches Only Its Wearer. Everyone concerned is at once busy casting about for a remedy. Some ask for a simple reversal of the decision; some ask for a change of the law of association; some jump to a much more far-reaching and complex solution, the payment of election expenses by the State and even of Members of Parliament. Nobody thinks of sitting quietly under it, and we may expect to find the autumn speeches of Members of Parliament and candidates full of the question and its possible answers. The Taff Vale



THE ROMAN ROAD.

The Prime Minister: "What possessed me to start on this road? I don't want to go forward, but I can't go back !''

paying salaries to Labour Members, it is not possible to paying salaries to have a members, it is not possible to regard as unimportant the judgment which declared these proceedings to be illegal. The Labour men regard the Osborne judgment as a disaster which must be retrieved at all hazards; the more extreme of them even talk of at all hazards; the more extreme of them even tank of defying the law and continuing to make the illegal levy. And even these who are glad of the judgment do not say it was of small moment. There is no nonsense about combination being all that *men* need to improve their industrial position; it is admitted on all hands that men workers need representation, even to the extent of having

decision resulted in no long time in the Trade Disputes Act, which even the Lords dared not throw out, because they knew it would make them unpopular at an election. Many men did not like that Bill, but they liked losing votes less. It will be the same with the Osborne decision. Liberals and Conservatives will vie with one another in proposing remedies; the "Morning Post" has actually plunged for payment of Members. Need we point the moral?

When the House of Lords decided that a woman was not a person, men were not much concerned. The best

of them were inclined to think it was queer. But thenit seems it was "the law," and the "law is a hass,"— and therewith an end! Men rage when they are denied the right to run a Member, even though they are left the vote, but the very same men are found to say women 'exaggerate," and women are "in too great a hurry, because they are sick of existing only when they are to be exploited

The Law and Its Interpretation.

Our attention has been called by Mrs. P. H. Mellor, hon. secretary of the Burton Society, to the following paragraph in the "Derby Daily Telegraph":---" Mr. R. Ringwood, Revising Barrister of the Sheffield district, on Thursday declined to accept the view that in consequence of disabilities being removed by the Act of 1907, married women householders may be appointed magistrates or become members of town councils. While admitting that the law had removed certain disqualifications, it had not, he held removed that which prevented married women being placed on the municipal list of electors. The important point of the decision is that unless a married woman can be placed upon the municipal list of electors she cannot be elected on any municipal body, the Act of 1907 being therefore inoperative."

It is a pity that revising barristers do not more frequently act upon the general common-sense assumption that something was *intended* when the Act of 1907 stated that marriage should not be a disqualification. In 1909 the Revising Barristers of Birmingham and Staverton did so act, and we are sorry so few men have the sense to follow their example. Since, however, our legislators did not succeed in making clear their intentions, they ought in fairness to make good their mistake without delay, so that no revising barrister with reactionary views of his own can interpret the law in contravention of its intent. Any of our readers who are canvassing women municipal voters should endeavour to get test cases brought, and ventilate the subject.

Petition Work.

We hope some of our workers will note the suggestion in Mr. Brailsford's letter to-day. It was never intended that petition work should form any large part of a national campaign ; in fact, the Council definitely rejected suggestions for a national petition. But where any Society sees advantage in conducting a methodical and exhaustive canvass, the information obtained and imparted cannot fail to be useful, and Mr. Brailsford has indicated how this usefulness may be increased. But we hope most sincerely that nothing will be allowed to interfere with our chief work, which is in preparation for running Suffrage candidates. In order to proceed with this, all possible should be done to increase the branches and membership of the Men's League and to make money.

The "Manchester Guardian."

We feel sure that all Suffragists of every possible shade of politics will echo our heartiest congratulations to this great paper on having published (Wednesday, September 14th) its 20,000th number. We are proud to think that a paper with so high a record as an organ of educated and informed opinion, impregnable by the most subtle and specious bribery, should also be the one which women Suffragists can acclaim as their best and most loval friend in the daily press.

The General Election.

It has been generally supposed that, since no party wanted a General Election yet, all parties would agree to postpone it till after the coronation. Last week, how-ever, speaking in Manchester, Mr. Howell stated that Sir Alexander Acland-Hood (Chief Conservative Whip) had sent a message "that the Unionist party in the House of Commons will spare no effort to turn out the Government during the autumn session. If we can get a General

Election in January, we shall have a Unionist majority." Of course it is always the policy of Whips to bluff, and doubtless the Liberals will tell us they, too, are spoiling for the fight. Anyhow, we Suffragists must keep our powder dry and be prepared.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

Mr. Shackleton, speaking in Sheffield, also seemed to think this Parliament was very near its end. He held that there was only one obstacle to the passing of the Conciliation Bill. They were told by the Prime Minister that he had not a majority of the Cabinet, or at any rate he had not a united Cabinet, on the matter; but apart from the women's question this was a serious issue. Such a position of affairs might affect any subject. The votes of the people could be thwarted on any question. Cabinets would have to be governed, like other organizations, by majorities of the people. Otherwise the Cabinet must end, and representative government must take its place. He was not prepared to wait indefinitely for the solidarity of the Government on this or on any other question.

Woman's Place is the Home.

One hopes that the report on Infant Mortality, with its hideous revelations of the conditions under which women have to rear their babies,-the lack of drainage, water supply, milk supply, breathable air. and the rest,will give a stimulus to the reform of housing for poor people. At a conference held in Sheffield on the 10th September, Mr. Marsland, general secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners, said that it seemed to him that " some workmen had very much better conditions to work under during the day than they had to live under during the night." That is so; and under these con-ditions women are expected to live both day and night, and are scolded because they do not produce better results in their great work of maternity. Skilled workmen must be first taught, and then provided with adequate tools.

Money in It.

On September 12th, at the Old Bailey, Aldo Antonius Callis, aged 29, a clerk, and Alexander Berard, aged 25, a fitter, pleaded guilty to one count of an indictment charging them with conspiring to procure four girls for immoral purposes. It was stated in the course of the prosecution that the prisoners enticed a girl over to England on false pretences from New Zealand, and when she wished to abandon the life in London she could not, being penniless. The prisoners, who had an infamous record, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. We should like to draw the attention of our readers to this penalty compared with what is commonly inflicted for petty theft under great temptation. Also to the fact that drafts for $\pounds 1,137$ are stated to have been found on Callis. We should like to know whether any attempt is being made to trace those who issued the drafts. Also we should like to point out that financiers in this line of business will no doubt find it profitable to subsidize any movement directed against the enfranchisement of

A Sublime Sacrifice.

We publish in another column a manifesto from Polish women students, protesting against the action of Russian women (only eleven of the total 509 appear to be Poles) in flocking into the Warsaw University to get the education hitherto denied them. It would be a magnificent piece of sacrifice, not only self-sacrifice, but sexsacrifice, this refusal to acquire even knowledge, which is power and light and life, if thereby men's struggle for freedom be made harder. When did men ever forego power that women might have it?

A Flattering Error.

A kind friend writes :- "Straws show which way the wind blows. When my bill for newspapers was sent in the other day, your paper was entered as 'Common Sense '

Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. peculiarly suited to the peaceful settlement of a question which the Prime Minister himself said must remain nonparty. The circumstances and the time were so promay now be addressed to our London agent, Mrs. H. A. Evans, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Friends in London desirous of helping to get advertisements will pitious that only the most perverse and fantastic arguments against a settlement could be brought by any who professed to approve the principle. It was left to the kindly communicate with her. demagogue Lloyd George to discover that a Bill brought abroad for the following prepaid payments:in by a Labour member, and supported with the full strength of the Labour vote, was not "democratic" enough, and that in granting the franchise to women he must throw overboard all the lessons of experience not only of his own party in past extensions of the franchise, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, but of himself in getting in the thin end of the old-age pension wedge. It is only where women are concerned for matter which is offered unsolicited. that Mr. Lloyd George abandons the wise policy of taking what he can get.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The between Lords and Commons created an atmosphere ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday. LONDON AGENT .- Communications referring to advertisements THE PAPER WILL BE POSTED to any address in England or LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE that this paper goes

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3	MONTHS	 	1	9	
6	MONTHS	 	3	3	
12	MONTHS	 	6	6	

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

NOTICE .- This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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The Unanswered Question.

Why didst thou promise such a beauteous day, And make me travel forth without my cloak?

And further, a man who can so insult the intelligence of his hearers as to suppose they will take his caricature of Our columns were beginning to show last week that the Bill he is attacking as a fair description, is not going Suffragists were returning to their activities, and by the the way to inspire much confidence. To mention only end of the month the autumn campaign will be in full three of his most misleading statements ; he said the Conswing. A great deal of work has, of course, been done ciliation Bill would give the vote to every lady of property, if she chose to take the trouble, throughout the even during August: open-air meetings have been held country; whereas only one-tenth, or one-fifteenth, of the and interest has been aroused in country districts which working women could get it. But the Bill is expressly had been indifferent. But the great mass of work was drafted so as to give the vote not to ownership, but to preparation, and those secretaries who have been beforeoccupation, and the percentage of working women among occupiers is from 80 to 90. He said he did not want to hand in booking halls and speakers must be feeling glad now when they realize the tremendous pressure of claims double the plural-property voters," and he must have on all who can and will speak for the cause. Many, known that the Bill as it stands allows only very remote many more speakers are wanted before our cause will be chances of adding a few plural votes, and even these could be stopped by amendment. Lastly he implied that it would be possible to import 500, or even 1,000, voters who did not live in the constituencies to outvote the articulate enough to penetrate the sluggish, the selfish, or the purely pre-occupied, and it is not the time for any woman to hang back because another woman " would do inhabitants! Has Mr. George, after all, not read the it so much better." Some do it better than others, but Bill, or does he not know what an "occupier" is? Has all are wanted, and the best speakers did not begin by he heard of the municipal register? Does he find this manufacture of " plural-property votes " on this register? being best.

What is it we must work for so hard this autumn? When Parliament rose we said the Conciliation Bill was not dead. It is not dead yet. It is still before the country, and it is still perfectly easy for the Government to give time for the remaining stages. It is admitted on all hands that the postponement of the party struggle that the whole agitation against the House of Lords

THE COMMON CAUSE.

On August 11th, at Bodnant, Lady McLaren asked Mr. Lloyd George to suggest "how the Suffrage might be passed into law," and although the Chancellor made a long speech, in which he attacked virulently many people who have really worked for the Suffrage, and although his reiterations of his belief in the necessity, the justice, and the greatness of our cause seem to have met with applause from his hearers, we were left at the end with no more helpful suggestion than that, if we dropped a Bill which had passed its second reading by a majority of 110, and brought forward a Bill which would not command a majority in the House, we should have the inestimable privilege of securing Mr. Lloyd George's vote,probably also, therefore, Mr. Churchill's. But we have had Mr. George's vote before (did he not say he had never voted against a Suffrage Bill until 1910?), and it did not bring us very far. An occasional vote in the House is nothing from a Minister in Mr. George's position, and he must make us a much better bid than that before we can believe that his rhetoric has any intention other than that of keeping the women Liberals from becoming restive.

One is struck by the fact that Mr. George used the conditional all through that speech,—"I have voted for a Bill enfranchising working women. I would do so again, and not only that, but I would use the whole of my influence, whether publicly or privately, to get a Bill of that sort through." Now what does he mean by that conditional? Until we know why it is not a frank future, with a date attached, we have no use for it.

These things are bad enough, but there is a further statement of Mr. George's which we hope will be thoroughly well studied and understood by the electors, for it leads far, and should make them ponder what can be the meaning attached by Cabinet Ministers to their election cry of the "Will of the People." We know

professes to be a determination that the will of the people by which is meant the male electors), "as expressed by their representatives in the House of Commons," shall prevail. Now the "people's representatives" in the House have expressed themselves in favour of this Bill by a majority of 110; but sundry members of the Cabinet vcted against it, and Mr. George says that, if the House of Lords threw it out, the Government would have to say it did right, because certain individual members of the Cabinet don't like this Bill. But Mr. Asquith and Mr. Harcourt will never like any Suffrage Bill, and Mr. George and Mr. Churchill seem inclined to like only Suffrage Bills which have no chance of passing the House. 'A pretty dilemma! A fine commentary on the will of the people as expressed by the majority in the House! The tyranny of the Cabinet has steadily been growing heavier and heavier. Is the elector now to be told that, no matter what majority there is in the House and the country for a reform, it can be blocked by one man in the Cabinet?

And the women themselves, after all! Our "friends" wax very eloquent on the subject of how willing they would be to give women the vote if they thought they wanted it. But when women express themselves, the what he women want. True, this Bill would not enfranchise women who are too poor to be occupiers; yet the working women wish it to pass! True, very few married women living with their husbands would be enfranchised by it; yet the married women wish it to pass! It is left to Mr. Churchill (who thinks women are privileged by law), to Mr. George (whose support is all in the "dim and speculative future "), to Mr. Asquith (who is frankly cpposed to the enfranchisement of any women at all) to hampion the cause of the wife and the worker! Well, the wife and the worker don't thank these gentlemen. When Mr. George's criticism is other than destructive,

it may help us. When he answers Lady McLaren's question, "how the Suffrage may be passed into law," we shall begin to believe he really cares about the will of the people. The best way to make him care is to rouse the will of the people to unmistakable expression, and that is our work.

The Position of Women in the Free Churches.

It is commonly understood that in England and Wales the "free" churches include all Nonconformist bodies except the Roman Catholics. Although possessing many common characteristics and frequently co-operating for certain aims, still the Free Churches exhibit considerable degrees of difference both in principle and practice. As "J. A. P. " has already shown in his article on " Women in Church Matters," the question of the status of women is bound up with other issues of radical significance, and in discussing it one is within sight of controversies bitter and age-long

The Free Churches may be divided into two great groups-first, those of Puritan origin; second, those which sprang from the Methodist movement of the eighteenth century. It may be said of the Wesleyan Methodists that they are dissenters rather by force of circumstances than of conviction, and they retain a theory of ecclesiastical orders and a distinction of "clerical and "lay" more closely resembling those of the Church of England than any Nonconformist body. No woman could be ordained a Wesleyan minister. There is, moreover, an old law which prevents a woman becoming even a "local preacher," though this office is, of course, open to laymen; and it follows that no woman may administer the sacraments. On the other hand, women may, and

The Presbyterian Churches also hold a high doctrine of "orders," and unordained persons may not administer the sacraments. I understand that women would not be ordained as "elders," much less as ministers. W. E. IRELAND.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

The English Churches, which are of Puritan origin, held that "the decision in spiritual matters belongs to the group of spiritual persons who compose the church, and who have the leading of the spirit." This took, as is well known, its extreme form in the Society of Friends, among whom the distinction of clerical and lay entirely disappears, and "liberty of prophesying " is observed in public worship. Though there is no paid ministry, per-sons of recognised ability, both men and women, may be "recorded" ministers; and all members—men and women-may take part in the proceedings of the synods known as Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meeting. Among Baptists, Congregationalists, and Unitarians the distinction between clerical and lay is one of function rather than of authority. A layman may preach, and may hold office as chairman or president of the Denomina-tional Union. In the individual church, also, the layman may administer the sacraments of Baptism and Communion, and conduct the Marriage Service. It follows, in theory, that the lay woman may do any of these things. There is no law, only tradition, to prevent her. By the Marriage Act, 1898, marriages may take place in Non-conformist chapels without the presence of the Registrar, an "authorised person " being appointed by the governing body of each church to officiate. The Act does not forbid the appointment of a woman, so that it appears that she may be responsible for the legal as well as for the religious portion of the ceremony. Women may, and do, act on the diaconate, or whatever the governing body of the church may be called. Union Congregational Chapel, Brighton, where the Rev. R. J. Campbell formerly ministered, is a notable instance; but probably cases are more numerous among Unitarians than Congre-gationalists. The writer has known several rural churches where cultured gentlewomen have ably fulfilled the rather exacting duties of church secretary; and women are appointed delegates to the representative assemblies of all these denominations. In the ministry, Congregationalists have one or two "ordained assistants" in this country. Among Unitarians, several women have been set apart to the full ministry, and women are admitted as students at Manchester College, Oxford.

As teachers and officers in Sunday schools women, of course, have an honoured place in all the churches; and it would require a separate article to describe their work as teachers, preachers, and healers in the sphere of missions abroad. In this connection, as in some others, it is proving impossible to re-erect in the foreign field the barriers of tradition which it is so hard to overthrow at

To sum up, while there is a very marked difference of principle among the Free Churches, in practice they resemble one another pretty closely on the whole, always reserving a place of unique honour for the Quakers. Those of us who are quite liberal in theory are often in reality controlled by the narrowest prejudices and the most rigid precedents. These, however, are yielding in every direction, and the original spiritual impulse is even yet the mightiest liberating force. Twice in the course of his article "J. A. P." speaks of the stress laid upon Old Testament and Pauline teaching as having injured the status of women at the time of the Reformation. On the contrary, the freedom enjoyed by women in the early communities of Baptists, Independents, and Friends was justified in those dark days of misunderstanding and persecution by two great utterances. The first of their favourite texts was from Joel, and was quoted by Peter on the day of Pentecost: "And it shall be in the last days, saith God, I will pour of My spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams; yea, and on My servants and My handdo, preach, and are eligible as delegates to conference. In many village churches, I am told, they hold office as Society, Poor, and Chapel Stewards. maidens in those days will I pour forth of My spirit, and they shall prophesy." And the second is one of the noblest utterances of the Apostle to the Gentiles: "There can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be

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NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis. Hon. Secretaries: MISS EDITH DIMOCK. Presiden MRS. HENRY FAWO

MISS BERTHA MASON (Parliamentary).

Treasurer's Notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS.				
September 10th to September 17th,	1910.			
Already acknowledged Miss Margaret Ashton (promised at Queen's	£	s. 12		
Hall Demonstration)	100	0	0	
Miss Sylvia Drew (don)	1	0		
Collection Newtonmore Meeting		0		
Miss G. G. Mudd (sub.)			6	
Glasgow W.S.S. (for copy of Minutes)			0	
Hull W.S.S. (for copy of Minutes) G. P. G. Patterson, Esq. (don.)		6 10	0	
Miss A. G. Irvine (sub.)		2		
Rochdale W.S.S. (Affiliation Fee)		16		
Proceeds of Meeting at Denbigh		13	õ	
Mrs. Falconer (sub.)		1	0	
	£2,168	9	51	
MILLION SHILLING FUND.				
Almondy asknowledged		8.	d.	
Already acknowledged "Tennis Prize"	1,:	1	9	
Miss Lindsell (halves of two subscriptions	of	1	0	
£1 each)	01	00	0	

1.595 3 We also acknowledge gratefully a parcel of books sent by Miss Jane Patterson, for sale in aid of the funds of the Union. A list of the books, which we hope will find a ready sale, will appear in due course in "Common Cause. Will Societies do their utmost to send another 2,000 shillings to the Million Shilling Fund before October 31,

on which date the financial year ends?

BERTHA MASON, Treasurer.

Bristol Demonstration in Support of the Conciliation Bill.

"To demonstrate—to show the thing itself, to prove the truth to the eye, to reveal it in open day, so that in future no scoffer shall deride, and no sceptic question—that is the true instinct of all who have a cause to fight, especially of all who are fighting for freedom."—*The Nation*, July 30, 1910.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> for freedom."—The Nation, July 30, 1910. The Bristol demonstration on Saturday went off well, thanks to the devoted efforts of the workers, to the visitors who came from far and near, to the Men's League, who furnished one platform and gave splendid help besides, and last, not least, to the speakers, Miss Abadam, Mrs. Cooper, and Miss Royden, who, in their eloquent addresses, represented such different aspects of the Suffrage movement. The shop was a lively scene between 2 and 3 o'clock, as the stewards, col-lectors, and banner-holders assembled, and the procession was gradually formed. It started at 3, headed by a band which played good marching tunes, and, led by the two hon. secre-taries, carrying a banner bearing the words, "Non-party and Constitutional," followed by a Conservative Franchise and a Women's Liberal banner. These, with some others, were grouped round Platform I., where Mrs. Randall Vickers pre-sided, and Miss Abadam was the chief speaker, followed by Martin, Bristol. Martin, Bristol. To Platform II. a large white-and-gold banner

To Platform II. a large white-and-gold banner was carried, which was made twenty-five years ago by the Bristol Suffrage Society, under the late Miss Helen Black-burn's superintendence; also one from Cheltenham, richly worked in silk; and another from Street, with the words "Hearth and Home." Miss Tanner presided, and Miss Royden was the principal speaker. Miss G. H. Smith, Miss Blackstone, of Bath, and Mr. Arthur Daniell also spoke. Mrs. W. C. H. Cross presided at Platform III., which was draped with a large decorative banner from Street, and another of beautiful brocade, designed by the Artists' League, with the inscription, "Women's Reform Union." Mrs. Cooper gave the principal address, supported by Miss Vickers and Mr. W. C. H. Cross. The fourth platform, which was organized by the Men's League, was decorated with the Bristol and Bath

THE COMMON CAUSE,

t: DETT, LL.D.	Miss	Hon. BERTHA	Treasur Mason		Tem.).
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Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." Secretary: Miss T. G. WHITEHEAD, M.A. Telephone: 1900 Victoria. Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

petition banners, a large green one representing the Bristol Suffrage Society, and the Bath banner, which bears a beautiful translation of Garibaldi's interpretation of our colours. Canon Talbot was chairman, and the speakers were Mr. W. C. H. Cross, Mr. Arthur Daniell, and the Rev. B. J. Morday.

Mr. W. C. H. Cross, Mr. Arthur Danien, and the house and Morday. In all 19 banners were carried, besides innumerable bannerettes and decorated wands, the latter most kindly sent-from Bath.

In all 19 banners were carried, besides innumerable banners and decorated wands, the latter most kindly sent-from Bath.
The procession was made up of a large number of members and friends, including visitors from Bath, Cheltenham, Clevedon, Street, Winscombe, and other places. A small group of women graduates marched in caps and gowns, and one man had the courage to join them, the lecturer on logic and economics at the University of Bristol, in his London M.A. gown and hood; to him warm gratitude is due. A decorated tricycle also took part, and a handcart prettily draped in the colours was used as a literature stall on the Down, under the charge of Miss J. M. Baretti and Miss Agnes Tanner. A brisk trade was done in "Common Causes," and a good column was taken by Mrs. Duckham and the other indefatigable collectors. Altogether the demonstration was a very pretty pageant, but the large audiences which collected eay scene and the festive decorations.
At the bugle-call the resolution urging the Government to give facilities for passing Mr. Shackleton's Bill into law was carried simultaneously at every platform, with very few dissentients. There was no disturbance, no opposition, only courteous attention and much sympathy. Among the many new recruits it was delightful to hare the presence and support of some of the earliest Suffragists—the Misses Priestman, Mrs. Ashworth Hallett, Mrs. Spencer, and others. It drew the bonds of comradeship, if possible, closer than before in the common cause, and undoubtedly quickened the interest of the citizens.

Work in East Cornwall.

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was taken by Mr. Dewdney, who spoke with great enthusiasm on behalf of the Woman's Cause. The meeting was well attended, and the resolution was passed without one dissentient. A short but interesting discussion followed. The two local newspapers have both kindly printed a letter I wrote in reply to Sir Quiller Couch's speech, given at the beganing of a new Liberal Club in the constituency, in which he said he did not agree with the present Conciliation Bill. We finished the week with a large open-air meeting on Fisher and the week with a large open-air meeting on asted over an hour and a half, as many questions were asted over an hour and a half, as many questions were asted, and quite a lively discussion followed. The people were genuinely interested and enthusiastic. The very great help given by the Misses Williams has been. M. NORMA-SMITH.

Federation Notes.

North-Eastern.

North-Eastern. The main of the flex ham Division, whose member, Mr. Hold, is one of our opponents. We have found a number of properties, and hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly to form a branch of the hope very shortly and Morpeth, the next hope very which we hope to attack. The Federation Com-hope very which we hope to attack. The Federation Com-hope very was formed last July), and Morpeth, the Next hope very which we hope to attack. The Federation form hope very which we hope to attack. The Federation form hope very which we hope to attack. The Federation form hope very shortly at present with the Newcesthe hope and the formation of further Societies, how the man ageneral election is again upon us we should be that when a general election is again upon us we should be the more and aid in the formation of further Societies, how the more and aid in the formation of further Societies, how the more and aid in the formation of the societies, how the more and aid in the formation of the societies, how the more and aid in the formation of the societies, how the more and aid in the formation of the societies, how the more and aid in the formation of the societies, how the more and and in the formation of the societies, how the more and and in the formation of the societies, how the more and and in the formation of the societies, how the more and and in the formation of the societies, how the more and and in the forma

Scottish:

Scottish: MRS. FAWCETT IN DUNDEE. Mrs. Fawcett has addressed four meetings in Dundee during the past week, and every class in the community has been successfully reached. The campaign began on Tuesday with a large afternoon drawing-room meeting, given by Dr. Emily Thomson. Most of those present were either in-different or Anti-Suffragists, and Mrs. Fawcett's address made a very deep impression on them. On the following evening a public meeting for working men and women was held in Victoria Hall, Lochee. The attend-ance was excelle and the men present listened intently and followed every a ...ment.

ance was excelle and the men present listened intently and followed every a sument. On Thursday evening Mrs. Halley, of Rolighead, gave a very successful evening drawing-room meeting for Mrs. Fawcett. There were a good many men present—some re-ported Anti-Suffragists. If they weren't converted they should have been. At any rate, none had the courage to come out in the open and heckle! The Gilfailan Hall was well filled on Friday evening, and Mrs. Fawcett had an enthusiastic reception. The platform was crowded. The Lord Provost of Dundee presided, and votes of thanks were moved by Mr. Percy Sturrock and Mr. Robert Stirton.

Robert Stirton. All Suffragists must be grateful to Mrs. Fawcett for this special week in Mr. Churchill's constituency. By her brilliant speaking and masterly criticism of the political situation, and more particularly of the attitude of the senior member for Dundee, an enormous impetus has been given to the Suffrage movement in that city.

ST. ANDREWS. The Scottish Universities Suffrage Union, with the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies, is busily engaged in organising a public meeting, to be addressed by Mrs. Fawcott. The outer trenches of this Anti-Suffrage strong-hold have been captured by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Abadam, Mrs. Pankhurst, and other speakers. We look to Mrs. Fawcett to storm the fortress. Mrs. Fawcett is also speaking this week at West Calder, Haddington, and Coldstream, where Sir Francis Blake will take the chair.

take the chair.

take the chair. Surrey, Sussex, and Hants. We have had three most useful meetings this week in the New Forest. The first, on Monday, was in Mrs. Penton's beautiful garden at Lyndhurst. We had a large audience, to which Mrs. Stanbury and I spoke. Miss Cumberland was in the chair. Lyndhurst has produced a keen secretary (Miss Baines, of Cadman), and a small committee is being formed. On Wednesday Mrs. Stanbury and I spoke at Brockenhurst, where the vicar, Mr. Chambers, kindly took the chair for us. Mrs. Cosens kindly turned her house up-side down for us, as the weather would not allow us to have the meeting in the garden, as we had planned. The weather

made our audience small, but it was a case of "little and good," and after the meeting we formed a splendid com-mittee of men and women, with Mrs. Sacre as its energetic secretary. Mrs. Stanbury went on Thursday to Romsey, and I came to Ringwood to work up a meeting for Friday evening. We took the Lecture Hall, and with the aid of Miss Bateson, Mrs. Welch, and some energetic local helpers, we got a good and thoughtful audience. Miss Clough came and took the chair for us, and Mrs. Stanbury and I spoke, and I hope that here, too, we may get a strong local committee to carry on the work. the work

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the work. At each meeting the resolution has been passed almost unanimously. We welcome the formation and affiliation to the N.U. of a Society at Cranleigh, of which Miss Phyllis Brockman, Oak-lands, Cranleigh, of which Miss Phyllis Brockman, Oak-lands, Cranleigh, is the hon. secretary. Brighton is arrang-ing a meeting, which Lord Lytton will address, of all Sussex Societies at the end of October. At Portsmouth there will be a similar meeting on November 2nd for Hampshire Societies, when Mr. Housman has consented to speak. On these meetings, and the demonstration at Guildford, the Federation is concentrating a large portion of its work. The organisers are devoting their energies to a campaign in the New Forest constituency, arranged by N. Forest and Southampton Societies. Mrs. Stanbury is addressing meet-ings here and for many Societies in our area. Southampton Societies. Mrs. Etabority ings here and for many Societies in our area. M. O. SHEA.

Yorkshire.

Yorkshire. Mrs. Cooper (Nelson) kindly helped by Mrs. Bauer (Brad-ford) has been doing much needed work among the miners in the Cleveland Division represented by Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P. Prejudice against the Suffrage for women had been growing in that division since the general election, and the position was getting very bad among the mining section owing to false statements having been circulated. Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Bauer have been convincing the miners, the most im-portant of Mr. Samuel's constituents, of the justice of our claim, and have had resolutions passed in as many places as possible in his division. E. BATESON.

Miss Bertha Mason's Engagements.

September 26—Highgate. October 8-11—Keswick. October 17—Aberdeen. October 18—Elgin. October 19-20—Inverness and District. October 25—Wandsworth.



The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

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That, as far as the women are concerned, the registration is exceedingly imperfect. In the Walhalla district there are a for the State. There are in all the electorate less than a thousand women on the latter roll, and as it is scattered over mountainous country, including Warburton, Wood's Point, and Walhalla itself, it is not easy for them to attend meetings. The vent to each them in their homes.
That they are all kindly and interested, and, although woodings during the Federal campaign, they are likely to grow more active in the future. Hitherto the men have discouraged them from attempting to take any share in the discouraged them from attempting to take any share in the fourter. Walhalla, which is really a beautiful gorge between two points, is not an easy place in which to go visiting, though it looks like bits of Switzerland cut straight from a future. Nothing is more novel than to find that the foot path you are on is just level with the roofs of these you seeking a track to won the women are friendly and thought it, and sometimes, when they see you seeking a track to all about it from where you are, "which is not as discouraged they may get afform a the other houses you left a few minutes before, and that the roofs of those you here aching a tigst level with the roofs of these you seeking as to toil up an endless fight of steps, only to find.
The may of the smaller places a like to the way out of town can be be reached, excepting on foot; no vehicle can get near the bear of the braces of the set of t Suffrage.
Hon. Secretary: The Rev. C. HINSCLIFF, 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
The Bishop of Lincoln, so well known as "Canon Hicks of Manchester," has consented to become president of the League. The first monthly conference of London clergy belonging to the C.L.W.S. is fixed for October 4, at 4 p.m., at 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, the subject for discussion being "The Relation of the Clergy to the Woman Question," to be introduced by Rev. F. M. Green, Vicar of St. Mark's, Crelington Park. A committee-room has been engaged at 10, Emmanuel Street, Cambridge, for the Church Congress campaign, and will be open daily from September 26 to 30, under the charge of Miss Susan Burnett. The chairman for the Cambridge meeting on September 29 is Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones, Fellow and Lecturer of Caius College. The Hendon Branch are giving an "At Home" on September 26 at 8-15, speaker Dr. Letitia Fairfield; and on Thursday, October 20, at 8 p.m., Lady Constance Lytton will address a meeting at Anerley Town Hall, St.
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS OF THE C.L.W.S. September 26: Hendon, 8:15. October 4: Conference of Clergy, Steven Dr. Letitis Fairfield 1: At Mark's Terrore

September 26: Hendon, 8.15. October 4: Conference of Clergy, Speaker, Dr. Letitia Fairfield. 11. St. Mark's Terrace, September 27: Ely. October 20: Anerley Town Hall. September 28: Newmarket. Lady Constance Lytton. 8.0. September 26: Royston. September 27: Ely. September 28: Newmarket. September 29: Cambridge.

Free Church Women's Suffrage League.

The preliminary meeting of the Free Church Women's Suffrage League will be held, by kind permission of Mr. Albert Dawson, at the office of the "Christian Common-wealth," 133, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th October, at 3 p.m. We shall be glad to welcome at that meeting any Free Church friends who are in sympathy with this movement, which we believe will give to Free Churchmen the oppor-tunity of advocating the cause from the highest plane. The Church League for Women's Suffrage has set us a noble example. Let Free Churchmen not be slow to follow!—Yours faithfully. faithfully,

JANE E. STRICKLAND, Halsteads, Hastings. HATTY BAKER, Trebarwith, Hove. L. E. TURQUAND, 38, Wheathill Road, Anerley,

Testimonial to Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy. Subscriptions to this fund have reached £126 2s. 9d. The treasurer is Mrs. Martindale, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes,

A Holiday Meeting.

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Britain Overseas. Australian Women.

Australian Women. Miss Grace Watson, organizing secretary of the Australian Women's National League, has just returned from a visit to the Walhalla electorate. She has been there to do work during the by-election. The following quotations are from the Argus of July 29, 1910, which gives an account of Miss Watson's visit: — "This is the League's first essay among the country electors for the State Assembly, and it is rather disheartening to find

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

"Now that the Walhalla district is opened up by the new railway it will grow continually in interest and importance. New gold mines are being prospected, and copper is expected to give good returns, while the marbles are admired by all beholders."

beholders." Miss Watson sends us an interesting account of work done by the League in various places. At the present time the Women's National League is working for the Liberal candi-date, who is contesting the Kooyong vacancy in the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament. The division is a metropolitan one, with 38,103 voters, 22,329 being women. Miss Watson says it may almost be said that this League has the controlling voice in the election, as it has eight branches with two thousand members in the division, while there is no men's organization (in the Liberal interests) in the con-stituency. stituency.

Foreign News

The Address of Polish Women Students.

The Polish United Societies of Women Students of His Majesty's University of Lemberg respectfully ask the Editor of "The Common Cause" to publish the following address in

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s a numerous as trees in woods. The Warsaw women students ought to remember that by contributing indirectly to the particular of the Polish nation they break faith with the basic laws of the woman movement, which is indissolublely found up with justice and liberty. To the international diversion of the woman emancipation movement we submit advantage the Russian female students do not hesitate to co-operate with the State and to precipitate us into servitude and dishonour on the cause of woman's emancipation. They make of their device. "Liberty, Enfranchisement", a lie. We beg to remain, yours faithfully. "E PERCONNERT. F. Der Merschent. F. Lowr (Secretary)." Tor the Polish women students of Cracow and Lemberg.

TWO NEW SOCIETIES JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

Two more national societies have fulfilled all the conditions required for joining the International W.S.A.—the Landsfor-bund of Denmark, and W.S.A. of Iceland. The former has 8,000 paying members—a large number for so small a population. In Iceland the Suffragists have presented a petition to Parliament signed by a majority of the adult population; this is a unique achievement. The Alliance now numbers 24 national societies, representing 22 different countries

Tt is now definitely settled that the next meeting of the Alliance is to take place at Stockholm, June 12 to 17, 1911. Swedish Suffragists are already busy with preparations in order to ensure its success.

GERMANY.

GERMAPY. As was to be expected, the Emperor's speech at Königsberg fast aroused general indignation among German women, and protest meetings have been organised. We quote from an indigeneous the solution of the solution of a fast indigeneous the solution of the solution of a fast is words pronounced by the Emperor on the role of woman before a paper): "It is with great bitterness that one reads the words pronounced by the Emperor on the role of woman is a solute ignorance of the real condition of a fast is the words pronounced by the temperor on the role of woman the words pronounced by the Emperor on the role of woman is a solute ignorance of the real condition of a fast is the words of the fast of women who work in the words the the highest dignitaries of the State is a dual women. Those who are confined to the home, so indicid by the Emperor, are often so burdened with work, in didtion to domestic duits, that one can say that it is work is uppose that nine millions of women go to factory or works to p their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the their own pleasure, or unged thereto by feminis to the thereto by the thereto by the thereto by the thereto to the thereto by thereto to th

continuing the struggle and from hving according to their own lights." The Prussian W.S.A. held a protest meeting in Berlin against the Emperor's speech at Königsberg. The room was crammed full, mostly with women. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "This meeting protests against the Emperor's speech made at Königsberg, slighting public opinion and the will of the people, and against the dictates which the Emperor thought fit to give to women. This meet-ing claims the right of self-assertion for the whole nation, and is determined to guard it if necessary. The meeting ex-presses the strongest blame of the Government for not having prevented similar utterances, and intends to take care in the next elections that the will of the nation be fully shown." The ninth general meeting of the Bund deutscher Frauen-vereine (Union of Women's Societies) will take place in Heidelberg from October 6 to 9. A full programme was issued in their organ, the Centrablatt, of August 1. A great women.

women. The latest statistics show a great increase in the number of women students at German universities. Last summer there were 2,170 registered students, against 1,850 in winter and 1,432 the previous summer. Of these 2,170 students, 1,199 are studying arts, 486 medicine, 324 mathematics or science, 65 law, 56 dentistry, 29 jurisprudence, 6 pharmacy, and 5 evangelical theology.

UNITED STATES.

It is good to hear that our speakers are being appreciated a the States, as the following extract from the Woman's Journal shows :--

The three new speakers from England who have recently joined forces with American Suffragists in their out-of-door campaign are a great help to the cause. It is safe to say that very few towns in the whole United

It is safe to say that very lew towns in the whole onlice States have had an opportunity of hearing such speakers as Miss Bondfield, Miss Ward, and Miss Gardner, and it is also perfectly safe to say that if every town and city in this country could hear these three speakers before they return to England, the Suffrage cause in this country would assume a totall different espeat totally different aspect.

Here is another extract from the same paper:-Two sentences were imposed on the same day by the Superior Criminal Court in Boston last week. Henry Smith, for stealing thirty cents, was sent to the House of Correction for three years. Louis de Franzio, who pleaded guilty to a white slave charge, was sent to the House of Correction for nine months. Are women "virtually represented" in our laws and their administration?

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND. The Cantonal Council of Zurich has decided to add the following clause to Art. 16 of the Constitution: "The law is to decide in how far, under the qualifications of Art. 18, suffrage and eligibility for public functions may be accorded to women." Before this measure can become law the sanction of a referendum is required. A new law has just been made which gives a Swiss wife the right to a third part of her husband's income; she can claim a third of his fortune, and dispose of it exactly as she wishes.

NORWAY.

The municipal elections in Norway will continue from October to December, and for the first time all women will be able to vote. Many women candidates will doubtless be nominated, and it is hoped that some, at least, will be elected.

ARGENTINA.

A Feminist National League has been formed in the Argentine Republic with the object of uniting the women and adopting the following principles: "Considering that women do not enjoy all the liberty and welfare due to human beings, and that this slavery of half the human race is detrimental to social progress, we form a union for the emancipation of

"1. Init marriage shar in no."
from the exercise of her civil rights.
"2. Political rights for women.
"3. Introduction of divorce."
"4. Protection of children."

Edinburgh Printing Trade Dispute.

The Edinburgh printing trade dispute is settled, and the future total elimination of women from the trade has been averted. The terms of agreement between the masters and

- 2. All new keyboards during that period to be operated
- by male labour.
 3. The Executive of the Scottish Typographical Association will recommend the Edinburgh branches to maintain peace on all questions of hours and wages for three vears

this decision the threatened strike has been averted, which strike, had it taken place, would in all probability have entailed the withdrawal of the printing trade from Edinburgh.

A principle, however, has been sacrificed-the principle that A principle, nowever, has been sacrinced—the principle that a woman has as much right as a man to choose her employ-ment. It is possible that the position of the girls at present engaged in the trade may be benefited, as their labour will be more in demand than formerly, but those others who are waiting to enter the trade must perforce seek some other occupation.

occupation. It has been estimated that the female compositors leave the trade at the rate of 8 per cent. annually in order to marry and for various reasons. If this is so it means that by June, 1916, between 300 and 400, nearly half of those at present employed, will have gone. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the "Edinburgh Women Compositors, Readers, and Monotype Operators' Union" should thrive, and that those girls who are now apprentices should have a train-ing which will fit them to do their work as well as possible, so that their wages and general status may be improved in the future.

the future. Miss Maclean and the other members of the Women's Union have made a brave fight, and are to be congratulated that they have secured some rights for future women, in so far that the trade is only to be closed for a certain period. By siding with the men, as others of the women have done, they might have hoped to secure for themselves a higher rate of pay, while sacrificing the girls who might wish to enter the trade in time to come.

in time to come. One of the saddest features of the dispute is the want of foresight of those few women compositors who have allowed themselves to be persuaded into joining a Union composed of warehousemen, cutters, and stationery workers, etc., instead of insisting that if the men really wanted to help them they should invite them to join the Typographical Association, the Union of the men compositors. We may well ask curselves by what right have these men thrust women from a trade for which they have proved them-selves to be particularly well fitted? A. M. L.

The Cradley Heath Women.

Public opinion seems thoroughly roused on the minimum wage question at Cradley Heath, and the secretary of the Chain Manufacturers' Association is able to record fresh signatures to the "white list." The South Wales Miners' Federation has forwarded £25 to the Strike Fund, and the Dean of Worcester £26 16s., bringing the total amount re-ceived to £1,902. We thank several of our correspondents for subscriptions which have been forwarded to Miss Macarthur.

Macarthur. There are now 500 women locked out, of whom 200 are unionists and 300 non-unionists. The former are receiving strike pay of 6s. a week, and the latter 4s. from the special fund. Mr. J. J. Mallon, secretary of the Anti-Sweating League, is visiting Cradley Heath next week. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., will speak on October 2nd. Subscriptions in aid of the strikers should be sent to Miss Mary R. Macarthur, 34, Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C. (Cheques to be made payable to Mr. D. J. Shackleton.)

fortunate of late in its Home Scoretaries), seeing "everything in turn and nothing long," contradicts himself as often as he subject.
"The gods make blind those whom they doom to destruction." We will not have these men to reign over us; and if the Commoners tamely submit to their veto, women will be doing to the whole nation a service by pressing to the front at all contradicts the service of the service of the service of the unfit. They will not have these eriously? Surely not Anti-Suffragists; they are anachronisms—survivals of the unfit. They will were live to suffer persecution; they will vanish as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries absorbed the takes, as time must absorb all who will not leave the times that are behind.
The people we take seriously are electors. Quite as seriously as parliamentary candidates take them. We appeal to the electors to draw aside their representatives, to instruct them, to form them that to day John Bull is more than cademically in favour of votes for women. Did he not last January say plainly, in answer to our petition, that he was particularly in favour of reture of the parliamentary franchise to women and the municipal register.
These them Mr. Shackleton's Bill has been accepted by a fare main in the series of the municipal register. Au Serieux.

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Footlicker." It was almost too irritating, and I very much wanted to knock her down. For not only did she say that woman's place was the home (and there she was, at least five thousand miles from her own home in Alabama), but she said that women had to have masters, and loved to have masters, and were not happy till they'd got them. They loved their masters, she explained, and their masters were the only people they did love. Furthermore, a master was a person who could force you to do things and knock you down if he wanted to. I snorted with rage, and she went on to explain, in her nasal Alabama voice, that of course he would never do it, because you would always love to do what he wanted; but you would know that he could, any time. And you would be entirely in subjection, and that was the way women ought to be. In fact that was the only thing they liked: I could hardly believe she was a real person. She went on to tell me that if her husband ever let her take the upper hand she would lose all her respect for him. I don't know why she confided in me, for she could not have had a more un-sympathetic listener! The next day her husband arrived. He looked rather nice, and I thought that it is the that is her husband the tak the tak the tak the take the upper hand she Now we are sweeping back into the right channel, playing our own game, and playing it well. What headway has been made since 1906! The game being won, we shall be happy once more to join forces. In the meantime—"Women as women owe a primal duty

In the meaning — wohen as wohen one a primit out y to themselves to secure a proper measure of enfranchisement, a duty that ought to be attended to before the claims of any

sympathetic listener! The next day her husband arrived. He looked rather nice, and I thought that if she had to have a master he would be a fairly goed one; but by that time I had come to the con-clusion that it was a keeper she needed. Ho scemed rather bewildered, and told me he guessed he'd never known what an up-to-date place Europe was, and that maybe they misjudged it back home in Alabama. And when my cousin chirped up about the horse cars in London, and how even Prairie City had had electric cars two years ago, he showed he was the master by leaving the conversation to her. a duty that ought to be attended to before the claims of any political party whatever." As to stemming the tide, the Anti-Suffragists' "£13,000 mop" will have as much effect as had Mrs. Partington's on the Atlantic. We know that the Atlantic, without any show of anger, beat Mrs. Partington. As the waters answer to the tug of the moon, so we answer to the tug of a force mightier than ourselves—the force of evolution. It is our movement we take seriously, not ourselves. But the Prime Minister, with an open mind, keeps his eyes shut. The Chancellor of the Exchaquer, after gyrating in the House, declared to some Welsh Liberals that though he was still anxious to remove the sex disability, he did not think, after all, that a sufficient number of women were. Astounding 1 That evening I took them to a Suffrage meeting. I had to go because I had to speak, and she was delighted because she felt she was "doing England." I fancied he didn't much want to come, for he seemed almost shy about it. However, he cheered up after we had started, and asked me about the number of women were. Astounding!

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

GREAT RUSSELL STREET. LONDON.

Well-appointed and commodious TEMPERANCE HOTEL, offering all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern Licensed Hotels at moderate charges. Telegraphic Address :- "THACKERAY, LONDON.'

THE COMMON CAUSE.

The Home Secretary (the country has been singularly un-fortunate of late in its Home Secretaries), seeing "everything in turn and nothing long," contradicts himself as often as he mache as the units that the secretaries in the secretaries of the secretaries o

Corrections.

Words to Working Women on Women's Suffrage.—We are sorry that error crept into our brief notice of Lady Chance's pamphlet last week. It can be obtained (price 1d., or 6s. per 100) from Lady Chance, Orchards, Godalming, Surrey.
Last Week's Cartoon.—Our cartoon last week was a portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Haslam, of Dublin.

"And I, thy Caliban, for aye thy Footlicker."



Suffragists and Suffragettes, and I explained the political situation as best I could. Then I put them in the front row and left them. The meeting was just like any other—the audience very stanting the collection pretty good and the produce very

and left them. The meeting was just like any other—the audience very attentive, the collection pretty good, and the speaking very dull; the same old questions were asked and the same old answers given, and my own speech nearly put us all to sleep; it was about Home and Mother and the Baby. I felt sure that my guests were being horribly disappointed, for in spite of all my explanations they must have been hoping for rotten eggs and policemen and a row. And so when I went to find them after it was all over I intended to apologise for the dullness of it all. I found them still sitting in the front row, and he was deep in a "Common Cause." Before I could get in many words he said with great solemnity, "Miss Enorem, I enjoyed your talk so much! It has given me a great political uplift, and I shall go back to Alabama a different man." I was utterly taken aback, and while I was trying to think of what I could say, my cousin broke out in shrill exclamations. "It was a fine talk," she ejaculated; "fine! I don't see how you did it. I should be scared to death. I know I should. I think it is perfectly wonderful of you. I do really. And then you know all those facts and figures, too. I don't see how you do it. Of course, we don't agree with what you say—do we, Adolphus? And it would certainly never do in the States. Women aren't meant to vote, anyhow, and you see what they want is a ____"

How long she would have been able to run on in that silly way I could only guess, for her master interfered at that

point. "I believe every word you uttered, Miss Enorem," he

"I believe every word you uttered, Miss Enorem," he said, "and I'm for votes for women from now on." My poor cousin screamed "Adolphus!" and then sub-sided. She was borrified beyond any more words. The next morning she was an ardent Suffragist. She said of course if women wanted votes they should have them. Men ought to give women what they wanted. And she seemed to look upon a vote as a sort of diamond tiara, or arriage and pair, that every husband ought to try and give his wife. She was just as silly as before, and far more pernicious. Adolphus looked very much pained, and I thought perhaps he wanted to knock her down, and didn't know that she would like it. As they went away he told me, almost furtively, that back home in Alabama no one had much of a chance, though they thought they had, and that he was almost sorry he'd been to Europe, it was so un-settling. And then, as if afraid of having been rude, he murmured hastily that he was very glad he had met me, and that this visit had been a great pleasure them both. RAY COSTELLOR.

Reviews.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES. In The Nineteenth Century for August, Mrs. Frederic Harrison in "Pageantry and Politics" gives an account of the Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage voters in Shottermill, the Guildford Division of Surrey. Lord Ampthill in the same number replies to a previously noticed article on "State Registration of Nurses." In the September number, C. S. Tomes, F.R.S., writing on "Middle-class Life Two Hundred Years Ago," deals with the household accounts of one Francis Taylor, of South Littleton, and brings out many interesting details concerning the former cost of clothes and food and general household living Janet E. Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc., has an article on "Poor Law Babies—in London and Berlin." She asserts that there is a very high mortality among English workhouse infants compared with that of Berlin, where external boarding-out, carefully supervised, successfully takes the place of the workhouse nursery. Lewis Melville writes on "The Centenary of Mrs. Gaskell"— a critically reminiscent account of considerable interest. In a critically reminiscent account of considerable interest. In "Supermanity and the Superwoman," Margaret L. Woods prophesies an impending reaction towards romance and idealism.

idealism. In The Contemporary Review for August, Mrs. G. H. Putnam writes on "The Lady of the Renaissance"—the decorative centre of the open mediæval house shown in Gozzoli's fourteenth century frescoes, a beautiful and dis-cerning woman of cultivated judgment and taste. "The Lady of the Salon," by the same author, appears in the Sep-tember number, and traces the growth and development of the salon from its inception in the Hôtel Rambouillet. Mrs. Putnam deals incidentally with politesse—that art of life which effectively simulated the Christian virtues. In "Aids to the Labour Exchanges" (September), A. E. Cook pleads for the establishment of Aid Societies for boys and girls leaving school, which may bring them into touch with the Labour Exchanges. In The Ohurch Quarterly Review, C. W. Emmet has an

Labour Exchanges. In The Church Quarterly Review, C. W. Emmet has an article on "Divorce," pointing out that Biblical teaching on divorce admits the remarriage of innocent parties. In The North American Review for August, H. Lush in "Women's Suffrage in New Zealand" declares that all who

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are familiar with its working are firmly convinced of its success. In the National Review for August, Mrs. Huth Jackson diverses "Menial Work" as excellent training in childhood for both boys and gits. The English Review for August, E. S. P. Haynes, speak-fing of "Ecclesiastical Survivals in Divorce," pleads for a second to the treatment of political prisoners, by Wilfred Scawen Blunt, who himself suffered political imprisonment at Kinanham and Galway in 1888. He attacks the "silent and separate" system, and pleads for first-class treatment to problem of the August has an article on "Un-mployment and Education: A Lesson from Switzerland," by Mrs. Crawford, dealing with Friburg and its excellent com-busory continuation schools for children of both sexes. The Fortnightly Review for September contains a citical and biographical article, "Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskel," by K. L. Montgomery, and an article entitled "Divorce for the poplicable to working-class divorces.

HELENE VON RACOWITZA: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Translated from the German by Cecil Mar. (Constable. Pp. 421. 12s. 6d. net.)

Pp. 421. 12s. 6d. net.) Fiction may not be as strange as fact, but it is often more convincing. When we have known characters first through an artistic medium, we are apt to look with some suspicion on history or biography in which we find them again. Clothilde of the "Tragic Comedians" is not quite so near our hearts as Diana of the Crossways, and it is con-sequently easier to bear the fact that she, calling herself Helene von Racowitza, has written an autobiography, and that it has been translated into English. It is the more easily endured because what she tells us accords very well with what we already know, and if she does not explain herself quite so well as she has already been explained, nor surround her tragic-comic tale with quite such a glamour as has been thrown round it by the novelist, it is not because she diverges from him in any important particular, but only because she does not exercise the magic of selection, and has not the gift of golden words—or if she has it does not survive the process of translation.

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shortly fell. Her heart was not buried with him nor with Lassalle; she had many later adventures, and continued to enjoy herself and to be loved. She loved, too, according to her nature, and has no complaint to make of life. Her book ends with a recommendation to her readers to do as she has done.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

In THE BUILDING OF THELEMA, one of the most interesting books of the day, by C. R. Ashbee, there is a character sketch of a woman, "Marianne," which is worth studying. She is the same and simple mother of the boy Ralfe, who is finding his way to Thelema, the city where dreams come true. The chapter which describes her is written with insight and skill, and I quote the concluding paragraphs of it, for in it we have a foresight of how the working women of the near future will use their vote. Marianne had "won her economic inde-pendence through domestic service, and then taking control of her husband had applied herself to motherhood." The thinking men of her own class met at her house to discuss with her husband, a "comp," the social questions of the day. " Now, what would you do if you had a vote, mother?' said the comp one evening. " 'I don't want none." " 'Yes, but supposing you had one now, what would you do with it?" Personal knowledge. I write in the country, far from means of reference, but I think I am right in saying that the writer of the letter him-I think if an right in saying that the writer of the letter initial self withdrew the charge.
I think it worth while to draw your readers' attention to these facts, because in a world where, unhappily, women do suffer many real disabilities, it would be a pity to add even one unreal grievance.—Yours, HILDA JOHNSTONE.
19, Wellington Road, Withington, Manchester, 17th September, 1910.

"She thought a minute, and then, as with a look and a leap into the future, she said simply, 'I should clean the

leap into the future, she said simply, 'I should clean the streets of a night-time.' "'Call that practical' chuckled the comp, who guilelessly figured to himself County Council scavengers, with badges, in blue and corduroy, turning the hose on Mile End Road at two o'clock in the morning ;but the moral scavenging which Marianne had at the back of her mind, and wished to do, was of a very different nature. She was thinking not of the streets, but of the race; not of the badges, but of the babies that were never horn

that were never born. "Tut! call that practical!' the comp repeated. "But she would not pursue the subject. She stroked the soft of his check with the back of her hand, then she kissed Ralfe on the brow as she left the room to fetch the supper. Both father and son felt the presence and its power, but aeither understood the inwardness of her action." A.G.E. A. G. E.

The Chairman and the Chief.

(With apologies to Lewis Carroll.)

"Will you move a little faster?" said a chairman to a chief; "There's an army close behind me, and it's growing past

belief. See how eagerly the unions and the leagues await your will! They are standing on the threshold—will you let us pass the Bill? Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, will you pass the Bill?

Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, won't you pass the Bill?

"You can really have no notion how much better it will be When the women occupiers have the vote as well as we!" But the chief replied, "Too far, too far!" and, glancing at

Churchill,-Said he thanked the chairman kindly, but he would not pass

Said he thanked the chairman kindly, but he would not pass the Bill. Would not, could not, would not, could not, would not pass the Bill! Would not, could not, would not, could not, could not pass the Bill!

"What matters it how far we go?" his noble foe replied; "There's Nature who will balance it upon the other side. Although they vote for Parliament they will be women still. Your time is brief, O Lib'ral chief! be quick and pass the Bill. Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, will you pass the Bill?

Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, won't you pass the Bill?"

ANNIE W. COOKE.

Correspondence.

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

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of the Lancashire County Council, wrote in reply to point out, of the Lancashire County Council, wrote in reply to point out, firstly, that many more boys than girls enter for these examinations; secondly, that the examination is conducted by the Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Univer-sities, and that in no case do the examiners pay any regard to sex in awarding the scholarships. The first fact, he points out, could easily have been found out by reference to the County Education Office. The second fact I can endorse from personel knowledge

17th September, 1910. [We are very glad indeed to publish Miss Johnstone's letter and to recognise that the facts are as stated, and the para-graph referred to was written under a misapprehension. We hear from an experienced examiner that, as a matter of fact, a larger proportion of boys attain scholarship standard than is the case with girls, and, on the other hand, a larger proportion of boys are also found at the bottom of the lists. The girls are in the middle.—ED. "CCC"] C.C."1

ELECTION POLICY.

ELECTION POLICY. To the Editor "The Common Cause." Maam, — Everyone will have read with great interest the fives of Mr. Brailsford on the electoral policy to be pursued by the N.U. in the event of the defeat of the Concliation bill, this opinion is undoubtedly worthy of grave considera-tion, inasmuch as he has exceptional opportunities of cetti-form on the event majority of Suffragists are un-fortunately ill-acquainted with events which take place behind the scenes. Although frequent betrayals have caused us to a service of the alegiance of M.P.s, and on the a scenes who signed the memorial would play us take of the we certainly have many loyal friends in the House, and their inability to secure the passing of the Bill into law members is limited, and that a change in our policy is neces-sary. Personally I have never been able to agree with the biberal candidate, albeit a tried friend, and so secure the serious defect. But the N.U. could adopt a policy which is the from this objection. Let us decide at the next Counci serion this objection. Let us decide at the next Counci serion this objection. Let us decide at the next Counci series to not suffrage candidates in opposition to Liberal series to not suffrage candidates in opposition to Liberal series to not suffrage candidates in opposition to Liberal series to not suffrage candidates in the series to the series to the series to not suffrage candidates in the series to the series

meeting to run our Suffrage candidates in opposition to Liberal opponents only, and to leave Unionist Anti-Suffragists alone for the present. In the editorial footnote to Mr. Brailsford's letter you state that you are "unconvinced of the advantages of putting in a Conservative Government." It is true that a large proportion of a Conservative Cabinet would be opposed to us, but even under a Conservative Government we could, I take it, secure a majority of votes for a Women's Suffrage Bill framed on the lines of the Con-ciliation Bill, and left an open question in the House. Facili-ties are all that would be needed, and these Mr. Balfour might grant. Admittedly it is problematio whether we should be better off under a Conservative Government, but at least we could not be worse off than we are under the present regime, supposing Mr. Asquith refuses to grant facilities. The im-probable is always to be preferred to the imposible. However, I am convinced that the opposition of Suffragists to the Liberal Government would not lead to the return of the Conservatives to power. We have only to put that fear into the hearts of the Liberal Cabinet to ensure a complete change of front. They are too astute to run unnecessary risk of defeat at the poll.—Yours, Marcarer MEIN. Hunstanworth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sep. 17th, 1910.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

Madam,—I can but comply with pleasure with your sug-gestion that I should express my views upon the better way in election policy. From considerations of space I will attempt little but a brief statement, reserving argument. attempt little out a brief statement, reserving argument. First, then, I maintain that election work—*i.e.*, to affect returns at the polls—is of the first importance, and should be so considered. All educational work should be preparatory to this, and subordinated to it. "Propaganda only" should

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only. LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS. To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,—I notice in your issue of September 15th a para-graph referring to a letter written to the Manchester Guardian with regard to Lancashire County Council scholar-ships. The writer suggested that in the awards boys were preferred to girls. I imagine that your readers will be glad to know that no such injustice has been done. Sir Henry Hibbert, chairman

some instances, and that having a candidate in reserve will enable us to threaten more than one constituency. We should attack, I think—pace Mr. Brailsford,—both Conservative and Liberal candidatures, because (1) it will be desirable for us to return friends on either side, since the successful party can not be foreseen; and (2) if one party—e.g., the Conservative— recognises that in any case Suffragists will do their work for them by, e.g., opposing the Liberals, it is not likely to render to us any *quid pro quo*.

them by, e.g., opposing the Inderats, it is not inker to reinder to us any quid pro quo. 2. At BY-ELECTIONS.—Here I recognise I approach suggest-ing not the best means, but "the best that the Athenians will bear." Nothing has surprised me, as a dispassionate observer, more than the animus displayed by our Society against an anti-Government by-election policy. That method was no new invention of the militant societies; it is the gecepted political means of conveying to the Government of the papel with its procedure. It is further reinforced by the accepted pointer means of conveying to the overiment of the day the expression of the discontent and disapproval of the people with its procedure. It is further reinforced by the fact that--except by a miracle--no Suffrage Bill will be allowed to pass except as a Government measure. Enfranchise-ment is far too important to be permitted to come about by a private member's Bill. Failing, however, the adoption of an anti-Government by-election policy, we should still oppose the candidates, so far as our numbers permit, who will not reply in the affirmative to our test question. 3. By conference and consultation our Society might well arrive at some modus rivendi with the militant societies, by which the ground to be covered, during general elections par-tioularly, should be allotted between us. I should like to avoid the occasion for the enemy's jibe in one of the daily papers—"At election times they disappear from view, because there are not enough of them to go round." Moreover, our diversity of view does not impress the audience quite in the right way.

right way. I may be permitted to offer an *apologia* for my attitude by I may be permitted to offer an *apologia* for my attitude by reference to the remark of one of our leaders, Miss Frances Sterling, at a stormy meeting of the London Society. "It must be remembered," she said, "that it is always open to the Council to revise the election policy of the National Union, and that there is no finality in any existing policy."—Yours, (Miss) EDITH S. HOOPER, M.A. Edin.; formerly Fellow of Bryn Mawr College, U.S.A.

Fellow of Bryn Mawr College, U.S.A. [Miss Hooper writes entirely as an outsider, and does not seem to be aware that many of her opinions and aspirations have been threshed out in Council, and are never out of the minds of the Executive Committee. The beauties and advantages of unity are apparent to us all, but the fact remains that, without any "animus" at all, a majority of the representatives at National Union Councils have always hitherto been opposed to the adoption of an anti-Govern-ment policy, not because it was considered wrong, but be-cause it was considered unwise. The Council decides the broad lines upon which the Executive must act, and when the Council adopts an anti-Government policy, the Execu-tive will carry it out.—ED. "C. C."]

THE MORNING LEADER COMPETITION. To the Editor "The Common Cause."

To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam, —I wrote to you a short time ago with reference to the Morning Leader's Votes for Women coupon competition, but did not mention that I was going in for the competition myself, and intended, if I was lucky enough to get one of the prizes of furniture, to hand it over to the Sussex Men's League to furnish the offices it intends to take this winter. If, there-fore, any of your readers would be so kind as to help me by taking some coupons to the next Suffrage meeting they attend, getting the coupons signed, and forwarding them to me, I would be extremely grateful.—Yours, A. BRUNEL.

A. BRUNEL. Frankville, Portslade, Sussex, September 15, 1910.

[We have no objection to publishing Mr. Brunel's letter, but we hold all such competitions to be mere games, and the result to be one of no practical use to anyone.—ED. "C.C."]

SUFFRAGISTS IN THE MAKING.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,—It is generally futile laying blame on the past inless we have our eyes on the future; then a history of mis-takes may produce an outlook of hopeful anticipato. One cannot sometimes help wishing that Suffragists would be rather more generous in the ways of dealing with their question. They are too apt to pour out all their invective on the heads of men and reserve only their pity and respect for those of women. But yet, if we look honestly at the past-it is any good blaming anybody for present conditions,— we should at least measure out some of our scorn on the mothers of past generations, for they, if only they could have seen it, always had the coming generation at their feet and under their control. Men and women are to a great extent what they have been allowed to be. Most of us can recall from our own experience or from the experience of others what a difference in treatment the girls in a family have had from the boys, even from their own mothers; how often the latter are allowed to take precedence in the whole of family life. From the nursery, through school-

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The Bread Problem

Modern white bread has been robbed of all the vital and strength-creating qualities of the wheat. It is a cloggy, starchy, white substance, which proves a fertile soil for constipation, appendicitis, and kindred diseases.

The ordinary wholemeal (brown) bread represents the opposite extreme. Coarse, branny particles unduly hasten the half-assimilated food through the system and cause stomachic and intestinal irritation—a positively dangerous thing.

The problem is how to avoid the dangers of both-combine the fineness of white flour with the nourishing properties of wholemeal. The only successful solution offered is

"Artox" Wholemeal.

It contains the whole of the wheat, but by means of a patent process the objectionable grifty husk is rendered harmless and digestible. It is so fine that it may be used to make delightful cakes, puddings, pies, pastry, pancakes, besides bread.

You would like to know more? Send now for our beautiful booklet, "Grains of Common Sense," which tells you everything about "Artox" and its many uses. Crammed with recipes. List of local agents furnished with overy booklet.

FREE.	Appleyards	FOR 5/-
A COOKERY BOOK the delight of every thrifty housewife,	Ltd., DEPT. z, Rotherham.	281b. sent direct.

room and holiday life, and all the way through youth the boys have been treated with far more leniency than their sisters, and have not been taught what justice means in relation to others; and then when they arrive at manhood their parents are surprised to find them turn out selfish and

their parents are surprised to find them turn out selfish and overbearing. Let the present generation of mothers act differently, and some years hence there would be very little difficulty left in the path of Suffrage for women. Let them do all in their power by example and training to give a higher tone to social life by seeing to it that their boys and girls live in an atmo-sphere of justice to each. It can be done in many ways, and new ways will always be declaring themselves when once our thoughts are directed on our ideals of human conduct. The methods will be mostly practical; in fact, one may say that unless they are woven in with the practical life of the children they will be ineffectual; and through this practice in daily living of sharing in a common life, where none may shirk his or her portion of its duties, our young men and women will enter a larger world already equipped for taking on higher responsibilities. I do not believe boys and men are naturally any more selfish or unjust than girls or women, but if in their upbringing they are always treated as lords of creation, we must not be surprised if they expect to remain so in after life. Though girls and boys, men and women, will be for ever different, it is for parents and educators to see that they all are to enter a common heritage of justice and liberty.—Yours,

are to enter a common heritage of justice and liberty.-Yours,

THE STATUS OF WOMEN OCCUPIERS.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN OCCUPIERS. To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,—Some societies within the National Union have, understand, undertaken to promote a petition in favour of winderstand, undertaken to promote a petition in favour of the description of the canvasses if they were at the same the to compile statistics which would add to our knowledge of the social and economic condition of the women who would be enfranchised by the Conciliation Bill. It would be useful if working-class, how many are widows, how many are house-holders, and how many owe their qualification to the working-class, how many are widows, how many are house-holders, and how many owe their qualification to the genere regarding some typical industrial town, some small county or residential town, and (most necessary of all) some county division or rural area would be of service in all future arguments on the effect and character of our Bill. I should

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be glad to hear from secretaries who would be willing to conbe glad to hear from secretaries who would be willing to con-duct a statistical inquiry in conjunction with the petition, but I do not wish to suggest that any society which has not already decided to carry out this rather exhausting form of work should undertake it merely for the sake of obtaining these figures. The districts selected must be in England or Wales, since the basis of the existing Local Government qualification in Scotland and Ireland is somewhat wider than that laid down in our Bill.—Yours, H N BRAUSPOPD

H. N. BRAILSFORD.

32. Well Walk, Hampstead. [We refer to this letter in "News of the Week."]

A STRIKE OF LIBERAL WOMEN.

To the Editor "The Common Cause."

To the Editor "The Common Cause." To the Editor "The Common Cause." Madam,-May I call attention to a point which it seems to me has been overlooked in this correspondence, both by those who urge the strike and those who oppose it. Several Liberal women have written bewailing the idea of sitting with folded hands at a general election, while you say it would do no good to put in the Conservatives. Has anyone suggested that it would do any good? I think the whole point of the dis-cussion is, that were a strike organized with thoroughness and determination, the victory would be won at once, probably without dealing a blow; or, as Mr. Brailsford admir-ably puts it, "Liberal women could end the whole battle in a few weeks or months." That is to say, it would never tives in." The Liberal party would not dare to face the risk of a general election with its women idle, and would guard against such a calamity by granting facilities for our Bill this autum. This would not be " an unworthy policy of bluff," because, of course, if the Government remained obdurate, this weapon would be unflinchingly used. Still less would such a course be due to " a desire to break, hurt, or destroy" in excusable indignation. It would be a reasoned policy-perhaps the only one which will ever bring the Government to its knees.

policy—perhaps the only one which will ever bring the Government to its knees. Ordinary Liberal women have too little sex loyalty, and there are too many social interests involved among the leaders. Besides, many of them still believe that by with-holding opposition from their beloved party they will in the end—the very end—get votes. The attitude of those who "never will desert Mr. Micawber" reminds me of nothing so much as the young lady in the "Nonsense Book":— "who said, 'How Shall I soften the heart of this cow? I will sit on this stile

Shall I soften the heart of this cow: I will sit on this stile, And continue to smile, Which may soften the heart of this cow.'" As long as Liberal women "continue to smile" they will never "soften the heart of this cow." It is the frown that will cow the cow, and the frown is the strike.—Yours, THENORA MILLS. (Hon Sec., Cheltenham).

(Hon. Sec., Cheltenham). Lowmandale, Cheltenham.

WOMEN AND THE PRIESTHOOD. To the Editor "The Common Cause.

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THE COMMON CAUSE,

equality in the sight of God, and there is no exclusion of ownen from the priesthood, except that God has given ther ownen from the priesthood, except that God has given ther work to do. If an Æcumenical Council decided that work the the vocation. There are many reasons which made it vise that up till now only men should have been called. If, in view of modern developments, this is ever changed, the bod only happen by an Æcumenical Council of the whole Church, remited, and this, I am afraid, is hundreds of years approximate the Church people will not act against these vocations of God—they understand what vocation means,— du it really does not matter to others who do not feel bound by them what the Church's rules are for her members. On the other hand, there are grave injustices at present between igner, and fight now, with all our strengt. L. R. TATLOR.

L. R. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Hylton Dale writes to say that the National Con-ference on Women's Lodging Houses, promoted by the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes, will be a much larger affair than was first contemplated, and will be deferred to the spring. A much smaller meeting will be held in London in October to settle the details of the Conference. Miss Marion Mackenzie writes a long letter criticising the article in last week's issue entitled "The Underlying Principle," in the course of which she points out that the will that Suffragists have not inflicted, but have suffered, bodly injury. She also demurs to the statement that "militant tactics" distract attention from the main ques-tion, and asserts that, on the contrary, they attract atten-tion to it. She adduces in proof of this that "in time of awa" the militant paper sells "like wildfire," and that it now takes "some gentle persuasion" on her part to sell 250 copies a week. [We congratulate her and her Union on sell-ing so many, but we are inclined to think that this instance of hers proves our point. We know what sells "like wild-fire," and we think such methods may make money but not converts.]

converts.] Miss Beatrice Kent writes recommending that the proposed memorial to Florence Nightingale should take the form of a College of Nurses, to commemorate her as "altruist, humani-tarian, pioneer, and reformer." Mrs. Harold Behrens writes to draw attention to the scheme for building near Victoria Park, Manchester, a house for professional women on the lines of Hopkinson and Brabazon House in London. An Employment Bureau and Benevolent Fund will be worked in connection with it.

Reports of Societies within the National Union.

Secretaries would simplify the work by sending in notices of FORTHCOMING MEETINGS, endorsed with those words, with time, place, and speakers legibly written, on one side of the paper only, and on a sheet of paper separate from other matter.

BIRMINGHAM.

A series of drawing-room meetings is to be arranged in and around Birmingham as soon as possible, and open-air meetings and distribu-tion of literature amongst working-men will form part of the pro-gramme for the next few weeks. Generous offers of help are coming



EDINBURGH. We have dono much this week to arrange meetings for the autumi, med we are fortunate in having Mrs. Fawcett for our meeting in the People's Hall, West Calder, next Wednesday, the 21st. The hall holds 1,500, and we depend mainly on the shale miners and oil workers to form an audience, as the meeting is an evening one, and many of the women are busy at home. Miss Low called on some of the leading people in the neighbourhood and found many interested in the movement, but no one in the locality was willing to take the obair.

Mr. Brailsford is coming on the 24th October, and tickets will be on sale at the office as soon as the Committee has met to finally decide the details. This will probably be on Tuessiay next, the 20th. Mr. Brailsford speaks for Suffragists on condition that all the Suffrage Societies combine, and we have been glad to make this arrangement with the W.S.P.U. and W.F.L. We hope that members will do all they can to sell tickets (is. and 6d.), as Mr. Brailsford is one of the best friends of the cause, and his address is sure to be of interest.

We are trying to arrange with other speakers for meetings at Dalkeith and Portobello. The first of the weekly meetings of the Society will take place

on Friday, October 7th on Friday, October ith. Canvassing in Leith goes on steadily, but we are badly in need of more workers. Will anyone willing to give help communicate with Miss Lisa Gordon, 40, Shandwick Place?

with Miss Lisa Gordon, 40, Shandwick Place? GODALMING. On Saturday evening a fairly well attended open-air meeting was held at Godalming in support of the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Pilcher took the chair, and Miss Milton very kindly came from Farnham in order to speak, and gave a most lucid explanation of the Bill. Towards the close of the meeting, which was at first rather lukewarm, the interest obviously grew, as was clearly shown by the way the audience closed up round the speaker in order to ask questions and hear better. Miss Milton's statement that the father is the only parent recognized by the law (as evidenced by the fact that if parents have anti-vaccination scruples, the father himself must apply for the exemption order) was challenged by a member of the audience, who said the magistrate could not refuse the mother. He was evidently referring to the case of the illegitimate child, when of course the mother is the only parent. Three new members joined the Society at the meeting. A resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill was passed with two dissentients. LONDON-CAMBERWELL. GODALMING passed with two dissentients. LONDON-CAMBERWELL.

at the meeting. A resolution in layour of the Conclusion Bill was passed with two dissentients. LONDON-CAMBERWELL. We are greatly encouraged as we begin to see the effect of our open-air campaign. At our rendezvous last Thursday there were some members of the previous week's crowd already waiting for us as the speaker and local workers arrived. Great interest is felt, and many of the listeners, more especially men, declare that "every sensible man" must agree to the justice of our demand. The mental attitude of the crowd shows a marked change, and many purchase a "Common Cause," though some are still too shy or too con-temptuous to do so. We gained some active recruits for the Men's League, one making a short speech and another selling the paper. Our "Common Causes" were again sold out. LONDON-EALING AND ACTON. The first Committee meeting of this branch took place on September 13th, when plans for winter activities were made. Miss Cicely Corbett has very kindly promised to come and speak at three open-air meetings on September 28th (weather permitting). We are hiring a wagonette, which will act as a platform for the evening, and intend to give one meeting near Balfour Road Schools, S. Ealing; the second at Shellshear's Corner, Uxbridge Road, W. Ealing; and the third on Ealing Green. We hope that local speakers will carry on the meetings at the various spots. Our annual general meeting has been fixed for Tuesday evening. November 1st. It will take place at the Prince's Room, Municipal Buildings, and we hope to make it a record one, for a great treat is in store for members and the public, as Miss Bertha Mason has very kindly promised to give her well-known lantern lecture on the history of the Women's Suffrage movement. The first of the monthly At Homes will take place on October 18th, when Miss Mary Lowndes has promised us a talk on the Conciliation Bill. Miss Debac, now Treasurer of the branch, will be hostess at these At Homes, as before, and the branch is greatly indebted to her for her kind hospitality.

Bill. Miss Defac, now Treasility of the ontain, which such that there are the order of the result of of the resolution and the result of reserver and reside of the result of the result of the result of reserver and reside the result of the result of reserver and reside the result of the result the constitutio

the constitution. A collection was taken, and "Common Causes" were sold. A very hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Miss Laura Jenkin and seconded by Miss Slater, to the chairman and the speakers concluded the proceedings. For the first time in our local history a meeting of ours was honoured by the Mayor, wearing his chain of office. We think it augurs well for the future of the local Society.

THE COMMON CAUSE. SEPTEMER 22, 1910. The control of the set of th

SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

Other Societies.

Uther Societies. NEW CONSTITUTIONAL Two members of this Society being in Wendowr last week, and information meeting was arranged for Great Missenden. Large and alturing motios and announcements were chalked on the roadway in the morning, and bills were handed in to most of the shops. More than 100 people assembled on the "village green." A kind lady lent is a box and some chairs, and Miss Herford got for us two bright stable lanterns. Many working class?" and by that test it had to "the utility enough, only a few weeks ago it was put to "the utility enough, only a few meeks ago it was put to "the utility of an inverse sense," Does it benefit the educated class and leisured women?" Well, we can truthfully say it is framed to benefit every woman, not only those on whom it will bestow a vote, but the others, to whom it will give the *possibility* of yualifying for a vote. The speakers were Miss Kertrude Leese (WS.P.U.). Miss Cardine Herford (N.U.), and Miss K. Ralicjich, who to ke the chair. Representatives of the W.F.L., Church League, conservative and Unionist League, and Artists' League lent the support of their presence.



Forthcoming Meetings.

SEPTEMBER 22. North of England-St. Philip's Mission Hall, Salford-Women's Meeting-Miss Robertson. 3.0 North of England-South Salford Suffrage Club-Social. 8.0 North of England-East Manchester and District-Lecture Hall, United Methodist Church (opposite Tram Shed), Hyde Road, Ardwick-Mirs. F. T. Swan-wick, M.A., Miss K. D. Courtney. 8.0 London-Camberwell-Collyer Place, Peckham-Open-air Meeting -Miss Thomson, Miss Dawson. 7.30 Dublin-Irish W.S. and Local Government Association-Com-mittee Meeting.

Dublin-Irish W.S. and Local Government Association-Com-mittee Meeting. 3.0 Reigate-The Green, S. Park-Open-air Meeting-Mrs. Stanbury. 8.0 Bermondsey-Galleywall Road-Young Women's Society of S.-Bermondsey Mission-Miss Margery Corbett. 8.30 Corbridge-Open-air Meeting-Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss Mein. 7.30 SEPTEMBER 23. North of England-85, Deansgate Arcade-Special Meeting of Members. 7.30

7.30

North of England-55, Dearsgate Arcade-Special Incomes 7.30 Members. 7.30 Coldstream-Berwickshire-Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., Dr. Inglis, Sir Francis Blake (Chairman). Hexham-Market Place-Open-air Meeting-Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss Mein. 7.30 SEPTEMBER 24. London-Highgate-Tally Ho Corner, Finchley-Open-air Meeting. 8.0 Woking-Duke Street-Open-air Meeting-Mrs. Stanbury, Mr. Reginald H. Pott. 7.0 SEPTEMBER 25.

SEPTEMBER 25 North of England-Salford Suffrage Club-Men Only. SEPTEMBER 26. 0.3

North of England-Sakford Suffrage Club-Men Only. E.0
SEPTEMBER 26.
London - Highgate - Annual Meeting - Lantern Lecture - Miss Bertha Mason. 8.0
Leeds-Lady Lane Schoolroom-Women's Meeting-Miss Fielden. 2.45
Rothbury-The Cross-Open-air Meeting-Miss C. M. Gordon, Miss Mein. 7.30
SEPTEMBER 27.
Haltwhistle-Mechanics' Hall-Rev. A. S. Campbell (Chairman), Mrs. Fawcett. 7.30
SEPTEMBER 28.
Nottingham-Monthly At Home and Opening of New Offices-Mrs. W. B. Thorpe (hostess), Miss Le Clere Phillips. Tea. 4-5
London-Ealing-Open-air Meetings-Miss C. Corbett, Mrs. Buddings. 6.15
Rothbury-Jubilee Hall-Miss Mein (Chairman), Mrs. Fawcett. 7.30
SEPTEMBER 29.
London-Camberwell-Collyer Place, Peckham-Mrs. Stanbury, Mrs. Bowden Smith (Chairman). 7.30
Hexham-Town Hall-J. T. Dunn, Esq., D.Sc. (Chairman), Mrs. Faweett. SEPTEMBER 30.

Fawcett. SEPTEMBER 30. Dublin—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—Miss M. B. Todd on "The Duties of Servants and Mistresses." 8.0 New Forest—St. Catherine's, Barton-on-Sea—Drawing-room Meet-ing—Miss Duncan. 3.0 Stocksfield—The Red House—Mrs. Adams (Hostess), Mrs. Fawcett. 3.0 OCTOBER 1.

Stocksneud-Inc. OCTOBER 1. London – Highgate – High Road, East Finchley – Open-air Meeting. 8 8.0

Meeting. OCTOBER 2. Leeds-Adult School, Mill Hill-Debate-Miss Fielden. OCTOBER 3.

OLYOBER 5. Carnforth-Co-operative Hall-Miss Royden, Rev. J. Whiteside (Chairman). 8.0

OCTOBER 4. OCTOBER 4. Circncester-Debate-Miss Mildred Ransom, Miss Mabel Smith (A.-S. League). Farnworth-Moor Hall-Miss Robertson. Leeds-Leeds Parliament-Debate-Miss Fielden. Norwood-N.L. of Young Liberals-Debate, Women's Suffrage-Miss Emily Hill. 8.0

Miss Emily Hill. 8.0 OCTOBER 5. London-Enfield-Constitutional Club-Debate-Miss Rinder. Chirnside, Berwickshire-Grand Variety Sale-Lady Low, Lady Frances Balfour. 8.0 Radcliffe-Co-operative Hall-Miss Robertson. 8.0 Leeds-Drawing-room Meeting-Dr. Mary Phillips, Miss Fielden. 3.30 Knutsford-Ruskin Recreation Room-Women's Meeting-Rev. OCTOBER 6. Dublin-Irish W.S. and Local Government Association-Com-mittee Meeting.

mittee Meeting. North Herts.—Letchworth—Drawing-room Meeting—Mr. Laurence Housman. 3.30



THE COMMON CAUSE

North Herts .- Letchworth-Pixmore Institute-Suffrage Enter-

 North
 Herts-Letternorthal-Artifictor
 8.0

 tainment.
 3.30

 Leeds-Drawing-room
 Meeting-Mrs. Hart, Miss Fielden.
 3.30

 London-Highgate-Drawing-room
 Meeting-Mrs. Seekings, Mrs.
 3.30

 Liphook-Vicarage
 Hall-Mrs. Stanbury.
 8.0

 OCTOBER 7.
 Haslemere-Educational Hall-Meeting for Rate-paying Women

 -Mrs.
 Stanbury.
 3.0

 -Mrs. Stanbury. OCTOBER 8. Haslaway Haslemere-Open-air Meeting-Mrs. Stanbury. OCTOBER 11. Evening. OCTOBER 11. London-E. Finchley-Baptist Church Debating Society-Miss J. Hamilton Thomson, B.A. OCTOBER 13. London-Enfield-Co-operative Society-Miss Ward. OCTOBER 14. Gateshead-Bewick Hall-Mrs. H. Fawcett, LL.D., Mrs. Spence Watson. Knutsford Society-Meeting in Disley-Miss Abadam. OCTOBER 15. Stockport-Meeting-Offers of help to Mrs. Wild, 23, Warwick Road, Romiley.] OCTOBER 17. London-Ealing-At Home-Miss Lowndes. London-Enfeld-St. Paul's Presbyterian Lit. Society-Miss CCTOBER 19. York-Exhibition W. 8.15

OCTOBER 19. York-Exhibition-Miss Margaret Ashton. Grayshott-Meeting for Rate-paying Women-Mrs. Marshall. 3.0 OCTOBEF 20. Dublin-Irish W.S. and Local Government Association-Com-mittee Meeting. London-Islington-Salter's Hall Church Lit. Society, Canonbury -Debate-Miss C. Corbett, B.A., Miss Stuart (A.S.L.). 8.15



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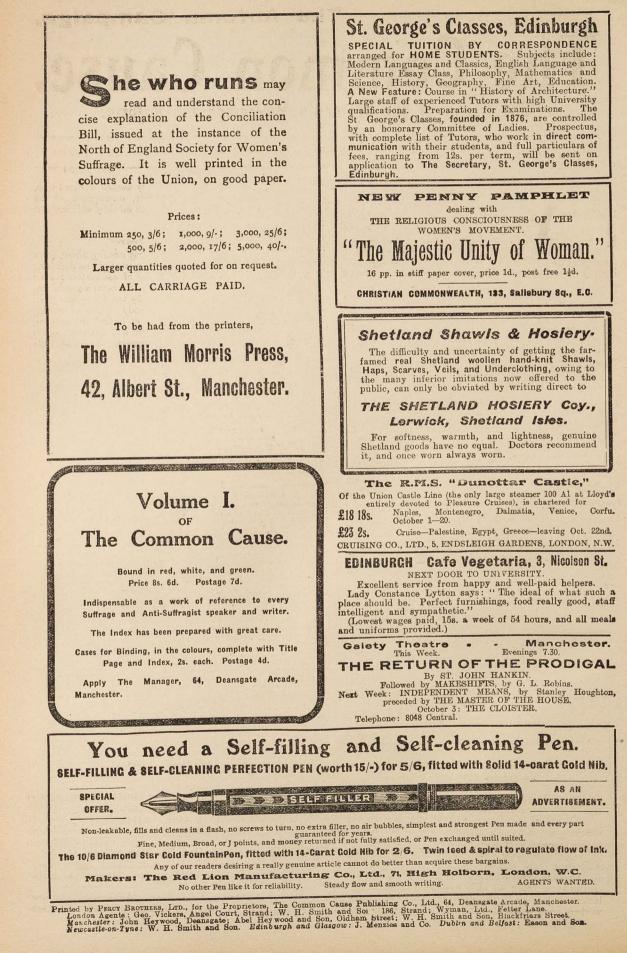
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