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see page 8.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

WON CAUSE.

Vol. VI., No. 261.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914.

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LAW-ABIDING.

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Din of reeking street and populous den
Where under great stars blind lusts of men
War on each other.
O scattered, silent, hidden and unknown,
Be lifted up, for you are not alone!

—LAWRENCE BINXON.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 483).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 483 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 24.)

"Hearts of youth,
High-beating, ardent, quick in hope and truth,
And noble anger, O wherever now
You dedicate your uncorrupted vow
To be an energy of Light, a sword
Of the ever-living Will, amid abhorred

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Notes and Comments.

Mr. Asquith in East Fife.

APRIL 9, 1914.

It is a disappointment that after all there will be no contest in E. Fife; but in spite of this, a vigorous Suffrage campaign is being carried on. Miss Crompton reports that she has splendid workers and speakers, but wants still more, and wants funds to make a tremendous splash. Meanwhile, though Mr. Asquith is to have a walk-over, we gather from his Ladybank speech on April 4th, that he is by no means easy about the situation with regard to elections generally. He finds it "a melancholy thing" that the repeated splitting of "the forces of progress" should result in a loss of seats to the Government. He adds: "It is time that that state of things came to an end." We urge the Prime Minister most strongly not to try to evade the real difficulties of the situation by describing the differences between Liberalism and Labour as "comparatively trivial." They are not so. One of them is the franchise itself—the enfranchisement of women. Will not Mr. Asquith consider whether this is to him a "comparatively trivial" matter? If it is, he may surely yield the point! If it is not, why ignore it? We report his speech, and Mr. Barnes' reply to it, elsewhere.

The Hyde Park Demonstration.

The handbills issued by Mr. Burdett-Coutts to the people living in his constituency of Westminster, to come and "support loval Ulster," in Hyde Park last Saturday, addressed "men and women" alike, "whether on the register of electors or not." At the demonstration, however, only supporters of Ulster might demonstrate their willingness to "take any means that may be effective" to achieve their end. The W.S.P.U., who, to do them justice, do not go these lengths, were not allowed to demonstrate anything but the remarkable attitude of the Government towards men who are only anxious as to how and where they shall be represented, and women, who are not represented at all. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, author of the impassioned appeal to "all patriotic men and women," is a stout Anti-suffragist, and has voted against every Suffrage Bill that he could. Why, then, does he now appeal to women?

Scottish Local Government.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Secretary for Scotland has promised that the Government measure making residence a qualification for eligibility to Town and County Councils in Scotland will contain a similar provision for Parish Councils. This Bill will have the effect of very much increasing the number of women eligible to stand for election to these local councils. At present, wives, sisters, and daughters, living in houses taken in the name of their male relatives, have no vote, and are, therefore, not entitled to stand for election. Parish Council in Scotland combines the duties of Parish Council and Board of Guardians in England.

"No Discussion."

We noticed in a recent issue the significant fact that the refusal to discuss Women's Suffrage always came from the Opposition. In apt illustration of this comes Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Advisory Council," which is to discuss many political questions, but not Women's Suffrage. Mrs. Ward herself explains, in the course of a lively correspondence with Mrs. Swanwick in the Manchester Guardian, that Anti-suffragists abandoned the National Union of Women Workers because it would discuss the dreadful question ("wrangle about it" was, we regret to say, her phrase), and they feel they simply must have some place where they are secure from it. This sounds reasonable enough, if a little comic; but Mrs. Swanwick is right when she points out the real hopelessness of the attempt. You can, as Mrs. Ward pleads, agree to omit one reform and talk about others, but you can hardly talk about any reform and omit the instrument with which it is to be won. Consider a discussion on gardening which should be all about roses and violets, but a heavy tabu rested on the dreadful subject of spades! Will those who think spades really necessary for digging be able to contain their impatience when plans are laid on the determined assumption that nothing better than fingers has ever been so much as thought of?

Women's Suffrage and the Free Churches.

The Rev. J. Ivory Cripps, in the course of a brilliant speech at a Suffrage meeting in Swindon last week, told his audience that a special committee had been appointed by the Free Church | with sympathetic eyes.

League and the Baptist Union Council of Great Britain and Ireland, "whose instructions are to examine the Women's Suffrage movement, especially in regard to its spiritual aims, and report as soon as possible to one of the great yearly assemblies of the Baptist Union." This will be rather a blow to the authors of the extraordinary manifesto against "female suffrage," which was issued to Free Church ministers recently, imploring them not to discuss anything so horrid. We admit that female suffrage does sound horrid. Why not call it Women's Suffrage? Perhaps just because it sounds better? After all, we do not ask for votes because we are "female," but because we are human beings.

The Instinct of Self-Preservation.

We are almost inclined to think that some admirer of "Votes and Wages" must be writing to the Times about the Bill for admitting women to the practice of the law. Pretending to be very angry indeed, anonymous gentlemen keep writing to say that their "bread and butter" must be defended. Could there be a better illustration of the Suffrage case? Will anyone (but these angry solicitors) contend that it is really fair to leave legislation about women's professions wholly in the hands of those who will have to compete with them for work if the legislation passes? Could anyone see quite straight in such a case? For our part we freely admit to feeling uncertain. We would rather not be made judges in our own case. It would be enough for us to be allowed to put it. But men are judges and defendants both, and will not let women even plead their own case. And this they call "the instinct of self-preservation."

Breaking the Law.

One writer, it is true, bases his objection to the Bill on another ground. He says that women must not be admitted to the practice of the law because women break the law. What women? The most searching inquiry into the past history of Miss Bebb, Miss Costello, Miss Nettlefold, and Miss Ingram, fails to reveal even one crime between the four. Does Mr. John C. Holmes really propose to punish Miss Bebb because Mrs. Pankhurst breaks the law? That is a very curious development of the doctrine of vicarious punishment, and might carry one far. After all, there are seven or eight men in prison now, to one woman. Mr. John C. Holmes is a man. Ought he to be admitted

Scarcity of Nurses.

We are not surprised to learn that there is a serious decrease in the supply of fever nurses. The Daily News gives the following figures of their salaries:—

Office.			P	resent Salar
Sister			 	£38 to £44
Staff Nurse			 (a)	£30 to £34
			(h)	£26 to £30 £30 to £32
			(0)	£30 to £32
Probationer				£.18 to £.20
Assistant Nurse	(C1. II	[.)	 	f.20 to f.22

It is amazing that women have been found to do work so hard, so skilled, so responsible, and so dangerous, for such preposterous rates. Of course, the nurse's "keep" is thrown in; but even so, what salaries for such a skilled profession! It is now proposed to make some additions to the scale, for the shortage is getting alarming, and "other occupations are proving more attractive." The census of 1911 shows an increase of 80,922 in the numbers of women engaged in various forms of clerical work over those so engaged in 1901. It is clear that progress in the matter of raising the wages and status of women's work must be by the opening of more and more professions and industries

The Girl-Guide Movement.

The Girl-Guide movement is spreading rapidly, and, like the Boy Scouts, the Guides are international. A number of German girls have been visiting London this week, welcomed and "guided" by their English sisters. There need be no fear of "militarism" in a movement which makes for better understanding between us all, and the Girl-Guide movement is one on which all who work for the advancement of women should look

In Parliament.

[We make no attempt to give a full account of the week's proceedings in Parliament. Our aim is merely to show what Parliament is doing with regard to questions which we have special reason to think would be more satisfactorily dealt with if women had the vote.]

Thursday, April 2nd.

DISORDERLY HOUSES

A Bill "To amend the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751, and Laws relating to brothels," was presented by Mr. Harris (South Paddington, U.); supported by Sir Harry Samuel and Mr. Lawson. To be read a second time April 16th.

Friday, April 3rd.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

COLONEL HALL WALKER (S.W. Lancashire, Widnes, U.), in moving the second reading of the Exportation of Horses Bill, described the traffic in worn-out horses for slaughter as a shame to England. Motor traffic, he said, had driven off the streets of our towns something like 50,000 horses, and over 50,000 horses per year were shipped across for various purposes. Not all the horses exported were unfit for work. There was danger that if the traffic continued a number of horses which were still useful and valuable to our small farmers and small holders would be removed from our market. Horse meat was so much appreciated in Belgium among the poorer classes that they would have it, and butchers would go up to £25 for a good horse. The bad horses were made into sausages

CAPTAIN MURRAY (Kincardineshire, L.) supported the Bill, and to show the cruelty which existed in connection with this trade, quoted from a letter he had received from Miss Cole, who, together with other ladies, had been investigating the question

in Antwerp :-

"Every Monday afternoon when our horses leave quarantine stables marked for death (and liable to wait ten days for that one possible haven) they are beyond all protection, and are considered simply as so much living meat. On the railway some are without food or water for forty-eight hours. Some fall and are trampled under foot. On the road they go twenty-eight miles or more, and arrive sweating, limping, and exhausted. One fell in Antwerp and the drover, who kicked it till an eye was smashed and the mouth bleeding, was not punished or even threatened. They suffer hunger and thirst before death and are more often than not cruelly killed. . . . From my own experience in regard to France, the cruelty to horses there, I fear, is at least as bad."

The Presupert of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Runcis

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (Mr. Runciman) defended the inspectors of his staff from any charge of slackness with regard to the regulation of the traffic, and expressed a somewhat half-hearted sympathy with the Bill, which the Government were prepared to support both on second

DR. CHAPPLE (Stirlingshire, L.) pointed out that if the traffic were stopped many horses would suffer more because they would go on working instead of being destroyed.

Other speakers maintained that horses could be slaughtered here and shipped abroad as meat; and Mr. C. BATHURST (Wilton, U.) put in a plea for the enforcing of a more humane system of slaughter not merely in Belgium but in this country. In Holland, he said, there was greater humanitarianism in this respect than there was here.

The feeling of the House was strongly in favour of the Bill, which was read a second time and committed to a Standing

(As we are obliged to go to press early, owing to the Easter holidays, we cannot give any account of the debate in the House on Tuesday, April 7th, on the Inebriates Bill.)

Parliament and Imperial Matters.

One of the arguments most commonly used by Antisuffragists against women's enfranchisement is that women are not capable of helping in the administration of the imperial affairs or foreign policy, with which our Parliament is chiefly occupied, and that although the woman's vote has been proved to be so successful both in Australia and New Zealand, it would not stand comparison with this country, owing to the fact that neither Australia nor New Zealand have any imperial or foreign policy to speak of, and that their legislative assemblies are occupied mainly with domestic and social matters. Looking back over the legislation which has received the sanction of both our Houses of Parliament during the last ten or fifteen years, we find it very difficult to remember that any but domestic and local legislation has occupied the time of Parliament.

The average number of working days per annum of our modern Parliament are 140, although during an abnormal year they may be more, as in 1908, when they totalled 171, or less, as in 1882, when they were only 82. But 140 days, divided into three sessions, is about the average.

One day in each session, three days a year, is devoted to the Indian Budget, and that is all the time Parliament spends over our most important possession; as India, although virtually under the authority of the Secretary of State, is really governed from within, and even the all-important step of transferring her Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was only made known to Parliament after it had become an accomplished fact. Two days in each session are spent on the Foreign and Colonial vote-six days per annum, these all-important matters, again, being outside the actual jurisdiction of Parliament. Our Army and Navy Estimates occupy about ten days each session, thirty days a year, and as we are so emphatically told that women are unfitted, both mentally and physically, to deal with these matters, we add these also to the time spent by Parliament on Imperial affairs. with the following result :-

Colonial and Foreign Office Vote 6 days per annum. Army and Navy Estimates ... 30 days per annum.

Total ... 39 days per annum.

If we then deduct 39 days from 140, we get a net result of 101 days, which are entirely spent on domestic legislation, and whether financial or social, this affects women quite as much as it does men. Our claim to be enfranchised is based upon the fact that we have a right to be consulted upon legislation which affects our lives and homes at every turn, and we ask for power to voice our opinion, not so much for ourselves as for the sake of those who are not so well equipped as we are in the battle of

K STANLEY CLARKE

MR. ASQUITH AND THREE-CORNERED CONTESTS.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank on April 4th, said, in the course of his speech :-

"If you study, as my friend and trusty colleague Mr. Gulland here does, the by-elections which have taken place in the course of the last two years and which have resulted in the loss not of a large number but a certain number of seats in the Government majority, you will but a certain number of seats in the Government majority, you will find, he will correct me if I am wrong, that in every case, perhaps with a single exception, leaving Reading out of account, but in every other case, loss of the seat has been due to a split in the forces of progress. But upon this great issue of Home Rule the by-elections have pronounced by an overwhelming majority in favour of the policy of the Government. The two defeated candidates have competed with one another in their allegiance and in their zeal for their principles. It is indeed a melancholy thing for those whose hearts are bound up in the future prospects of wise democratic legislation to find the democratic army split asunder in the face of the common enemy. Gentlemen, it is time that that state of things came to an end. It is time it came to an end. It would be childish, and worse than childish, with those great issues before it which could only be brought to success by unity, by discipline, by loyal co-operation, if we should allow ourselves, because of comparatively trivial differences on issues many of which are at any rate not vital or urgent, to divide the force which united is irresistible."

MR. BARNES ON LIBERALISM AND LABOUR.

Mr. Barnes, speaking at Wolverhampton on April 5th,

The objects of Liberalism and Labour instead of being the same, "The objects of Liberalism and Labour instead of being the same, are altogether different. It is true that at the present time there is much in common between them, as the latter want to get Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment out of the way to make room for other reforms. It is not true, however, to say that Liberalism and Labour are in the same boat. Liberals are concerned with questions of political reform, the extension of the franchise, and religious freedom, while Labour men and Socialists are concerned with fundamental alterations in the economic structure of society. The Liberal Party is controlled, bossed, and financed by rich men, and it would be foolish to expect that the Liberal Party would look after poor men's interests in Parliament. The Labour Party would fight Liberal and Tory until they have 200 or 300 members in Parliament."

THE "LABOUR LEADER" ON THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

'It is true, of course, that, so long as we are comparatively weak we cannot make the issues of the day, but if we contentedly and even gratefully accept the issues made by our Liberal and Conservative opponents, we shall never grow to strength. The Labour Party has a programme which is at once distinctive and inspiring. . . . It is the duty of the Labour Party to make its programme a living issue in current politics. Then much of the support which at the present time is theoretical only will become actual and practical."

THE LLP. COMES OF AGE.

The final agenda for the Independent Labour Party conference at Bradford at Easter contains a large number of resolu-tions re-affirming the attitude of the party to Women's Suffrage in various forms. The conference will be the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of the I.L.P.

We regret to hear that Mr. Philip Snowden, who was nominated for the chairmanship, has been obliged to withdraw his name, from reasons of health. Other nominations are Mr. Burgess, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Dubery, and Mr. Wallhead.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The N.L.F. met at Northampton last week. Mr. Joseph Bliss, of North Lonsdale, moved :-

"That this General Committee pledges itself to support the extension of the Parliamentary vote to women and expresses the hope that a measure enfranchising women will be speedily passed into law."

"This grant of votes to women," said Mr. Bliss, "was a matter of elementary justice, as Sir John Simon put it in Manchester last Saturday."

Mr. James Travis seconded.

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The previous question was moved and seconded, but the Chairman "did not wish to stifle discussion," and therefore did not put it immediately. Mrs. Acland and Lady Cowdray both spoke, urging the passing of the resolution, and deprecating any tendency to burk it on account of militancy. It was finally carried by a majority estimated by the Manchester Guardian as "probably rather more than two-thirds of the audience, against rather less than one-third, who were in the state of mind to which the 'previous question' appeals!"

PENALIZING MARRIAGE-

The London County Council has upheld its decision to penalize marriage, and the three women to be appointed as Assistant Medical Officers will be appointed on the old terms, that is, they must resign if they commit the crime of matrimony. Dr. Scott Lidgett said he would withdraw his amendment (to delete this condition) if it was understood that any alteration made by the L.C.C. at a later date should be made retrospective. Mr. E. Smith argued that it was wrong, and against the spirit of the age to place an embargo on marriage. Mr. Gordon said that charwomen had to retire on marriage, and so ought womendoctors. Miss Adler and Miss Wallas urged the need of experienced women, and strongly opposed their dismissal on marriage. Lady St. Helier said married women should not be employed as doctors or teachers, but should stop in their own homes. The amendment was rejected by 72 to 30. Dr. Marie Stopes has a letter in the Times of April 6th, calling attention to the intolerable interferences and restrictions to which married women are subjected, and the inevitable effect of such annoyances, either in preventing women from marrying, or in depriving the State of valuable service.

DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST'S GOODS SOLD BY COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Miss Sargent, the distinguished botanist who was President of the Botanical Section at the British Association at the Birmingingham Conference, has been sold up for refusing to pay her A microscope and two three-section Globe-Wernicke bookcases were chosen for the sale. Miss Sargent, addressing the crowd afterwards, said that her interests were not represented in the House of Commons:-

"This was the injustice that she protested against. Mr. Stead called every year for her share of the King's Taxes. It was his business to do so, and he had no choice. But at the next election for that Division of the county she would not be allowed to enter the polling-booth. The money she had paid would be spent by men whom she had had no share in electing. She had no security that her interests would be considered at all. It was a very serious thing to break the law deliberately, and it was not right to do so for a selfish end. In this case, however, the injustice affected every woman householder in the British Isles. They helped to pay the piper and they had no voice in calling the tune. 'And until you are a woman householder yourself, indignant with the present state of things and deeply interested in changing it,' said Miss Sargent, 'you can have no notion how hard it is to make an effective protest.'"

A COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN.

There will shortly be opened at Cheshunt the first residential College for Working Women in the kingdom. Though working men have their Ruskin College and their Fircroft, till now working women have had nothing of the kind. Besides literature and history, and the study of the laws of health and growth in every sphere of life, individual and social, the year's course will include practical instruction in domestic economy, gardening, care of children, and, broadly speaking, all that is needed for the intelligent and sound management of a working class home. ment of a working-class home

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

AUSTRALIA.

AGE OF CONSENT RAISED TO 18.

Victorian women voters have won a great victory in the passage of the Crimes Act on February 13, in which the age of consent in Victoria is raised from 16 (where it remains in this

NORFOLK ISLAND.

(Communicated.)

"We are on the point of being taken over by the Australian Commonwealth (Norfolk Island only), and the permanent Head of the Department of External Affairs spent ten days in the island to learn about the island and to explain to us the advantages of the transfer. In the course of his speech, he said, 'and if any change of franchise is desirable, the franchise would be given to adult men and women.' I could not help thinking of the home struggles. The statement evoked no enthusiasm, because to the audience it seemed as a matter of course. I am told that in New Zealand the feminine vote has been most exercised over the liquor question, and largely goes on the side of prohibition, which is one of their burning political questions.

CANADA.

According to a Reuter telegram, the Liberal Party in Manitoba has pledged itself to grant the vote to women. Prime Minister, who recently received a deputation of Suffragists, expressed himself, it will be remembered, as opposed to Women's Suffrage. He is a Conservative.

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent to the Times reports that "the spread of education among the male section of the population is slowly broadening the views of the Egyptians as to the social position of their womenfolk. . . . The Government has done its best to assist in the matter, and has established a great number of schools where girls can receive elementary and advanced tuition. But the demand for admission far exceeds the available accommodation." To fill the need, there has been founded in Cairo a Woman's Educational Union. Its objects are to promote lectures, run an educational magazine, and generally help to elevate educational ideals.

Two meetings have been held, and, at the last, Mme. el Bassel gave a lecture in Arabic on "The Influence of Women."

FRANCE.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the Court of Cassation has passed judgment refusing women the exercise of political rights and registration on electoral lists, no legal measure having been passed conferring upon them these rights.

SWEDEN.

A large assembly of women from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark will meet in Copenhagen on June 10th and 11th. The draft of a Bill dealing with the "family" law has lately been framed by a Commission of Scandinavian jurists, and it is to consider the proposals of this Bill that the Scandinavian women have been asked to meet. Especial interest centres round the proposals for altering the marriage law and the guardianship of children. In connection with the meeting there will be a public demonstration in support of the claim for women's political rights. A correspondent sends us the following information:

The women of Sweden are organising a Woman's Section of the Baltic Exhibition, having many features in common with Woman's Kingdom. This section is a tribute to the memory of Frederika Bremer, the foremost pioneer of the Swedish woman's movement. The women are erecting their own house at the exhibition, a faithful reproduction of Anta Manor, the home of Frederika Bremer.

The interior is to present a display setting forth the progress of woman through the centuries, her activities in the community, in the home and school, in departments of intellectual culture, and in social and philanthropic work, her solicitude for the young, her sympathy for the suffering, her strivings for temperance, morality, and public health. The wages and conditions of women earning their own living will be illustrated in the same manner, and particulars will be given of the numbers of women employed in various occupations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

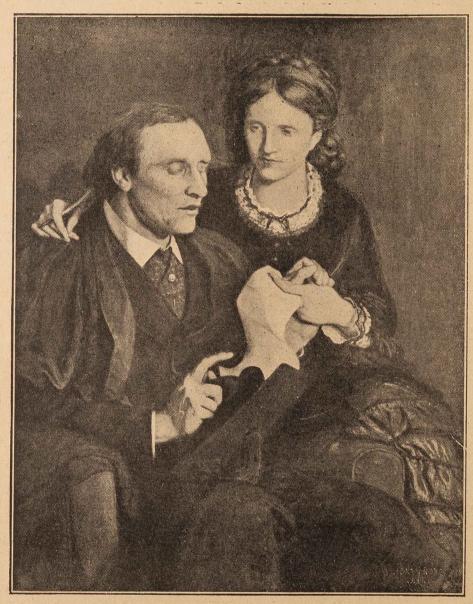
We learn that the Women's Suffrage amendment which passed the Massachusetts legislature by so large a majority, must be passed again before it goes to a referendum of the electors. This will not be, therefore, till 1915.

The Leader of the Constitutional Suffrage Movement. MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, President of the N.U.W.S.S.

Like most other Englishwomen who have taken a leading part in movements for reform, Mrs. Fawcett was drawn into active public life by a strong sense of duty and responsibility. As a young girl, she was of rather a dreamy and contemplative disposition, with a fondness for study and the peaceful occupations provided by a happy home-life in a large domestic circle. An interested observer of the leading political events at home and abroad, her early sympathies were always on the side of

Mr. Fawcett urged him not to allow his wife to speak on Women's Suffrage, on the ground that it would injuriously affect his position in the constituency. He listened quietly to all their objections, and then replied: "My wife shall do as

Had Mrs. Fawcett consulted her own inclinations, she would have preferred to remain an observer and interested student of affairs. The public platform had no attraction for her, and



Look here upon this picture— "THE REAL THING."

(Portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett by Ford Madox Brown. Photo by Mr. Emery Walker.)

nations and individuals struggling towards freedom and higher ideals of life. At the age of nineteen, she was married to Mr. Henry Fawcett, then newly-elected member for Brighton, and entered the larger world of politics and affairs. An accident in his youth had deprived Mr. Fawcett of his eyesight, and to him Mrs. Fawcett became the main source of his happiness and success in his career. He encouraged her in the great work to which she has devoted so large a part of her life—the promotion of the political enfranchisement of women-and in every other movement for raising the economic and moral position of women. When Mrs. Fawcett was invited to speak on women's enfranchisement at Brighton, well-meaning friends and supporters of public speaking was, and has always remained for her, a task requiring a determined effort to carry out. Once, when asked by an interviewer whether she liked speaking, she replied : " I do not like it at all. I never like speaking; what I would like

to do would be to sit down all day with my books."

To her only child, Philippa, Mrs. Fawcett became the faithful companion and adviser, as she was all through his life to her husband. Mother and daughter were friends in the truest sense of the word; they did everything together, in recreation as well as in work, travelled together, read together, and had friends in common. When Philippa Fawcett grew out of girlhood, her mother taught her to be self-reliant, and imbued her with her

own sense of responsibility; when Philippa was old enough to go about London by herself, her mother said to her, "Now, remember—nobody gets run over except foolish people."

Happy in her domestic life, devoted to her home, with a

APRIL 9, 1914.

natural shrinking from taking a prominent part in public work, it needed some great moving spiritual force to make Mrs. Fawcett come forward as an advocate for reform upon the public platform; but contact with the realities of life, knowledge of evils which required to be combated, and the realisation of the fact that she, to whom so much had been given (love and devotion of husband and child, the affection of a large circle of friends, together with a certain amount of leisure), must also give much to the service of those whose circumstances render them less capable of fighting for themselves. Once the resolu-tion made, Mrs. Fawcett never swerved from the work she had

Senior Wrangler, for it was in 1870, when Philippa Fawcett was only two years old, that her mother spoke at a meeting held at her house in Cambridge in support of a scheme for the higher education of women, which resulted in the founding of Newnham College. It was as a student of Newnham College that Miss Fawcett had entered for the examination.

In all the work for the uplifting of womanhood, Mrs. Fawcett has never lost sight of the fact that if women are to fulfil their proper duties to the race and to the nation, they must be taught self-reliance, and that they are not to be regarded as helpless objects of compassion and maudlin sentiment, but that every effort should be made to build up in women the feeling of personal responsibility. That Mrs. Fawcett has been able to accomplish so much work in various directions is always a matter of surprise to those who do not know the orderliness and method which reigns in her well ordered home. In spite of the busy life



-and on That!

"THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' IDEA."

(Reproduced by kind permission of the proprietors of Punch. "An Ugly Rush"; Punch, May 28th, 1870, after division on the "Woman's Vote Bill.")

By the death of Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Fawcett was deprived | she leads, she always has time to visit her friends, and to keep of that noble companionship which had halved her troubles and doubled her joys. There remained the consolation gained from the knowledge that his kindliness and gentleness, courage in the face of adversity, had won for him the respect and esteem even of those who did not share his political views and ideals. It was once said of Mr. Fawcett by some of his political opponents during an election contest, that he was "the friend of women," using this expression as a term of contempt. Referring to this, Mrs. Fawcett said she felt proud that they should speak of him by such a title, and if she might aspire to the same title, it would be the proudest moment of her life.

Mrs. Fawcett had the deep satisfaction of sharing in the triumph of her daughter in 1890, when she won the highest place in the Mathematical Tripos of that year by coming out above the

in close personal touch with her fellow workers. She has a very keen sense of humour, and, with all her great powers, has a very modest estimate of her own capacities. Someone once asked her if she had not been often told by some members of her audience, after making a speech, that she had changed the whole course of their lives. "No, never," was the prompt reply.

Mrs. Fawcett does not approve of methods of violence in political propaganda. She believes that such methods are wrong in themselves, and injurious to the Cause. These words express, perhaps, her view of the spirit in which the Cause should be

advocated:

"No good is certain but the steadfast mind,
The undivided will to seek the good
Is that compels the elements and wrings
A human music from the indifferent air."

NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately. A B C OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"MAN MAKES THE EMPIRE; WOMAN MAKES THE HOME."

Anti-suffragists tell us: "Whilst man goes out matures and guards the individual life.'

In these days, when a third of the adult women had no political power that of the country are engaged in work for money outside their homes, this is only partially true. Nevertheless, there is enough truth in it to make it worth consideration. It is true that on the whole, men are more occupied with commerce and business, and with the production of wealth,

WOMEN WITH THE CREATION OF HAPPY, HEALTHY CONDITIONS OF LIFE

out of the material which the men provide. It is true that, on the whole, the daily life of men is more concerned with money-getting-that of women, with personally attending to the human needs, the health, the happiness, of those who depend on them for that it is very difficult to find time for action. It is

What is the bearing of this on the question

WHETHER WOMEN SHOULD VOTE OR NOT? The Anti-suffragist declares that the woman's special work is altogether outside the sphere of political influence. She will be no better wife and mothermay even be the worse-for concerning herself with political matters. Let her do her duty, they saykeep her home beautiful, her children healthy, her husband happy, and leave the rest to men.

WHAT IRONY!

Listen to the Report of the recent Inquiry into the housing conditions in Dublin-

"Houses reported by the sanitary staff of the corporation to be so decayed or so badly constructed as to be on, or fast approaching, the borderline of being unfit for human habitation, are occupied by without the help of the women. 37,552 persons; while houses reported by them to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit are the abodes of 22,701 people.'

Keep your home beautiful, though it is not only because it is breaking their hearts to see the way the UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

but "incapable of being rendered so!" Keep your children healthy, in these pestilential dens!

No, the fact has to be faced, that under existing conditions, there are hundreds of thousands of women who

HAVE NO CHANCE OF FULFILLING THEIR SPECIAL DUTIES -no home worth stopping in-no reasonable hope of rearing healthy children.

And the Suffragists say: Is it not perhaps just and battles with the world, woman stops at home, because the people who care most about the homes, whose lives are spent there—just because they have

THE HOMES OF THE NATION HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO GET INTO SUCH A TERRIBLE STATE?

Is it not perhaps just because the people who care most passionately about the children have had no power, that conditions have come to exist which cause the unnecessary suffering and death of thousands of little children every year?

Are the men, then, absolutely indifferent? Of course not! They are trying to face these problems,

MEN HAVE SO MANY OTHER THINGS TO DO

the voters whom they have to consider first; and the people to whom the houses and the babies matter most, are not voters, so they

HAVE TO WAIT.

Moreover, with the best will of the world,

MEN DO NOT KNOW

so well as women what is the most convenient kind of home for the housewife, and what are the best conditions for babies. No individual man tries to look after the home and the babies if he has a wife to do it for him, and it seems absurd that the men

TRYING TO LOOK AFTER THE HOMES AND BABIES OF THE NATION

The women don't want to "boss"; they don't want to "manage";

WOMEN JUST WANT TO HELP,

children suffer and die. They want to back up every effort which the men are making to improve things, and to suggest new ways. They want to add their strength to the common service of human effort, and their special experience and knowledge to the sum of human wisdom

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Children's Welfare Exhibition at Olympia, April 11th-30th. (Station, Addison Road; Hammersmith 'buses pass the door.)

This Coupon gives free admittance to:-

- (1) THE MOTHERS' REST ROOM.
- (2) THE BABIES' PLAY ROOM.
- (3) THE KINDERGARTEN.
- (4) It also entitles the bearer to have a letter typed free of charge at the MODEL OFFICE.

"WOMAN'S KINGDOM" is in the Gallery of the Exhibition. Do not fail to visit it!

WORK-A-DAY WOMEN.

(Continued.)

APRIL 9, 1914.

One day there was an unwonted stir in the Government contractor's factory, where Mrs. Tanner and the girl worked. It was Friday morning—the day the local weekly paper came out. The machinery was stopped, and all the hands (nearly 500, of whom over 400 were women and girls) were ordered to gather round a temporary platform, which was made out of the raised dais on which the aristocratic

illors were wont to perform their well-paid labour.

The white-haired manager mounted the platform; and on either side of him were the two examiners, who "passed" the work. All three were visibly agitated. The elderly examiner, with a "beery "face and a Cockney accent, who had been imported from the firm's factory at Pimlico, was especially affected, and looked as if he were momentarily in danger of an apoplectic fit. The other examiner, a local young man with fiery hair and stolid face, looked sheepish and uncomfortable, as if he would welcome the earth opening and hiding

local young man with fiery hair and stolid face, looked sheepish and uncomfortable, as if he would welcome the earth opening and hiding him from the view of the thousand eyes fixed upon him.

The manager opened out. His voice shook and his legs trembled. They all knew, he said, what base insinuations had been made during the past few weeks in the local paper about the conditions of factory life in that town. Until to-day the insinuations had been so carefully guarded that it had been impossible to say which factory was being held up to public execration, and they all knew that their own factory could not be equalled as a model of what a factory should be; but to their horror, they would see that this morning there were revelations which could point to that factory only, so that it was now time to take action. One of their number (his voice became nearly inaudible) had basely betrayed them. Only one who had intimate knowledge of the inside working of that factory could possibly be the one responsible for that base betrayal. They would see that the writer of those articles objected, amongst other things too numerous to mention, to the payment of 2d. per week for tea. Well, the tearoom would be closed henceforth, and they could get their hot water wherever they liked. Base insinuations had been made that the firm made profit out of their tea-money; and out of the sewing materials which they bought (were compelled to buy) from the firm. Not a penny of profit was made.

Not a penny of profit was made.

The meeting broke up, and there was consternation throughout the factory. Many of the workers came long distances, and it would be dreadful not to be able to warm their dinners and to obtain

"Who's doing it?" were the questions asked.
"Whoever's doing it didn't mean to have the tea-room spitefully shut up altogether," said the girl beside Mrs. Tanner. "She (the 'Factory Girl' who's supposed to be writing those articles) only asked what they did with all the profit. Because you know, if girls are paying 2d. a week for years for tea which they never get, there's bound to be a profit somewhere. Where does it go to?"

Nobody answered the question, and almost everybody expressed violent disapproval of the meddlesome creature who was complaining

"But you're all complaining," said the girl beside Mrs. Tanner once, in answer to a fusillade of remarks which seemed to be levelled specially at her head. "Ever since I came to work here there's been

specially at her head. "Ever since I came to work here there's been nothing but grumbling."

"Grumbling! Yes," they made answer. "But not aloud! Do we want the sack? What matter if we don't average more than 7s. or 8s. the year round? Half a loaf's better than no bread."

Later that same day the apoplectic examiner came and stood behind Mrs. Tanner and the girl. Like most other people in that factory, he always came to Mrs. Tanner when he needed soothing. There was an air of wide-embracing tolerance and symmathy in There was an air of wide-embracing tolerance and sympathy in the atmosphere surrounding her, which never failed to calm jangled

'This is a nice business, isn't it?" he said to her. "Here's you and me have worked in this factory for seventeen years, and never nothing like this has happened before. You know" (he looked at the girl as he said this) "if they find out who's doing it they'll tear her limb from limb! I wouldn't be in her shoes for something when they find out!"

Another week passed. Another Friday came, bringing in the weekly paper a specially written description of the meeting which had taken place in the factory on the previous Friday. Obviously only one who had been there could have written it.

only one who had been there could have written it.

There was an oppressive air of gathering storm during the morning. On resumption of work after the noonday break the storm broke. There was another meeting, and this time it was the dread employer himself, who lived in luxury in London, who only showed up at the annual entertainment and ball.

He was a young-looking middle-aged man, with an eye-glass. He looked as though he had a bath and four good meals a day, and his clothes were the latest in male London fashions. Beside him stood the manager, not now trembling, being fortified in the

and his clothes were the latest in male London fashions. Beside him stood the manager, not now trembling, being fortified in the sense of being substantially backed by his superior.

The employer began. He made fun of the revelations which had been made in the local paper. It was the "gooseberry" season, and they had to fill up with something. Evidently there was a hard-up lawyer in the town, who had been supplied with information by, he was sorry to say, one of themselves. Of course, he called himself "A Factory Girl"—he paused for the laugh, which was dutifully forthcoming—but all he could say was that if a factory girl really superior to he was a hard-up lawyer in the town, who had been supplied with information by, he was sorry to say, one of themselves. Of course, he called himself to turn and rend me." (Another laugh.) "But your wages were not everything were they?" (Another glance at the crowd; another

had written them, she had missed her vocation—she was destined to make a mark in the literary world! (Another laugh.) Now, they all knew it was nonsense that she had been saying at such length. Where was there a better factory than this? It was modern, it was modern, it was knew it was nonsense that she had been saying at such length. Where was there a better factory than this? It was modern, it was well-lighted, the sanitary arrangements were perfect, Mr. ——was, he was sure, a most considerate manager—(cheers)—and as for himself, well, he tried to do his duty as an employer. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) What more, really, could they want? The discontented writer of the articles had complained of the poor wages, as if he could help that. He could assure them that they ought to be thankful that they got any work at all. (Cheers.) If they knew what a struggle he had to obtain orders, having to compete with so many other grasping employers, and how he had to cut down his prices, because the Government would take the lowest contract—so what could he do? They ought really to be sorry for him, and to recognise that he could not avoid cutting down the prices paid for their work, when he was harried so by the Government. (Loud cheers.) Ah! he saw they sympathised with him. Now he was going to dismiss the whole business with one question: "Was anybody dissatisfied with the present state of things?"

From somewhere about the middle of the crowd of girls and women came the answer: "Yes, I am dissatisfied."

Like a bombshell it fell. The girls and women were appalled. The men looked miserable. There was breathless silence for the space of a minute. Then the employer and the manager glanced at each other with an understanding smile. The latter stepped down from the impromptu platform and made his way to the middle of the crowd, whence the voice had come.

A pair of frightened eyes watched him, and met his gaze as he approached.

A pair of frightened eyes watched him, and met his gaze as he

Come up to the platform," he invited.

"No!"
"Come up," he commanded. "Mr. — wishes to speak to you." He took hold of the girl's arm and piloted her to a place just below the platform. He mounted to his place beside the employer. The latter made a place between himself and the manager. "Step up," said he to the girl. "Come and tell us all about it. State your case to the audience. You are not afraid of writing it (with a sneer), now state it verbally."

Even yet, across a bridge of years which have developed the gift of speech sufficiently to make the girl who stood there wish that opportunity could be repeated now, even yet the woman of to-day suffers a pang of pity for the plight of the girl of that day.

"No," she said, obstinately, "I shall not come up there, and I can't speak." Her knees shook and her voice trembled. The eyes of her tormentors gleaved.

of her tormentors gleamed.

"Very well," said the employer. "Stand there then. But some information from you I must and will have. So it's you who've been letting off literary fireworks, is it?" (with a sneer).

There was no answer

Have you written those diabolical statements in the paper about I want to get to the bottom of this. Who has helped you? "

Nobody."
'Tsh, 'tsh. Speak the truth."

She looked up at him. "I did speak the truth."
"So you're not going to give away the person who helped you?"
"There's nobody to give away. I wrote about the factory just as

So you don't like things here? "

"Well, why don't you leave then?"

"Because I have to earn my living."

"Oh, so you do admit that you get something out of my factory?

But you've been complaining in the paper that it's not a living."

"But you're a slow worker, aren't you?"

The girl shook her head. "I earned more than most of the girls rn," she answered.

"But some of them get in the teens of shillings, and even more."
"A few," she admitted. "But I showed how that was in the

"Well, you can all get that if you want to, can't you?"

There are not enough special jobs to go round. And-we're not 'Oh! But you all could be, if you were clever enough, couldn't

Her face was already flushed. The red deepened. "No."
"Well, I've already explained that I can't pay better prices for
the work or I shouldn't get any contracts at all, and where would
you all be then?" (A mumur of applause from the listening crowd

The Government should be made to pay more, then," said the

pause for the responsive laugh.) "You didn't like paying for your silk and thread and stuff, did you?"

No. I didn't like paying more for them in the factory than the

shops charge."
"No. So you astutely came to the conclusion that we made profit out of selling them, didn't you? Clever person! (Another

"You do make profit, don't you?" asked the girl.
"Yes, we do," (the manager had denied it the week before).
"And I'll tell you what we do with it. You remember, don't you (turning to the crowd) what a nice party we have every Christmas?"

(turning to the crowd) what a nice party we have every Christmas?"

Across the minds of his hearers came memories of the annual tea-party, concert and ball. These were the only previous occasions on which they had had the opportunities of meeting their employer. The Mayor and other town dignitaries were invited and speeches were made pointing out the extreme goodness of the employer in giving this annual treat to his workpeople, and the local paper gave up columns of its space to his eulogy. Yes, they remembered. "Well, the party was partly paid for by the profit made out of materials and tea-money. You remember the forty-eight sets of china and sugar basins which are used at the annual party?" tea-money. You remember the forty-eight basins which are used at the annual party?

Well, those have been bought out of the tea-money. Do you

So the base insinuations made by my friend just below, are

unfounded. You see?" (Cheers.)
"Now," said he to the girl, "confess you've been raising a

It was all true," was her dogged answer "What, all those yards and yards of complaints that you made?" (A laugh).
"I only told the truth."

I only told the truth.

'I rather think you're a dreamer, aren't you?'' (Another laugh.)
'I was very careful not to say anything but the truth.'' I suppose you couldn't say anything else?" (with a sneer which

made the girl's lips tremble). "Come now, confess that you've been letting your fancy run away with you, and we'll all forget about it. You shall not suffer, if you say it is not true."

"Well, if it is, what are you going to gain by telling? Don't you think it was pretty mean of you to tell the public all about my factory? Why didn't you come to me first, as if I were a father.

I didn't feel like that." "Afraid of what I should say? Well, aren't you afraid now?"

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"You say you can't help it. I thought the public ought to know how the girls work and what they get. I thought they might perhaps help us if they knew."

"You didn't think about me at all?"

"Well, I must say I like your sense of gratitude. Do you suppose you would have been allowed to work in this factory if I had known what sort you were?"

I only told the truth.'

"Oh, rubbish! Well, you'll hear more about this. I'm sure," turning to the girls, women and men who were listening, "that I speak for all of you when I say that we are all very sorry for what this misguided girl has done. If she was dissatisfied she had a remedy—she could have left. Now you may go, and I hope to hear no more of this disgregable business."

The dialogue had lasted over an hour. So soon as the employer, accompanied by the manager, had driven away, the stricken girl beside Mrs. Tanner was nearly smothered by girls and women, who came to tell her that they loved her for not having "caved in," and that every word she had said in the paper and out of it, was true.

* * * * * *

"These girls need a trade union," said the local branch of the Independent Labour Party. "Let's help them to form one."
It was done. The dissatished girl who had been airing her grievances in the paper was the first to join, and others followed suit.
But the employer had a spy watching the proceedings. Some of the girls suspected this, and quailed.

Mrs. Tanner was so kind as a second to be suit to be supported by the support of the girls suspected this, and quailed.

the girls suspected this, and quailed.

Mrs. Tanner was as kind as ever to the girl beside her, but looked at her now with pitying apprehension. The "beery" examiner sought many opportunities of discoursing to Mrs. Tanner but always when the girl was in another part of the factory. Mrs. Tanner did not repeat the conversations, but her helpful kindness to her young companion was increased. The girl awaited her sentence.

Then with a shock she heard that others were to share her

'Oh, why did I ever come back after that day? " she asked herself. Rapidly she thought, and quickly she came to a decision. "It is whom they want to be rid of, only they are afraid of public opinion f they dismiss only me. So they are sacking others as well to make tlook plausible." She went to the manager.

"I want to leave," she told him.
"Oh, do you?" said he. "Well, I've no objection. As a matter of fact, I was expecting an order for your dismissal to-morrow

But when a dozen other girls were dismissed next day, they did ask, and were told "slackness of work."

In view of the fact that a four months' order was just to hand,

In view of the fact that a four months' order was just to hand, and that most of the girls had worked years in the factory and were expert hands, this reason was accepted "with a grain of salt."

It was notorious—and significant—that all the girls who had been dismissed had joined the trade union.

"But this won't do at all," said the trade union officials.

"Certainly not," answered the public opinion of the town, which had been deeply stirred by the story told by the girl.

A packed public meeting was held, at which the unhappy and frightened story-teller made her first public appearance. The townspeople were emphatic in their disapproval of the treatment of their townswomen, and cordially execrated the firm for which the latter had worked

The papers were full of it; and the story told by the girl had been mild and conciliatory compared with the public pillory on which that particular employer was now placed.

The dozen girls were requested to resume their employment.

The materials bought by the girls from the firm (on pain of suspension if found out in procuring them elsewhere) were much reduced in price. Reels of silk which had been 3d. were reduced to 2d.; skeins of thread which had been 1½d. were reduced to 1d.; and other things pro ratio. The tea-room was re-opened, and nobody was obliged to pay a fine for not drinking tea which was undrinkable.

The demoralising system of favouritism was overhauled.

The tea-party, concert, and ball has never been held from that day to this; and the public of that town are deprived of the opportunity of reading of the generosity of that particular employer to his

I do not know what happened to the 48 sets of china and sugar basins. The wages paid are unfortunately much the same. The "red devils" (soldiers' coats) still make the girls' eyes ache with their blinding crudeness, the white is rapidly stitched in the red silk which must on no account show through the thin serge; and 2d. an hour is still the princely rate of remuneration. Women more and more take the work out of the men's hands for a third the rate of pay, till in self-defence the men's union had to take them in, and now blames them as heartily for not coming in sufficiently rapidly as it once heartily refused to have them in at all.

The girl who rounded on that particular employer was left out when the invitations came to her fellow-workers to resume their employment; she bears him no grudge. If the truth be told, in her secret heart she always sympathised with him a little in being held up to execration in a world where his confrères are no better (and some worse) than he.

But how shall the women who need the weapon of the vote get

it unless their need for it is made known?

ADA NIELD CHEW.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as we receive each week a greater number of letters than we can possibly print. They are also warned to write on one side of a page only. Letters with writing on both sides must in future be consigned to the waste-paper basket.]

THE POSITION OF WIDOWS UNDER THE POOR LAW.

MADAM,-I have read Miss Eleanor Rathbone's two articles with the interest which anything coming from her pen cannot fail to command. But I have been exceedingly surprised to find that the state of things described as the ordinary custom of the Poor Law is entirely at variance with what I find taking place in the largest of

For the administration of the Out-Relief, the Board to which I belong divides every week into five committees, before whom the twelve Relieving Officers bring their cases, the applicants appearing when possible. My seven years' experience is that special consideration is given to widows who, as far as money goes, are often as well—if not better—off than when their husbands were alive, as the weekly subsidy goes on without check from sickness unemploymen The amount given may be 5s. or 25s., but it is absolutely

If one of the children falls sick, it can receive treatment in the Infirmary, or in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. For minor ailments the Parish doctor attends free of charge.

For minor ailments the Parish doctor attends free of charge.

Relief in kind is only given when special circumstances render it desirable. The children attend the elementary schools, and if it is found that any boy or girl is best provided for by being placed in a Poor Law residential school, it is only distinguishable from other children by being better fed, better clad, and perfectly clean.

When Miss Rathbone writes of widows being "scolded and patronised by officials who have been brought up in the tradition that every applicant is a probable impostor," she little knows the conscientious care with which most R. O.'s bring up all the facts of the case and submit them to the committees. That hectoring, blustering, pettifogging persons may be found at times among Guardians, I do not deny—but that is another story.

Miss Rathbone complains that "no serious effort is made to ascertain that the earnings of the widow, or the other sources of income, are sufficient to make up a sum large enough to live on." Had she ever served as a Guardian, or even seen the ten or a dozen columns of the Relief books and of the Case Papers, she would not

columns of the Relief books and of the Case Papers, she would not have made such a statement.

Again, when there is drink, dirt, or immorality, Guardians take the children into the schools, if the mother consents, and so save them to the State. In my Union, whenever a widow can be trusted to make good use of Out-Relief in cash, she receives it liberally.

It is contended that widows ought not to be under the Poor Law at all. But no authority could give public money without stringent inquiry, and public assistance is as much charity, whether given by a Council or a Board of Guardians, and no authority, other than the

Poor Law, has the necessary machinery, or the experience.

The most urgent reform I know of in the Administration of Out-Relief is the appointment of many more women Relieving Officers to look after widows and children.

In London—and I should have thought in Liverpool—the spirit

In London—and I should have thought in Liverpool—the spirit of prevention is permeating the Poor Law and its administration. Instead of the lot of persons in receipt of relief being made less desirable than that of outside workers, it is often, especially in the case of widows and children, one of greater comfort and security for the present, and of better hope for the future.

EMILY HILL, Poor Law Guardian, Wandsworth Union.

TEACHERS AND POLITICS.

MADAM,—The National Union of Teachers is shortly to hold its annual Conference, at Lowestoft, and the question of women's suffrage will probably arise. Hitherto, it has not been discussed—on the plea that politics must be kept out of the Union. Now, politics cannot be kept out of the Union.

The Government, through the Board of Education, controls the destinies of teachers :-

"It issues codes, regulates the size of classes, appoints inspectors (who are almost invariably men). It grants or refuses certificates, it fixes the age at which teachers retire and the pensions they are to receive. It is concerned indirectly at least with school clinics, school baths, school meals, and the subjects that are to be taught in schools."

Further, the Union has, in practice, recognised the necessity to the Union of representation in Parliament. It earmarks £6,000 a year of its funds for Parliamentary purposes. (There are in the Union about 13 women to every 9 men, so most of this money comes from women.) It has sent two Members of Parliament to voice the needs of teachers. It appoints Parliamentary secretaries all over the

women.) It has sent two Members of Parliament to voice the needs of teachers. It appoints Parliamentary secretaries all over the country, all of whom have to be voters. No women are eligible. The Union spent money on fighting a case which won the right of men teachers to read lessons in churches, a right taken away by the Education Act of 1870. The Union spent money on a lawsuit by which head-masters living in school-houses won the right to vote. This means that money of the Union has been spent in getting votes for men. The absurdity of contending that it may not speak of votes to appear in almost too obvious to need emphasis. for women, is almost too obvious to need emphasis.

If votes for men are an advantage to men teachers, it is evident

that votes for women must be of advantage to women teachers. If votes are (as is conceded in practice) of advantage to the teaching

profession, votes for women must considerably increase the power of the profession, since the majority of teachers are women. The National Union of Teachers, which is so chary of expressing symposity with an existing a superior symposium of the contraction of pathy with an agitation so likely to be advantageous to the majority of its members, nevertheless expressed its official sympathy with the S. F. Waring. advantageous to the majority

"OFF THE STRENGTH."

MADAM,—I wonder if all the members of the N.U. know the misery that this expression stands for. No ordinary employers of labour on a large scale could carry on their business to-day on the principle that they required the services of men, and men only, if they provided for the maintenance of their workers themselves. It was no concern of theirs if those workers were foolish enough to marry, and their children starved, and their wives were driven on the streets; yet that is the attitude that this rich country takes towards its soldiers. Four or five out of every hundred are given leaves to were the results. or five out of every hundred are given leave to marry, and provision is made for their wives, who are put on the strength of the regiment. The other soldiers are given food, clothes, lodging, and pocket money. Should a soldier marry, he may divide his food with his wife and should a solder marry, he may divide his food with his wife and family, and pay her what he can afford of his pocket money. It was recently stated in the House of Commons that it was possible to pick out the men in a regiment who were married "off the strength," by their underfed appearance. As children come, matters get worse. That many a young father is anxious to be able to work for the support of his family is shown by the fact that in a certain Command it became so common for married soldiers as he will be able to the family of the support of his family is shown by the fact that in a certain Command it became so common for married soldiers as he will be able to work for the support of his family is shown by the fact that in a certain Command it here are so common for married soldiers. support of instalmity is shown by the fact that in a certain Command it became so common for married soldiers, when once they saw an unattended bicycle, to walk off with it and hide it, in hopes they would be prosecuted and dismissed the service, that the action has now been made a misdemeanour, and the men remain to fulfil their

The terrible stress comes when a regiment moves, and the women are left behind, handicapped with a family, and almost penniless ng for the next regiment to com

waiting for the next regiment to come.

Officers do not hesitate to advise their men not to marry the mothers of their children, because, as husbands, they are powerless to help, and the women can fend for themselves better without a marriage tie. The Army regulations may ignore women, but every garrison through the length and breadth of the country, has its terrible fringe of underfed soldiers' children, soldiers' women selling themselves for bread, and men being schooled to set aside all the responsibilities of manhood, unable to provide for the children they bring into the world, taking their toll of womanhood, and leaving the women to pay. If these things are in the interests of the Army, are they in the interests of the Nation?

Hampshire.

STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

MADAM,—I should feel very grateful if you would allow me just a little space to say what the Germans would call "a pair of words," n reply to the very interesting letter on this subject of such vital mportance, by Eleanor Farrington, in a recent issue. I feel like a "giant refreshed with wine" when I find one of my colleagues in the horsested partees of surging identifying hereals with the

the honoured profession of nursing, identifying herself with the great Cause of Women's Political Enfranchisement, and basing her arguments for professional enfranchisement upon that fundamental. It must be obvious to all who keep their minds open and hospitable to progressive ideas, that an Act for the State Registration of trained nurses would have been in force years ago, had we been able to pressive ideain to it through the vote. our claim to it through the vote. For ten consecutive years (a believe it is eleven), one Bill has been introduced into the House, and each time it has been blocked—blocked by prejudice, in spite of the fact that this year it passed the first reading by the splendid majority

of 228!

One might have reasonably supposed that, in common fairness, men who tell us that they look after the interests of women! would have given us fair play this time. Is it not more than time that our Constitution, which permits one prejudiced man to over-ride the wishes of the majority, was altered to suit the requirements of justice? I quite agree with your correspondent that Lord Knutsford is not "a high authority on nursing!" How can he be, seeing that he is neither a doctor nor a purse? Whatever our opponents say or do. "a high authority on nursing!" How can he be, seeing that he is neither a doctor nor a nurse? Whatever our opponents say or do, they cannot deprive us of our splendid majority in the House the other day. We shall win because our Cause is a righteous one.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE.

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.

"N.U.W.S.S."

At all times, and especially this week, The Common Cause s coming into fresh hands, and being read by people who know very little about the Suffrage movement, and are-not unnaturally-apt to get mixed between the enormous number of Societies which it has called into being. We give, therefore, space this week to an account of our President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and of the great Union of which she is the elected leader—the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, familiarly known to its friends and lovers as the "N.U."

The first Societies, which were a little later to organise themselves into the National Union, were founded in 1866. Ever since then they have been working on constitutional lines for Women's Suffrage, and now, in this year of grace, 1914, there are 483 of them, with a subscribing membership of over 52,000. The Union is therefore far the largest of all Suffrage Associations, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who, misled by the Anti-suffragist press, are under the impression that allor indeed more than a very few-Suffragists are "militant" in the sense of pursuing a policy of coercion.

The National Union regards the Suffrage movement as one not of antagonism but co-operation. It believes that the recognition of women, by men, as their equals in citizenship, means a great step forward along the path of human progress. It means a denial of the doctrine that "might is right." It means a new and nobler conception of government and civilisation. It means not that the State governs through men because men are physically stronger than women, but through men and women together in order that none may be overlooked, none oppressed, none forgotten.

In order that the enfranchisement of women may indeed mean all this, it must come from men under a moral, not a physical, compulsion. They must act under a conviction that justice demands this action, and not because they are worried or coerced into surrender. We believe that people-women and men alike-recognise the moral compulsion of justice, when they see it. We may all be, we are, unimaginative and slow, but we human beings do not deliberately set out to be unjust. Reluctantly, perhaps, but inevitably, we accept the necessity of doing what is right and just, because it is right.

On this conviction the whole structure of the National Union is based. And for this reason its members dedicate themselves to the work of bringing home to the conscience of the public and through it, of their own Legislature, the need of women for political representation, the duty of women in public service, the "Vocational" Training.

[We leave writers perfectly free to expound facts and suggest remedies, but IN NO CASE does the N.U.W.S.S. take responsibility for the views set forward in signed articles. Our object is to provide a platform for free

Some enthusiasts appear to regard "book learning" as the most pestilent educational heresy of modern times. Their sense of proportion and perspective vanishes completely when they enter upon this theme; and the only logical conclusion to be drawn from their arguments is that the salvation of the child lemands a reversion to the manners and customs of our palæolithic ancestors.

This is no mere railing accusation, but the reductio ad absurdum, revealing the utter folly and impracticability of the theories of the "practical" educationists. Children must be taught in such a way as will develop all their faculties; but if the training of the hands is neglected, education is one-sided and incomplete. This proposition is indisputable, but the opposite statement is equally sound. The imaginative and reasoning faculties are also part of our human equipment, and require cultivation and development. Even memory training must not be neglected, although the excessive attention given to it in the past has led to a too violent reaction in the other direction. We must not allow our indignation against the one-sidedness of ancient educational systems to drive us into the advocacy of an equally one-sided, though new, method to-day. Let us remember and take warning from the true, if somewhat cynical apophthegm, "If we could live our lives over again, we would avoid our former mistakes, and commit others.

The foregoing paragraphs are written in order to help sincere educationists to realise the dangers into which their misguided zeal may lead them. If enthusiasts only were to be reckoned with, these dangers would not be so great. Sincerity and single-mindedness can be trusted eventually to recognise truth in its entirety, and thus initial blunders can be largely discounted. The real danger is that sincere "practical" educationists are unconsciously allowing themelves to be exploited by those who detest the Education Acts and all they have accomplished.

Educational opinion must surely recognise that, while manual instruction is excellent as a means for giving a good general education, skill with the hands must take second place to mental capacity. A paralytic, whose mental vigour remains unimpaired, may be able to guide the destinies of nations; but the mere mechanic becomes a useless log when his bodily powers are destroyed. The recognition of this truth reveals the true inwardness of the affection which reactionaries entertain for "practical" education. The workers' children are the Gibeonites of society, and their training must be restricted to what is necessary to the acquirement of manual skill. The children of the wealthy, on the other hand, are the future captains of industry, and rulers of the land. They must be given a good general education to fit them for their lofty positions,

while the "masses" are to be taught the "Joy of work."
Insidious suggestions for using the schools to stereotype our social injustices are pouring in from all sides. The woollen and cotton lords say that the half-time system is an excellent means of giving technical education, and must be maintained at all costs. Farmers tell us that children in the rural schools are being taught subjects which are of no practical benefit. They propose the formation of classes in milking, thatching, hedging and ditching, for children of ten years and upwards. Some of their leaders ask that children between twelve and fourteen shall be definitely apprenticed to agriculture, and their time thus spent be recognised as school attendances.

The proposals for "vocational" training are, indeed, only in their infancy, so far as boys are concerned, but their sisters are already being taught some of the "joys of work." Doubtless the "vocationists" look with longing eyes to Germany, where their schemes are almost perfected. In some of the schools of the Fatherland, girls are taught the art of selling, and the supreme test of proficiency is the successful wheedling of customers into buying what they do not require. Old-fashioned writers on education tell us that formation and moulding of character is the foundation stone of a teacher's work. Germany has outgrown these antiquated opinions.

The manufacture of shop-assistants is only one branch of the vocationist training for girls. The future sphere of activity of the great majority is, of course, the "home," and the word "home" is used in its narrowest and most material sense. The true "vocationist," like Gradgrind, believes in "Facts, Sir! Facts!" so far as the "masses" are concerned. Gibeon-

ites do not need educated wives and mothers. Let the girls of the working classes receive a severely practical training. The wonders of science or the beauties of literature and art must be a sealed book to them. "Household arithmetic" is the utmost limit to which they need go in the study of mathematics. They will never have money to invest, nor will they at any time need to trouble themselves about the details national income and expenditure. The cost of scrubbing-brushes, floor-cloths, and dusters, or the problem of how to support a family on the munificent incomes which the "captains of industry" permit the "lower classes" to enjoy—these are the subjects to which the daughters of the Gibeonites must devote the last years of their school-life.

Other reasons for the "practical" education of girls can be adduced. The wicked Education Acts have led to a serious decline in the number of domestic servants. This is causing great inconvenience to the families of the ruling classes, and must be remedied at the earliest possible moment. The disagreeable features of slum-life are forcing themselves upon the attention of society, and lacerating the tender feelings of the well-to-do. The poor we will always have with us, but if working-class girls are carefully trained in household duties and the care of babies, the more repulsive features of slum life may not obtrude themselves so offensively upon our senses. At the same time, we shall be preserving the foundations of society, and securing an adequate supply of nursemaids and general servants, whose education will have fitted them for their mechanical duties, but will not have given them those intellectual yearnings and aspirations which are the dread of the privileged classes.

A few girls may be permitted to go outside this circle. Commerce is necessary to the stability of the Empire, and some instruction in typewriting, shorthand, or the art of spelling (on the lines laid down in the German schools) may be given, in order that the "captains of commerce" may not have their source of cheap labour completely cut off.

To see a danger should be to shun it. No fanciful picture of the evils threatening our educational system has been drawn. Those who clamour for "practical" education (apart from the misguided enthusiasts) are wise in their generation. They know that the Primary Schools are slowly destroying the foundations on which the citadels of privilege rest. Discontent among the vorkers of both sexes is largely the result of the Education Acts. There is this difference, however, between the discontent of to-day and the discontent of the early part of the nineteenth century. Then the people knew only that the shoe pinched, but were unable to locate the source of their suffering. The workers to-day, who have been trained in the Primary Schools, are able to distinguish between cause and effect. We have no Luddite riots or burning of hayricks. These incidents will, we hope, never be repeated. Discontent, however, is rife, and the Primary Schools are undoubtedly the cause. Lazarus is no longer content to lie at Dives' gate. Education has aroused in him yearnings for a fuller life, and with the wish, power has been given to discern the pathway leading through the Stygian gloom into the realms of light. To-day the light may come in fitful glimmering, but each improvement in educational conditions increases its strength, and will ultimately dissipate the mists which now enshroud the road.

The reactionaries know this, and tremble at the revelation. They would not fear riotings and bloodshed. These they could quell with a "whiff of grapeshot," and be able at the same time to pose as the saviours of society. But education threatens to crumble their strongholds into utter nothingness. Therefore education must be thwarted at all costs. The wisdom of the serpent has long been the predominant characteristic of the privileged classes, and the Roman maxim, "Divide et impera," has been well learnt by them. The old subterfuge is being played again to-day; and so we are asked to approve of a system of education which would have chained Handel to the lawyer's desk, and Browning to the tables of the money-changers. Those who have taught in the workers' schools know that in them are boys and girls whose intellects and powers are second to none. Shall their ability be lost to the world in order that we may have a few more mediocre mechanics or sweated shop-assistants? Must citizenship be scorned, because the plutocrats require more human machines to grind out their dividends? It is not the "joy of work," but the "joy of play" which children need to be taught. Their occupations are often determined by the economic necessities of the moment; but on the right use of their leisure may depend the future, not only of themselves, but of the nation. develop the faculties and mould the character should be the aims of the true teacher, and he must not be called away from pursuing them in order to place muck-rakes in the hands of those whose destinies their Creator alone has the right to shape.

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(II.)

According to favourite prognostications on these matters, the women members of the Finnish Parliament should have done one of two things. They should have formed a "Feminist" group, with their own leaders, whips, and organisation; a group which should clamour for legislation on behalf of women, first, last, and all the time—thus showing their incapacity for working side by side with men-or, as creatures moved rather by feeling than ideas, they should have cast in their lot sentimentally with the party to which they considered they owed most in the matter of their political emancipation. It follows naturally, that in neither case could much be expected of them that would be of general importance, need, or utility to Finland.

Once again it is interesting to observe how the cold light of fact dispels all these assumptions. There are four political parties in Finland that count The Social Democrats, whose name sufficiently indicates their position, have greatly increased in strength of late years. The Young Finns and the Swedish party, though progressive in politics, are divided by an internal difference, according as they favour predominance of the Finnish language and culture or the Swedish (it should be remembered that till 1809 Finland was an appanage of Sweden). The Old Finns, resembling the Young Finns on internal matters, are inclined to palter and compromise with the enemy, par excellence,

The twenty-one women M.P.s, though quite numerous enough to form a second party in the Diet, have no common leader or organisation. There is no Feminist Cave of Adullam in the Finnish Parliament. On the contrary, falling at once into line with the existing organisations, they belong to one or other of the four great parties mentioned above; thirteen belong to the Social Democratic party, two to the Young Finnish, two to the Old Finnish, four to the Swedish parties respectively. And it speaks volumes of the capacity of these women for co-operation with their male colleagues that the greater portion of their number should be affiliated to the Social Democratic party, which is not only most radical in its platform, but in which party disipline is most rigid.

The women M.P.s are seated with their party comrades, and vote on the whole party platform. It is true that they have retained some personal independence when questions arise affectng women directly, or humanitarian questions. Then the women members have generally been found voting together, apart from considerations of party. For this proceeding the justification is so obvious that the fact has but to be stated to ensure a recog-

That disposes effectually of one bogey. Now as to their capacity for the special work of a legislative assembly. Here I cannot do better than quote from the careful statement of Leo Mechelin, former President of the Senate, and a parliamentarian of distinguished ability and European reputation.

"The intensive work of our Parliament, as in the case of every popularly elected assembly, falls chiefly to the various Committees. I may as well say at once that the women who were elected members of these Committees have filled their places satisfactorily. (Observe the cautious choice of words.) Especially has this been the case on the Finance, Social, and 'Kultur' Committees.

From so skilful a " parliamentary hand," that is high praise indeed; and it should be noted that it is uttered in connection with what is generally considered as a crucial test of fitness for public service—committee work.

As for the deliberative functions of Members of Parliament,

"In the ordinary discussions of the Diet not all the women representatives were heard—the same can be said of many male representatives—but the utterances of women who took part yielded seldom either in eloquence or in knowledge of subject matter to those of their male

There is something positively refreshing in the completeness with which these statements, founded on actual experience of co-operation with women, demolish the a priori divagations to which we are accustomed. One other quotation from the same authority is needed, for it leads up to my next point.

"Both the utterances of the women members, as well as the legislative initiative proceeding from them, clearly demonstrate that women, in respect of care for the general welfare of Parliament, have brought a contribution of strength, and that without their participation many questions would have remained without due consideration by the men."

Cela donne furieusement à penser; for a flatter contradiction of the usual statement about the futility of women's action in high political matters, not even the most ardent feminist could hope to produce. The remark about the legislative initiative of

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods. women M.P.s, joined with the last phrase quoted, make a veritable illumination, which is in no wise diminished when we come to consider the list of "reforms whose treatment by the Diet was due to women members." (The words are Senator Mechelin's.)

APRIL 9, 1914.

A list which is practically similar is given by Statesrath Thiodolf Rein, Professor, then Rektor, then Vice-Chancellor of Helsingfors University, and a former member of the Diet. This includes the following :-

Reform of the law of property relating to married people: Improvement of legal position of illegitimate children: Maternity insurance: Institution of female sanitary inspectors: Subsidising of moral endeavour: The extension of the rights of women in State service: Temperance measures (the drink problem is serious in Finland): Furthering of instruction in housekeeping: Improvement in the care of prisoners.

To these must be added Bills on universal education, on the building of relivence to the legal standing of Jews. &c.

of railways, on the improvement of the legal standing of Jews, &c.

Where these relate to subjects on which women have a relatively deeper insight than men, there is no question of Feminism, since it is acknowledged by men of unquestioned parliamentary ability that the measures were of thoroughly general importance. This is no mean legislative "baggage" for any party in any Parliament, and its value can be estimated when one considers how long this muchly-parliamented country of ours has had to wait for some of the measures, and how glad it would be to secure others of them. W. J. GOODE.

THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP.

"You shall see things as they are, and the least with the greatest, because God made them.'

> There is no small, no great, All show the Potter's hand; Some live in high estate, Some in subjection stand-Such is the way of man: Not His, the Maker's plan.

In blindness we destroy, Plunder and subjugate; We kill our brothers' joy And term the sequel Fate—Such is the way of man: Not His, the Maker's plan.

All He has made must bear His, the divine, impress; Some are not foul, some fair, His imprint all possess; Fashioned in divers moulds, Each one His thought unfolds.

Nor human forms alone Within this kinship come; God's artifice is shown In birds and creatures dumb; Fashioned in divers moulds, All life His thought unfolds. ELLA FULLER-MAITI AND

Obituary.

Miss L. Edith Sewell died on March 29th. In her the Norwich Society has lost a friend who from the day of the commencement of the Society—five years ago—until the very end, gave of her best to the cause of Women's Suffrage. During the last few months of her life, Miss Sewell was confined to her bed, but even then her chief pleasure was in carrying on her duties as Treasurer.

Her loss will be deeply regretted by all Suffragists, and especially by her many friends in the Norwich Society. A wreath was sent to the funeral in the colours of the Society bearing the following inscription:—"From her comrades of the Norwich Women's Suffrage Society—who look forward."

Society-who look forward.'

DISCOVERY BY A WOMAN SCIENTIST.

Mme. Victor Henry has discovered a new microbe which is guaranteed to produce quite a new kind of disease. It has at once been suggested by keen Suffragists that the microbe should be asked to attend "Woman's Kingdom," and (if possible) give an exhibition of its powers. Anti-suffragists might perhaps volunteer to be bitten, in order to show their disinterested zeal in the cause of science. We do not know whether Mme. Henry is a Suffragist herself, but we note that friendly feminist papers like the Daily Telegraph anxiously report that she is young, handsome, and married: so perhaps she may be forgiven for being a distinguished scientist. forgiven for being a distinguished scientist.



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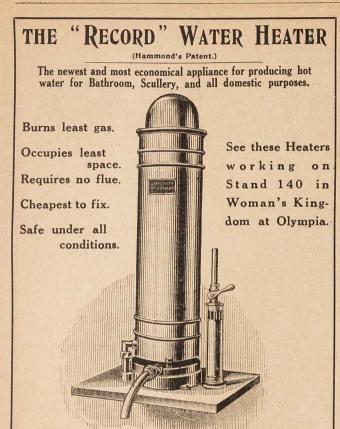
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GIVE IT A MAGNIFICENT SEND-OFF.

It is a National Union affair, and the honour of the Union is concerned to make it good.

Many more stewards, sellers, and section-assistants are still wanted for the Woman's Kingdom Exhibition, especially for Easter Saturday and Monday. Will those who, at the last moment, find they can come, even for a few hours, but have not time to let the organisers know, just come to the exhibition and offer their services to Miss E. L. E. Kelsall (Hon. Sec. of the Commissionaires' Corps)? There will be great need of catalogue sellers during the first days, and this is work which casual comers could very well take on for a few hours at a time. Help is also wanted in various other ways. All through the exhibition it is for the second shift (4—10 p.m.) that help is particularly needed. Volunteers should apply at the Stewards' Office, "Woman's Kingdom," in the gallery of the exhibition.

SOME NEW FEATURES.

Most of the attractions of Woman's Kingdoom have already been touched upon in The Common Cause. Among others which have recently been added may be mentioned a monoplane shown by Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, of the firm of Hewlett and Blondeau. Mrs. Hewlett did much of the manufacture of this machine herself, including the covering and belting. She is a teacher of aviation, and also an expert in beaten leather work and wood carving, the frame of Mr. Holman Hunt's famous "Light of the World" in St. Paul's Cathedral being made by her.

being made by her.

The machine shown at Woman's Kingdom has kindly been lent by its designer, Mr. Dyott, who has won several prizes with it. He did very well in two races at Hendon, and has just returned from America, where he has been doing some exhibition flying with this

A LADY CONSULTING ENGINEER.

A LADY CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Miss C. Griff, who has taken Stall 138/139, is the pioneer of a new profession for women, being prepared to give expert advice on house lighting, farm machinery, stationary plant, automobiles, etc., etc. This is work for which women are particularly fitted, as they naturally understand the needs of household comfort better than men. Miss Griff has had long and varied engineering experience, having worked in commercial traction, etc.; and she holds certificates of the Examining Boards of London for mechanical, electrical, and automobile engineering. She will be pleased to meet lady motorists, farmers, and others at her stall during the exhibition.

PROPRIETOR OF A MOTOR SCHOOL.

Miss Preston, the first lady to open a motor school for ladies entirely, will be present at the exhibition for as much time as engagements with clients will allow, and will always have a representative at Stand 138 to give information.

In the fine art gallery will be shown about a hundred works representative of various schools, and including the work of some of the finest English women artists of to-day. Visitors should not fail to see also the

where proof will be shown of the skill and industry of Irishwomen. A special space in the Art Gallery will be reserved for Irishwomen's pictures; and music, drama, and dance, as they exist in Ireland, will be illustrated at an "Irish Night" in the Concert Hall on

ENTERTAINMENTS

Excellent dramatic entertainments are being provided by Miss Edith Craig and the Actresses' Franchise League; and a varied and interesting programme of lectures has been arranged. Members of the N.U. are specially asked to support these.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

Visitors to Woman's Kingdom at Olympia are urged to make a point of looking at the various trade stands where exhibits of great interest to all women will be shown.

To readers of THE COMMON CAUSE a free sample of St. Ivel Lactic Cheese, packed in dainty little cartons of the Union's colours, will be given, on presentation at St. Ivel Stand No. 8, of the coupon which appears in the St. Ivel advertisement on this page.

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Dr. —, D.Sc., Ed., B.Sc., M.D., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. (Park Lane, W.). writes:—"My baby girl is thriving admirably on your Milk and . . The mother was unable to feed her and previously tried other Infant's Foods without success."—February 25th, 1914.

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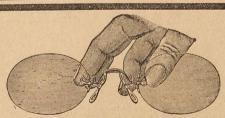


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Election Work of the N.U.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

Committee Rooms-Forth Street, Leven, Lady Wynd, Cupar, Near Station, Tayport.

This is emphatically a Women's Campaign, and although there is no contest, we are intending to have a great series of meetings. To this end twenty halls have been secured, and open-air meetings are planned for each day and evening. This week will see our platforms well staffed. Miss Lumsden, LL.D., Mrs. Annot Robinson, Mrs. Chew, Dr. Elsie Inglis, and Miss Stuart Paterson are to be with us, and we hope for many more. To-day two of us were at Ladybank, distributing sound doctrine to the masses of Liberals assembled to welcome the ex-member for East Fife. I was fortunately able to make a speech, but only a very short one, to the big and friendly crowd assembled outside the hall where Mr. Asquith was discoursing. Then, in response to a message sent out from the hall, the good-natured Superintendent of the masses of police had to request a "moveon!" The Militants are making a tremendous show. Whether or not ours can be as good depends entirely on the amount of money and personal service sent to our aid. Prices

ground is to be covered. We have plenty of ammunition for our speeches in the resolution in support of our cause, carried by the National Liberal Federation at Northampton, on April 3rd, and in the repeated resolutions in our favour by organised labour. What we want is money—the "sinews of war"—that we may make a really effective demonstation of the stength of public opinion on our side, not only in the country as a whole, but in East Fife in particular. We beg all readers to help according to their

of halls and committee-rooms have gone up by leaps and bounds;

the train service is notoriously bad, even for a rural country

constituency, and motor cars are absolutely essential if the

ALICE CROMPTON.

Suffrage Committee Rooms, Forth Street, Leven, Fife.

A FIGHT IN VIEW FOR MR. PEASE.

The Labour Party in Rotherham have selected their candidate, and work for the General Election now begins in earnest. Their choice is Alderman Grundy, the nominee of the miners, a checkweighman of the Rotherham Main Colliery. Unreserved admission of his ability and of his probable strength as a candidate is made by the local papers, both Liberal and Conservative. The Rotherham Advertiser (Lib.) says: "An abler man is not to be found among the thousands engaged in the mining industry, and his public work is a striking tribute to his ability and sincerity," and it alludes in particular to his work on the old School Board and on the Health Committee of the Corporation (of which he is Chairman), and in the demolition of insanitary dwellings. The article ends with the words, "Alderman Grundy will make a strong candidate—a fact which no opposing party or candidate can afford to ignore." The Conservative paper (Rotherham Express) also says that "in Alderman Grundy the Labour Party could not have a better exponent, nor one who, by reason of his local knowledge and associations, would be more likely to be successful at the poll," and declares that if the Unionists could also find a local candidate, "the big Liberal majorities would come down with a rush, even if they were not wiped out altogether, and it would be no longer expedient for any candidate to present to the people such threadbare election addresses as were sent out by Mr. Pease in 1910." Mrs. Pearson has already questioned the Labour candidate on his Suffrage views, and received very satisfactory

The E.F.F. has been at work in this constituency for well over a year now. Miss Hilston had done some work there for the West Riding, but Mrs. Townley was the first organiser to break ground for the Fighting Fund. Her work was so successful that a very striking deputation of delegates from Trade Unions went voluntarily up to London to interview Mr. Pease. Under the able leadership of Mr. Hutchison (General Secretary of the National Union of Stove Grate Workers) this deputation distinguished itself greatly by the way in which it drove Mr Pease from cover to cover, and, finally, drew from him the

amazing admission that his "main reason for opposing Women's Suffrage was that he was afraid that if women got otes some day a woman might get into Parliament, and he did not think that women were strong enough to stand the physical

strain of life in the House of Commons

There is no doubt that Suffrage feeling is very strong indeed in Rotherham, especially in some of the mining districts, and our work now is to organise that support, and make it effective in the promotion of Mr. Grundy's candidature. It will be an mmense spur and encouragement to our work to have a Labour andidate actually in the field, and we hope soon, through the Club, to organise ward committees of women who will be prepared to canvass and work in the election.

TEACHERS AND THE SUFFRAGE.

We have received the following appeal from Mrs. Fawcett members of the N.U.T.:-

"There are at the present moment 40,000 women members of is great organisation, and all of them pay exactly the same amount the men members each year towards direct Parliamentary repretation. The position, however, is at present inconsistent with the a of democratic Government, which demands that a representative ould be only responsible to voters. At present these women are no ters, and the men cannot express the woman's point of view. Surely is quite obvious that women should be consulted as to the best way s quite obvious that women should be consulted as to the best way dealing with such subjects as school clinics, the teaching of cookery d housecraft, the feeding of school children, the after-care of girls, the special reference to the White Slave Traffic. It is essentially bir interests which are concerned, and it is amongst them that should expect to find the experts who will furnish the necessary

"Because the resolution was not considered 'legitimate business,' he National Union of Teachers refused to pass a resolution in favour of giving votes to women—yet it is considered 'legitimate' to spend £6,000 of the National Union's funds each year on direct Parliamentary representation—the greater portion of which is subscribed by the women members. It must also be remembered that in 1903, Union money was used for the lawsuit through which schoolmasters viving in school-houses won the right to vote. The political claims of men have been pushed at the expense of the National Union of Teachers—how, then, can the political claims of women be beyond the scope of the National Union of Teachers? It would seem that the fact has been overlooked that every vote is a source of political strength to the Union." Because the resolution was not considered 'legitimate business.

THE LOWESTOFT CONFERENCE: EASTER PLANS.

The N.U.W.S.S. has taken a shop in the heart of the wn, and to defray the cost of it, tea-rooms are being started n the first floor. Cake makers and sweet makers of the N.U., lease note. Contributions in kind will be thankfully received the Suffrage Shop, 11, London Road, Lowestoft. They ought be sent not later than April 11th.

The demonstration is to take the form of a procession, startg on the Royal Plain, which will march to a mass meeting at e Marina Theatre. Here Sir V. Horsley is to take the chair, nd Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Rackham, and Miss Muriel Matters are be speakers. In the evening the local society is to hold a eception. More banners are wanted for the procession, and ught to be sent to the same address as the cakes and sweets.

A FELLOWSHIP OF PRAYER FOR THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

We are asked to announce the formation of a Fellowship of rayer for the Enfranchisement of Women.

The object of the Fellowship is to unite in intercession for the Woman's Movement those who believe that prayer is work, and that all work should be done in the spirit of prayer.

Membership will be open to all Christian people who are Suffragists, and whose faith in their cause is so assured that they neither use nor approve any methods of advancing it other than those of reason and ustice. By this it is understood that every member aims at convincing public opinion, and definitely rejects all attempts to coerce it, as out of narmony with the spirit in which Our Lord appealed to the consciences of men.

The Fellowship will be interdenominational and will, for practical urposes, be united in several groups. Each group will have its own cretary, and these secretaries acting together will form a Committee which other members may be added.

No subscription will be asked from members, nor is there any intention undertaking work which is already being done by the secular Societies. The Fellowship exists for devotional purposes only. Members who can fiord it will be asked to give something towards the expenses of printing and postage as the need arises, but the amount will in any case be small.

All who are interested are asked to communicate with the ro tem. Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Maude Royden (Frankby Hall. Birkenhead), who will give further information about the Fellowhip. A devotional meeting will be held at the Collegium House. 2, St. George's Square, S.W., on April 27th, at 8.30 p.m., to which all who care to come will be welcome. Delegates to the N.U. Council are especially invited.

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

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).
MISS CROOKENDEN.

MRS. AUERBACH. Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

THE COUNCIL MEETING

The Half-yearly Council Meeting will be held at Chelsea Town Hall on April 28th and 29th. The opening session will

Resolutions of great importance will be discussed, and it is hoped that Societies will send their most experienced members as delegates.

ELECTION FIGHTING FUND COMMITTEE, 1914.

The following have been appointed to the E.F.F. Committee; Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Auerbach, H. N. Brailsford, Esq., Miss Courtney, Countess Muriel De la Warr, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Palliser, Miss A. M. Royden, F. J. Shaw, Esq., Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Stanbury, Mrs. Stanton Coit, G. E. S. Streatfeild, Esq., Mrs. Swanwick. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Miss Alice Clark, Miss Catherine Marshall.

Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund.

Already acknowledged 5,243 Miss H. D. Cockle, Albert Hall Collection 5 Miss S. M. Masters Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Albert	6. d. 9 10 0 0 2 6 3 0	Anonymous, Albert Hall Collection	1	0	0		
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Election Fighting Fund.							

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Contributions to the General Fund. Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ... 1,586 13 5 Mrs. Spring Rice Received, March 31st to April 6th— Mrs. J. Turner ...

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Fund.	
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forecambe W.S.S. (in memory	tional) 4
of Mrs. Fawcett's visit) 1 1 0	Carlisle W.S.S. (additional) 2
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SUFFRAGE CAMP AT WEYMOUTH.

£1.652 19 11

SUFFRAGE CAMP AT WEYMOUTH.

The West of England Federation are organising a Suffrage Camp, to be held at Weymouth at Whitsuntide. Anyone sympathising with the Cause may join, but if there are a great number of applications the claims of members of the N.U. will be considered first. The charge will be 22s. 6d. a week for those willing to share a tent, 7s. 6d. extra being charged for a single tent. Each tent will contain a bedstead, mattress, pillow, and two blankets; washstand, chair, and small table, but members must bring their own linen. There will be a large dining tent where evening meetings can be held, a library tent and enquiry office, where literature will be sold, and a camp kitchen. Lectures and speakers' classes will be arranged; also walking and cycling expeditions to adjacent villages for propaganda. For further particulars, rules, etc., apply to Miss Thurston, Appletree Cottage, Kingston, Taunton.

tree Cottage, Kingston, Taunton.

News from the Societies and Federations.

Scottish Federation.

APRIL 9, 1914.

DUNDEE.—The annual business meeting was held in the Foresters' Hall on March 4th, when, in spite of bad weather, a large company of ladies were present. Miss Miller, President, was in the chair, and Miss Henderson, the able and energetic Honsecretary, read a most encouraging report, showing that the membership is steadily increasing, and the finanicial position most satisfactory. Throughout the year work has been concentrated on propaganda amongst the Parliamentary electorate, with a view of securing evidence of interest in the women's question. A memorial to Mr. Churchill was signed by a number of prominent citizens. The work of the Society has been extended to the county, and a Branch has been formed at Carnoustie. The financial report read by Miss M'Intyre showed receipts amounting to £239, the balance for the year

moved by the Rev. James Orr, Barnhill. After the election of office-bearers and Committee, a most interesting and educative lantern lecture—"Women's Work in the Empire"—was given by Miss Henderson.



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54, Long Row, Nottingham.

All profits to the Cause.

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The Royal Primrose Soap Works, LONDON, E.

Sum of £29 was realised.

PEEBLES.—The annual meeting was held in the Episcopal Church Hall on March 3rd. Mr. G. Harrison Ballantyne presided, and was accompanied to the platform by Dr. Elsie Inglis. The Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Thorburn, reported a steady increase in numbers and funds during the past year. The activities included meetings addressed by Fru Anker, Miss Lumsden, LLD., and Mrs. Abott. Four members attended the St. Andrews Summer School. The financial report submitted by Mrs. Murray, Manor, showed a balance in hand of £13 7s. 10d., after giving £10 to the Federation. After the election of office-bearers, Dr. Inglis gave an address, which was heartily appreciated.

West Midland.

ORGANISER'S REPORT.—Miss Knight, with the assistance of Miss Loughman, has been doing some very good work in Redditch, and put that Society once more on a satisfactory footing. The great difficulty of finding a good Secretary has at length been surmounted by a local gentleman offering his services, and his election will take place next Committee meeting. Several outdoor meetings have been held, and twenty-two new members have been gained since the middle of February. A fairly representative Committee has been formed, so that there is good hope of active work being undertaken. Miss Knight has also visited Upton, Leominster, and Whitechurch for the purposes of strengthening those Societies, and she has addressed members' meetings at Hereford, Church Stretton, and Bridgnorth on the work of the Federation.

WELLINGTON.—The usual monthly social was held on March 17th. Miss Pearson, of Wolverhampton, spoke, and recitations were given by Miss C. Riley and Miss Alice Barber. The members of this Society took part in the Sweated Industries Exhibition held in Shrewsbury.

North-Western Federation.

WIGTON (Carlisle).—On March 7th Miss Millington met the Wigton Society to discuss propaganda work. Some members are beginning to collect F.W.S., and hope to arrange cottage or other small meetings.

WHITEHAVEN.—A meeting for members and "Friends" has been arranged for April 7th, when Mr. David Plews, I.L.P., and Miss Millington will endeavour to set going the F.W.S. scheme.

WORKINGTON.—During the latter part of February and March Miss Millington has seen most of the local Trade Union Secretaries, with a view to getting resolutions passed by the branches. They have already been passed by the Trades and Labour Council, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and the General Council of the Cumberland Miners' Association, representing close upon 10,000 miners in five nt, wife of the member for South Shropshire, the lodges had been addressed last September by Mrs. baker being Mrs. Bassett. Mrs. Harley presided Oldham, and had passed resolutions. The Women

erative Guild invited Miss Millington to address

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

ALDERSHOT.—Miss Fielden spoke on "Industrial omen's Disabilities" in the Institute on March th, the Vicar presiding. Twelve "Friends" and te member joined. 18s. 10d. was collected.

BOGNOR.—Mrs. Fawcett's resolution demanding a Government measure was carried in the Queen's Hall, Mrs. Dempster presiding. The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell seconded.

CROYDON AND PURLEY.—Mrs. Fawcett spoke on "Our Growth and Policy," Mr. Startup on "The Men's League," in St. Augustine's Hall on the 18th Weekly At Homes are being well attended, and continue after Easter.

DORKING.—Lectures were given in the Public Hall on March 4th. 18th, and 25th, on "The Feeble-dinded," by Miss Fox, "Infant Mortality," by Miss Jox, "Poor Law Children," by Miss Penrose Philp.

HASLEMERE.—Mrs. Vinall has canvassed from house to house, obtaining 249 "Friends" in the district and advertising Mrs. Rackham's lecture on "Wives and Mothers under the Law," on March 25rd, and the Grayshott meeting on the 27th, when Sir William Chance presided and Miss Ford spoke, Mr. Simms seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The study circle has studied "Women in Industry." There are 227 members, 801 "Friends."

PEASLAKE.—Miss Aston and Miss Baker spoke in the Scholroom on the 13th, Rev. T. Orpen presiding. Eight "Friends" signed.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sweated goods were exhibited at the Suffrage Rooms from March 3rd to 12th. Dr. Kirkness lectured on "Infant Mortality" at the opening, Dr. Marie Grigsby presiding.

ROMSEY.—Mrs. Dempster and Dr. Stancomb spoke in the Town Hall on the 12th, Miss Buckell in the

THE COMMON CAUSE.

Bournemouth Branch.

March 10th—Last At Home of the season—Mrs. yon (Hon. Sec.). Hostess—Crowded meeting—Capital ramaphone Suffrage speeches—Reports of London neeting by Mrs. Lyon, Miss Paterson, and Mrs. towe—Comic recitations, Mrs. Tobley—Anti logic bly answered by Claude Lyon, Esq.
Pokesdown Debating Society—March 10th—Mrs. Janey (Hon. Org. Sec., N.U.) against militant nethods—Miss Howes (W.S.P.U.) for—Crowded house—Mrs. Lancy large majority.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

APRIL 15.

Kensal Rise-St. Anne's Vicarage, Salisbury
Road—Meeting of Independent Labour Party—
Speaker, Dr. Jessie Grainger-Evans

APRIL 16.

Chiswick—Church Institute, Strand-on-the-Green—Meeting and Entertainment—Speaker, Miss Helen Ward—One-act Play, "One of the Old Guards," by Miss Constance Campbell

The Provinces.

Birmingham—Annual Session, Good Templars

Temperance and Suffrage Meeting—Speaker,

11.15

APRIL 14.

Lowestoft—Procession starting from Royal ain at Meeting at the Marina Theatre—Speakers, rs. Henry Fawcett, LLD., Mrs. Rackham, iss Matters—Chair, Sir Victor Horsley Leighton's Restaurant—Reception

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APRIL 16.

Beccles—Public Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Rack-nam, Mrs. Worthington

Bristol—Adult School, Horfield—Speaker, Miss

Tanner
Bungay—King's Head Hotel—Speaker, Mrs.
3.0

Rackham

Matton—Lecture Room of Friends' Meeting
House—Members' Quarterly Meeting 5.30—5.30

Southampton—Victoria Rooms—Speakers, Miss
A. Maude Royden, Mr. Cameron Grant—Chair,
the Rev. Mered J. Rush

8.0

APRIL 17.

Bridgnorth—Town Hall—Speakers, the Rev.
Canon Peter Green (of Manchester), Mrs. Osler—
Chair, Mrs. Rowland Hunt
Bristol—12, Balmoral Road—Working Party—
Address by Miss Tanner

5.0—4.30

Scotland.

APRIL 13.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Meeting of the Debating Society—Subject: "Should the Drink Traffic be Nationalised"—Affirmative Opener, Mr. Johnstone; Seconder, Mr. A. B. Selcraig

APRIL 15.

Aberdeen—214. Union Street—Annual Business Meeting at Suffrage Offices
Leith—Deputation to Leith Trades and Labour Council—Led by Miss Pressley-Smith

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS.

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SUFFRACE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W. Subscription, One Guinea. Luncheons 1s. 3d., Dinners 1s. 6d. The Club possesses an excellent Library. All particulars, Secretary.

L EAGUE OF JUSTICE.—22, South Molton-st., W. A Feminist League. Join it and strengthen the New Militancy (law-abiding) for the Cause.

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H MR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

PRINTING, &c.

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