

# The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

VOL. X., No. 493.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

[PRICE 2D.  
Registered as a Newspaper.

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## Notes and News.

### Women Parliamentary Candidates.

The Law Officers of the Crown have stated that in their opinion women candidates if elected by constituencies are not qualified to act as Members of Parliament. In view of this ruling, the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S., we understand, is determined to press the Government to introduce an Enabling Bill to rectify this anomalous situation, and permit electorates to return women to Parliament if they so desire. This is a matter on which the Council of the Union has already spoken with no uncertain voice; and we are confident that the Societies will do all in their power to support the Executive Committee in such action as it may think fit to take.

### Women's Rights of Nationality.

Now that the women of this country are enfranchised British citizens, it becomes more than ever important that their right to retain their own nationality should not be jeopardised by marriage with foreigners. Nationality, indeed, is not a question of right but of fact. If a Londoner, for example, buys an article manufactured abroad, his purchase does not become London-made; and even if men bought their wives, they could not in truth buy their nationality. It is time that the law ceased to be fanciful. In introducing a deputation to the Home Secretary on this subject, Sir Willoughby Dickinson pointed out that the law had relapsed from fact into fancy since 1870, as before that date it recognised that British women remained British women, even when their husbands were not British. The deputation (which was organised by the National Union of Women Workers and attended by women representing many societies, including Miss Chrystal Macmillan, of the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S.) had a sympathetic reception from Sir George Cave. The objection was advanced by the Home Secretary that a married woman married to an alien might not only retain her own nationality (if the views of the deputation were enforced) but might receive from a foreign government the nationality of her husband also. This, however, is an argument which may well be regarded from the other side. If a foreign nation is so eager to enrol citizens that it brings in all the foreigners it can collect, are other nations wise in parting so readily with their own people?

### Homes, Health, and Happiness.

Suffragists are beginning to gain the reward for many years of toilsome work. How often have they pressed that homes—the

“sphere” of women—should be made more as women wish them to be! How often have they asked that women be allowed to take their share in the making and the administration of housing laws! How often have they argued from their own knowledge of the facts that if the housing and health of the nation were truly within the “sphere” of women, the average national physique would reach a higher standard, there would be better feeding, less intoxication, less of the morbid element in sex relationships—a more wholesome manner of life generally. These arguments, expounded from many a platform and street corner, have sunk into the mind of the public and are coming to fruition. The establishment of a real Ministry of Health—a new Ministry, created for its own purpose, not an old Department “done up”—is one of the objects for which THE COMMON CAUSE has repeatedly striven. It seems, now, as though we should attain it. In the powerful speech made by the Prime Minister at Manchester, before his unfortunate attack of illness, so much emphasis was rightly laid upon the health asset that the natural corollary can only be the establishment of a well-organised Health Ministry.

### Good Housing for All.

Many of us long to see the house-breaker at work upon some of the detestable dwellings which ought never to have been built. But nothing of this kind can be done till other houses in abundance are ready; and this cannot be till the war is at an end. It is discreditable to the municipal and land-owning authorities concerned that some sites should ever have been used for cottages, so low, ill-drained and airless are they. Some of these sites, tolerable for high buildings, are peculiarly unsuitable for cottages whose inhabitants are condemned to live close to the ground. In all our schemes for town and village planning we must be ready to show elasticity of mind, and to recognise the merits of variety. At present we do not make sufficient use of the co-operative principle in such particulars as gardens, playgrounds, baths, wash-houses and house service. We could enjoy many a blessing if we were willing to share it. The problem of the future housing pioneer is to decide which are the blessings that tenants may keep for their sole enjoyment and which are those they must share. But until we can elect new Town and County Councils and have some chance of returning women candidates, we cannot even dream of housing reforms to much purpose.

### Our Indispensable Villagers.

Humanity, like the “Second Mrs. Tanqueray,” “likes expensive things.” Now that land is costly and its kindly fruits as dear as diamonds, we all recognise how much the country means for us. Women formerly felt “out of it” in the country. Their duties were predominantly domestic, which can more easily be performed in towns; and of social life (if they were villagers) they had extremely little. Now, when the wheel of ideas has gone round and the nation has become as deeply concerned about its rural life as it used to be a hundred years ago, schemes begin to be made for the benefit of country-folk. To the lately started Women's Institutes are to be added Village Clubs for everybody. The idea, mapped out a few months ago by Viscountess Barrington in a review article, has taken fuller shape and is embodied in a prospectus of the Village Clubs Association. On the governing body women are not so fully represented as men. On an executive committee of seventeen, exclusive of five men officers, only four are women, one of whom we are glad to see is Miss M. L. Talbot, C.B.E. But the project starts well, with a recognition that “Woman and woman's interests will have to be reckoned with in the future, and her place in the community will have to be regarded from a new standpoint.”

## SPOKESWOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

THE women of this country do not yet know what it "feels like" to exercise the Parliamentary vote. Yet, by a sort of premonitory sense, many of them are aware that their votes will not give them the complete representation they desire until elected women candidates can take their seats in the House of Commons. The doubts concerning the eligibility of women candidates must be swept boldly away. If no broom other than an Act of Parliament can clear away the legal cobwebs, then one of our first demands as electors must be that candidates promise to support the passage of an enabling Bill. Women must realise that they can get things done now. Not content with waiting to see what rival candidates have to offer in the matter of promises, they must themselves insist that certain items be placed on the programme of every candidate who wishes to have their support at the polling stations. Some women, it is said, intend to offer themselves for election in any event; and we believe their courage in so doing will be of service. But, whatever may be done by spirited individuals, it is the duty of feminist and democratic women voters to ensure that all tiresome obstructions which bar the road to Westminster shall be removed.

Women, we may say metaphorically, have gained the key to St. Stephen's Hall; they now require the key which will admit them to the inner chamber. "They will get it in time," say some. Undoubtedly: but time is life. In political affairs, too, the loss of an opportunity is much more than the loss of a certain favourable moment. Delay and failure on some given occasions have generally to be paid for by long periods of disappointment. The letting slip of some chances, the mismanagement of others, have cost the leaders of many movements dear. Our own movement has not always escaped these penalties. The resolve of the Council of the National Union at its last meeting to secure the legal return of women to Parliament must speedily take effect.

The proposal is one which has no great volume of opposition to face. Some few men of the clubman type will dislike the idea of admitting members of the other sex. There are men of the same order who detest the notion of sharing University endowments with women—even when those endowments have been the gift of women. But outside the House of Commons are not a few conservative thinkers who are far more ready to welcome the introduction of women M.P.'s (always, of course, provided that the new M.P.'s are of their own political colour) than they have been to accept any large addition of women to the electorate. Their point of view is that the real intellectual élite is not so numerous that it can afford to dispense with the ability and leadership of highly competent persons of either sex. They are afraid of mass movements and of the tremendous impact with which a crowd may suddenly, and perhaps unwisely, throw itself hither or thither. They are not afraid to trust with a measure of power women of their own educational rank. Indeed, possibly they hold that with an accession of numbers and strength on the side of the leaders, the volume of political power would be more evenly adjusted than it now is between the competent few and the rather wayward many. Anyhow, this liking for the notion of women M.P.'s on the part of some rather chilly suffragists is not a mere "put-off," but is quite sincerely felt by certain men whose opinions on other subjects are heard with respect.

We look to women Members of Parliament to act rather as the spokeswomen on subjects which concern women in general than as the actual representatives of certain other women. In a sense it may be said that no man represents any other man and no woman any other woman. We may go further, and frankly recognise that some women will find themselves far more satisfactorily represented in Parliament by some men than they will be by certain of the women M.P.'s who may be expected to make their way to Westminster. Very few electors will allow sex preferences or prejudices to outweigh their political convictions. We cannot learn that they have often been thus swayed in the United States, Canada, Finland or Norway; and in the United Kingdom also, the elector, whether man or woman, is likely to

consider candidates mainly from the point of view of their nearness to the voter's way of thinking. None the less, the women M.P.'s who are returned as the representatives of certain parties or groups may be expected in their totality to produce a certain general effect on legislation and national thought about public affairs. They may be expected to emphasise certain aspects of life which are more present to the mind of women than they are to men. They will, for instance, think how any proposed law is likely to affect the education of girls, the employment of women wage-earners, the position of women towards husband and children, the interests of national health and many other matters which are not so inevitably present to the thoughts of men.

We are fully prepared to find that among the women whom electors may choose only a certain number will be consciously eager to represent women's interests and to make such representation their predominant duty. Some of them may consider themselves to be primarily supporters of a recognised and not specially feminist set of ideas. Yet even the most consistent party candidates will be unable to ignore their own sex. They must explain why they are standing in place of a man; they must direct some of their arguments specially to women electors, and if they achieve success and enter the House they will find that though they may count for more or for less than a male member, they will never be treated in exactly the same manner. Therefore, be their party loyalty never so complete or so tame, they will still at times be forced even against their will to see things as feminists long have known them.

We must be prepared for women candidates to be of many types. In politics it is less true than in literature that "*tous les genres sont bons, hormis le genre ennuyeux*." The tedious and tiresome politician is a permissible speaker, provided the matter of his remarks be accurate. Such a person may shine with a quiet if dull light in parliamentary committee rooms. The windbag, the advertiser and the adventurer are much more terrible. Men have occasionally been foolish enough to elect unsuitable candidates; but far more often they have sent to the House members possessed of tolerably good qualifications. We must recognise that we shall have some few indifferent women candidates and must face with composure the possibility of their election. We shall not for that reason air the old phrase about "disgracing their sex." That phrase, let us hope, belongs to a dead language. We shall know that to set off against the one or two ineligible M.P.'s will be many women with unquestionable parliamentary gifts. Among the women likely to offer themselves as representatives of constituencies specialists are numerous—and the House of Commons respects a specialist. There are also women well versed in committee work and by no means unpractised in public debate. Here and there, too—and their number will increase with favouring conditions—are women who have not only special knowledge of social questions, experience in committee work and platform skill, but women who have studied modern European history with insight, and have enriched their minds from the stores of great literature.

The state of things to which above all we may look forward is that the whole field of political work should be equally shared by women and men. We do not wish that women should be relegated for ever to the exclusive consideration of women's questions. Neither, on the other hand, can we at present wish to see women ignoring women's interests and gaining success by devoting themselves solely to party propaganda. But as the women's cause is gradually won, it will become possible for the leaders of that cause to turn their attention to other domains of life. As soon as they have repaired the one bad flaw, they can go forward with the weaving of the whole web. This, surely, is the splendid time for which men and women alike may hope—the time when all shall be equal inheritors of life's noblest tasks, equal participators in the world's progress. We shall see that age nearer at hand when in our nation's legislative work women gain the power to help.

## A Deputation and its Moral.

It was a chilly showery September day. A group of women waited outside the gates of the North Dublin Union; very patiently they waited, though their clothing seemed insufficient and their faces were pinched. The clothes were worth a glance, pathetic garments whose life history would be worth recording, could it be traced. When were those full three-quarter capes with high collars seen in Grafton-street on a fine afternoon? When were those large bonnets, trimmed with many bows and bunches of flowers, considered "the last thing" in millinery? How many wearers had these garments known? Both cape and bonnet, though worn to the last point of shabbiness, were tidy, and the cape, if not brushed, had been at least well shaken before it had been donned. Brushed it could hardly be, for probably the wearer did not possess a clothes brush. Had the Oysters who hurried up at the invitation of the Walrus to walk along the beach been Dublin widows with five children in receipt of an allowance of seven shillings a week, probably their hair and clothes would have been less well kept! For these women waiting outside the Union were for the most part widows of this type, brought there by the Committee of the Irish Mothers' Pensions Society, to ask for an increased allowance before the winter would add cold to the hunger which is their daily portion. A woman Poor Law Guardian had placed a motion on the day's agenda that the allowance for widows with children should be fixed at 7s. 6d. a day for the mother, and 2s. 6d. for each child, this increase being considered as much as could be asked at the moment. The Mothers' Pensions Society had organised the deputation to bring home the need for such a reform, and the members had been collected from the different Baby Clubs in the city. Some were fairly well-to-do mothers, with chubby smiling babies, whose husbands earned from 25s. a week, and who were able to pay 6s. 6d. for a two-roomed tenement. "Sure, I might be a widow anny day," one of them remarked smilingly, "and how can himself save anything, with the times that's in it? Cabbage sixpence a head, and twopenny for an onion you'd hardly see, and turf threehalfpence a sod, that used to be three a penny. Sure, it costs thruppence ha'penny to boil the kettle for the sup of tay night and morning, and himself fell out of his standin' last week with influenza." Then there were members of a woman's Trade Union, young women with keen faces, knowing what they wanted, and there to see this thing through for the sake of the older women from whom the power to help themselves had been withheld.

The group waited, and the babies were beginning to wail. They looked healthy—an astonishing fact, partly due to the Baby Clubs, partly to the breast-feeding almost universal among the Dublin mothers. Given anything like decent housing and enough money to buy the minimum amount of food, these infants would grow up strong and healthy, able to earn a living wage. While waiting the mothers talked eagerly. They were all voters, except the younger women from the Trade Union. Hitherto through all their patient lives it had been a question, not of what they wanted, but of what others thought it best for them to have. Now they heard of the power of the vote, by which they would be able to gain a hearing.

At last it was possible to take them inside and arrange them sitting on the stairs leading to the board room. Here the discussions about voting could be continued more easily, and odd bits of talk must have been caught by the officials and guardians passing up and down. "Yis, miss, there's a poor widda in the back parlour that pays three-and-nine. She has three childher and gets eight loaves, four pounds of cocoa (the shell that takes a power of boiling), two pounds of sugar and two pounds of beef. And Mrs. Murphy and three childher in the two pair back (i.e. a room up four flights of stairs) has five shillings and goes out sellin' feather brushes, God help her, and she wid a cough that would grieve you to hear." "Indeed, miss, isn't it grand to have ladies like yous to spake up for us? What would we do at all, at all, but for yous and the Clubs?" At last came the summons to the board room, and as many mothers and babies as possible crowded in. The deputation urged the need on the score of humanity, and the real economy of a little more wise spending. The Trade Union representative reminded the Guardians that organised women were solid for this reform, and instanced the five thousand members of her own Union on whose behalf a resolution demanding Mothers' Pensions had been moved and carried at the recent Trades Union Congress at Waterford. The Guardians were urged to consider the case of the widow with one child hitherto excluded from all Poor Law relief. One mother on the deputation had talked of such a case. "Indeed, I know her well, the crature. Sure, I live in the

'drawin' room,' and she is below in the basement, and it's that could and wet you wouldn't credit it, the damp does be comin' up through the flure, and she wid no fire to spake of, and the poor child wint to the Rest for the Dyin', and sure she didn't die at all, God bless us, but got better with the hoighth of feedin' there, and was sint home, and now she's as bad as ever, for the poor mother can only earn 8s. 6d. a week at knittin', for her hands bes that stiff wid rheumatics she can hardly move them."

The resolution proposed by the woman Poor Law Guardian was carried.

The moral was that given in the opening lines of last week's Common Cause—"Organise! Organise! Organise!" Organisation, and the co-operation which it presupposes, is possible, even in Ireland. Two speakers on the deputation, of widely different political views, discussing their common demands, remarked cheerfully, "When we have got all the things about which we agree, then we can begin to quarrel about the rest!" Dublin and Belfast may be opposed politically; but the women talk of exactly the same things. They want houses, they want a lowering of the limit for the Old Age Pension, they want many other things which have been somewhat overlooked by legislators hitherto. These points can be pressed when the time comes, and the pressure will be effective in proportion to the thoroughness of the organisation behind it.

DORA MELLONE.

## The Importance of the Parish Pump.

It is to be hoped that our newly-acquired Parliamentary votes will heighten rather than diminish our interests in municipal politics. It would be a thousand pities if it were otherwise: for hitherto, and largely because of her determination not to be put off with the municipal vote alone, the average woman voter has taken far too little interest in the doings of her Town Council. A good many people, alas, have not yet got rid of a certain snobbish tendency to disparage the importance of what they call "parish pump politics"; a tendency which is probably intensified by the fact that we are all rather apt to take our tone from the metropolis; and not one Londoner in twenty, however professedly keen on public affairs, could tell you off-hand the name of his own Mayor and his own Borough Councillors.

Yet, year by year, wider and wider powers are relegated to the hands of the local authorities all over the kingdom; and the bulk of our domestic legislation depends for its success or failure directly upon the way it is administered by these authorities. Questions of housing, of education, of food control; the administration of the new Maternity and Child Welfare Act; the administration of the promised Ministry of Health—all these things, sooner or later, come before the Town Councillors, and are efficiently or inefficiently dealt with according to the composition of the Council. When the municipal elections come on—and they may follow or precede the General Election, but it is pretty certain they will be held within the next twelve months—it is up to us to exercise our powers to their fullest extent in getting the right type of man and woman returned. At present it cannot be denied that very many Town Councillors are anything but the right type; worthy and excellent old gentlemen, no doubt, but not the people one would trust with the handling of any new piece of progressive legislation. Unfortunately, it is commonly considered a first-rate qualification for a budding Councillor that he should be "a business man"—that is to say, that he should have his hands full already with his own affairs, so that he has literally no time to attend properly to his municipal duties, and merely seeks election for the sake of his own self-importance, and for the sake of "keeping an eye on the rates" by vetoing any proposal which threatens to take another halfpenny in the pound out of his business profits.

As a rule every Town or Borough Council contains one or two really public-spirited and devoted men and women, whose time is occupied, month after month, in a heart-breaking struggle against the reactionary spirit, or the timidity, or the sheer inertia of their fellow Councillors. And no amount of public sympathy from outside can help them very much until the forces of reaction are broken up—as they can be by our votes, and by our votes only.

Local politics, moreover, give us pleasant scope for the exercise of powers which we certainly do not yet possess over national affairs. As a rule, we have to choose between whatever two Parliamentary candidates the fates may send us; and we

may have no very high opinion of either of them. But any little group of social reformers may run a municipal candidate chosen from amongst their own number; and it is positively the duty of every woman with leisure and energy and intelligence to bestow upon local affairs to stand for election herself.

The duties of a Councillor, conscientiously performed, are pretty onerous—that is one reason why it will be an act of humanity to remove some of our superannuated Councillors at the next election—but they are extremely interesting and extremely important. Women with some practical first-hand knowledge of working-class conditions, are especially needed in this capacity; and it is very desirable that our candidates should possess the power of speaking up and holding tenaciously to their own opinions at a meeting, and *not* being awed into silence by the sight of Mr. Jones the corn-chandler, and Mr. Smith the fish merchant, and Mr. Brown the brewer, assembled together in all their glory.

Then municipal affairs are, or should be, quite free from the taint of party politics. It is true that this ideal is not always carried out in practice; and that a few years ago, when party politics seemed more important than they do to-day, the question of an extra lamp at a dark corner, or an extra sixpence on dustmen's wages, might actually be decided not upon its merits, but according to the political colour of the Councillor who brought it forward. Things are not quite so bad as that now—adays; and the more watchful and intelligent the electorate becomes, the less fear there is of this most ridiculous form of child's play being revived. Meanwhile, the best way to combat such a tendency is to ignore it altogether; and the voter who has just assisted to send a fine old crusted Tory to Parliament may send a member of the I.L.P. to sit upon the Town Council without misgiving, if he chances to be the best candidate in the field.

The Town and County Councils are outworn, and at present quite unfit for dealing with the enormous mass of important business daily accumulating for their consideration. Moreover, there are a great many thoughtful and broadminded men and women now eligible for local candidature—men and women whose interest in the general welfare and in the best means of promoting this has never been so strongly aroused as during the past four years. This is a matter which should make a special appeal to woman voters; for our influence over local politics may make "all the difference."

MADGE MEARS.

### The Ladies of Bath Abbey.

The city of Bath is a very happy hunting ground for lovers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The stately streets are filled with memories of great men and fair women who once held revels here, and built up a gay and brilliant little society, the fame of which has come down to our days. Here and there a mural tablet recalls to the passer-by that Pitt or Gainsborough, the Lindleys or Piozzi made a sojourn in some dignified mansion, while memories of other friends, very real too, though they never breathed beyond the covers of a book, crowd in upon us at every step, and it is hard to see why a neat little plaque should not commemorate the fact, for instance, that Catherine Morland lodged in Pulteney-street and Henry Tilney in Milsom-street; while for love of Anne Elliot it might be recorded that the egregious Sir Walter rented a house in Campden Place.

The Abbey with its crowded walls recalls, not abbots and monks, but just this period of the city's history. It was built, indeed, by earlier architects, but the Reformation intervened before it could acquire either a roof or a soul, and when it did at last get itself covered in, it was not much too soon to receive the fashionable invasion, to give seats to the living and wall space for the record of the dead. All the atmosphere which the Abbey possesses is the atmosphere of the eighteenth century, clear and unmysterious; its epitaphs bring the time vividly before us.

Our graves of to-day will furnish little information to their future desecrators. A great reserve has fallen upon us, we no longer parade our grief for the edification of the passer-by, and our coffins will be found to contain little but dry bones. Not thus did the eighteenth century record its losses. It covers the walls with tributes to the departed, it sheds its tears in public and paints the deceased with a glowing brush, not perhaps realistic portraits, but such pictures as were considered elegant and pleasing. So a portrait by Reynolds or

Gainsborough is more apt to record the prevailing type of beauty than to produce any very characteristic presentment of the sitter. What we gain from these tablets is chiefly an idea of the virtues which were most admired. Virtues! they pour out from these good folk as freely as does the water from the hot springs outside the walls. Happy souls, they had no doubts and no fears, and they invariably fulfilled their whole duty. The ladies of Bath were distinguished, it seems, for their extreme amiability, and they were most excellent wives. Take, for instance, Mrs. Hannah Alleyne, "How amiable for the many virtues she possessed!" and Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe—

"A most amiable and estimable woman whose domestic and Christian virtues endeared her to her family, her friends and all who knew her."

While the cup overflows with yet another Elizabeth:

"Relict of Mathew Munro, Esq.," whose life, we are told, was "spent in the conscientious discharge of every duty, and the practice of every Christian virtue."

One would like to think that Elizabeth Munro allowed herself occasional relaxations.

But the ladies of Bath were not only paragons of virtue; their intellects were by no means a negligible quantity. Consider the case of Sarah Fielding—

"Whose writings shall be known  
As incentives to virtue and honour to her sex  
When this marble shall be dust."

Sarah died in 1768, and the marble is still very solid, but the writings?

Sarah Fielding has a rival in Mrs. Anne Welch, of Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks:—

"Affectionate to her friends, beloved by her acquaintances, blessed with distinguished abilities, she was so improved by the knowledge of various languages and sciences, that Elegance of Diction, Beauty of Sentiment, the Majesty of Wisdom, and the Grace of Persuasion ever hung upon her lips; the bonds of life being gradually dissolved she winged her flight from this world in expectation of a better."

in 1810.

And for the last picture let us value the following epitaph, dated 1765:—

"In Memory of C. M.  
One of the most valuable women  
that ever lived;  
Whose principle Happiness consisted  
(altho' she was of some rank)  
in a real and unbounded  
Affection and Tenderness  
for her Husband and Children.  
This Monument is erected  
from the Sorrow of their Hearts  
and their Love and Respect for Her,  
Without Vanity or Weakness  
of proclaiming her Virtues  
or their own Misfortune  
in so inestimable a Loss."

Does not that parenthesis give a most realistic touch to the inscription? Yet there is real feeling too, real hearts throbbing under lace and velvet, real tears furrowing the paint and powder.

V. EUSTACE.

#### "THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS."

Women who wish to gain information concerning the parliamentary work and position of women in various countries should turn to the September number of the above periodical (better known, perhaps, to some as *Jus Suffragii*), where they will find an excellent article on "Women as Members of Legislatures." We are reminded that the Netherlands now has one woman M.P.; Denmark has four in the Lower and five in the Upper House; and Norway has had two women as deputy-members. This, of course, is only part of the tale which is accurately set forth in the *International Woman Suffrage News*. Dr. Margherita Ancona, of Milan, has contributed to the *News* some valuable details concerning the progress of women in her country, where nine women (chiefly from the National Council of Women) have been nominated by the Government to serve on a committee to deal with after-war problems. Italy also has two women factory inspectors and a considerable number of women teachers are employed in the universities.

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### Reviews.

The League of Nations and Labour. Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson.  
The League of Nations in History. Prof. A. F. Pollard.

The League of Nations and Primitive Peoples. Sir Sydney Olivier. (Oxford University Press. Price 3d. net.)

The apparent simplicity of the League of Nations idea creates a certain danger. Nearly everybody says, "Oh, of course I'm in favour of a League of Nations." It does not seem quite polite not to be, and as it all seems a long way off and therefore unreal—like heaven—it is quite as easy to agree as to disagree. Nevertheless, many people's inner thoughts are more nearly expressed by the phrase: *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre, et la guerre* seems the only thing that is real.

For these reasons we welcome three more of the "League" series of pamphlets issued by the Oxford University Press. Lives are being sacrificed by the million, and woolly-mindedness is a crime on the part of those who should be shaping public opinion. The League idea, apparently simple, is not simple. Many of us believe it is full of noble possibilities, some believe that in it lies the only hope for the future. But it is not simple—it is full of difficulties of every kind, and unless these difficulties are understood and overcome while there is time, there can be no League of Nations. The Oxford pamphlets form an admirable introduction to some of the problems, and may lead people on to study the larger works, and thus enable them to base their opinion, for or against, not on platitudes, but on real knowledge.

Prof. Pollard in his *League of Nations in History* gives a dispassionate account of how history has dealt with this "League" idea—for it is not new, as some seem to suppose. His merit lies in an ability to be dispassionate and yet to treat the errors of the past not as stumbling-blocks but as stepping-stones to better things. After taking us through the familiar failures of 1815 to 1848 he remains constructive in his view, and contents himself with erecting a few warning signposts to guide the adventurer:—

"The moral of the Napoleonic wars is that peace must depend for its sincerity and its permanence not upon conquest but upon consent between inextinguishable nations."

"The British Empire is an example because England conquered its will to dominate its Dominions; but while an example it is not an alternative to the League of Nations, and it would cease to be even an example if it were used to dominate others."

"No League has yet succeeded because men have hitherto built their States and Churches on their difference from other men."

Sir Sydney Olivier in *The League of Nations and Primitive Peoples* deals with a part of the problem which merits more attention than it has received. He claims that civilisation has failed in its dealings with primitive peoples, not because civilised States have entered upon the lands they inhabit and established protectorates over them, for he says plainly:

"There can be no reasonable question of locking up these sources of wealth because certain barbarous tribes, as the result of migrations of centuries, are found in this age sparsely inhabiting the countries which can produce them. Freedom of access to and exploitation of these natural resources is now generally recognised as a common right of mankind, and no true friend of primitive races would propose entirely to exclude, or to withdraw, European intercourse and influence from them."

It is because the civilised powers have fallen below their vocation that they have failed, is the author's view. "What, then, was the vice of the politics of the 'scramble'? In regard to principle, it was the ignoring or the denial, in dealings with primitive peoples, of the conception of international (or "supernational") right ("Jus") which Christendom had evolved and asserted as between civilised people."

The only approach to a true ideal was at the Berlin Congress of 1885—but space forbids detail—the pamphlet should be read as a lucid and succinct plea for the "Jus" idea, as towards the countries still only partially developed.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's *League of Nations and Labour* savours less of the study and more of the political arena than the other two papers. Its detail is less carefully prepared, there is some evidence of haste in its style. But it is valuable, for in a self-governing country mere rightness does not prevail unless it has organisation and votes behind it—and Mr. Henderson speaks for the Labour Party majority. And they mean to bring this question into the sphere of practical politics for quite definite reasons. Whether in agreement with these reasons or not, students of the subject should make themselves familiar with them. How labour views the situation may be shown by one or two short extracts:—

"If the nations have to organise their resources for future war they will do so in a far more thorough fashion. Conscription will become a permanent system in this country, with all that conscription implies as a drain upon the life-blood of the people; standing armaments will grow even larger and more costly; industry will be impoverished, and the national growth of trade will be checked; and indeed civilisation itself will collapse under the strain of another war."

"Given a sense of security and a promise that their labour will not be in vain, the peoples will turn hopefully and resolutely to the tasks and duties of reconstruction."

"Democracy stands at the cross-roads. Whether the path taken is the one that leads to a new social order giving freedom and security to all, or the path that leads to revolutionary struggles and a violent and strong close to the story of Western civilisation, depends very largely upon the fate of this project of a League of Nations. If we fail now we fail irretrievably."

Mr. Henderson leads a party that will count at, and before, the peace settlement.

Once more, then, we would recommend the study of these pamphlets and of larger works on the same subject so that our readers, many of them newly enfranchised women, may exercise a trained and well-informed judgment in deciding whether or not the "League" notion is chimerical, or whether it is "just and politically expedient."

A. H. W.

### The Educational Ideals of Labour.

The W. E. A. Education Year Book, 1918. Publishers: The Workers' Educational Association, 16, Harpur-street, Theobalds-road, W.C. 1. (Price 5s.)

At the end of Part 1 of Mr. Graham Wallas' "Great Society" occur the following words, embodying Milton's definition of the true end of education:—"The search and expectation of greatest and exactest things" is the passion of thought itself unhelped and uncoloured by any lower instinct."

The Committee on Adult Education, of which the Master of Balliol is Chairman, has recently presented its Report to the Minister of Reconstruction with the words "*We have awakened*"—"awakened to the splendid qualities that were latent in our people. . . . Now we see what potentialities lie in this people, and what a charge lies on us to give these powers full play."

But for fifteen years the Workers' Educational Association has been doing what the goad of war has taught "those others" to begin to think about. "It was in 1903," says its president, Mr. Temple, "that a conference was called in Oxford, representative of the various Labour and Educational organisations in the country, to consider the formation of such a society as the W. E. A." The Report of this Association for 1918 lies before us, and its five hundred closely printed pages fill us with amazement; it is a liberal education to read them. Mr. Bernard Shaw's Preface is like an encyclopædia written by a conjuror; it is full of excursions and alarms, and everything turns into something else if you look at it. But it is amazingly illuminating, and a few words from it will serve to show what the book is about—for it is only quite incidentally about the W. E. A. Mr. Shaw says:

"Reforming an educational system may end like what is called 'restoring' a medieval cathedral; we talk of numbering each stone, and replacing carefully and reverently those which are not too far gone to be saved; but in practice the edifice crumbles to pieces at the first touch of the pick and leaves us contemplating a heap of fragments which have miraculously lost all the shape they had a moment before. . . . Still, the change has to come; for democracy without democrats—that is, without civically educated voters and representatives and officials, means, as we now see, red ruin. And civic education does not mean education in blind obedience to authority, but education in controversy and in liberty, in manners and in courage, in scepticism, in discontent and betterment, tempered by the fear, not of artificially manufactured punishments, but of genuine natural consequences, to be faced or flunked, as the case may be, in the light of kindness, humour and commonsense."

Here, as it seems to us, is the challenge the book throws down: the claim that the people—children or adults—have a right to search for "exactest thoughts," rather than remain docile in face of religious, or class, or state dogmatism. As Mr. W. Leach puts it in his "Suggested Labour Education Programme"—

"Gone, let us hope for ever, is the limitation [the W. E. A.] foolishly imposed upon itself in existing merely to secure for working men and women, after a hard day in field or factory, the nearest cheap imitation of university training that was to be had. It is now a fighting organisation. . . ."

Mr. Leach tells us that "organised labour has consistently failed in this country to be interested in education. The subject is supposed to be dull and not very important." It is to be hoped that the railway-men's resolution at the Derby Congress means better things, and the mover's demand for an actual revision of the curriculum in the State schools does at least suggest that labour is getting at grips with the dull subject. Be this as it may, the widely ranging articles in the Report explain labour's past blindness and offer brilliant illumination in the future. There is room to quote only one illuminating passage. Mr. S. G. Hobson's words are:—

"I look forward to the day, not far distant, let us hope, when our national life shall be so organised that the worker shall be free to produce wealth as his creative instincts shall dictate—a freedom only possible under the strong protection of National Guilds, with wagery an evil thing of the past; when our civic life shall be equally free to blossom into fruitful ways unhampered by the 'interests' which to-day find their protection in an educational system distracted by confused conceptions of civic and industrial functions. When we finally open the doors of the humanities to the wage-earning population, leaving technical training to the National Guilds, or their forerunners, we shall be in a fair way to grasp the substance of that co-operative commonwealth which, since the days of Owen, has coloured our dreams and informed our ambitions."

As to this, suffragists like to go forward, but they will ask: If National Guilds or any other trade organisations are to have this high responsibility of a monopoly in technical training, will they share it, as of right, with the women? Mr. G. D. H. Cole at least among Guild pioneers faces this question squarely, but the Guilds movement as a whole must do so lest they build on sand.

Every article, each by a master of his or her subject, has something of the freshness of youth: just at random a few may be named: M. W. Keatinge on "The Training of Teachers," Edmond Holmes, "Foundations of Democracy," Earl Sandwich, "The Little Commonwealth," Miss A. C. Heaton, "Danish High Schools," R. M. Goshi, "Education in India," A. E. Zimmern, "The Universities and Public Opinion," all these and much more is there, while of statistics there is presented a feast, an orgy, for the patient lovers of such things.

The ordinary woman asks, naively, "What can I read to fit myself to vote?" She might do worse than devote laborious but happy days to this ugly, heavy, badly bound book. She will find something in herself, unsuspected before, going out in warm sympathy to her unprivileged fellow citizens, and very soon she will want no teacher to teach her how to vote.

A. H. W.

Miss Maude Royden's four sermons on "Beauty in Religion" have been published by "The Christian Commonwealth," at 1d. each.

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## Correspondence.

### "DO NOT DISBAND."

An American sympathiser with women's enfranchisement, Mr. C. Forrest Cutter, formerly of Illinois and New York City, writes from Fountain College, Low Fell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, with reference to the leading article in THE COMMON CAUSE of August 23rd, under the above heading. Mr. Cutter supports the writer of the article in urging that women should not dissolve their own political and other societies or merge themselves too completely in mixed party organisations:—

"Why 'Votes for Women?'" he writes, "if upon the very threshold of victory, women are to abstain from deliberate, united action? The first utterance in my hearing of 'Shall we disband?' came from a devoted, efficient, hard-working officer of the N.U.W.S.S., and fairly 'bumped me,' to use the expressive slang of my beloved America. Why, I cried, you have but barely opened the door to women's future of wider and loftier influence. More than half the vital responsibilities of life concern, I had almost said depend upon, you. Not only the practical issues of the day—education, health, the home, medicine, social conditions and the care of children, &c., but many other problems await the help of women.

"In neither the realm Practical, nor the realm Possible, has woman yet her share of burden or privilege. It is more than twenty years since, during the Goo-Goo (Good Government) campaign in New York City, which once whipped Tammany Hall, I nominated the first woman on a consulting committee in the interest of the public (City) schools. Have women yet, anywhere, won their proportion of authority in public instruction? Consider how many towns have as yet no women doctors. Is there a woman versed in law in England capable of stating what the legal rights of women are, able in a judicial position to express an opinion on them? Is political talent so abundant as to leave no possibility for women to introduce a nobler statesmanship than the wearisome wobble of politics?"

"Did I say 'politics'? Can it be that this is the drag upon women's progress and that for political reasons some persons would gladly induce women to disband? A poor, humiliating reason it would be; for have we not been crediting woman with a capacity for purifying politics? I, for one, expect women to share in the great work of lifting vital issues above politics.

"Our Yankee name for those who 'funk' is 'Quitters,' and I'll not believe it of British women any more than of my nation's troops at the front."

### REGULATION 40 D.

MADAM,—It is with extreme reluctance that with your permission I touch this subject in a public newspaper. If I do so it is only because better placed and better qualified men refrain, and because the need is clamant. The position to my mind is this: Our nation through its representative men declares that we are engaged in a war on behalf of right and righteousness and liberty, and the same men, with these phrases still warm on their lips, proceed to pass the Resolution embodied in Regulation 40 D of the Defence of the Realm Act. That is to say, we profess allegiance to the sacred principle of right as between nation and nation, and in the same breath decree the unholy degradation of women at the hands of men: we make a public profession of faith in righteousness at the very moment when by our public acts we are invoking and doing our best to ensure the reign, not of righteousness, but of vice; we declare for liberty when what we meditate is license for men and enslavement for women. If the chief actors in all this black business believe that eternal law can be dodged and evaded, they must be blind and credulous indeed. But they are worse than blind and credulous. In the full knowledge that no self-respecting women in the land would consent to an inequitable legislation that for equal guilt marks out one sex for vileness and infamy, and the other for immunity and respectability, they are taking a mean advantage of the fact that women, though they have secured the vote, are at present debarred from the exercise of it. One hesitates to believe that the British people, straight and heroic in the field, will connive at this crooked policy, or sit down at home content to be called, and to be, cowards and hypocrites. And, after all, to what end? To have clean, strong men to fight our battles. A most laudable aim in itself, if it could be compassed. But have the nations which have adopted legislation on the lines of 40 D and other contemplated measures a larger supply of clean, strong men than we have? The evidence of the best authorities is all the other way. Personally, if the abiding safety of a great people were at stake—as it is—I would trust the instinct of women in this connection rather than the many inventions of men.

But in any case, and putting their claims at the lowest, women are entitled to be heard on a question for them so momentous; and it is in the interest of the nation as such, and especially of the humbler and poorer classes who are most keenly struck at, that they should be heard, and heard without delay. The deeper essence of the matter seems to lie in this: Do we believe a moral loss can be physical gain? Do we believe that to accustom our brave youth to the idea that they may do things dishonouring to their own mothers, and can with impunity dishonour other women created to be mothers in their turn—do we really believe that this is the way to raise up men to be entrusted with the true welfare and honour of their country? I rely on the vigorous common sense of my countrymen to give the only right answers to these questions, and to deny that men are brutes only, and whose safety is only made sure by brutish legislation.

WILLIAM THOMSON, B.A.,  
Member of the Executive of the Northern  
Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

P.S.—I also speak as the father of three sons, all serving in the war from its beginning till now.

### CHILDREN AND RAILWAY CARRIAGE DOORS.

MADAM,—It is "up to" newly enfranchised womanhood to insist upon all imaginable safeguards for the lives and limbs of children.

I would therefore beg your readers to bring pressure to bear upon the railway companies to compel them to nail a long slip of leather on the inner side of the lintel of every railway carriage door and the inner

margin of the door itself near the hinge which will, when the door is being closed, effectually safeguard the fingers of a child sitting next it.  
S. CLAUD TICKELL,  
Vicar of Stainton-cum-Hilby, Rotherham.

### THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

In a letter, which we regret we have not space to print in full, Mrs. Janet Michie suggests that the true solution of the housing problem is for women to own land themselves, and to manage it and the buildings upon it. She writes: "To own a great part of a village or a town means that in that area we have power to prevent slums, to build what is wanted by ordinary people—in a word to join the class of landowners not at present common enough: the class that, whilst looking for a paying return for money and ability invested, is not willing to make a profit out of other people's loss and injury."

### Reports, Notices, etc.

#### WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT ASSOCIATION, SOUTH AFRICA.

The fifth annual Conference of this Association was held at Bloemfontein on July 4th to 7th, Lady Steele presiding. Eleven Leagues were represented by delegates; Bloemfontein, Maritzburg, Durban, Greytown, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Oudtshoorn, Aliwal North, Grahamstown, Johannesburg and Benoni. Cape Town and Bedford were represented by proxies.

#### GENERAL REPORT.

Since the last Conference new Societies have been formed, i.e. W.R.C. Potchefstroom, W.R.C. East London, W.E.L. Heilbron, W.E.L. Wakkerstroom, W.E.L. Volksrust, W.E.L. Springs, W.E.L. Mossel Bay, Boksburg, Robertson-Kroonstad, Stangar and Empangnie. They are awaiting a second visit from the Organising Secretary, to form their Societies which visit was prevented by floods which cut off all travelling to the north coast. Though not yet affiliated, these bodies of Suffragists have given liberally to the Fund of the Association. Maritzburg, Greytown, and Ladysmith were visited by Mrs. Wybergh after the last Conference, and it is hoped that a Society will soon be formed in Ladysmith. The Transvaal Campaign Co. has been very active and has met with great success. It inspired Suffrage activity along the Reef. The W.R.C., Springs, is at last formed by the Campaign Co. upon a foundation laid some years ago by the W.R.C., Johannesburg.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

Shortly after the last Conference, a deputation bearing a resolution calling upon the Government to grant a measure of Women's Suffrage was received in full public session of the Provincial Congress of the South African Parliament at Bloemfontein by Mr. Malan and Col. Menig: it was hoped that a similar deputation might wait on the Transvaal Provincial Council held in Pretoria, but facilities were not afforded, on the plea of pressure of business.

The women of the Cape Province have the right to sit upon Municipal Councils, and the thanks of the Association were forwarded to the Administrator and the progressive Members of Council who thus amended the Cape Municipal Draft Ordinance of 1912. The W.E.L., Grahams-town, immediately nominated two of its members to their Council, one of whom was elected.

South African Women must regretfully realise that they alone of the British Dominions have no direct say in a great National question affecting the moral, mental, and physical progress of the human race.

Letters were addressed to the Executive Committees of the three political parties which have not placed adult suffrage on their programmes asking their reasons for their non-suffrage, it not anti-suffrage attitude. No good reasons against suffrage for South Africa were given by anybody.

The Association worked actively to facilitate the reception of the play "Damaged Goods," by means of letters to the local Press, Councils, and Women's Societies in all towns where the play was announced.

The Association has issued a good paper on the repeal of the C.D. Act, written by Miss Johnston Scott.

Regarding the resolutions of the last Conference, no results have been attained in the matter of an amendment of the Child's Protection Act, of the Criminal Code re Infanticide and Child-Birth in prison, as the Legislative Programme for the session was over full. The C.D. Act has not been repealed; the Government has not appointed a body of Women Police; the obnoxious clauses of the Girls' and Women's Protection Act are still in force. Women are still denied the right to practise at the Bar. To obtain these things the Association has to press on.

### News from Societies.

WOKINGHAM.—A small informal meeting was held on September 4th at which £1 1s. was collected; this sum was forwarded for the Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Fund.

FARNHAM AND DISTRICT.—The society held its tenth annual meeting on Saturday, September 7th. In the absence of the President—Miss L. Antrobus—the Chair was taken by Miss T. F. Wilson who opened her remarks by expressing great regret at losing Mrs. Hartree, who has been Hon. Sec. for the last four years, and by thanking her heartily for the most able work she had done for this Branch. Miss Wilson went on to say it was the intention of the Society to continue its work until the time when women's franchise should be on equal terms with men's. Having read a letter from Mrs. Alys Russell in which the latter appealed for funds for Headquarters, it was agreed that a collection should be taken and sent as a thank-offering for the passing of the Representation of the People Bill. Mrs. Eggar then spoke on "The New Responsibilities of Women" and proposed that small informal meetings and Study Circles should be formed during the coming winter, and agreed to call a Conference at her house the end of September to discuss the subject. As a result of the collection a sum of £4 17s. has been sent to Headquarters.

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Every wage-earning woman knows that she cannot go on working for ever and that she must sooner or later face the problem of providing for her later years when she will wish to retire from active life or be forced to do so because she is no longer able to continue working.

issued by the Scottish Widows Fund.

Written especially for women, it clearly shows the value of Mutual Life Assurance to women workers and explains how, by small annual payments out of present earnings, a woman may make provision for her own future, and, if necessary, for that of her dependents.

Secure a copy NOW and give it careful perusal! Sent free on request.

An interesting booklet on this subject, entitled "The Future of Women Workers" has just been

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SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

The orthopaedic work at Salonica is developing quickly. There is a steady increase in the number of patients receiving massage, radiant-heat and electrical treatment. It is interesting to note that a disabled Serbian soldier is being trained for massage. Three workshops are in full swing. Carpenters are making many things needed for the hospital—lockers, cupboards, shelves, &c.; tinsmiths are repairing beds, taps, &c.; bootmakers are repairing the shoes of the staff and patients and making and repairing the special orthopaedic boots for the patients. The patients who are being trained under skilled workmen are much interested in the work. The X-ray department is constantly busy and classes are held for special remedial exercises.

The pressure at Royaumont has not been quite so severe during the last few weeks. A large number of American patients have been received. Work goes on vigorously in the Elsie Inglis Hospital at Sallanches. The American Red Cross has given a generous donation which has made it possible to increase the number of beds from 100 to 150.

The following generous gifts of ambulances have lately been received: Three from the British Women's Temperance Association, named respectively "Elsie Inglis," "Lockhart," and "Christian Colville"; two Ford Ambulances collected for by the Bearsden School, a Sunbeam and Ford, the gifts of Greenock; and a G.M.C. Ambulance, one of many kindly given by the Scottish Red Cross, Glasgow.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS, LONDON UNITS.

JUNE, 1918.		AUGUST, 1918.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Already acknowledged	73,461 16 10 1/2	Avery Hill Training College, Old Students' "Bed"	25 0 0
Anonymous	1 10 0	Bedford College "Bed"	50 0 0
American Collection, per Miss Burke	5,597 5 6	Berkhamstead Meeting Collection	10 6 10
Arlesford W.S.S., per Miss E. Dillon	2 2 0	Berkhamstead Meeting Additional Collection, per Miss Satow	10 0
Aske's Hatcham School for Girls "Bed 1," per Miss Young	25 0 0	British School of Archaeology in Egypt, per Mrs. Flinders Petrie	6 15 0
Beadlow, Miss	10 0 0	Croydon Meeting Collection	4 1 5
Beeton, Miss	1 1 0	Croydon Meeting Additional Collection	10 6
Bournemouth W.S.S. "Bed," per Miss Lyon	1 12 6	Gerrards Cross Meeting Collection	17 2 3
Bristol C. & U. Franchise Association, per Miss Errington	20 0 0	Haddon, Mrs. (Monthly donation)	1 0 0
Cassell, Sir Ernest	1,000 0 0	Hinde, Mrs. (Monthly donation)	5 0
Cheltenham College Meeting, per Miss Faithful	10 0 0	Hindhead Meeting Collection, per Mrs. Williams	10 0 0
Daves, Mrs. Frank	5 0 0	London, Miss E. M., Lucas & Nevett, The Misses	1 1 0
Dodgshun, Esq., C. C.	1 0 0	Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Collection at Meeting	8 0 0
Dunbar, Miss Joseph	1 0 0	Paddington & Malda Vale High School, Collection after Meeting	3 0 6
Glover, Mrs. Howard	5 0 0	Purley, Collection at Meeting	4 2 6
Gregg, Mrs. H. C.	10 0	Per Mrs. Stoford, Collection at Meeting	7 12 0
Harrigate College "Bed," per Miss E. Gent	12 10 0	Tunbridge Wells, Collection at Meeting	9 6 3
Hinde, Mrs. (Monthly donation)	5 0	Watson, Mrs.	2 2 0
Julian, Miss E., To Avery Hill Training College "Bed"	10 0	Williams, Mrs. Arnold	2 2 0
Leytonstone High School, Staff and Girls	9 10 0		
Limpfield and Oxted "Bed," per Mrs. Tosswell	24 10 3		
New Malden W.S.S., per Mrs. Porter	2 6		
New Oxted Meeting, per Miss Drew	1 13 6		
North London Collegiate School, Collection at Meeting	1 8 0		
Notting Hill High School, to endow "Bed"	30 0 0		
Paton, Miss M. F.	1 0 0		
Ratcliffe, Miss	2 0 0		
Sassoon, Lady	5 5 0		
Savery, Mrs.	5 5 0		
Streatham County Secondary School	2 7 0		
Tollington High School, per Miss Armstrong	10 5		
Wood, Mrs. A.	1 10 0		
Wood Green Secondary School, Proceeds Exhibition	1 10 0		
Woodseats Friends Adult School, per Mrs. Williams	6 5 0		
Anonymous, per Mrs. Flinders Petrie	30 0 0		
Aske's Hatcham Girls' School "Bed 2"	25 0 0		
			£80,912 0 5 1/2

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S. W. H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Unit to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, S. W. H., 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Forward as per list to August 29th, 1918	356,642 6 11	mittee, per J. Tempest Polard, Esq., Head Teacher	8 0 0
Further donations received to August 29th, 1918	2 0 0	Per Miss Geraldine Cooke	
*Mrs. Cuthbert (Serbia)	2 0 0	Further donations from Flag Day held on August 5th, in Innerleithen and District, per Miss Robertson, for "Innerleithen and Walkerburn" Beds (Salonica)	
Result of Flag Day held in Kelso on August 5th, 1918, per Mrs. Middlemas, Conventor, per Geo. P. Millar, Esq., Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., Kelso	56 0 0	Anonymous (21), Miss P. Ferguson (5s.), Children's Entertainment at Bellenden (21 7s. 3d.), Per Miss J. K. Ballantyne: Miss Rough (25s.) (Already received for beds, 259 6s. 3d.) (25 12s. 3d.), Sale of Post Cards on Flag Day at Innerleithen (£1 15s. 8d.)	6 13 11
*Anonymous	10 0 0		
Proceeds of Address given by Miss Walker to the present and former scholars of "Inglow Mixed Council" School, Keighley Education Com-			

£ s. d.	
Forward as per list to August 29th, 1918	360,447 12 5
Further donations received to August 31st, 1918	1 0 0
*Mrs. Mary E. Rachel Jamieson, Organiser, S.W.H.: *Staff, Edinburgh Telegraph Dept., G.P.O., Edinburgh, per N. K. Esq. (25), Employees, Messrs. Bruce Peebles, Engineers, East Pilton, Edinburgh, per C. J. Hunt, Esq., Chief Engineer (£2 17s. 9d.)	7 17 9
*Per Mrs. Buchanan: Mrs. Buchanan (22), Miss H. C. Learmonth (21)	3 0 0
*Per Mrs. Weir: Proceeds of Baskets made by a Tommy in Hospital, per Mrs. Wood, Hon. Treas., Kilnacool W.S.S.	15 0
Miss M. McLaren	1 0 0
*Per Miss Agnes Bishop: Part Proceeds of a Sale of Work held in Elrickie Hall on Wednesday, August 21st, under the auspices of Walston Parish War Charities Fund Committee	20 0 0
*Miss Robertson, for "Innerleithen and Walkerburn" Beds (Salonica): Capt. J. A. Ballantyne, per Mrs. J. K. Ballantyne (22), Mrs. Welsh (21), Miss J. Ballantyne (21) (Total recd. to date for these beds, 27 15s. 3d.)	4 0 0
*Miss C. H. Stirling (Serbia), 25 General Funds, (25)	10 0 0
Per Miss Geraldine Cooke: Result of Collection taken at Lecture by Mrs. Shaw McLaren, at Pathhead Ford, per Mrs. Craig	3 10 0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees and Staff, Saxone Shoe Co. Ltd. (£7 7s. 10d.), *Employees and Staff, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (33rd contribution) (£2 7s. 6d.), *Employees and Staff, Messrs. Portland Forge Co. Ltd. (40th contribution) (£1 18s. 2d.)	11 13 6
*Per Mrs. Ellis: Result of Concert, Sale of Work and Sports, held in "The Murrays" Garden, for upkeep of "The Murrays" Bed (Royauumont)	120 0 0
Miss Constable	10 0 0
*Miss Isabel K. Gordon	25 0 0
*Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee,	
Total	£357,376 10 8

\* Denotes further donations.

£ s. d.	
per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. (August donations): *Castle Douglas Bag and Basket Sale, and Button-hole Day, per Mrs. Campbell (£150), *Milngavie and District Flag Day and Vegetable Sale, per Mrs. Charles Ker (£55 lbs.), *Miss Dunlop (£50), *New Cumnock Flag Day, per Mrs. Hyslop (£25 8s.), John D. Fletcher, Esq., per Messrs. Kerr, Anderson & McLeod (£25), *Whithorn Flag Day, per Robert McFie, Esq. (£15 15s. 3d.), *Flower Sale at Clarston Station: Per Miss Cadell (£3 15s. 6d.), Per Mrs. Cochran (£4 2s.) (£13 3s. 6d.), *Middlebie and Waterbeck Monthly Collections, per Mrs. Duke (£12 12s.), *Hounston Flag Day, per Mrs. Muir (£12 6s. 1d.), *Miss Wyllie (£5), *Miss Farquhar (£5), *Miss Ferrie (£1 1s.), *H. Phillips, Esq. (£1 1s.), *Partick Branch of the Infant Welfare Visitors' Association, per Mrs. Morrison (£1), *Mr. and Mrs. Brydon Murray (£1), *Mrs. Grieg (12s.), *Miss Helen Roddie, per Miss Millar (10s.), Wm. Shearer, Esq. (10s.), *Miss Paton (10s.), *Hornsey's Scheme: *Collection taken in Shipbuilding and Engineering Department of Messrs. Denny Bros., Dumbarton, per Miss Ledgett (£20 5s.), *Employees, Messrs. Hunter, Barr & Co. (£12 12s.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd. (£9 12s.), *Employees, Messrs. Gaudie, Gillespie & Co. Ltd. (£6), *Employees, Messrs. A. & W. Smith & Co. Ltd. (£4 15s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Martin Sons & Co. (£3 5s.), *Employees, Messrs. J. & T. Boyd (Machine Shop) (£5), *Employees, Messrs. Campbell & Calderwood (£5), *Employees, Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd. (£2), *Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co. Ltd., Motherwell	442 3 7
Miss Constable	10 0 0
*Miss Isabel K. Gordon	25 0 0
*Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee,	
Total	£357,376 10 8

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

- SEPTEMBER 23. North Islington—Blenheim Congregational Hall, Hornsey Rise—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "The Duties of Citizenship" 3 p.m.
- SEPTEMBER 25. Westminster—Wesleyan Church, Horseferry Road—Sisterhood Meeting—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "Women's New Opportunities"—Chair: Sister Jeannie 3 p.m.
- SEPTEMBER 30. Clapham—Wesleyan Sisterhood, Clapham High Road—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones 3.15 p.m.
- LONDON UNITS SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS (N.U.W.S.S.)
- SEPTEMBER 26. Daneshill—Women's Institute—Lantern Lecture, "The Work of the S.W.H. on the Battle Fronts"—Speaker: Miss May Curwen 3 p.m.

Coming Events.

- OCTOBER 5. Cambridge—Small Assembly Room, Guildhall Public Meeting for women only—Chair: Mrs. Bettland—"Women's Work on the Local Borough and County Council"—Speakers: Councillor Mrs. Keynes, Miss Constance Cochran, Miss M. M. Allan (Higher Education Committee, County Council) 7 p.m.
- OCTOBER 6. Bradford—Franchise Sunday—United Public Meeting at St. George's Hall—Speakers: The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P., and The Viscountess Rhonda 3 p.m.
- OCTOBER 8, 9, 10. Harrogate—Annual Council Meeting of the National Union of Women Workers.
- OCTOBER 15, 16. Canton Hall—National Conference of Women (convened by the Labour Party) to discuss "Women's Civic and Political Rights and Responsibilities."
- NOVEMBER 21, 22, 23. Grafton Galleries—Tribute Sale to raise money for the endowment of beds under the Garrett Anderson Memorial Scheme—Stalls will be held by artists, women writers, musicians, civil servants, nurses, W.A.A.C.s, &c.—Gifts of all kinds, including provisions, books, needlework, bouquets, curios, should be addressed to Miss I. Murphy, 144, Euston Square, N.W.1 11 a.m.

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MISS MAUDE ROYDEN preaches in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., next Sunday, at the 8 p.m. service. Subject: "The Problem of Suffering. (2) Is Suffering a Punishment for Sin?"

MRS. HOW MARTYN, B.Sc. (Prospective Independent Parliamentary Candidate for Hendon E. Osford Street, W. 1, and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advt. Representative S. R. Le Mare.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN ORGANISERS AND ORGANISING SECRETARIES (formerly the National Union of N.U.W.S.S. Organisers and Organising Secretaries) invites the membership of all women engaged in organising work. Subscription 5s. a year.—Further particulars from Miss Bury, Hon. Sec., 40, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh.

WESTMINSTER LABOUR PARTY (Women's Section)—TWO MEETINGS to be held in the Fabian Hall, 25, Tottenham-street, Westminster, S.W. 1. Wednesday, September 25th, 8 p.m. (open to men and women), "International Aims of the Labour Party," Dr. Marion Phillips.

PERSONAL.

A TRAINED FROEBELIAN would like charge of young child to bring up with own niece; Hampstead Garden Suburb.—Box 7,877, COMMON CAUSE Office.

COMFORTABLE HOME for girl, aged 6-8, of gentle birth, to share experienced governess with own daughter of 7 in bracing seaside country vicarage; war orphan preferred.—Mrs. Capel, The Vicarage, St. Gennys, N. Cornwall.

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**PUBLIC SPEAKING.**

MISS LUCY BELL, 10, Brunswick-square, London, W.C.1.—Single lessons or course; classes begin September 30th; debates and discussions on questions of the day, September 28th; terms and programme on application.

MISS LAURA SMITHSON, L.R.A.M.—Elocution and Dramatic Technique, Stammering and defects of speech successfully remedied.—109, Abbey-road Mansions, N.W. 8.

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