

The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
Societies.

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Notes and Comments.

The Invitation to the Open Road.

On Wednesday, the 18th, the Women's Suffrage pilgrims from the more distant parts of the country began their march to London, and to all who desire to contribute to the success of our constitutional propaganda no better way can be afforded them of convincing men and women of the earnestness and sincerity of their claim to the franchise than by their presence among the ranks of the pilgrims. It is the personal appeal which carries conviction to the hearts and minds of those who have not yet realised the extent and the strength of the movement in favour of granting political freedom to women. We would like to remind our readers that this pilgrimage has a twofold character. It is the renewal of our personal dedication to the great cause we have undertaken to serve by every lawful means in our power. It is also the outward symbol of the spirit of self-sacrifice and of unflinching devotion to the work handed on to us by the men and women who initiated the movement for this reform, and who trusted to us to carry it on until victory was won. They were the pioneers who cleared the road for our following feet. Their task is accomplished, but ours lies before us still—to complete what was begun. Everyone who responds to the call to the open road will lessen the work, and hasten the time when justice and reason give assent to the claims of unenfranchised women. Come and join the Pilgrimage.—

"Light foot and tight foot,
And green grass spread,
Early in the morning,
But hope is on ahead."

Women's Suffrage in Norway.

All the gloomy prophecies of the evils that would result from Women's Suffrage in Norway have, as we expected, been falsified. The vote was given to the women of Norway on a property qualification in 1907, and we feel sure that if the Government of that country had been seriously imperilled by the admission of women to political power, we should not have witnessed the action of three parties in the State making a further extension of the Suffrage to women a plank in their platforms. The news that the Storting has passed a Bill giving votes to women on the same terms as men will be welcomed as

further testimony to the favourable working of Women's Suffrage in those countries which have adopted the principle.

Another Suffrage Victory in America.

One of the largest States in the Union has passed a Bill conferring the franchise upon women, which will become law next month. As Mrs. Chapman Catt said, every victory won in one country is a victory won for the Women's Suffrage movement all over the world, and Suffragists in England will rejoice in the fact that Illinois is the tenth State to adopt Women's Suffrage, and that it will provide an additional argument in support of the statement that Women's Suffrage is a winning cause.

American Anti-Suffrage Leader's Complaint.

According to Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the N.A.O.W.S., the methods of propaganda pursued by the American suffragists are far worse than "militant methods" in this country. Mrs. Dodge prefers what she calls "rampant woman, wild-eyed, with a bomb," to the American Woman Suffragist, who we are told are not "warring upon men," but are "cajoling them." "Cajolery is dangerous; it may be as dangerous as war," says Mrs. Dodge. We commend this maxim to the "anti" ladies in our own country who are constantly assuring us that women don't need the vote, because any woman who is worth anything "can turn a man round her little finger."

An Anti-Suffragist Champion.

Sir Almroth Wright is re-entering the lists, to break a lance once more on behalf of the anti-suffragists. On a former occasion when he rode forth to battle, some anti-suffragist ladies ungratefully rejected his championship of their cause. Their disclaimer was probably owing to the fact that Sir A. Wright did not display sufficient discrimination; his blows fell with ruthless impartiality upon suffragist and anti-suffragist women alike, no choice was left them but death or the harem. In his promised "Unexpurgated case against Women's Suffrage," the privilege of choice will be, no doubt, withdrawn.

Never Thought of It.

A member of the Kansas Legislature opposed to the Minimum Wage Law made the following sneering remark to the chief advocate of the proposal during the debate on that Bill: "It's mighty funny you fellows never thought of such a thing as a minimum wage until the women got the vote in Kansas." When women are enfranchised, many things will come up for discussion which had never been thought of before women had the vote. That is the strongest argument for Women's Suffrage, and also an argument on which many who are opposed to Women's Suffrage base their opposition. Anti-Suffragists prefer that women should depend on the casual benevolence of men.

Hyde Park Meetings.

As a false impression may have been created by some of the newspaper reports in the minds of those who were not present

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

Sanity.

When Mrs. Butler wrote of her great crusade—"How much easier our work would have been if we had been fighting inside the Constitution"—she gave a lead to many women who had not before been greatly interested in Women's Suffrage. Suffragists, in their turn, have accepted her work as a trust; and while rigidly adhering for the most part to the single demand for political freedom, they have been inclined to make an exception where the question of moral reform has been raised. The effect has been very great, and no one who knows anything of the history of the recent agitation will hesitate to endorse the words of Mrs. Nott Bower in her report of it:—"The restoration of Clause I." (of the Criminal Law Amendment Act) "was a triumph for the women of England, a triumph that was undoubtedly much helped by the splendid organisation of the various Women's Suffrage Societies all over England, which arranged a very large number of well-attended meetings, often at very short notice."

There is some fear, however, that the very success of the Suffragists may have its dangers. Legislation to promote moral reform is so difficult and delicate a question that without sanity and knowledge legislators may easily do mischief that will take generations, perhaps centuries, to undo. And just because public opinion has been greatly stirred, but not always carefully informed, this danger is very present. Books which contain open and unashamed advocacy of State regulation of vice are widely read, and reviewed with praise even in Suffrage journals. The writers—Mr. Willis and Mrs. MacKirdy—presumably mean well. But their books preach the hideous doctrine against which Mrs. Butler's life was one long and triumphant protest, and the fact that Women's Suffrage is preached in the same pages, makes it urgent that Suffragists should at once dissociate their great movement from propaganda of this sort.

Knowledge alone justifies the demand for legislation. The danger of hysteria is a real one, for those must be more or less than human who could hear what we have heard during the last two years and not be conscious of the temptation to let emotion overbalance judgment. But the knowledge that hysterics will be fatal to the cause of real reform keeps us steady—or should keep us so. There has been a degree of hysteria (not in one sex only) in the readiness with which the wildest stories are told and believed, without authority. In the agitation for further reform, which is bound to come, we appeal to all reformers to proceed with the greatest degree of sobriety, judgment, and knowledge. Having said this, we must further record our regret that the case for moderation should have been prejudiced by being put forward in such a temper as that of Mrs. Billington Greig's article in the *English Review* (June). With much that she says most of us will agree. There has been too much sensationalism and too little sobriety in this agitation. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible for voteless people to carry any measure of reform without sensational appeals; and not a little of the hysteria Mrs. Greig complains of is excused (though it cannot be justified) by the difficulty of moving Parliament to act at all when those who desire action are mostly disfranchised. Still, there has been ground for Mrs. Greig's charges, and this makes it the greater pity that they should be made with such bitterness of spirit and with such extraordinary ignorance of the facts.

We do not pretend to be experts on this terrible subject, but even to the ordinary observer, Mrs. Greig's ignorance cries aloud from every page of her article. To take some examples:—

(1) Mrs. Greig comments on one story, "All the victims

at the meetings in Hyde Park on Sunday, we should like to make it known that the Women Teachers' Union and the National Union both had splendid meetings. One of the speakers at the latter meeting testifies to the size of the crowd, which consisted of several thousand people, and to the keen interest with which the speeches were followed. Friends of Women's Suffrage cards were signed by a considerable number of the audience, thus showing that many of the crowd were not influenced by mere curiosity, but by a real desire to give practical expression to their sympathy with the enfranchisement of women.

Lord Curzon and the Bishop of Winchester.

Lord Curzon has been administering a little lecture to the Bishop of Winchester on the inadvisability of allowing a discussion on political questions at the forthcoming Church Congress in September; the particular question he had in mind being, need we say, Women's Suffrage. This subject, he urged in his official capacity as President of the N.L.O.W.S., should be excluded from the programme. If that request were not conceded, Lord Curzon announced that the N.L.O.W.S. would ask for permission to send its most capable speakers, "in order to do justice to their cause." In replying, the Bishop of Winchester pointed out (1) that the question of Women's Suffrage was not down on the programme of the Church Congress; (2) that it would be wrong and contrary to the spirit and the purpose of that Congress to invite nominees of any society or organisation; and (3) that it was difficult to draw the line at political questions. The Welsh Church, for instance, being a subject which could rightly be included in a Church Congress, was a political question. The Bishop also called Lord Curzon's attention to the fact that economic and social questions could hardly be considered without reference to various Government measures. To the unprejudiced mind it would seem that any attempt to stifle all allusion to Women's Suffrage in a discussion on "Womanhood and its Ideals," would be clearly unjust both to Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists. We agree with the Bishop of Winchester when he says that "the existence of a burning controversy may create risk or difficulty," but that "it increases rather than diminishes the need of much deeper discussion." We fully realise the dilemma in which Anti-Suffragists are placed who are anxious to discuss questions which concern women, and at the same time are desperately afraid of even a whisper of Women's Suffrage.

University Honours for Women.

Women have done brilliantly this year at Cambridge. In the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos first class honours were gained by eight women and only six men. Twenty-four women and eleven men passed in Class II., and thirteen men and eight women in Class III.

The names of the women gaining first class honours are:—Misses E. Baker Gabb, G. E. Buist, M. A. L. Burge, A. A. Caley and E. M. Payne, of Girton; and M. Ashdown, D. E. Keatch, and W. Slater, of Newnham.

In Part II. of Classics, three women, Miss C. Keith, Miss M. N. L. Taylor, and Miss A. Yoxall, all of Newnham College, have obtained first class honours. In History, Part I., Miss N. G. Smith, of Girton, shares the highest honours with men. Miss T. Day, of Girton, takes a second class in Part II. of the Theological Tripos. This Tripos has only once before been taken by a woman, in 1882.

Married Women and the Insurance Act.

It would be premature to pronounce any opinion upon the allegations made in certain quarters that there have been many cases of malingering among women under the Insurance Act, and that it is chiefly owing to these cases that the demand for sick pay among married women has increased to such an extent that the approved societies for women are in danger of being made bankrupt.

In an article in the *Daily News*, Mr. Harold Spender calls attention to another, and, as we think, a more probable explanation of the cause of this sudden demand—namely, that the Act has revealed what most people have hitherto never suspected. There is, to quote Mr. Spender, "a state of sickness and poverty among these women which comes as an appalling revelation of past neglect," and that this class of working women has never before been dealt with by the Friendly Societies.

Whatever our views may be of the Insurance Act, there can be no possibility of doubt that it has brought to light the grave conditions under which these married working-women labour, and that nothing but good can come from the disclosure of the problem which it will be the task of the Government to solve.

are foreigners. Is this accidental, or because native victims are not available?" From these naive questions it appears that neither the writer's knowledge of the facts, nor her knowledge of the world, have suggested to her that white slavers choose the easiest prey, and girls are more helpless in a foreign country.

(2) Mrs. Greig is surprised to find that people object to making public the history of a daughter or sister thus entrapped. She writes that a certain young man "is not willing for his sister's case to be made public, or details given," as if this were in itself a proof that the said sister was not entrapped.

(3) Mrs. Greig thinks it probable that in a room designed expressly for "a life or death struggle with a trapped girl" (the words are hers) there will be arrangements by which she can conveniently "barricade the door" or "brain" the man. Apparently she also expects that if a man were "injured with a chair" he would write to the Press about it. If he has not, it is because it has not happened. Mrs. Greig further asks why the night is not "rent with screams." As she speaks with approval (but, as it appears, wholly ignorant approval) of Mr. Stead's method of agitation, we answer her from his mouth. He writes (*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 6th, 1885):—"But do the girls cry out?" "Of course they do. But what avails screaming in a quiet bedroom? Remember, the utmost limit of howling or excessively violent screaming, such as a man or woman would make if actual murder was being attempted, is only two minutes, and the limit of screaming of any kind is only five. Suppose a girl is being outraged in a room next to your house. You hear her screaming just as you are dozing to sleep. Do you get up, dress, rush downstairs, and insist on admittance? Hardly. But suppose the screams continue, and you get uneasy, you begin to think whether you should not do something. Before you have made up your mind the screams cease, and you think you were a fool for your pains." "But the policeman on the beat?" "He has no right to interfere. Suppose that a constable had a right to force his way into any house where a woman screamed fearfully, policemen would be almost as regular attendants at childbed as doctors. Once a girl gets into such a house she is almost helpless, and may be ravished with comparative safety." In the same article Mr. Stead explains in detail why the ravisher is not "brained with a fender" or "injured with a chair." But it is evident from every word she writes that Mrs. Greig has not troubled herself to read Mr. Stead's articles while holding up his methods of agitation to our admiration. Had she done so, three-quarters of her own would never have been written. Had Mr. Stead's agitation been going on now, Mrs. Greig would have written with the same ignorant hostility, doubtless, to his "sensational" methods as the unbelievers of his own time did and as she does now. They also disbelieved the facts and relied on the police, who assured them that none of these horrors existed or could exist.

(4) Mrs. Greig apparently knows nothing of the careful investigations into the White Slave Traffic made in America by Commissioners whose names include those of Miss Jane Addams and Dr. Jaoney. On their findings was based Mr. Kauffman's story, "The Daughters of Ishmael." All the evidence given was sworn evidence. But either Mrs. Greig has not heard of it, or she believes that what is possible in America is totally impossible in Great Britain.

There is a case reported in *The Woman's Journal* (Boston), of May 24th, in which a girl was entrapped, outraged repeatedly, and finally, being "useless," sent to a hospital. William Howard Garland, Assistant United States Attorney, says of the report—"I am especially familiar with the case of Uzbrete, which I tried. The facts in this case, aside from the changes in name, are accurately stated, but much condensed. The full details would be unprintable." Mrs. Greig, presumably, would only be struck with the fact that the real name was not given; that the girl was a foreigner; and that she did not scream.

Finally, we call attention to the fact that even from Mrs. Greig's article it appears that in the words of one gentleman she applied to, "there is a substratum of truth" in the sensational stories, "and the truth is bad." In support of this, we point to Mr. Coote's statement that though he has had no such cases himself, he has "little doubt that the stories told were based on actual fact," and Assistant Commissioner Bullock's reply, that "there is no doubt great exaggeration . . . though, of course, there are some such cases." Mrs. Billington-Greig finds the intensity of horror that has stirred the public at the knowledge that there are any "such cases," a proof of neuropathy and prudery, and their successful agitation a getting of "legislation by false pretences." We leave it to others to answer her at length, if they care to, only pointing out here that her ignorance of her subject and her bitterness of statement make her a witness wholly unworthy of serious consideration.

The Trade Boards Act.

II.

The second industry in which a legal minimum rate of pay was established was the "finishing" of machine-made lace, an occupation that has its centre in Nottingham.

This "finishing" consists largely in the snipping off of ends of cotton, a process carried on chiefly in the homes of the women who undertake it. The existence of middlewomen was—and, I believe, still is—a marked characteristic of this industry, and probably one factor in the extremely low rates of payment received by some workers; and some middlewomen have strongly resented the new regulations by which they are compelled to pay a fixed minimum rate calculated to produce 2½d. per hour. One of them after paying the women to whom she distributed work at the legal minimum rate, gave them to understand that she would like 2d. in the shilling returned to her, and placed a bowl for the reception of the twopences. Naturally, every woman comprehended the tacit threat that work would not be supplied to workers whose contributions failed to swell the pile. The ingenious middlewoman was prosecuted for evading the Act, convicted, and fined two guineas. The magistrate, in imposing this penalty, considered the facts that this was the first case and that the offender was herself a poor and comparatively uneducated woman. Future offences, if any, will receive severer treatment.

The "paper-box" trade is one in which I have had the opportunity of observing conditions at intervals of twenty odd years. Just after the Great Dock Strike, when efforts were made to organise women in various trades, several highly intelligent box-makers were desirous of getting a trade union established in their industry, and for a short period—perhaps two or three months—I acted as honorary secretary of the infant union. In this manner I learned a good deal about wages and conditions, and gathered that the average earnings of an adult factory worker ranged between 14s. and 15s. per week. The original members of the union believed, with good reason, that their rates of pay were threatened by a custom then beginning to prevail of introducing a large number of learners. Competent hands were, in a measure, bribed to instruct girls by the ingenious device of counting in the products of the learner's labour with those of the teacher's own. Already the reserve of young workers thus created had been used to replace at lower rates competent women who were earning "good money." Whether a strong union might have succeeded (as some men's unions have done) in restricting the number of apprentices, it is impossible to say; the experiment was never tried because the main body of boxmakers, considering themselves fairly well off, could not be persuaded into joining, and after a prolonged period of fruitless propaganda the union dissolved. Some twenty or more years later the Women's Industrial Council chose the box trade for one of its investigations, and I visited a good many workers and places of work. I found that no employer—and employers are apt to be sanguine in their estimates—put the average weekly earning above 12s.; 10s. 6d. was the rate most generally given. The figures of the Board of Trade returns (Earnings and Hours Enquiry) show, it is true, an average for women working in this trade in London of 12s. a week. This figure, however, includes forewomen, with an average of 18s. 9d., and excludes all workers under eighteen years old. Moreover, the information collected applies to the last week of September, 1906. I think it safe to estimate the average wage, six years later, at not more than 11s. if the whole year be taken into account. The methods of the trade, also, had been changing—or rather, a tendency that had already begun in the earlier period had become greatly accentuated, so that an industry which I had known as mainly a handicraft was now carried on chiefly by the use of machines. Such a change, by diminishing the need for skill and for prolonged training, always encourages the employment of cheap labour, and the Trade Boards Act stepped in only just soon enough to arrest a rapid fall of wages in the box trade. The minimum rates fixed by the Board are equivalent to threepence per hour for women, and to sixpence per hour for men. In this trade, men, who form but 20 to 30 per cent. of the total number of workers, are engaged in different processes from those upon which women and girls are employed. The minimum rates in this trade did not come into force until the autumn of last year, and no records are yet available of their working, but it is safe to say that some hundreds of women workers are the better off for them, and that the trade will not, as it threatened to do, become one of those which no longer yield a living wage.

In the wholesale tailoring trade (men's garments only) the minimum rate has been fixed at 3½d. per hour; and since the Board of Trade's figures (for the year 1906) show 70 per cent.

of women employed as earning below 15s. per week, 24 per cent. below 10s., and 10 per cent. below 8s., this rate should give a substantial advance. It had been hoped that the minimum would have been 3½d., but perhaps the disappointment on this point may lead to effective organisation of the women and to peaceful agitation on their part for an increase. If so, it may prove to have been actually advantageous.

In four trades, then, the minimum has been established and is successfully at work. The time has come for extension, and before long the Act will be applied to shirtmaking and the making up of linen and cotton embroidery, to sugar confectionery and fruit preserving, to the making of hollow ware, and to machine ironing—all trades in some departments of which extremely low wages exist. By degrees, it may be hoped, the whole field of British industry will be covered and the sweated worker will become a figure of the past.

CLEMENTINA BLACK.

The World's Labour Laws. Meeting at Caxton Hall.

At the annual meeting of the British Section of the International Association for Labour Legislation, held at Caxton Hall, under the presidency of Professor Sir Thomas Oliver, the well-known authority on Diseases of Occupation, the principal matters arranged for discussion were the report of progress in the "international" world, and Wages Boards from a cosmopolitan point of view. It was therefore cheering to women suffragists present to find, as the meeting proceeded, how the question of women's enfranchisement was recognised, at least by some of the speakers, as a basic principle affecting alike the greatest and the least problems of industrial conditions. The matter came up in this wise. We had been duly impressed by the Chairman's statement, which showed how even a comparatively small body of workers with international activities could effect stupendous changes, and we had been thrilled by his account of how the terrible disease, "phossy-jaw," contracted by employees in the manufacture of lucifer matches, had been scotched in consequence of an agreement come to by the delegates at an International Conference in 1906, that a harmless substitute should be used for the deadly phosphorus, and of how India's recent acquiescence to this agreement had closed the last remaining important market for the sale of poisonous matches.

We had heard, too, with much interest, Lord Henry Bentinck's account of the cosmopolitan aspect of Wages Boards, and of the important part in this connection played by a woman, Mrs. Florence Kelly, who had helped to force a Wages Boards Act on the States of Oregon, Washington, and California, when the question of votes for women was thrust violently on our attention by repeated Suffragette interruptions of a speech by Mr. Will Crooks, M.P. Tacitly, both audience and speakers were in agreement as to the value of women's work in industrial concerns (a sentiment which had found expression among the British Section of the International Association by the recent appointment of a woman, Miss Sophy Sanger, to its secretaryship), but the unexpected interruption of the meeting led to a most valuable and definite statement on this point from the lips of Mr. Prendergast, M.P., the leader of the Labour Party of the State of Victoria. Taking the place on the platform, surrendered for the while by Mr. Crooks, he said with emphasis that if industrial interests were to be served, "first of all you must enfranchise everybody, as we did in Australia. . . . If you want to find out the sense of the majority of the population as to how we are to deal with that proportion of the nation who do not receive the due reward of labour, you must make the voice of the majority as stable as possible, and never, till you get such opinion of the majority of the men and the women, can you step along the track of reform with any degree of success. . . . Those people who deny the franchise to a portion of the community cannot hope to be great." He then appealed to the audience to follow the example of Australia, where "we simply said it was just that women should have the vote, and so we enfranchised them."

This opinion from a man who deals legislatively with industrial affairs in a country where women's suffrage is a *fait accompli*, was of immense service in clearing the minds of any persons present who still cherished a doubt as to the "danger" of votes for women, and created the just impression that if international action by Parliaments of men had already improved world conditions of labour, how much more hopeful the industrial outlook would be when men and women would share the responsibility of choosing their legislators.

L. Y.

In Parliament.

June 10th.

QUESTIONS.—In answer to a question from Mr. Pretyman (Chelmsford), Mr. Masterman stated that of the voluntary contributors to State Insurance under the National Insurance Act, the proportion between men and women was:—

Under 45 years of age—	12,500 men
	3,700 women.
Over 45 years of age—	2,300 men.
	1,700 women.

These figures did not include aliens or married women special voluntary contributors.—(The following day Mr. Masterman, in answer to another question, said that the total number of voluntary contributors under the Act was 20,500, and of these 5,600 were women.)

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.—When women claim that "taxation without representation is tyranny" Mr. F. E. Smith hastens to assure us that that idea is an exploded fallacy. Mr. Smith must have been distressed to hear his colleague, Sir Edward Carson (also an Anti-Suffragist), making use of an exploded fallacy in his attack on the Government for their treatment of Ulster under the Irish Home Rule Bill. Referring to Mr. Balfour's speech of the previous day Sir Edward Carson said:—

"Anyone who listened to the speech of my right hon. Friend, the former Leader of the Opposition, yesterday, will have found in it a deep constitutional thought, which goes to the very principles of the right of Government as involving taxation, when he said that what you are attempting to do is to continue as regards Ulster—because they will not accept the Bill—that is why he singles out Ulster—you are going to continue the right to tax for Imperial and for other purposes, and you are going to take away from them the share of representation to which they are entitled as an integral part of the United Kingdom."

We have always maintained that the only sound basis of Government is the willing consent of the governed. Unless Sir Edward Carson denies that women are an "integral part" of the people of the United Kingdom he must surely agree with us that it is a violation of "the very principles of the right of Government" to refuse representation to those of us who are no longer willing to be governed without our consent, and to continue nevertheless to make us pay taxes.

Mr. John Redmond's description of the attitude of the House of Lords towards the Irish Home Rule Bill might be taken for a picture of the attitude of the House of Commons towards Women's Suffrage Bills. He pointed out that the majority of responsible men in the House of Lords admitted that the question of Irish self-government must be dealt with. Yet, though opposing the Government's Bill, they proposed no alternative. "Their only course is to attempt to destroy the Bill which is at present before the House," Mr. Redmond quoted Lord Grey, who "had come back from his intercourse with the self-governing colonies a convinced Home Ruler, and declared, in his speech, the present position to be intolerable," and self-government for Ireland "not only a desirable but a necessary policy," yet opposed the Government's Bill, "because it did not carry out his particular ideal of a settlement." Yes, Mr. Redmond, we too are familiar with this attitude and know how galling it is when people say they are entirely in favour of a certain principle but vote against any of the means proposed for putting it into practice.

May 11th.

QUESTIONS: In reply to Captain Faber (W. Hants), Colonel Seely stated that by order of the Army Council Queen Alexandra's nurses were forbidden to dance in their spare time. Captain Faber pointed out that such an order would be impossible under Common Law, and that it meant practically that the nurses were under martial law.

At the ninth Annual Conference of the National League of Young Liberals the following resolution, approving of Women's Suffrage, was carried by a large majority:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference of the National League of Young Liberals it is inconsistent with the principles of Democratic Government to refuse citizenship to women and its expression by means of the Parliamentary vote."

Proposed by Mr. J. P. Blake (London).

Seconded by Mr. Harry C. Brodie (London).

It is a hopeful sign when youth is on the side of Reform.

Election Fighting Fund.

Leith Burghs: Mr. Munro Ferguson (Lib.).

Work in Leith Burghs started last January, and that considerable progress has been made since then is shown by the fact that a separate branch of the Edinburgh Society was formed in Leith at a members' meeting held last week. At this meeting a fully representative committee was elected, consisting of a secretary and treasurer, a press secretary, a representative of the Friends of Women's Suffrage Scheme, and three ordinary members. This committee, at its first meeting, arranged to have a sale of work and cakes in Leith on November 1st, and also a Suffrage play and concert in the first week in December, for the purpose of raising funds for the branch. It was also decided to hold regular fortnightly meetings during the coming winter, beginning in October, and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a draft syllabus of suitable speakers.

The other large centre in the Burghs is Musselburgh, and it is hoped before long to be able to form a further branch there. The membership has increased to a total of eighty-six, and over 100 Friends of Women's Suffrage cards have been signed. These Friends include some of our staunchest supporters, and are grouped into eleven districts, under visitors. Eight public meetings have been organised, with a special speaker for each. Two small drawing-room meetings gained us twenty-one new members; and several outdoor meetings have also been held. In addition to these, the organiser has addressed meetings of the Women's Labour League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and other organisations.

Three resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage have been passed by the Trades and Labour Council and the Women's Labour League, and two by the Independent Labour Party, and forwarded to the Member for Leith Burghs, Mr. Asquith, and to the chief Whips. There are twenty-eight trades unions in the constituency, and these have all been approached with a view to their passing the resolutions sent us from headquarters. Five have already done so, and several others have promised to submit them to their next meeting.

In Leith, several hundreds of girls work in a ropery and also in golf ball works, under very hard conditions. They are organised in the National Federation of Women Workers. Their secretary is a keen Suffragist, and anxious to help the cause.

The local papers—three in number—are all sympathetic to Women's Suffrage, and invariably give good reports of our meetings, the editors frequently attending in person.

We feel we have every cause for encouragement in the sympathetic response which has been made to our efforts, more especially on the part of the working women, and have no doubt that before long there will be a strong Suffrage party in the constituency.

M. A. PRESSLEY SMITH.

A Leaflet Campaign.

"Votes for Wimmins!" So said a small toddler, as she gazed up into the face of the Man patiently waiting with a bundle of Suffrage leaflets under his arm, outside the gates of the chief factory in a small country town in the Midlands, and having obtained her paper on "Let the Women Help," this ardent Suffragist disappeared into the gloom, still shouting at the top of her small voice: "Votes for Wimmins!" as the bell gave the signal for the workers to down tools, and the gates swung open. First out was the son of the managing director, and up stepped the Man with "Here you are, my lad! Take this home to your mother." "The lad," being fresh from college, received a distinct shock when he recognised his father's guest of the night before.

"What! You here! Why our men will mob you." "Not a bit of it," was the answer, "you wait and see"; but the dignity of the youth was not strong enough to stand the strain, and he, too, disappeared into the darkness as the workers came streaming out black and toil-worn, and greeted the man with such remarks as: "Lor! Blowed if it ain't Mr. —!" "Glad to see you sir." "What have you got for us to-night?" The "Onlooker" noticed how eagerly they accepted the papers, taking them to the nearest lamp-post to scan them over; and this in spite of its being tea-time.

The foregoing is just a word picture of the incidents happening on one night of a leaflet campaign carried on over a period of ten weeks for the education of voters in a Midland constituency.

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

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AUSTRALIA'S GARDEN STATE.

Land of SUNSHINE, FRUIT & FLOWERS.

Guaranteed Employment and High Wages

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DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

£3 Passages.

For Particulars apply—

Lady Superintendent,
Women's Emigration Department,
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Strand, London, W.C.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

Will hold a Meeting with

THE DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION.

At the **PORTMAN ROOMS,**
On **FRIDAY, JULY 4th, at 3 p.m.,**

THE REFORM OF THE DIVORCE LAW.

Chair: Miss GERTRUDE KINGSTON.

Speakers: Mr. PLOWDEN, Madame LYDIA YAVORSKA, and others.
TICKETS 5s, 2/6 Reserved, 1/ Unreserved. From the A.F.L., 2, Robert St., Adelphi,
and the Divorce Law Reform Union, 39, St. James's Street, S.W.

MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S., and
MISS F. H. GARLICK, R.H.S.

(Trained Swanley Horticultural College.)

Care of Gardens from 7/6 per day. Gardens Designed & Laid Out.
ADVISORY WORK.

SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders,
Rock and Wall Gardens, etc., etc.

Further particulars apply—
28, WATERLOW COURT, HAMPSTEAD WAY, HENDON, N.W.



Are YOU Sure You are not Paying TOO MUCH TAX TO JOHN BULL?

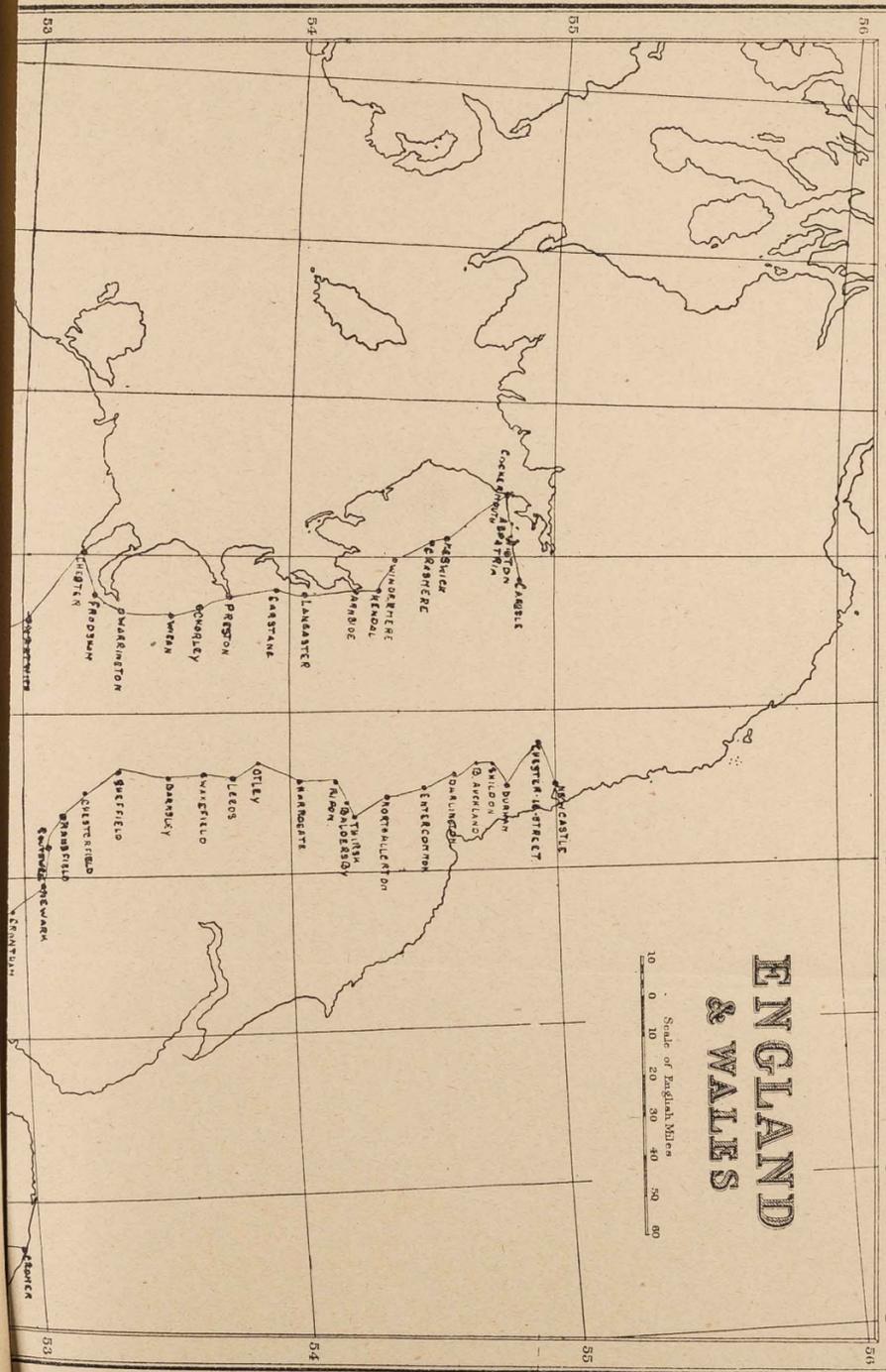
We have recovered or saved Large Sums
for Women Taxpayers.

WHY NOT CONSULT US? IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.
Women Taxpayers' Agency (Mrs. E. Ayres Purdie)
Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6049 Central.

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repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will
deal exclusively with them, it will materially help
The Common Cause.



THE COMMON CAUSE, JUNE 13, 1913.—SUPPLEMENT.

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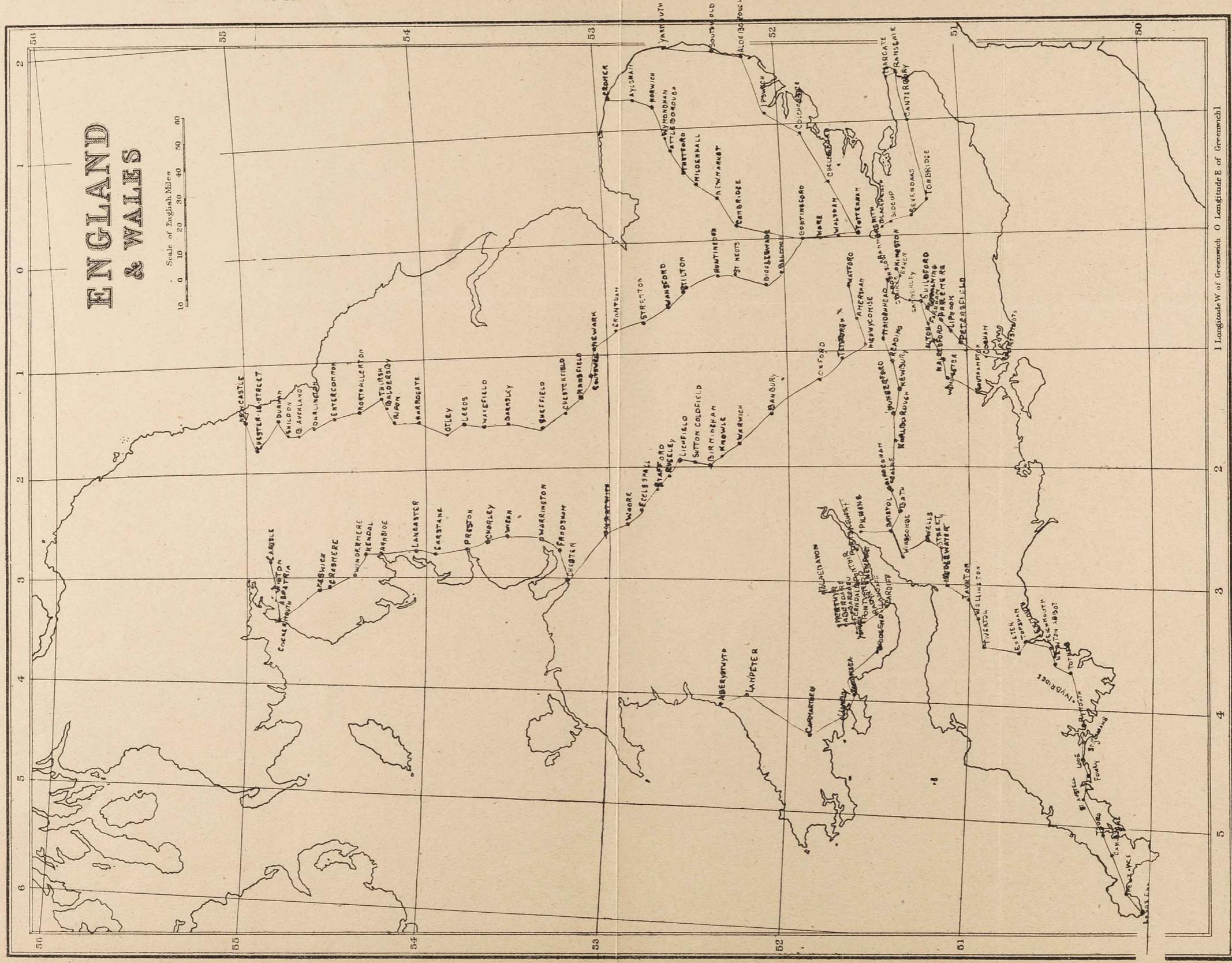
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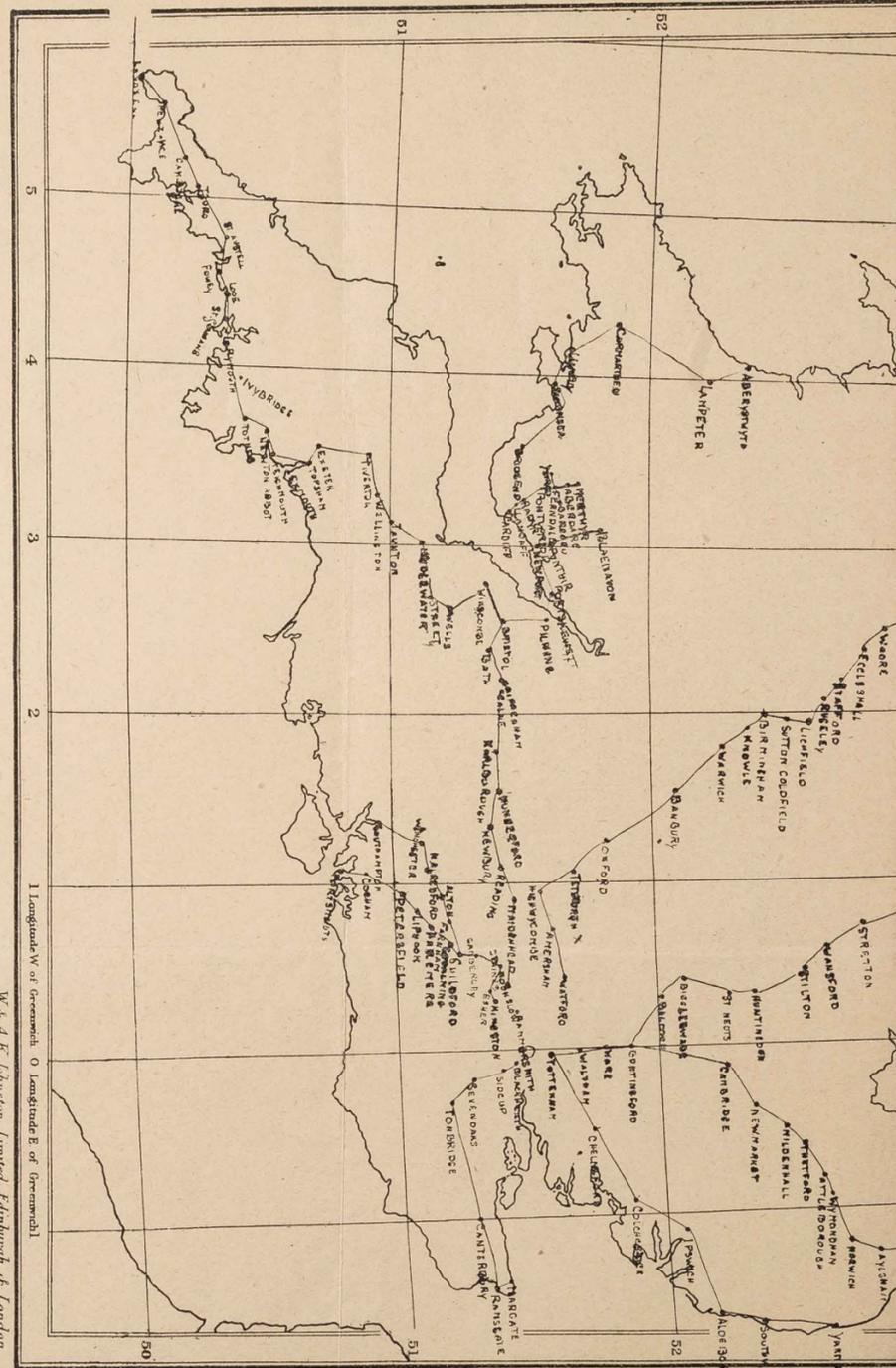
W & A E Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh & London.

(NOTE.—This map is not final, and Pilgrims should look out in next week's COMMON CAUSE for another map with possible connections in one or two details.)

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(NOTE.—This map is not final, and Pilgrims should look out in next week's COMMON CAUSE for another map with possible connections in one or two details.)



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

International Congress.

Arrival of Delegates.

During the end of last week Buda-Pesth presented a gay and busy scene, for 2,000 suffragists of all nationalities were arriving from different parts of the earth, and were being welcomed by numerous hosts and hostesses, who often experienced great difficulty in identifying their particular guests amid the throng. Saturday was occupied by the visitors in sight-seeing; but what they saw only served to whet their appetite for more—for Buda-Pesth is one of the most beautiful capitals in the world, and abounds in historical and artistic interest. Some delegates attended a debate in the Parliament House, and were delighted to find that in the Hungarian House ladies are treated as human beings, and allowed to wander through the galleries wherever men visitors may go, not kept behind bars like wild beasts.

On Saturday morning a great banquet was given by the Hungarian Freemasons to delegates with Masonic connections, and at the same time there was a reception to the officers of the national societies within the Alliance. On Sunday there was a special religious service at which the Rev. Anna Shaw preached, assisted by the Rev. Eliza Tupper Wilkes, and in the evening a special gala performance was given at the Opera House. Monday was mainly occupied with business, but in the evening the Municipality gave a delightful reception to the suffragists in the Fisher Bastion, a wonderful white building on the walls, overlooking the city.

Opening of the Congress.

The International Congress was formally opened at the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, June 15th, by the President, Mrs. Chapman Catt. After speeches of welcome from the Government, represented by the Minister of Education, Dr. Bela de Jankovics, and the City of Buda-Pesth represented by its Burgomaster, Dr. Stephen de Barczy, and others, Mrs. Catt addressed the meeting. She summed up the enormous growth of the movement. Nine years ago the

International Alliance was formed with eight nations. Now only seven countries with any kind of representative government at all had no suffrage movement. Of these, only three are Western countries—Greece, Spain, and the Duchy of Luxemburg. To-morrow, she said (Monday, 16th), China would be admitted to the International Alliance.

Speaking of the steady growth of the movement all over the world, Mrs. Chapman Catt reminded her audience that the question of woman suffrage had been considered in seventeen national Parliaments during the past winter, and in thirty-three State and other Legislatures. The cause had everywhere honest friends and honest foes, but the Party Whips' control dominated the situation, and the women were made to wait.

Mrs. Catt also spoke of her tour round the world, and especially of the movement in the East. She said (1) that Eastern women had never been satisfied—were always in

revolt; (2) that they had more influence than we had realised, and any Western nation which tried to rule in the East without taking the women into account was doomed to fail; (3) that a movement of extraordinary strength was going on among Eastern women.

The Business Meeting.

On the 16th the business meeting of the Congress was held in the Convention Hall. A resolution refusing either to approve or condemn militant tactics was passed without discussion, after the President had explained that a number of requests had been received, on the one hand, asking that the Council should condemn others, and, on the other, asking it to express approval of militant methods. This resolution was framed by the Executive of the Congress on the grounds that as the constitu-

tion of the International Alliance pledges it to strict neutrality on all questions of national policy, its rules forbid any expression of opinion upon such a question. At the same time the resolution pointed out that revolution and disorder have never been construed as an argument against extending the suffrage to particular classes of men, and protested against the practice of the opponents of women's suffrage of making the militancy used by a minority of suffragists in one country an excuse for withholding the vote from women in others.

Organisation of Propaganda.

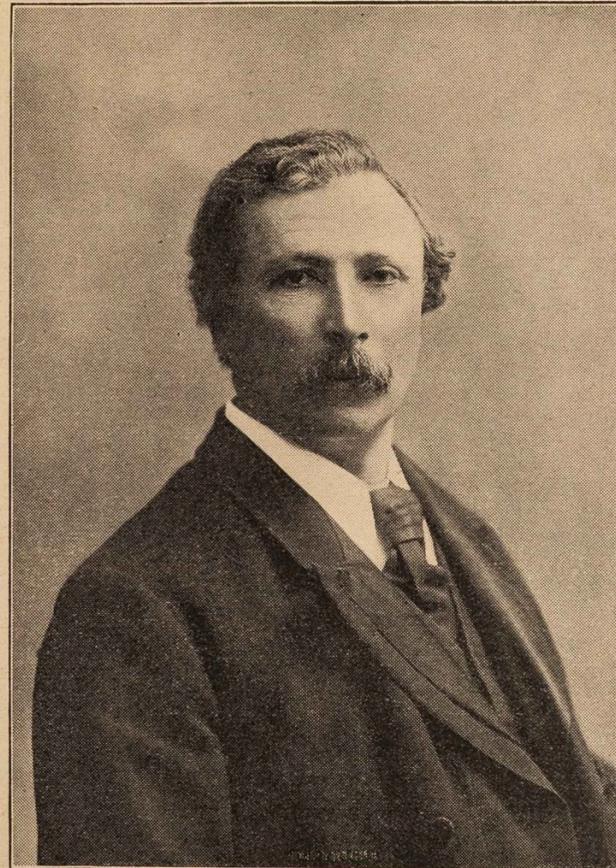
Tuesday morning was occupied with the question of the organisation of suffrage propaganda by means of the press. The German delegates objected to the proposed establishment of an International Press Bureau in London, and it was decided that the work should be organised by means of national offices and the official organ of the Women's Suffrage Alliance.

A Scene of Enthusiasm.

The Congress refused to accept Mrs. Chapman Catt's resignation of the Presidency, the request that she should continue in office being made by Frau Schlumber, amid tumultuous applause, the whole mass of delegates rising to their feet to signify devotion to their President.

Future Programme.

On Friday afternoon one of the topics for discussion will be "Women's Suffrage and Men's Economical, Ethical, and Political Interests." The speakers will be Professor Em. Beke, the Rev. Stephen Wise, and Herr Emile von Hoffmannthal. There will also be a discussion on How to reach the Home Woman, the Society Woman, the Church Woman, the Woman of Higher Education, the Working Woman, and the Woman Social Worker. In the evening a farewell banquet will take place, at which the foreign delegates will return thanks for the hospitality extended to them by Hungarian Suffragists.



SIR JOHN COCKBURN, [Dover St. Studios, Mayfair. President of the Men's International League for Women's Suffrage.

Effect of the Women's Vote.

Asked by a representative of THE COMMON CAUSE what she considered the result of the women's vote had been in the United States, Dr. Anna Shaw replied that it was impossible to say that any reform had been brought about by women's votes alone, as without the help of men they could accomplish nothing; but she mentioned several achievements that were without doubt due to women's initiative. In San Francisco, for example, the agitation of women had resulted in the recall of a judge who had been letting off men charged with outrages against young girls. In the case of rich young men, he had reduced the bail to a sum so low that they could afford to forfeit it and leave the State, and so had escaped. There had been one or two gross cases of this kind, but the women determined to put a stop to the defeat of justice. In California judges are elected for a term of years, and there is a law that an elected officer can be recalled at any time during his period of office. If a sufficient number of people sign a petition for an officer's recall, he has to stand for election once more, and if he is defeated he loses office. The women of San Francisco therefore got up an agitation, held mass meetings to protest against the conduct of this judge, and so influenced public opinion that he was recalled. This example will without doubt, have an excellent effect in deterring other officers from a similar course.

Another similar instance of the women's influence was seen in the recall of the Mayor of Seattle, who had been paying a large part of the taxes of the city by the licensing of prostitution. The very first thing the women did when they got the vote was to recall him.

Vice Interests' Organised Opposition.

In reply to an inquiry as to the causes of the defeat of Women's Suffrage in Michigan, Dr. Anna Shaw stated that it was due to the organised opposition of the vice interests. There were really very few anti-Suffragist women; nominally they ran the opposition, but in reality they merely acted as a screen. The organised liquor interest is everywhere dead against Women's Suffrage. It is a common taunt of the Antis that women have not done away with saloons; but they have compelled the saloons to keep within the law, and the drink interest feels that, while Women's Suffrage may not bring prohibition, it is a distinct menace to the liquor business. In every saloon anti-suffrage leaflets were to be found during the Michigan campaign, and large sums of money were poured out by the liquor interest to defeat the enfranchisement of women.

Respectable Anti-Suffragists repudiated this alliance, but Dr. Anna Shaw's assertion is fully borne out by the following letter of the "Macomb County Retail Liquor Dealers' Association," which has been made public by the *Detroit Journal* :—

"Macomb County Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

"Office of the Secretary,

"Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

"March 31st, 1913.

"To the Publisher :

"I enclose herewith copy for an advertisement which I wish you would insert in this week's issue of your paper, making it ten inches in depth, double column, on your local page or front page, if possible.

"I will thank you to see that this is done, and mail statement of the charges and also marked copy to me, and we will remit for the same.

"Thanking you in advance for your attention to this matter, I am, Yours truly,

"JOSEPH MATTHEWS, Secretary."

(Enclosed was an appeal to men to "vote against Women's Suffrage.")

Co-operating with the liquor interest, stated Dr. Shaw, is the organised White Slave Traffic all over the country. Another menace is the worst type of moving picture show, as it is feared that women would want to put a stop to those exhibitions which are inimical to public morality. In some of these, films were shown during the Michigan campaign picturing women neglecting their homes, as the result of the vote, and at the end came the warning, "If you don't want all the homes in Michigan to be like this, vote against Woman Suffrage."

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

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

Public Reception, TO-DAY, JUNE 20th, 3.30 to 6.15, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chair: THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR. Speakers: MISS C. MARSHALL (Hon. Parl. Sec. N.U.W.S.S.), MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK, MISS EMILY HILL (P.C.G.), MR. R. CHOLMELEY, M.A. Discussion. Tea, 6d.

Next Week (June 27). Miss Edith Palliser, Delegates returned from Buda-Pesth, and others.

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

Dr. Johnson on Mrs. Fawcett.

(From the *Clare Market Review* for May.)

The following fragment, recently discovered, was published to the world at the Students' Union dinner, on February 26th, and afterwards handed to the Editor :—

" Luckily, I have this morning received a wireless message from the Elysian Fields, apparently giving the purport of a dialogue between the ghost of Boswell and the ghost of Dr. Johnson. It would appear that these two illustrious shades keep a close eye on London, and that they have been discussing Mrs. Fawcett's relation to a famous popular movement. One fragment of the dialogue I will, with your permission, read."

Boswell: " Is it not a little surprising, Sir, that Mrs. Fawcett should continue to advocate the discredited cause of Franchise for Females?"

Johnson: " Sir, a mind susceptible of surprise at a woman's constancy would be capable of amazement at a man's obtuseness."

Boswell: " But, Sir, Mrs. Fawcett has common sense."

Johnson (angrily): " You, Sir—as I observed one hundred and fifty years ago—are a fool! Sense is not common, even South of the Tweed. Mrs. Fawcett's sense would have been an exception in the Forum just as it is a phenomenon in the Albert Hall."

Boswell: " What weight has sense in these degenerate days?"

Johnson: " Cant, sir. The tortoise of Reason reaches the goal before the hare of Hysteria. Mrs. Fawcett may be obstructed by adversaries whose apprehensiveness surpasses feminine timidity. She may be embarrassed by allies whose acts burlesque masculine brutality, but she has the courage to remember that rights are best asserted by reason, and that the persuasiveness of Portia was more potent than the gunpowder of Guy Fawkes. Believe me, she will triumph. But I perceive that last night's third bottle of nectar still clogs your faculties. Come, Sir, let us take a walk along the Styx Embankment."

The Women's Hospital for Children.

The Hospital for Children, 688, Harrow Road, W., founded eighteen months ago, held its Annual Court at the Kensington Town Hall, on June 11th, under the Presidency of Muriel, Countess De La Warr. This hospital is officered by women doctors, and affords a much-needed opportunity of training for women students, the majority of children's hospitals admitting men students only, and being staffed entirely by men. Dr. Flora Murray spoke of the large amount of work already done by the hospital, and appealed for funds to extend the work still further. She stated that the little patients were often brought from long distances simply because the doctors were women, as in the opinion of many parents " ladies know best about children."

Another Hospital to be Staffed by Women.

News comes of another hospital which is to be staffed entirely by women. The best results are probably obtained by men and women working together; but since so many hospitals refuse women's co-operation, hospitals officered by women only have become a necessity, in the interests of women who prefer to be treated by one of their own sex. It is good to hear that on July 1st Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will lay the foundation of the South London Hospital for Women. It is to be built on a site facing Clapham Common; £40,000 out of the £55,000 required to build and equip the hospital has been subscribed already. The Board of Management hope to raise the remaining £15,000 before July 1st, so that the hospital may be free of debt when the foundation-stone is laid.

A donation of £100 towards the building has been received from the Worshipful Company of Clothmakers.

The price of the Jaeger Underwear is moderate; its quality and purity are guaranteed. " Jaeger " was the pioneer, and remains the best. Illustrated Price List sent free. London :— 126, Regent Street, W., 456, Strand, W.C., 102, Kensington High Street, W., 30, Sloane Street, S.W., 115, Victoria Street, S.W., 85 and 86, Cheapside, E.C.—(AdvT.)

What Our Movement Means.

Adapted from "THE COMMON CAUSE," June 1, 1911.

Reader, if you know nothing about Women's Suffrage, do not let it be because you care nothing. When you see men and women making heroic sacrifices for a great cause, you have reason for shame if you do not

Enquire about it.

If any man says "men are chivalrous" and the "natural protectors of women," and yet has not taken the trouble to ascertain why some women are so keen to obtain for others—or themselves—the protection of the vote which men already have, he is himself illustrating the humbug of his saying. If he cared for the interests of women as much as he says, he would make some effort to find out if they would benefit by the grant of the Suffrage. Nor can women regard themselves as anything but deserters of the interests of their sex and their children and their race if they don't enquire what is meant by Women's Suffrage.

The Suffragists are making a plea for

Equality of treatment

in all things for men and women. They say that a woman should have the right to determine by what laws she should be governed as well as a man; that she should have the same chance as a man of earning her living, of being trained for it, and of procuring good conditions in it; that she should be made to realise her public duty towards the State in seeing that the laws are fair and helpful to all. A woman

Should shoulder this responsibility

and when she sees others working in miserable homes, and when she finds pressing social reforms needlessly postponed, she should never rest until she has tried to find some means of changing this state of affairs. At a meeting in London, held not very long ago, a speaker related how a married woman had once said to her: "Ah, you know if everybody had a husband as good as mine, the agitation would die a natural death." And this was greeted with laughter and cheers! Men have a right to despise women who laugh at such a sentiment as that. What utter selfishness! What a blasphemy against humanity! Women, secure in their own comfort, LAUGHING because they care nothing about the misery outside their sheltered garden; CHEERING because women say "Do they suffer? Let them suffer? Am I my brother's keeper"? Do you men and women think this is a thing to be cheered or a thing to hang the head over in utter shame? If you think the latter,

you are a Suffragist, and we ask you to become active as one.

This demand for the vote is a demand that women should have a voice in making the laws. Now, laws are not made for perfectly good and perfectly happy people.

If all husbands and all wives were perfect,

we should need no marriage laws at all, because marriage would be perfect without law. It is exactly because every woman has *not* got a good husband, and every man has not a good wife, that the law has to step in and regulate marriage; and when this law is made by men only, it is not a just law, and it is not likely to be just either. No man would be willing to have marriage laws made by women only. He would say that it takes two to make a contract, and that's what we say. It is no contract at all if it is made by one party only; it is actually slavery, though we do not call it so.

How to Help.

Talk about Women's Suffrage, and make others believe in it. Literature dealing with all sorts of women's questions can be obtained from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. This will help you to answer objectors. Give what money you can to the movement. Join a Suffrage Society. The N.U. has branches all over the country. If you write to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, she will put you into communication with the branch nearest your home. If you cannot afford to pay the minimum subscription of 1/- a year, become a Friend of Women's Suffrage by signing the card specially issued for this purpose.

Let the Member of Parliament who represents your constituency know that you want the Women's Cause to go on.

Take this Paper

and then you will keep in line with our progress. Try to interest others in the paper also, and devote one day a week to selling it in the street. Volunteers are urgently needed, and should communicate with the London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria St., S.W.; or with the secretary of their local branch.

Join the Great Pilgrimage,

of which full particulars are given in this number. If you cannot do that, come to our demonstration in Hyde Park on Saturday Afternoon, July 26th. We want all England to realise the strength of law-abiding support for Women's Suffrage. Every unit counts.

The Pilgrimage.

Line of March.

(The dates in all cases refer to the day of arrival.)

Great North Road Pilgrims.

North Eastern Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Beaver, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| June . Newcastle | June 20. Shildon. |
| " 18. Chester-le-Street. | " 21. Darlington (over Sunday). |
| " 19. Durham. | " 23. Eatercommon. |

North and East Ridings Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Dutton, 4, Pavilion Terrace, Scarborough.

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| June 24. Northallerton. | June 27. Ripon. |
| " 25. Thirsk, Bedale. | " 28. Harrogate (over Sunday). |
| " 26. Baldersby, Masham. | |

West Riding Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Mrs. Renton, 9, Park Lane, Leeds.

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|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| June 30. Wetherby. | July 3. Barnsley. |
| July 1. Leeds. | " 4. Rotherham. |
| " 2. Wakefield. | " 5. Sheffield (over Sunday). |

East Midlands Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Norma Smith, The Manor House, Melton Mowbray.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| July 7. Chesterfield. | July 11. Grantham. |
| " 8. Mansfield. | " 12. Stamford (over Sunday). |
| " 9. Southwell. | " 14. Wansford. |
| " 10. Newark. | " 15. Stilton. |

Eastern Counties Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Mrs. Kellett, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| July 7. Chester-le-Street. | July 11. Grantham. |
| " 8. Mansfield. | " 12. Stamford (over Sunday). |
| " 9. Southwell. | " 14. Wansford. |
| " 10. Newark. | " 15. Stilton. |

Eastern Counties Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Mrs. Kellett, 4, Belvoir Terrace, Cambridge.

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| July . Great Yarmouth. | July 14. Saxmundham. |
| " 10. Lowestoft. | " 15. Wickham Market. |
| " 11. Wreatham and Frostendon. | |
| " 12. Blythburgh and Southwold (over Sunday). | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| July . Cromer and Sheringham. | July . Hunstanton. |
| " 11. Aylsham. | " 11. Wolferton. |
| " 12. Norwich (over Sunday). | " 12. King's Lynn (over Sunday). |
| " 14. Wymondham. | " 14. Wisbech. |
| " 15. Attleborough. | " 15. March. |

Watling Street Pilgrims.

North-Western Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Matravers, 6, Victoria Place, Carlisle.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| June . Carlisle. | June 23. Grasmere. |
| " 18. Wigton. | " 24. Windermere. |
| " 19. Aspatria. | " 25. Kendal. |
| " 20. Cockermouth. | " 26. Arncliffe. |
| " 21. Keswick (over Sunday). | " 27. Lancaster. |

West Lancs, West Cheshire, and North Wales Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Eskrigge, 18, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| June 28. Garstang (over Sunday). | July 4. Liverpool. |
| " 30. Preston (Blackpool and Lytham join here). | " 5. Chester (over Sunday). |
| July 1. Southport. | " 7. Tarporley. |
| " 2. Ormskirk. | " 8. Nantwich. |
| " 3. Prescott. | " 9. Eccleshall. |

West Midlands Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Knight, Southside, Warwick Road, Solihull.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| July 10. Stafford. | July 15. Birmingham. |
| " 11. Rugeley. | " 16. Knowle. |
| " 12. Lichfield (over Sunday). | " 17. Warwick. |
| " 14. Sutton Coldfield. | |

Oxford, Berks, Bucks, and Beds. Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Mason, c/o Miss Stacey, 34, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| July 18. Banbury. | July 23. Amersham. |
| " 19. Oxford (over Sunday). | " 24. Watford. |
| " 21. Tetsworth. | " 25. London (outskirts). |
| " 22. High Wycombe. | |

The time-table of the contingent from the Manchester and District Federation, which joins the Watling Street Pilgrims at Stafford, has not been received.

West Country Pilgrims.

South-Western Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Misick, 10, Higher Summerlands, Exeter.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| June 19. Penzance. | June 30. Ivybridge. |
| " 20. Camborne. | July 1. Totnes. |
| " 21. Falmouth (over Sunday). | " 2. Newton Abbott. |
| " 23. St. Austell. | " 3. Teignmouth. |
| " 24. Fowey. | " 4. Exmouth. |
| " 25. Looe. | " 5. Exeter (over Sunday). |
| " 26. St. Germans. | " 7. Tiverton. |
| " 27. Plymouth (over Sunday). | |

West of England Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Mrs. Cross, Drayton, Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| July 7. Wellington. | July 10. Street. |
| " 8. Taunton (South-Western Federation join here). | " 11. Wells. |
| " 9. Bridgewater. | " 12. Winscombe (over Sunday). |

South Wales and Monmouth Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Mrs. Streeter, 34, Stacey Road, Cardiff.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| July 7. Blaenavon. | July 10. Pontypool, Pontypridd. |
| " 8. Garndiffaith. | " 11. Griffithstown, Cardiff. |
| " 9. Abersychan. | " 12. Newport (over Sunday). |

Pilgrims are asked to read this Advertisement carefully.

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The comfort and pleasure of good wearing hose to men conveys a sense of well-being and satisfaction all day long, while to business girls and busy housewives, to whom the weekly darning is a long and tiresome task, the benefit is incalculable. Many of the officials of the "Common Cause" have worn our hose, and are highly satisfied with it. Price:—

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Colours—Ladies—Champagne, Empire Blue, Pearl Grey, White, Navy, Tan, Black. Men's—Tan, Navy, Black, Pearl Grey. State boot size. Call or write.

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

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

At Bristol the section from Blaenavon joins that from Wellington, and together they continue as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| July 14. Bristol. | July 17. Calne. |
| " 15. Bath. | " 18. Marlborough. |
| " 16. Chippenham. | " 19. Hungerford (over Sunday). |

Oxford, Berks, Bucks, and Beds. Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Holly Lodge, Ash Vale, Surrey.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| July 21. Newbury. | July 24. Hounslow. |
| " 22. Reading. | " 25. Hammersmith. |
| " 23. Maidenhead. | |

Portsmouth Road Pilgrims.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

Pilgrims wishing to join these sections should write to Mrs. Dempster, c/o The Cottage, Cosham, Hants.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| July Portsmouth. | July Southampton. |
| " 17. Cosham. | " 17. Winchester. |
| " 18. Petersfield. | " 18. New Alresford. |
| " 19. Haslemere (over Sunday). | " 19. Alton (over Sunday). |
| " 21. Godalming. | " 21. Farnham. |
| | July 22. Guildford. |
| | " 23. Esher and Cobham. |
| | " 24. Kingston. |
| | " 25. Hammersmith. |

Brighton Road Pilgrims.

Pilgrims wishing to join this section should write to Miss Merrifield, 14, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| July 21. Brighton. | July 23. Reigate. |
| " 21. Cuckfield. | " 24. Croydon. |
| " 22. Crawley. | " 25. Vauxhall. |

"Kentish Pilgrim's Way."

The route followed by these Pilgrims will be found in the map. The complete time-table has not been received.

The subsequent route will be published next week.

We have received the following suggestions from correspondents with regard to the pilgrimage.

MADAM,—There are many Suffragists who can spare but little time for the Pilgrimage, and who feel it is perhaps hardly worth while to march at all, since they cannot march to London. May I commend to them the words of Stevenson: "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labour?"

JOSEPHINE KELLETT.

MADAM,—It is to be hoped that societies and members of the National Union will not take it for granted that it is only along the great routes, as marked in THE COMMON CAUSE map of last week, that pilgrims can march towards London in July. There seems no reason why small groups of members should not walk from their societies to join the great routes at any points that may be arranged. If the group contains a speaker, all the better; but if not, a great deal of propaganda work can still be done by conversation, by the distribution of leaflets, and by the enrolment of Friends; and the whole effect of the pilgrimage will be increased in so far as more roads are traversed and more places touched.

Societies which lie off the main route may feel themselves left out, as no hospitality is required of them, and it is important that they should understand that they can do most effective work by sending a few of their numbers as pilgrims to join the main route. Of course, all arrangements of this kind must be made in consultation with the route committees, but it will not involve them in much further organisation if pilgrims join in this way instead of by train, and these small groups of pilgrims going only a short distance could probably make most of their arrangements for themselves.

C. D. RACKHAM.

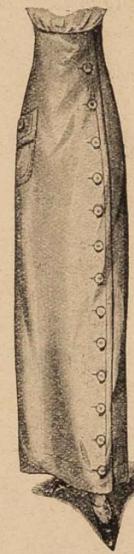
For useful articles of attire for the Pilgrimage, Messrs. Swan & Edgar are specially catering, as will be seen from the designs on this page. In the ribbon department they are stocking the National Union colours in two widths—2 in. wide at 9d. per yard, suitable for short ties, hat bands, &c., and 5 in. wide at 1s. 6d. per yard, suitable for millinery trimming, sashes, &c. As Messrs. Swan & Edgar are advertising the Pilgrimage by specially stocking the National Union colours, it is hoped that all members who can will pay a visit to their premises.

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Pilgrimage Songs.

A large number of songs have been received in response to the request in THE COMMON CAUSE, and a special Sub-Committee was appointed to consider them and choose out one which should be adopted as the special Pilgrimage Song.

The Committee finally decided on a combination of Miss Tanner's words to "The Song of the Western Men" (from the book of Women's Suffrage Songs published by the London Society for Women's Suffrage) with a new version sent in by Miss M. M. Green, 28, Gayton Road, Hampstead, and a chorus to the same song sent in by Miss Antoinette Mackenzie, 73, Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea. We print the song below, with the tune.

Song of the Suffrage Pilgrims.

A good heart and a steady mind,
Our purpose clear in view,
And we will show our country now
What women folk can do.
From Land's End by the blue sea coast,
From far beyond the Tweed,
We march that all the countryside
May know the women's need.

CHORUS:—

And shall they scorn the women's voice
When we for justice cry?
We're marching in our thousands now
To know the reason why.

Outspake our leaders every one,
A goodly band were they:
"We claim the right to serve our land,
And who shall say us nay?"
And we have heard our country's call,
Can we stand idle by?
If still we may not serve, we come
To know the reason why.

CHORUS:

What do they fear who hold us back,
Who number half the race?
Do we the needful courage lack
To fill a worthy place?
The sex that toils in home and mill
That shares their smiles and tears,
The sex that graced our country's throne
For half a hundred years.

CHORUS:

From East and West we gather now,
But one in purpose set.
Oh! ye who need the women's vote,
We'll be victorious yet.
Men join the women of our land
And march with us to-day,
Come one and all, a dauntless band,
And who shall say us nay?

LAST CHORUS.

They shall not scorn our just demand,
Our freedom still deny;
We're marching in our thousands now
And this our reason why.



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A Gorringe Satin Coat

We have in the past offered some wonderful values in Satin Coats, which has "made our name" for this indispensable garment, but the sketch represents the acme of our achievement for value.

The style is smart and practical, and suitable for most figures, and can be worn for Day or Evening; new Magyar sleeves, lined throughout with Ivory Jap Silk and interlined, length 52in., small sketch shows back view; stocked in Dull Meteor Satin in the following shades: Black, Ivory, Grey, Champagne, Pink, Sky, Saxe, and Purple

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"Judy."

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Some New Books.

LIFE OF OCTAVIA HILL. By C. Edmund Maurice. (Macmillan), 16s. net.

It may be assumed that the absorbing interest of a biography of one who has been a power in his or her generation is divided between the history of the social movements touched by that living source of energy, and the revelation of the personality of the inspirer. Judged from the former standpoint, the life of Octavia Hill, by C. Edmund Maurice, is abundantly satisfying, for therein is set forth the intimate history of the social regeneration which led to the better housing of the working-classes, to the provision of saner forms of public recreation, and to the recognition of the need of an urban population of open-spaces and play-grounds.

But regarded from the point of view of revelation of personality, this volume, which mainly consists of letters, is disappointing, for, although details of her many-sided interests and her daily activities are faithfully—and even minutely—recorded in her correspondence, yet Octavia Hill, the forceful personality known to her friends and fellow-workers, manages to escape detection. Here and there, it is true, we obtain glimpses in her letters of the strong underlying character; still, but little of the presence-of-mind and resourcefulness appear, which are described in the sections in small type with which Mr. Maurice has linked the epistles together. Thus, the editorial comment, so strictly limited in this volume, becomes its most valuable asset, and we are left wondering whether posterity would not have been better served by the replacement of some of the "letters" by further descriptive material.

Notwithstanding this drawback, the book is charged with interest, and if we do not hear from her own pen of the emotional outlook on life which made her go about her work "in and out—in and out, very like a bee, and like it, too, in her happy murmurings whilst at work," yet we obtain from her standpoint a very fair estimate of her social endeavours and her struggles in their accomplishment. The beginning of the housing movement, when Ruskin offered Miss Hill financial aid for the provision of better houses for the London poor, is doubtless familiar to most, but the fight for the carrying out of her plans, especially with regard to recreation-grounds, makes curious reading for modern ears.

It is astonishing, too, that a woman of Octavia Hill's immense perception—for the picture of "the rent-collector" is entirely replaced in the perusal of this volume by the vision of the deeply-sympathetic woman-seer—should have held aloof from the question of women's suffrage; but it must be remembered that an intensely constructive mind, such as hers, with its tendency to absorption on a given interest, was likely to lead her in her period of activity, into her professed attitude on political enfranchisement. Had her life fallen a decade or two later in the march of civilisation, one may venture to suggest that she would have embraced the doctrine accepted by the majority of thinkers of a younger generation, for as she herself expressed it in a speech made in 1898, hers was "the large hope to grasp the mighty issues of the new and better days to come—greater ideals, greater hope, and patience to realise both."

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JANE AUSTEN. (Smith Elder. 10s. 6d.)

All Miss Austen's many lovers will welcome this charming book, "Life and Letters of Jane Austen," by William Austen-Leigh and Richard Arthur Austen-Leigh. After the authorised biography of a celebrity has appeared, there is sure to be a long-drawn-out aftermath of criticisms, memoirs, recollections and additional letters, and these later books are sometimes so overloaded with the views and theories of the writers that the subject itself is hardly discernible. Here the writers have shown themselves no more than is necessary; they have told, simply and directly, what there is to tell, but wherever they can they have let the letters speak, and left the field clear for Miss Austen herself. We certainly want as much field as possible for her, for she is an author who reveals herself as such a particularly attractive personality in her books. This is not the case with all authors; sometimes, in fact, though we like their books, we cannot like them. It would have been a real disappointment if, on nearer acquaintance, we had found Miss Austen less charming than we had supposed. We should have grieved if she had not been, as she was, as affectionate a daughter as Emma, as close a sister as Elizabeth, as necessary an aunt as Anne Elliot. We know that Cassandra, in destroying all her sister's more serious letters, was doing exactly what she would have wished, but it is a great loss for us not to have seen them, for the more one reads Miss Austen, the more delightful her serious side appears.

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THE BURBERRY
"The Ideal Coat for The Pilgrimage"

"Insures comfort and security in every kind of weather."

THE BURBERRY is unique in its protective properties, because it combines the bedrock essentials of efficient and hygienic weather-resistance:—

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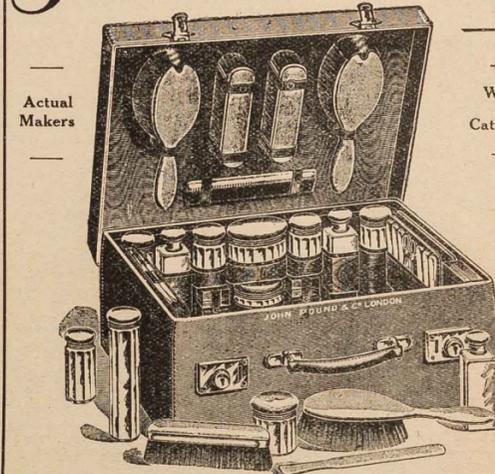
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81-84, LEADENHALL ST., London, E.C.

Actual Makers

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

Miss Austen's reputation is in a very flourishing state just now. All sorts of people admire her, but we believe many of them admire her for her wit rather than for herself. This generation, particularly perhaps that intellectual section of it which sets the fashion in opinions, is so extraordinarily different from hers. The qualities she really cared for—"steadiness," "rationality," "delicacy," and "true elegance of mind"—do not appeal to us; whereas energy, enthusiasm, rage for reform at any cost, an adventurous spirit which wants to inquire into everything, a ubiquitous, almost prying, philanthropy—all that we are admiring now, would probably have puzzled rather than attracted her. Her generation, as far as we can gather, though it criticised its surroundings, was more ready to leave them as they were. Compared with ours, it seems to have been a little unenterprising, even tame.

The beauty of Miss Austen's style needs no demonstration, but in reading her childish manuscripts, her letters as a girl in the twenties, and (as Mr. Austen-Leigh observes) the conversations of even the vulgar, semi-educated characters in her books, one is struck with the wonderful purity of her diction. Her style is her own very special possession, but there is no doubt she was much helped by the high standard of English written and spoken at the time. Clarissa Harlowe counted it a serious addition to her miseries that she had no heart left for writing a properly-expressed letter. In Miss Austen's generation, too, there must have been that "pride and delight" in the English language which French-speaking nations still have in theirs; that pride which makes the waiters and schoolgirls correct so zealously one's gender and pronunciation.

The letters published here are full of little twists and turns of phrase, which could have occurred to no one but Miss Austen, and of laughs against herself. "I do not think I was very much in request at the ball. People were rather apt not to ask me, till they could not help it. . . . There was one gentleman who, I was told, wanted very much to be introduced to me, but as he did not want it quite enough to take much trouble in effecting it we never could bring it about." Such equanimity and modesty at twenty-four seems hardly believable. We have one small criticism to offer on the book. There are almost too many explanations and histories about Miss Austen's friends. It is rather more than we can do to keep her brothers apart. We cannot possibly manage her friends.

WITH THE BULGARIAN STAFF. By Noel Buxton. (Smith, Elder & Co. 3s.6d. net.)

Mr. Buxton's pictures of the glamour and the honour of war are so vivid that it is not easy to refrain from copious quotations. The interest of his book, however, does not lie only in the fact that it is a clever description of certain aspects of war by an eye-witness. Mr. Buxton's indefatigable work on the Balkan Committee, quite as much as the opinions expressed in this book, stamp him an admirer of the Bulgar and an enthusiast in the cause of freedom. He sympathises with the attack on Turkey and admires the way in which it was carried out, but he is not blind to the hideous work and appalling misery entailed by war.

"Here were human beings of a fine type, peasants of pure blood . . . beings to whom the expression 'made in the image of God' might quite philosophically be applied. And here at closest quarters . . . we realised this image smashed; its capacity for work, thought, fatherhood, happiness, destroyed by resultant ill-health; not in one case alone, such as would in peace-time in a case of misfortune move a whole nation to sympathy, but by scores and hundreds and tens of thousands." These sentences form part of the last page of the chapter called

"The Wounded," and it is this chapter, the most gruesome in the book, which is of peculiar interest to women. In the following we seem to hear an echo, faint but insistent, of protests raised in 1854—"The Red Cross Society of Great Britain had announced in the *Times* that women were out of place in the Balkan War." In consequence of this announcement "Mrs. Stobart, the Commandante of Convoy Corps, . . . paid a visit to the scene of war before deciding that it was a place where ladies could work. A mere man would have perhaps considered the hardships too great; but the Corps was summoned by telegram." Of the work accomplished, the writer says: "It appeared to the amateur onlooker that the finest service rendered by any foreign unit was that of the English unit known as the Women's Convoy Corps."

Lack of space forbids further quotation. The avowed intention of the writer is to make people think, and surely the least imaginative must be stirred by some of the descriptions in this book, and will agree that even if war is a necessity, it is an extremely disagreeable one. Mr. Buxton argues that not only was this particular war avoidable, but that war in general is not necessary to develop virility and strength of purpose in a nation. Both to those who agree and to those who disagree with the opinions of the author, this book should be deeply interesting, and it is particularly recommended to those who think that questions of peace and war do not concern women.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN for June. (Sidgwick & Jackson. 1s.)

The *Englishwoman* this month maintains its usual high level. Of special interest is the editorial dealing with private and institutional nursing, which, taken in conjunction with Miss Bedford Fenwick's article on the "State Registration of Trained Nurses," gives a clear idea of the conditions and status of the profession in this country. Other articles are, "Higher Education and Marriage," by B. L. Hutchins; "Pensions for Women Workers," by C. E. W. Binney; "Farming for Women," by M. F. Nalder, and "Botticelli's Interpretation of Women," by Edith Harwood.

Books Received.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LITERATURE. By W. H. Hudson. (Harrap.) 4s. 6d. net.

HOME LIFE IN RUSSIA. By Angelo S. Rappoport. (Methuen.) 10s. 6d. net.

A WAYFARER IN KENDAL. By Elizabeth Kendal. (Constable.) 10s. 6d. net.

MR. FLEIGHT. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Howard Latimer.) 6s.

THE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW. By E. W. Savi. (Hurst and Blackett.) 6s.

TRAINING THE BOY. By William A. McKeever. (Macmillan.) 6s. 6d. net.

FIRST AID TO THE SERVANTLESS. By Mrs. J. G. Frazer. (W. Heffer.) 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net.

EURIPIDES AND MR. BERNARD SHAW. By Gilbert Norwood. (The St. Catherine Press.) 1s.

SEX ANTAGONISM. By Heape. (Constable.) 7s. 6d.

THE THIRD MISS SEMANS. (Sidgwick & Jackson.) 3s. 6d.

THE PETTICOAT COMMANDO. By Brandt. (Mills & Boon.) 6s.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMAN. By Hartley. (Eveleigh Nash.) 7s. 6d.

WOMAN AND TO-MORROW. By W. S. George. (Herbert Jenkins.) 2s. 6d.

AUGUST STRINDBERG. By Lind af Hageby. (Stanley Paul.) 6s.

THE SENTENCE OF SILENCE. By R. Wright-Kauffman. (Haward Latimer.) 6s.

THE BANNER WITH THE NEW DEVICE. By Hicks. (Sanctuary Publishing Co., Bath.)

RUE AND ROSES. By Angela Sanger. (Heinemann.) 5s.

SO IT IS WITH THE DAMSEL. By Nora Wynne. (Stanley Paul.) 6s.

LADY BIRD. A Story of the White Slave Traffic. By Mrs. Hugo Ames. (Key Publishing Co.)

[The Author of the above book will speak at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, every evening, at 7.45, from June 30th to July 6th, in answer to Mrs. Billington Greig's article in the "English Review."]

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district.

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

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO LADIES.

THE woman of to-day occupies a far different position in the sphere of influence and activity than did even her own mother, so rapid has been her advance. With her entry into business life and the professions fresh needs have arisen. These have been catered for in many directions, but it was left to Mr. Thomas Farrow, the founder of Farrow's Bank Ltd., to foresee the necessity for a bank entirely devoted to women, and three years ago, at 29, New Bridge Street, he opened the first Women's Bank in England—FARROW'S BANK FOR WOMEN. The advent of this branch was received with general acclamation, and its progress has been rapid. Here Ladies find a courteous and obliging staff of their own sex, ready to assist them in any and every detail of Banking and Finance. The growth of the business has so extensively increased that it has become a paramount necessity to remove to larger and more commodious offices, and suitable premises have been acquired at

No. 143, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.

These premises are situated in a busy commercial centre, close to Hyde Park and the large Stores, and a centre conveniently reached from all parts of London.

In addition to the increased facilities for business afforded by the new premises, a room will be specially set apart as a Rendezvous. In this room customers will be able to keep appointments of a personal or professional nature, conduct correspondence and peruse newspapers, magazines and other literature.

Every description of Joint Stock Banking is transacted, CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest paid where credit balances of £10 and upwards are maintained for six months. Interest is allowed on DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, from three to four per cent. per annum, according to notice of withdrawal, and the Bank transacts the sale or purchase of Stocks and Shares (quoted and unquoted).

The Manageress, Mrs. Kate Reilly, will be pleased to give further particulars and send Illustrated Booklet and Balance Sheet upon the receipt of a post card, while at the same time she cordially invites a personal call from ladies who are desirous of opening accounts.

All correspondence should be sent to the present address:

FARROW'S BANK FOR WOMEN,

29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

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

Notes from Headquarters.

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

Pilgrimage.

We wish to express our gratitude to the societies for the prompt response they have made to our request for information of local interest. The material we are receiving will prove most useful.

Where to Join One or Other of the Routes.

We publish this week the various routes decided upon, the dates on which each place will be reached, and the name and address of the organiser in charge of each section. Pilgrims will, of course, join whichever route they prefer, and at the place most convenient to themselves; but as inquiries have been received as to where most effective support can be given, we may take the opportunity of telling those who have not yet decided upon their route that the line of march from Marlborough to Reading is through an area hitherto untouched by the National Union. It is, therefore, specially desirable that local interest should be aroused by a large and enthusiastic contingent of pilgrims passing through this district; and we hope that Mrs. Robie Uniacke will receive the names of many helpers.

Friends of Women Suffrage.

The Pilgrimage offers a unique opportunity of enrolling Friends of Women's Suffrage. We hope that wherever meetings are held in connection with the Pilgrimage the stewards will make arrangements for getting F. of W. S. cards signed. The success of the meetings now being held in Hyde Park on Sundays is being demonstrated not only by the large and attentive crowds, and the number of intelligent questions which are asked, but by the more tangible proof of the signed cards. We hope that the general public throughout the country will also take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Pilgrimage of showing its support of the cause of Women's Suffrage by signing these cards.

The cards should be returned each evening to the Secretary of the Federation in whose area they were signed.

Will societies please note that Miss Evelyn Atkinson is now hon. secretary to the Literature Department.

The By-Elections.

Wandsworth.

Candidates: Mr. Samuel Samuel, Conservative.
 Mr. Havelock Wilson, Labour.

Mr. Samuel Samuel, who was returned to the House of Commons on Thursday by a majority of 6,337, is, unfortunately, opposed to the extension of the franchise to women in any form. Mr. Havelock Wilson, the defeated candidate, who was not adopted by the Labour Party but received unofficial support from local labour people, is in favour of Woman's Suffrage, but the National Union were unable to support him as he only answered one out of their three questions satisfactorily. A series of open-air meetings was held, and some useful propaganda work was done in the remarkably short period for which the election lasted. Wandsworth is one of the four largest constituencies in England, covering a very wide area with an electorate of over 39,000. As there was so little time it was considered wiser to confine the open-air meetings to Wandsworth proper, where we feel that many of the inhabitants have learnt something of the meaning of the Suffrage movement during the last week.

Dover.

As we go to press we hear that Lord Duncannon has been chosen as the Unionist candidate for Dover, Mr. Percy Wyndham, the son of the late Member, being unable to stand. The Liberal candidate has not yet been selected.

Leicester.

Mr. A. M. Wilshire has been chosen by the Unionists as their candidate and Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., has been adopted by the Liberals. The Labour Party has not yet decided upon its line of action.

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

Harvey Nichols

Knightsbridge SW

READY TO WEAR SUMMER FROCKS.



JOYCE. Charming FOULARD GOWN in Saxe Blue, with border of black and white stripes. Skirt draped with pleated ribbon ornaments. Chiffon vest and undersleeves and dainty lace collar. **7 1/2 Gns.**
 Also in cerise, maize, and navy.

EDITH. White Cotton CREPON GOWN, trimmed at neck and sleeves with kilted muslin frills, Embroidered on bodice and skirt with coloured flowers. **3 1/2 Gns.**

Orders by post receive careful attention.

Beautiful Brochure of Summer Attire on request.

Harvey Nichols

Knightsbridge SW

Literature Department.

A simple leaflet, specially written for distribution on the Pilgrimage, is now ready. It is called "The Pilgrimage—What Does it Mean?" (B 99), and its price is 6d. per 100. All societies are urged to order to this as soon as possible.
 EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON, Hon. Lit. Sec.

Special Offerings.

Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage.		£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged	1,774 5 3	Dorking, Leith Hill, and District W.S.S.	5 5 0
Mrs. Pocock	4 0	Miss W. A. Elkin	10 0
Mr. A. G. Anderson	25 0 0	Mrs. Yorke	10 0
Hon. Mrs. Franklin	5 0 0	Mrs. Tolmé	2 0 0
Miss M. B. Alder	10 0	Mrs. Jones	10 0
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Doncaster	2 0 0	Mrs. Selous	15 0
Miss Charlotte Ellis	1 13 0	Miss Gilstrap	10 10 0
Miss M. L. Aberigh-Mackay	10 0	The Misses B. and M. F. Trollope	20 0 0
Miss Coxhead	10 0 0	Madame Loppé	10 0 0
Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht	5 5 0	Miss C. H. Peet	10 0 0
Miss Emily K. Ridley (collected)	10 0	Mrs. Mitchell	2 0 0
Miss Emma L. Lister	5 5 0	Miss L. C. Harston	10 0
Miss M. E. Jones	5 0 0	Mrs. J. S. Turner	1 0 0
Miss Otilie Bodé	1 1 0	Mrs. Kennedy	5 0
Miss Dorothy A. Courtney	1 1 0	Mrs. Ralph Durand	3 0
Miss Margaret E. Bache	1 0 0	Miss M. V. Wheelhouse	1 1 0
Miss Frances E. Newton	10 0	Miss E. L. Barton	5 0
Miss J. Hatten	3 0	Mrs. Clegg	5 0 0
Miss M. Harwood	10 0		
		£1,909 11 3	

Contributions to the General Fund.

£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1912	4,990 17 6
Received June 3rd to June 16th:—	

Subscriptions.

Miss I. M. Blake	1 1 0
Mrs. Archibald Little	2 0 0
Miss R. Judge	2 6
Mrs. Mason	1 0
Miss Mabel Kent	10 0
Miss L. Heaton	5 0

Donations.

Miss Milton	4 0
Anonymous	7 6
Anonymous, per Miss K. D. Courtney	5 0 0
Miss Jessie G. Green	3 0 0
Miss Bertha Johnson	1 0 0
Mrs. James	1 0 0
Mrs. Lupton	25 0 0
Miss Margaret F. Pugh	5 0 0
Mrs. Marshall	3 0 0
Mrs. Roger Clark	1 10 0
Mrs. Crook	1 0 0
Mrs. Osmaston	1 0 0
Mrs. Paynter	1 0 0
Mr. Vulliamy (East Cambs. By-election)	1 1 0
Mrs. Heitland (East Cambs. By-election, cost of leaflet)	1 3 4
Collected per Miss L. F. Waring (East Cambs. By-election)	18 0
Mrs. H. F. Hall	1 0 0
Miss E. M. M. Hitchcock	6 0
Miss B. E. Mackie	5 0 0
Mrs. C. V. F. Kayser	2 0 0
Mrs. G. T. Pilcher	1 0 0
Mrs. Pollock	6 0
West of England Federation (towards Organiser's salary)	30 0 0
Miss B. A. Clough	1 10 0
Miss M. R. Courtauld	1 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Ransome	1 0 0
Miss E. M. Greg	6 0 0

Affiliation Fees.

Rochdale W.S.S.	1 16 0
Langport W.S.S.	5 0
Bacup W.S.S.	5 0
Bradford W.S.S.	3 10 3
Budleigh Salterton (additional)	2 6
East Bristol W.S.S.	14 6
Tain W.S.S.	5 0
	£5,102 1 10

Hyde Park Meetings.

The N.U. meeting in Hyde Park next Sunday will be held at the same time as last week, i.e., 4 o'clock. Mrs. Corbett Ashby will be one of the speakers; the names of the others will be announced later. Anyone willing to help to get Friends of Women's Suffrage cards signed will be most welcome.

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



Midsummer Fashions at Peter Robinson's

Tailor Suit in Bengaline

S.C. 622 (as sketch below). Charming Coat and Skirt, made in the fashionable Bengaline. Coat lined Silk, with Collar in contrasting Bulgarian colourings and tiny quilting of fine Lace at Sleeves. Beautifully tailored. In various colours. In two sizes, W. and O.S. - **5 1/2 Gns.**



The "EPSOM."

Dust Coat in Shantung

Smart Race Coat in heavy-weight Shantung, well cut and tailored; collar and buttons in fine faced cloth of contrasting shade, **£4 10s.**

PETER ROBINSON'S

OXFORD STREET W



News from the Societies and Federations.

LONDON SOCIETY.

During the past few weeks the London Society has been engaged in a large number of outdoor and indoor meetings... TABARD BRANCH—A new branch of the London Society has been formed for members of the nursing profession and their friends.

N. & E. Riding of Yorkshire.

FILEY.—May 16th—Chair, Sir Luke White, M.P. Speakers, H. Ballie-Weaver, Esq., on "The White Slave Traffic"—three members joined—£1 9s. 7d. taken.

Three new members. On June 4th, at the B.W.T.A. Conference, Mrs. Meyer proposed, and Mrs. Parkes seconded, W.S. resolution, which was passed with two dissentients in an audience of about 300.

Oxford, Berks, and Bucks.

ASCOT—Annual Meeting, May 20th—Speaker, Mrs. Robie Unlache, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Violet Eustace, May 20th—Speakers, H. H. The Rance of Sarawak, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Robie Unlache. June 5th, F.W.S. meeting—Speakers, Miss Forrester, Miss L. E. Batesman.

14th, Mrs. Earp, Miss E. F. Rathbone, Kirkdale, WALLASEY: June 12th, Mrs. Earp, June 14th, Miss Esgrigge. NEW BRIGHTON: Mrs. Earp and Miss Esgrigge. SOUTHPORT: May 30th, Sale opened by Mrs. Toime; about 27 profit, five new members. June 2nd, Mrs. Rowntree and the Rev. Ed. Fleetwood.

Kentish.

CHISLEHURST—An inaugural meeting was held last month in the Chislehurst Village Hall—Chair, Countess Brassey—Speakers, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin and Mr. Starling (Secretary Men's League for W.S.).

Irish Notes.

The Irish League for Women's Suffrage has sustained a great loss in the departure of its President, Miss Patricia Hoey and its Hon. Secretary (Miss G. O'Connell Hayes) for Canada.

Northern Committee.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 22nd, a highly successful meeting was held in the name under the auspices of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation (non-militant) with the intention of forming a Suffrage Society there.

Forthcoming Meetings.

London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20. WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL—London Society's Reception—Chair, The Lady Frances Balfour—Speakers, Miss C. Mettill, Miss Clementine Black, Miss Emily Hill, P.L.C., Mr. R. Cholmeley, M.A. 3.30-6.15

FULHAM—Entertainment and Meeting at Beaufort House School, Lillie Road (close to Hyde-Meeting at Hyde) at the Students' Room—Speaker, Mrs. Russell 7.30-8.0

THURSDAY, JUNE 26. ISLINGTON—Open-air Meeting at Almeida Street—Chair, Miss McGrigor—Speaker, Miss Ruth Young 8.0

FRIDAY, JUNE 27. WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL—London Society's Reception—Chair, Miss Edith Palliser—Speakers, N.U.W.S.S. Delegates returned from Buda Pesth, and others—Speech on "The Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage" 3.30-6.15

MONDAY, JUNE 24. W. SOUTHWARK—St. George's Circus—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Stanbury (Ex. Com. N.U.W.S.S.), Mrs. Watson 8.0

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OXFORD—Open-air Meeting at Littlemore Hyde-Meeting at Hyde at the Students' Room—Speaker, Mrs. Russell 7.30-8.0

NORWICH AND DISTRICT—Open-air Whist-drive, Rosebank, Upper Dayercourt, HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Meetings for vassers at Shortermill Church 2.55-7.0

WALLASEY AND WIRRAL—Mrs. Leadley Brown's Drawing-room Meeting at Heswall—Speakers, The Rev. F. A. Scretion, M.A., Miss C. Leadley Brown—Chair, Lady Norman Hill 4.0

MANCHESTER—Open-air Meeting, Victoria Park Gates, Oxford Road—Speakers, Mrs. Chew, Miss Hale, and Miss Hoffman 8.0

BRISTOL—Meeting at the Y.M.C.A., Totterdown—Speaker, Miss Tanner 3.0

SPENNYMOOR—Meeting at Sherburn Hill—Speaker, Miss Gordon 7.0

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Grayswood Village Green—Speaker, Miss Hay Cooper 7.0

ARNcliffe—Meeting at the Fountain—Speaker, Miss Matters 2.30-6.30

STIRLING—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis 5.0

EAST HERES—A Garden Meeting at Watton—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 7.0

WALLASEY AND WIRRAL—Mrs. Leadley Brown's Drawing-room Meeting at Heswall—Speakers, Miss C. Leadley Brown, The Rev. F. A. Scretion, M.A.—Chair, Lady Norman Hill 4.0

OXFORD—At Home Meeting at St. Hilda's Hall, by invitation of Miss Burrows 7.0

SPENNYMOOR—A Meeting at Esh Willing Market—Speaker, Miss Dring 7.30

HASLEMERE—Business Meeting at Seaham W.S.S. Temperance Cafe 7.30

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD—Open-air Meeting at Grayshot, Fox and Pelican 2.30-6.0

MANCHESTER—Garden Party at Mrs. Hillier's, Oakholme, Alexandra Park—Speakers, Miss Margaret Ashton and G. G. Armstrong, Esq. 3.30

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day. The Press took more notice of the Fête than it usually accords to anything connected with the Suffrage.

Enlargement of Premises of New Constitutional Society.

Mr. Cecil Chapman will open the enlarged premises of the New Constitutional Society on Tuesday, June 24th, at three o'clock. The speakers will be Mr. Pember Reeves, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mr. Hartley in the chair. Henceforward the N.C.S. will have at their disposal a large room for weekly and other meetings, with seating accommodation for 300 people.

Friends' League for Women's Suffrage.

The annual meeting of the Friends' League for Women's Suffrage was held at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street, last month. During the sittings of Yearly Meeting itself—which is the Central Authority for controlling the affairs of the Society of Friends—a new spirit of interest in the women's movement was manifested, and this has been recorded in the Epistle which is sent from Yearly Meeting to the meetings of Friends throughout the country.

TRUTH ABOUT WHITE SLAVERY.—Mrs. I. Hugo Ames, of the International Private Commission, will reply to Mrs. Billington Greig's article in the "English Review" every night of the week from June 20th to July 6th at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, 7.45, before the White Slave Play.

LADY BIRD: White Slave Traffic.

7d. post free. At all Suffrage Shops. Key Publishing Co., Rist, Vulcan House, Ludgate Circus John Cameron Grant speaks of "this moving story" by Mrs. H. Ames, of the International Private Commission.

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES,

Dealing with all phases of the Woman's Movement, 3d. and 6d.

For Drawing-rooms, Platforms or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.

ACTRESSIES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE,

2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

Phone 4854 Mayfair.

Miss I. O. Ford was wrongly mentioned last week as "COMMON CAUSE correspondent." Our London correspondent is Miss Ward, who is still in London.

Items of Interest.

The Better Half.

The next performance of Miss Allison Garland's Suffrage Play, *The Better Half*, has been postponed until the autumn. Further particulars will be announced later.

An American Fair in Kensington.

An American Fair has been organised by the Women's Local Government Society for the purpose of supplementing its funds. It will be held on Tuesday afternoon, June 24th, in the Kensington Town Hall. The special feature of an American Fair, as distinguished from an ordinary bazaar, is that visitors are invited to send or bring with them some contribution to the stalls; although on this occasion friends who come to buy only will be equally welcome. There will be a country produce stall with vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, poultry, honey, &c.; a cake and a flower stall, a patent confectionery stall, a Bruges pottery stall, a basket stall, a Cambridge stall (where all the wares will be in blue and white), and a bran pie. Concerts and recitations have been arranged; also a dramatic interlude in which Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Miss Genevieve Ward have kindly consented to take part. In addition, there will be English folk dances, and a sketching of cats by Mr. Louis Wain. The price of admission from 5 to 7 p.m. will be 2s. 6d., and from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. 1s. The Hon. Secretary of the Fair Sub-Committee is Miss Georgiana Hill, and the address of the Society is 19, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Successful Suffrage Fete.

The Fête organised by the Birmingham Society, to help its funds for its work, was such a success that about £200 has been realised. The Society has all expenses had been paid. In addition to this, about £100 was made by three stalls furnished by the Birmingham Federation, to obtain funds for work in the Midlands generally. The Hon. Secretary of the Fete, Mrs. M. Midland, opened the Fête on the first day, in the unavoidable absence of Lady Willoughby de Broke, and Lady Rochdale opened on the second day.

Violetta Suffragist.

71, George Street, Portman Square, W. Gowns from 3 Guineas. Millinery from 12/6. Coats and Skirts from 4 Guineas. Troussureux a Specialité. FIRST-CLASS TAILOR.

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Coming Events.

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

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Wed., June 25th, 8.30 p.m. "Marriage and Divorce." Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P. Chairman, Sir William Chance.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W., on Sunday, June 29th, at 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Perkins Gilman will speak on "Home-keeping versus Motherhood." Tickets, including light refreshments, 2s.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Public Meeting, Caxton Hall, Wed., June 25th, 3.30 p.m. Speakers, the Rev. W. M. Weston, D.D., Ph.D. (on "The Economic Independence of Women in Relation to the Marriage Question") and others. Admission free.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN will Lecture on "THE REAL DEVIL." June 30th, at 8 p.m. Portman Rooms, Baker Street. Tickets, 1s. and 2s. 6d., from W.F.L., 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"RECRUITING."—Two-Act Suffrage Comedy. 6d.—"Hollies," Branstone Road, Burton-on-Trent.

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