

The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

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

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Notes and News.

Lord Bryce's Committee.

According to the report of this Committee: "In the minds of Prussian officers, war seems to have become a sort of sacred mission, one of the highest functions of the omnipotent state." This is militarism pure and simple. From this alone have sprung the inhuman cruelties here reported, together with other recent crimes, such as the use of poisonous gases and the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Surely the publication of this report will at least sweep away the last lingering belief in the nobility of war, as war, and its uplifting effect upon the character of combatants. The Committee are careful to show that these atrocities are not natural to the German nation but are "the outcome of a theory held by a ruling caste, who have brooded and thought, written and talked, and dreamed about war until they have fallen under its obsession and been hypnotised by its spirit." We must add that there is no belligerent nation to whom war, while it is in progress, is not literally "a sort of sacred mission, one of the highest functions of the omnipotent state," and not even an individual probably, who is not, to some extent, "hypnotised by its spirit." That way lies militarism, and militarism, as Lord Bryce plainly shows us, leads straight to barbarism. Let us be warned in time!

"Alien Enemies."

Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons last week that the number of non-naturalised "alien enemies" at large was 24,000 men and 16,000 women. Of these he proposes to intern all adult males of military age, and either to repatriate or to leave untouched the women and older men. It is proposed to set up an Advisory Committee to consider applications for exemption, and this body would also consider whether naturalised aliens, in exceptional cases, are to be interned. The question of the Englishwoman married to a German was raised by Mr. Lough, who instanced the case of a woman "in the humbler walks of life," for many years married to a German husband, and technically liable to the restrictions enforced upon "alien enemies." Mr. Asquith replied that such cases would be decided by the Advisory Committee. We should like to point out that the difficulty does not end there. However favourably

such Englishwomen are technically treated, their lives are full of exceptional difficulties at the present time. We recollect the case of such a woman when the war broke out. She had been deserted by her German husband, and applied for school meals for her children. But the L.C.C. desired that such cases should be referred to societies dealing with foreigners. Very much distress is bound to occur among such women and their children when their husbands are interned, and municipal aid is denied them, unless special precautions are taken to protect them from the evil effects of a war for which they are in no sense responsible.

Vicarious Guilt.

We believe it is not suggested that the "Lusitania" was sunk by German shopkeepers in London. And yet, not only crowds of men, too neurotic, perhaps, to enlist, and women who have lost their heads, but editors of sober newspapers, public speakers, and stipendiary magistrates have encouraged the impression that, evidence or no evidence, such shopmen are guilty in some vicarious sense, of that outrageous crime, and not undeserving of condign punishment. It follows, therefore, that you may wreck the shops and threaten the lives of such Germans and their families, and pay no penalty beyond a fine of half a crown; but if in error you attack the property of a member of one of the Allied Nations, you will suffer imprisonment. Such judgments are surely the very negation of justice. We readily admit that extreme provocation is an extenuating circumstance in law and in moral justice; but such excuse can only be pleaded when the offender attacks the provoking person, not any stray compatriot of his, taken at random.

Speeding-Up.

In connection with the two cases of overwork in a munition factory at Leeds, the Home Office and War Office have now together expressed the opinion that "long experience has confirmed in both these departments that the extension of hours of labour do not produce very satisfactory results nor increase the supply of munitions of war." Certainly, the proved results of excessive drinking, sickness, fainting at work, and general overstrain are not "very satisfactory." Nevertheless, a recent account of the conditions of women workers at Elswick shows that scandalous conditions still obtain in other munition factories. According to *The Labour Leader's* Special Commissioner, two or three thousand women at Elswick are working twelve hours a day for seven days, and then twelve hours a night for six nights, only one hour being allowed for meals in each shift. They are paid a weekly wage averaging from 14s. or 16s., but, with overtime and bonus, may double these figures. No wonder that "as many as six fainting cases have been dealt with in one day." "It is," as the writer says, "an intolerable burden for young womanhood, and many of them will pay a fearful price for the strains of to-day." He concludes, however, more hopefully. "They are now being very successfully organised, and high hopes are entertained that brighter and better conditions will shortly be secured." We earnestly hope so, though irreparable harm may have been done already. A nation justly protesting against the acts of foreign aggressors surely will no longer endure these scandals in its very midst! The slack work still complained of on the Clyde must be, in some part at least, attributed to this "speeding-up" process,

which inevitably causes mistrust and discontent among the workers.

Women in Shop-Life.

An interesting article in *The Shop Assistant* on "Women Recruits for Shop-Life" shows that during the last eight months "a vast army of women must have entered shop-life to fill up the ranks of those who have enlisted," and urges that, "in order to prevent as far as possible the stereotyping of sweated conditions, it is absolutely imperative that in no case should any woman be drafted from the War Register to employment at less than an adequate living wage." We heartily agree, and also welcome the official announcement of the National Union of Shop Assistants that, "since it caters both for men and women in the distributive trades, it cannot oppose the introduction of women on account of sex. Where women are introduced, it only intervenes where the wages paid are below the union's minimum scale." The same protest against unequal pay, in regard to women railway clerks, was embodied in a resolution passed on Saturday at a conference of the Railway Clerks' Association in Dublin.

Women and Labour Exchanges.

One of the difficulties in ensuring that women shall receive equal pay for equal work is that many women entering a new industry are ignorant of the standard rate of wages. In this connection the Shop Assistants' Union makes the following announcement: "Information has reached the Union from various parts of the country that women are being introduced to firms through the Labour Exchanges without them being informed in any way as to the value of their labour, and that many of them have been engaged at wages varying from 9s. to 12s. a week. Should this prove to be correct, the matter will be taken up with Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade (who is responsible for the Labour Exchanges) by the organisation."

Exaggerated Rumours.

There seems to be almost a consensus of opinion among those who should know, that the rumours in regard to illegitimate births, in military centres, have been greatly exaggerated. The Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, writing to the press, has stated that inquiries made in forty-four centres show that in every one of these places the numbers are grotesquely overstated. It must not be forgotten that exceptional difficulty attends the collection of facts such as these, on account of the general tendency, on the one hand, to circulate sensational statements; and on the other the natural desire of most women to conceal their condition. Whatever the exact statistics may prove to be, Mr. Pringle's concluding suggestion should find general support, "that the problem, in so far as it exists, may be dealt with individually by experienced and sympathetic workers in each locality, with as little public discussion as possible." This is excellent, but not quite final. Very much has been done in the past, and much more we hope will be done, in the future, by building up a sane and sympathetic public opinion in regard to the conditions from which these troubles are liable to arise, and for this purpose a certain amount of public discussion of the right kind seems to be essential.

The Dearth of Doctors.

Only, perhaps, those who have been in the habit of attending school medical inspections can fully realise their enormous value both from the hygienic and educational point of view. As Sir Henry Hibbert said in the House of Commons last week, "the advice of medical inspectors and nurses to mothers in respect to feeding and hours of sleep has greatly improved the condition of many delicate children." It is, therefore, a matter for very real concern that owing to the war such inspection must be seriously curtailed. Sir Henry Hibbert informed the House that out of a permanent staff of thirteen doctors in his county, ten had gone to the war and two more were going. Out of twenty-six nurses, eighteen had gone. This dearth of doctors and nurses is a question for most serious consideration, and it affects the future as well as the present, for many of those who have left will unhappily never return. There has never been such urgent need as to-day for the training of large numbers of medical women, and all women for whom such training is practicable should take steps to secure it.

In Parliament.

Wednesday, May 12th.

WOMEN FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

SIR C. KINLOCH COOKE (Devonport, U.) asked whether there were not employed as clerks in the Army Pay and Record Offices a considerable number of able-bodied young men whose work could be done equally well by women, and whether arrangements could be made to allow them to join the army without further delay.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Mr. Harold Baker) replied that inquiries were being made as to whether it were practicable to increase the number of women employed in these offices, and the desirability of releasing men who wished to join combatant units.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. Acland), in reply to other questions with regard to releasing men in various branches of the Civil Service and replacing them by women, stated that he had only that day sanctioned the employment of a hundred women to enable young men to go.

GOVERNMENT POWERS FOR CONTROLLING LIQUOR SALE.

The Defence of the Realm (Amendment—No. 3) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MR. LEIF JONES (Rushcliffe, L.) said, in the course of discussion, that he believed the people would have welcomed the restriction of the liquor traffic all over the country. He was sorry the Government could not see their way to some such general provision, and believed that in a little while they would find themselves obliged again to deal with the question and to introduce another Bill.

SALE OF IMMATURE SPIRITS.

The Immature Spirits (Restriction) Bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Considerable difference of opinion was shown in the course of the debate on this question, some members maintaining that it was unfair to discriminate against a particular kind of spirit, and some advising that the sale of whisky should be prohibited in munition areas altogether. Mr. Lloyd George begged the House not to let the interests of individuals stand in the way of what was vital to the nation at the present moment. Other nations had made sacrifices. It was a pitiful spectacle for the House of Commons that every time there was an attempt to deal with the situation there was always some difficulty with some interest or other. He had always been prepared to pay compensation. Lord Robert Cecil had made an appeal that we should subordinate everything to the one consideration of making ready for the successful completion of the war, and this had been cheered from every part of the House. But were we really considering as paramount the interests of the country?

Thursday, May 13th.

INTERNMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES.

THE PRIME MINISTER made a statement that all adult males of hostile origin who have not been naturalised, are to be segregated or interned, if of military age, or if over military age repatriated. Those who have been naturalised will only be interned in cases of proved necessity or danger. The women and children will in suitable cases be repatriated. An advisory committee will be set up to whom applications for exemption from the general rule can be made.

MR. LOUGH (W. Islington, L.) asked about the case of British women who had married Germans, and who might be sent to a country where they would not be known, and the language of which they could not speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER said that in regard to these women repatriation would only take place in suitable cases, and the very function of the advisory committee would be to decide that. In reply to a further question, Mr. Asquith said that German wives of Englishmen were considered as Englishwomen, and would go untouched.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (Mr. Pease), in the course of the debate on Supply, paid high tribute to the local education authorities, who, at the outbreak of war, were suddenly called upon to feed a very large number of school children, and were able to multiply the number of meals provided fivefold. Some 70,000 children were now being fed, being double the number being fed in the schools a year ago. After the outbreak of war 200,000 children were being fed.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.

Alluding to Schools for Mothers, MR. PEASE said:—

"Nothing is more important in regard to the prevention of infantile mortality and the preservation of the health of the small children than that the mothers should be educated in how to rear and bring up their children. Since I last spoke on these Estimates the Local Government Board has been enabled to help forward this work by grants for maternity and child welfare. The Board of Education has been helping something like 151 schools for mothers. There was obviously some danger of these two Departments overlapping in their work. My right hon. Friend the President of the Local Government Board and I, therefore, have met, and we have decided that all matters connected with institutions provided by a sanitary authority and matters connected with voluntary infant consultation, should be supported out of grants by the Local Government Board, and all matters connected with schools, as defined in our regulations, should be in the province of the Board of Education. . . . Our object is to get children to the schools in a healthy condition. If we get them thus and maintain them in a healthy condition, depend upon it they will learn a great deal more, and there will be much less waste of public money than there has been in the past.

"The demand for women in many directions has produced also a demand for women who have babies or very small children in their homes. One of the great social dangers in the country has been that these children should not be properly provided for when their mothers were at work. By a system of orches which have been supported by the Board of Education, and by grants, we are doing a very good work. We have now seventy-seven institutions in the country. During the past year we have contributed something like £5,000 in grants in helping to look after these tiny tots while their mothers were at work. I do not think the value of that kind of work can be easily overrated."

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SIR HENRY HIBBERT (Lancashire, N. Chorley, U.) called the attention of the House to some of the results obtained in his county by the medical inspection of school children. Individual examination of the children by the nurses, who point out to the parents the various faults, was rapidly affecting an improvement in clothing and cleanliness. The advice of medical inspectors and nurses to mothers in respect to feeding and hours of sleep, had greatly improved the condition of many delicate children. Many backward children had been found to be suffering from physical defects such as adenoids, defective vision, &c., and medical treatment had done much in these instances. He was afraid, however, that owing to the war, medical inspection would have to be greatly curtailed. Out of a permanent staff of thirteen doctors in his county, ten had gone to the war, and two more were going. Out of twenty-six nurses, eighteen had gone, and five out of seven clerks.

Monday, May 17th.

RESTRICTION OF IMMATURE SPIRITS.

Progress was made in the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Bill, which MR. LLOYD GEORGE described as the "salvage from a wreck." He considered that a great opportunity had been missed of doing something to put the country in a better position to repair the damage of war, when war was over.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) BILL.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Bill was read a second time and committed to the Joint Committee on Consolidation Bills. THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. Herbert Lewis) stated that the Bill did not amend the law in any way; its object was merely to consolidate the law relating to milk and dairies.

[Owing to pressure on our space, we are unable to give an account of Tuesday's debates.]

Army Clothing Contracts.

WOMEN WORKERS AND THE EVILS OF SUB-CONTRACTING.

Far from being a "travesty of the case," as Mr. Hitchcock suggests, my article in THE COMMON CAUSE of April 23rd is extremely mild in comparison with the deplorable evils I was trying to point out. Indeed, when I saw it in print, I could not help wondering what those poor wretches in the social Hades of the North—the women whom I saw at work—would have thought about it if they had read the article. Since writing, I have seen and heard something of the abominable conditions in the East End of London, and am now left wondering with whatever motive, or with whatever object, the trifling criticisms were brought against me.

My article was no mere journalistic flash in the pan; I was under the same difficulty as Mr. Hitchcock confesses—that of trying to get a deal of intricate matter into small space. Hence, my charges were mostly of a general character. That was their weakness; because if all the grim details underlying them had to be filled in, one would have to dip one's pen in tears—if not in blood. The pictorial conception of "Our Huns at Home" in the cartoon in THE COMMON CAUSE was right.

I know that there are good contractors and good sub-contractors—or sub-contractors as good, perhaps, as they can afford to be, and that they do not all possess the same economic means of production. But I know, too, that some will never provide the best and latest means of production so long as they can exploit the human machine. I know that some workers have been paid better on khaki suit making than on ordinary tailoring work, but where better wages have been obtained it has been largely as a result of trade union representation, and threats. In some factories, on the other hand, rates have been paid which were less in value than those scheduled in the Trade Boards Act. No doubt, inspectors under the Act have done their best to rectify this infringement; and, no doubt, trade union officials have done their best to pull up wages. But during the khaki trade fever, there was not the time to do all that might have been done, and to discover all the places and circumstances in which khaki clothing was being made.

The facts I gave about sweating were only part of those in my possession. But what may be obviously called sweating is proved by the Women's Exhibition held in London, and referred to in the current issue of THE COMMON CAUSE. Sweating is indicated in the letter and article in which I am attacked. The main contention against me is that I was too severe upon the sub-contractor, and the sub-sub-contractor. I care not whether the sub-contractor is, in cases, wronged by the principal contractor; I was writing against the system of sub-contracting—a system wherein the most regrettable burdens and injustices are heaped upon the shamefully exploited woman home-worker. I want to see the system of parasitical profit makers who feed upon her, and who keep her in a state of economic bondage, abolished. It is wrong from bottom to top; and it is a form of commercial robbery which forms a menace to the race of industrial children born of the thousands of poor women workers, and reared in their miserable dens. I once lived in one of these dens, by necessity, and its awfulness made an impression upon me which I shall never forget.

The commercial system continues to increase the number of men and women whose usefulness is insignificant, but who pluck the honest manufacturer and the real worker, to say nothing of plucking one another. These men and women are usually the most rampant where the productions of women workers are concerned. What I wanted to convey in my article was that these men and women were permitted to act in a most indiscriminate and irregular manner in connection with khaki sub-contracts. It was a pity that it was permitted; and the few facts with which I supported this contention were typical of other facts that could have been cited.

The charge made against me that the Government did not supply sewings (and, therefore, the poor woman worker who had to pay for thread was not robbed) is partly right and partly wrong; but if a sub-contractor extracts sixpence for thread from a home worker for eighteenpenny worth of work, what in heaven's name can you call it but "robbery"? I am told that in the case I cited, the sub-contractor had to buy his own thread; but I'll warrant that he did not pay more than twopence for that for which he charged the woman slave sixpence. It is about the basest form of robbery that one could think of. What has a great nation to say about circumstances in which a sweated woman is made to pay for thread used in the making of a warrior's uniform?

The Government has now put a stop to sub-contracting in regard to soldiers' clothing, and I am glad of that, but sorry to learn that the veto of the Government is being evaded by sub-contractors being appointed as "managers" for principal contractors. The change is only in name and not in method of work. I have a letter now from a contractor who has refused a Government contract, because when it reached him it had already passed through two or three hands, or agents, who had not put a stroke of practical work into it, but had squeezed from it such profits as now prevent my acquaintance paying decent wages to his female operatives. Hence, he will have none of it. But somebody else will. It is time this kind of business was stopped; and the people to try to stop it are the women of the nation.

After this general charge, I will not enter the divided, subdivided, and technical details of the clothiers' trade. Mr. Hitchcock's figures I accept, in a way. But I know that when you put such tables of figures before the workers, and calculate their earnings therefrom, they laugh at you. Knowing this, and having experienced it, I went among the workers to get my facts about real earnings. These facts were right; and the system of sub-contracting, with its wheels within wheels of commercial trick riding—called business, was mainly responsible for it!

JAMES HASLAM.

The International Women's Congress.

A meeting in connection with the International Women's Congress, held at The Hague on April 28th to May 1st, took place on May 13th at the Kingsway Hall. The Congress, it is stated, "was attended by a large number of visitors, as well as by the members, and was extremely successful. Proceedings were conducted with the greatest goodwill throughout, and the resolutions passed at the Congress have been adopted by the British Committee as a provisional basis for work."* The following countries were represented:—Austria, 6; Belgium, 5; Canada, 2; Denmark, 6; Germany, 28; Great Britain, 3 (about 180 prevented from coming); Hungary, 9; Italy, 1; Netherlands, 1,000; Norway, 12; Sweden, 12; U.S.A., 47.

MRS. SWANWICK, who presided at the Kingsway Hall meeting, spoke of the pleasure they all felt in welcoming the delegates from The Hague, and especially Miss Jane Addams, who might be said to be more truly a representative of a great nation at its best than any of the other women, for she represented all the ideals so finely expressed by President Wilson when he spoke of America as the mediating nation of the world. There was no one so fitted as Miss Addams to be the ambassador of such a nation.

It was a dreadful thought that they should leave those who made the war to make the peace. It must be confessed that they were asleep while war was in the making. Were they going to be asleep while peace was in the making? If so, it would not be a lasting peace—she would hardly dare to call it a peace at all. The end would merely be the exhaustion of one or more of the combatants, with the prospect of a renewed contest after there had been time for a revival of forces. It had been said that now was not the time to speak of peace; but some were ready, some were looking for constructive ideas to be put forward. To stop the work of reconciliation and reconstruction because the Germans had torpedoed the "Lusitania," and were poisoning our soldiers with gas was like saying to a temperance worker, when a man in a drunken frenzy had murdered a child, "Surely now you will abandon your efforts to remove the curse of drunkenness." Good laws and the establishment of good institutions could alone prevent war, and if women wanted peace they must do more than make incantations for peace. They believed that disputes could be settled otherwise than by lawless brute force; they had to make the others share their belief, and they had to begin now.

MISS JANE ADDAMS said that the Congress had been the most remarkable gathering in which she had ever taken part. The most prominent fact was that it proved the reality of international ties and bonds even when in the midst of the overwhelming strain of war, and that they must in the end re-assert themselves. It had seemed difficult, but, when the opportunity came, women had shown their goodwill and solidarity in meeting together; they had been glad to take the risk, because they were confident it could be done.

She had had a long training in internationalism, having lived in the immigrant quarter of Chicago, into which pour constantly people from all the countries of the world. They began by not understanding each other in the least, but in the end there came to be a curious understanding and fusing, and an assertion of the important things which matter, a forgetting and passing by of the unimportant things, and it was often the women, because they forgot the minor differences, who made the fusion first. This same feeling of unity was expressed at the Congress. The great political and international associations thought it was wiser to postpone their meetings, but the women thought the time had come for them to meet, and the results of the Congress had been firstly, an easing of the heart, a sense that after all something remains of those ties which, less than a year ago, were so precious, and, secondly, the creation of a programme which contained elements which would make peace more just and more permanent than before.

Since she had been so near to the warring nations, she had felt there was something very fine in the awakening of national consciousness which war produced. It was not worth war, but it was worth a great deal. Why could we not get some of this spirit in international relationships?

Miss K. D. Courtney (who, with Miss Chrystal Macmillan and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, had represented Great Britain at The Hague) said that one of the most striking features of the Congress had been the wonderful feeling of their common sufferings between the women there, and more particularly between the

* Copies of these resolutions can be obtained from the British Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers (Room 37, 6th floor), 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

women of the belligerent countries. There was always, she thought, a great bond between women, a bond which was created by the common sufferings of women, and that bond was tenfold stronger when suffering was especially poignant.

There had also been a feeling of common responsibility, which was something new for women to experience in war time. It was not known what women had felt during war in past times; perhaps they had not thought at all. At any rate, they had never come together to express any feeling of responsibility. There was, however, a new force now, the force of awakened womanhood, and it was this force which spoke at The Hague Congress. The women there had not felt they had a panacea for wars, they had not felt that if they had simply had the vote everything might have gone well, but they realised the responsibility which they shared with men for its recurrence, they determined to find some way by which wars could be prevented in the future, and to work towards that end.

The Hague Congress would, she believed, be an historical congress. It was the first international congress that had been held in war-time. It was the little first contribution which women were making, because women had begun to be organised, because womanhood had begun to be awakened. Women were called upon to play a great part now, and they must look their responsibility in the face.

MRS. HAROLD HILLS (secretary to the British Committee) spoke also of the sense of responsibility which had been growing up amongst women during the long years they had been struggling for their political enfranchisement. They had felt the great need of protesting against the horror of war, a need which became greater every day, as they saw the world growing accustomed to these horrors. One heard much of patriotism, but the word had been spoiled by use. To many there was no patriotism so fine as that which kept a country's soul alive; but hatred poisoned the soul, it produced misery and strife, and such a peace, poisoned by hatred, would only lay upon future generations the burden which was crushing us to-day.

Signora Genani, the Italian representative at the Congress, also made an interesting speech.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—
"This meeting declares its fellowship in the suffering of all who are labouring under the burden of war; with those who have seen their country invaded and their homes laid waste; with those who have lost all that is most dear to them, and those who are desolate and oppressed. With a deep sense of our common responsibility for the failure to prevent wars in the past, we women pledge ourselves to strive for understanding and reconciliation between the peoples, and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace."

THE PROBLEM OF FINLAND.

MADAM.—In No. 317 of THE COMMON CAUSE, Mr. A. R. Reade, dealing with the national problem of Finland, expresses the hope that the Finlanders, in order to bring about a friendly reconciliation between Russia and their own country, will in the future realise their position as members of the Russian Empire, and show greater alacrity in studying the Russian character, mentality, and history. Are the accusations of the present Finnish policy, implied in these words, reasonable and just?

Finland had been a province of Sweden for seven centuries, and had adopted the Swedish constitution, laws, education, religion, and, partly, language, when she, in 1809, as the result of an ill-conducted war, was handed over to Russia. The Russian Emperor, Alexander I., promised, for himself and his successors, to respect the constitution of the country. In spite of the racial difference and the great dissimilarities between a Western and an Eastern nation, friendly relations existed between Finland and Russia up to 1899. In that year the present Czar, no doubt desiring to hasten the Russian expansion westwards, by the notorious February Manifesto destroyed the Finnish constitution, which he had sworn to respect five years before. And ever since, the Imperial legislation has had no other object than to denationalise the Finlanders and to force Eastern institutions upon a Western nation.

To a small people, whose very existence is threatened by the despotism of a ruling nation incomparably superior in numbers and physical power, there remains only one kind of defence. The Danes in Schleswig, and the French in Alsace-Lorraine, had to resort to it before the Finlanders. There is only one way in which it can be attempted to check or even delay the advance of an all-absorbing multitude of different race and extraction, and this only way is to stick to your own national traditions with the utmost tenacity, to be true to your own national ideals, to work for the maintenance and progress of your own language and your own civilisation with redoubled efforts. That a fight without arms for national existence necessitates a rejection of the language and "mentality" of the oppressors is much too natural to need either comment or justification. A "friendly reconciliation" must be based on the promise of the strong to respect the rights of the weak.

May I, dear Madam, in answer to Mr. Reade's severe condemnation of our passive resistance as lacking foresight, and his probably well-meant advice for the future, quote a few lines written by Anatole France in a preface of a little book, *Pour la Finlande*, by M. René Prieux (Paris: P. V. Stock, 1899): "Le petit peuple finlandais a une forte vie nationale qu'on tue, en brisant les institutions qui étaient les formes nécessaires de cette vie. Il était fidèle à la Russie, mais il n'était pas russe; il ne pourra jamais l'être. On peut le tuer; on ne peut pas le changer. Il est finnois; il ne savait devenir slave."

RUNAR PONTAÏR.

M. SABATIER ON THE WAR.

At Mrs. Fawcett's request, we publish the greater part of the letter which M. Paul Sabatier, the well-known scholar and writer, addressed to Professor Falcinelli, in reply to a letter enclosing a resolution in favour of peace passed by the Council of the International Society for Franciscan Studies at Assisi. M. Sabatier was pastor at Strassburg for some years after the German occupation, but was expelled from Alsace, as his opinions were distasteful to the authorities. His work on "L'Orientation Religieuse de la France Actuelle" sets forth the moral strength of France, on which he touches in the letter printed below:—

"My dear President,—My hearty thanks for your cordial letter. First let me express my delight that your friend and mine, Luzzatti, should have accepted the presidency of the committee *Pro Belgio*. The noble Belgian nation is doubtless to be pitied, but it is still more to be admired. Its tribulations will pass, but its laurels will not fade.

"The Belgians went to certain destruction, with a firmness unexampled in history, in honour of a principle, whereas they might easily have secured handsome payment for granting a right of way through their country, and might also have made millions out of the German troops. Without a moment's hesitation, without giving a thought to these profits, they replied with a *non possumus* of which other nations have not, perhaps, understood the lofty heroism.

AN IDEAL AT STAKE.

"As to my feelings about your manifestation in favour of peace, you understand, do you not, that, as a belligerent, and a belligerent the more determined in that I was before firmly pacific, I look upon it all with an eye very different from yours? A Frenchman cannot now utter the word 'peace.' To use it would be akin to treason. When a quarrel is for money, or for a strip of territory, one can make peace without moral loss. To make peace when an ideal is at stake is an abdication; even to think of it is to be false to the voice which tells us that man is born for other things than to enjoy the moral and material heritage of his fathers.

"It is the honour of Belgium, France, and their Allies to have seen at once the spiritual nature of this war. No doubt we are fighting for ourselves; but we are fighting, too, for all peoples. The idea of stopping before the goal is reached cannot occur to us—and we find some difficulty in understanding how it can occur to lookers-on. We are grateful to them for the excellence of their intentions, but we are somewhat embarrassed by the thought that they are more careful of our physical than of our moral life. Our soldiers are martyrs; they bear witness to a new truth. Their defeat would mean the triumph in Europe of brute force, supported by the two spiritual forces which it has mobilised—science and religion. Before permitting that, it is our duty to fight, without even thinking of what may befall. And if our soldiers go down to the last man, everybody who has not yet taken up arms will fight to the last cartridge, to the last stone of our mountains that we can hurl against a 'Kultur' which is naught save worship of the sword and of the golden calf.

"The France of to-day is fighting religiously. Catholics, Protestants, men of Free Thought, we all feel that our sorrows renew, continue, and fulfil those of the Innocent Victim of Calvary. But they are birth-pangs; we may die of them; but we have not the right not to bless the present hour and to take up with rejoicing the task before us.

NO "PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

"The peace which St. Francis preached was not peace at any price, peace as an end in itself. Like many others before him he repeated, 'Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other'—righteousness first and then peace. There is no true or lasting peace that is not based on justice. He did not beg the people of Perugia no longer to make war on Assisi. He began by fighting them; and later on, at the end of his life, he did not preach peace to these same people, but told them that the wrongs they had committed would be avenged.

"Besides, unless I am mistaken, you will soon feel what I am saying. It seems to me that Italy is preparing soon to enter the lists. She will come in at her own time for practical reasons, and also, I am sure, for reasons of ideals. And in the thrill of enthusiasm that will run through you all, from farthest Sicily to the Alpine peaks, you will feel the mysterious workings of spiritual creation, as yet incomplete, but which strives to realise itself in and by us. You will then see how necessary it is for a nation, as for a man, to take the rare chances that are offered him to fulfil his destiny and realise his ideal.

THE FAITH OF FRANCE.

"This is what our soldiers—I see it by their letters—and what our peasants—I hear it in their talk—feel and understand better than I can express it. What France of the Crusades stammered, what France of the Revolution saw dimly, France to-day desires to accomplish. She believes with all her strength in victory because she has indomitable faith in the ideal of justice and truth that is in her heart. But she does not need to believe in victory in order to fight, for to give up fighting would be to betray her past, her ideal, her vocation. What matter that she die at her task if she has done her work?

"The other day I read in a Swiss newspaper that one must go to France to see a people whom the war has not perturbed. It seems that in neutral Switzerland there is greater moral distress than in France. This is quite natural. In the ideal work we are now doing we have again found the secret of the life of nations—to labour together at a hard task, and to be faithful to the Spirit of Life that is embodied in the Creation. This is why I have found no trace of hatred of the enemy or wish for reprisals in the letters of our soldiers, who are enduring what they endure.

"Au revoir, my dear President. . . . Long live Italy! and may 1915 bring to the eldest of the Latin nations those victories, material and spiritual, that will reform Europe and place civilisation itself on new foundations."—*The Times*, January 22nd.

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JUNE 2nd. Monsieur BASIL TIMOTHEIEFF, B.D., M.I.A.I., on SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Chairman: Sir EDWARD BUSK.

JUNE 16th. Monsieur EMILE CAMMAERTS, on THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

Chairman: Mrs. SCHARLIEB, M.D., M.S.

JUNE 30th. Mr. C. RODEN BUXTON, on THE BALKANS AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.

Chairman: Lady PROCTER.

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Mothers of Men and Militarism

By Mrs. F. S. HALLOWES.

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Work of the International Women's Relief Committee.

Since the outbreak of war the I.W.R.C. has devoted itself to helping women of all nationalities. In this connection, they have sent a large number of young women and girls back to Germany. This work is much facilitated by the courtesy of the police and other authorities. In all, between 800 and 900 girls and women have been repatriated. The parties as a rule number between twenty and thirty, and are sent in charge of an American lady as far as the German frontier; they are composed of a heterogeneous assembly, members of all classes and of all professions, from cultured women, well known in society, to ignorant servant girls, from women students to infirm old ladies of eighty. To give three instances in particular: One was that of a young nursemaid, whose mind had become unhinged on account of the war; another a young married woman, originally English, but married to a German who was interned in England who was travelling to her relations-in-law in Germany, with twins of eighteen months. The third, that of a young student, who, having studied medicine during many years in England, was about to take her degree when war broke out. The University at which she had been studying refused to confer its degree upon her, so she was forced to return to Germany, and before leaving this country, invested her money in a large number of books by our leading scientists. The Committee have had letters of thanks for their help and sympathy from several of these girls on their arrival at their own homes, one girl in particular writing to assure them that even after being some time in Germany, her feelings of affection towards the English people had not changed.

This work of repatriating German girls has been a great help to another branch of the I.W.R.C. work, namely, that of bringing out of Belgium English women and children stranded there since war broke out. In this work, the German authorities give the American ladies who work for the Committee every consideration and help. This is largely due to the fact that they have already helped so many German women back to their own country.

These American ladies, with splendid energy and unselfishness, have travelled all over Belgium on the work of the Committee. A great many children have been brought out of the convents, where although they have not been in actual danger, they have had to endure many hardships, fighting having in several instances taken place round the convents. These children are wild with joy when they arrive in England. In some cases they are Colonial girls, and it has been difficult for their people to communicate with them. One girl who was brought back to her grandmother, was at Menin, close to the firing line.

Recently one of these American ladies waited two or three weeks with ninety-eight women and children (all of whom she had collected) for the first opportunity of getting to England. When this party finally arrived, the meeting between relatives who were anxiously expecting them day by day, and the travellers, recalled the meeting of the mothers and babies in "Peter Pan."

The I.W.R.C. also endeavour to trace those families and persons, both civil and military, who have been lost owing to the war. Again, here the authorities have been kindness itself in advancing the work, both as regards the Germans, where the Prisoners of War Information Bureau and the police have rendered invaluable assistance in tracing and obtaining all information of those whose names are sent to them; and also as regards Belgians and other refugees, in whose case, by the courtesy of Somerset House, the Committee has been enabled to obtain access to the official register of refugees; between 600 and 700 names were looked up, and about 5 per cent. traced. Beyond these, various families have been traced in Holland and France, and some who have never moved from their original address in Belgium, but have been hunted for in every register of refugees in Europe. Amongst others found was the wife of a wounded Belgian soldier in France, who wrote to the Committee from Calais; the wife and family of another wounded soldier in England; this man had been trying to obtain some news of his people for five months, and his anxiety about them had greatly hindered his recovery. They were traced at last to their original address in Belgium, and a message obtained from the wife, which was sent on to the husband. Also many families have been put in communication through the Peace Societies in London and at the Hague.

Since the work of tracing lost civilians and soldiers was undertaken by this Committee, we have had inquiries from all parts of Germany, from the bureaux for relieving distress in

Switzerland, and from private people of all nationalities. The inquiries are sent us with all known particulars of the missing person, and we refer to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau first for men; failing to trace them there, we either write to their last address or to the police of the district where they were living and must have been registered. In this way we have been able to follow up people who have moved three or four times. In all, we have had 431 cases through our hands, a careful record is kept of each, and it can be referred to at a moment's notice. Of these 431 cases, we have found 204; ninety being prisoners of war, sixty-eight were still living at their same addresses, but were quite ignorant as to how they could write to their relations abroad, and by sending them printed papers of the National Peace Council or the Ouchy Correspondence Bureau, which societies have their offices in the Hague and Lausanne respectively, we were able to show them how they could communicate with Germany and Austria by sending their letters via these bureaux. The remaining forty-six had changed their addresses. 123 of our cases were untraceable, owing to the missing being either in German colonies with which there is no communication, and the Prisoners of War lists which are not in England yet, or being soldiers, probably killed at the front. We have still 104 cases on hand for tracing.

In this connection, also, during her last visit to Belgium, one of the American ladies was able to obtain lists of English, French, and German soldiers who had been nursed in Belgium. The English and French lists contained many names of those who had been missing, some since the beginning of the war.

MEMBERS' MEETING OF THE LONDON SOCIETY.

At a Members' Meeting of the London Society, held at Caxton Hall, on May 17th, with Miss Palliser in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) "That the London Society for Women's Suffrage endorses the action of the N.U. Executive Committee in declining to send delegates to represent the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies at the Hague Conference, and believes this action was a correct interpretation of the policy laid down by the Council."

Moved by Mrs. L. B. Franklin. Seconded by Mrs. Squire Sprigge.

(2) "That this meeting of the London Society for Women's Suffrage considers that propaganda for controversial subjects other than Women's Suffrage should not be undertaken by the National Union, believing that the resulting loss of strength and membership would be disastrous to the cause of Women's Suffrage and to those causes which depend for advancement upon the enfranchisement of women."

Moved by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Seconded by Miss Rosamond Smith.

(3) "This meeting of the London Society for Women's Suffrage expresses its deep appreciation of the devoted service that Miss Courtney and Miss Marshall have given to the National Union and to the cause of Women's Suffrage during their years of office."

Moved by Miss Crookenden. Seconded by Mrs. Fawcett.

(4) "The London Society for Women's Suffrage offers respectful and loyal affection to Mrs. Fawcett, and desires to assure her of its entire confidence in her leadership by renewing the expression of its faith presented to her on the occasion of the demonstration at the Grafton Galleries in February, 1913:

"Rely on us. We will continue steadfastly until life's work is achieved." Moved from the Chair.

WOMEN IN ADMINISTRATION OF PENSIONS AND GRANTS.

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Women's Local Government Society:-

"That the Executive Committee of the Women's Local Government Society express their appreciation of the recommendation of the Select Committee on Naval and Military Services (Pensions and Grants) that at least four women shall be appointed as members of the Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Corporation for the administration of pensions and grants to the dependents of soldiers and sailors, and that not less than two women shall be appointed on all local Committees. The Committee, however, venture to suggest to the Government that this representation of women on both the Statutory Committee and the Local Committee is inadequate, and they urge the need for increasing the compulsory number of women members. The Committee further strongly urge that women as well as men shall be appointed as paid officers."

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Further donation received—Mrs. Fyffe (2 months' instalment of 10s. promised monthly), £1.

Voluntary sellers are urgently needed for the following meetings. Please let us know if you can help.

Thursday, June 3rd.—W.S.P.U. Meeting at the Palladium, Argyll Street. 1.30—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8th.—United Suffragists' Meeting at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway. 7—8 p.m.

MARBLE ARCH DEPÔT.—Copies can be obtained for Hyde Park sellers on Sunday afternoons from 44, Great Cumberland Place, W.

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The camp at Houghton Regis is now well supplied with papers. Would the reader who has been forwarding her COMMON CAUSE there kindly send it to the Camp Leader, Y.M.C.A., Saltash?

BRITISH TROOPS IN PARIS.

For the benefit of British soldiers passing through Paris on their way back to the British lines from hospital, or travelling home on temporary leave, a new canteen is being run by the Women's Emergency Corps at the Gare du Nord station. The canteen is open day and night, with sixty-eight beds for those who have hours to wait for a train, an infirmary ward in charge of a doctor and nurse for cases of illness, and a rest room where the men can write their letters and read the English papers. There are tubs with hot and cold water laid on, for the British soldier is not happy unless he can wash and shave. As all places of refreshment in Paris are closed at 8 p.m., the canteen is a much appreciated institution. Men of all branches of the Expeditionary Force are delighted to find an English welcome awaiting them, and the military authorities are very glad to have the men so well looked after at the railway station itself. Tea and other non-alcoholic drinks are supplied, and food; the difficulties of refreshment for the Indian troops is solved by providing boiled eggs and oranges for them. Further particulars of the scheme can be obtained from the Headquarters of the Corps, at 8, York Place, Baker Street, W.

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Correspondence.

POSITION OF RESIGNING MEMBERS.

The letter under this heading in last week's issue was published in error. It was the preliminary draft of a letter intended to be circulated in reply to those Societies which have asked the retiring members of the N.U. Executive whether, and on what conditions, they would stand for re-election at the forthcoming Council. The letter, as I now learn, was sent to me, not as Editor of "The Common Cause," but as one of the intending signatories. Since the preliminary draft has received publicity, the signatories desire that the letter in its final form, as endorsed by them and circulated to Societies, should also be published, with a full list of those signing, not the incomplete list given last week. It should be noted that it is the Societies, and not the candidates, that are asking for a general election of the whole Executive.—C. C. LYON.

MADAM.—The following members who resigned from the National Union Executive Committee have, with the other signatories, agreed at the request of many Societies to allow themselves to be nominated for election at the forthcoming Special Council meeting. We have considered the matter and have adopted the following declaration as the basis of our candidature:—

"We, being convinced that in this crisis the N.U. should give effect to its belief as expressed at the Annual Council, February, 1915, that all human relations should be governed, not by physical force, but by the recognition of mutual rights, consider it essential that the N.U. should work for the realisation of this belief as the governing factor in the relations of States and for the building up of goodwill and mutual trust between nations."

The following resolution is to be submitted to the Council:—

"The declaration that the Women's Suffrage Movement is based on the principle that social relations should be governed, not by physical force, but by recognition of mutual rights, having been affirmed by the N.U. at the Council meeting, February, 1915, (see Res. B. 1)."

"This Special Council meeting for the interpretation of the aims and policy of the N.U. decides to take united action in support of its fundamental principles:—

- By propaganda demanding the enfranchisement of women as essential to the constitution of a democratic state;
- By co-operation with other organisations working for these objects and by discussion with women of other nations to promote the establishment of a stable system of international law and mutual understanding upheld by the common will of men and women."

A resolution is also to be moved that the whole Executive stand for re-election.

It is not our intention to persevere in our candidature unless these two resolutions are carried.

	MARGARET-ASHTON.	GEO. G. ARMSTRONG.
	ALICE CLARK.	*E. BARTON.
	K. D. COURTNEY.	MARGARET HILLS.
Retiring	L. O. FORD.	C. C. LYON.
Members	KATHERINE M. HARLEY.	LUCY DEANE STREATFEILD.
	EMILY M. LEAF.	ETHEL M. N. WILLIAMS.
	CATHERINE E. MARSHALL.	
	M. P. STANBURY.	
	S. J. TANNER.	

MADAM.—On my return from Holland last week my attention was called to a letter from Miss Lowndes in your issue of May 7th, in which she charges three of the late members and one of the present members of the Executive Committee of the National Union with a particularly odious kind of dishonesty.

I am not in the least concerned to defend my own character from this kind of attack, nor should I have the impertinence to defend that of Miss Marshall, Miss Leaf, or Miss Macmillan. As, however, Miss Lowndes asks some questions and mis-states several facts, I am glad to supply the following information which Miss Lowndes could have obtained from any one of us on the telephone had she troubled to do so:—

(1) The news of the informal conference to be held at Amsterdam was communicated to me and others on the afternoon of Saturday, February 6th (after the Council meeting was over), by Miss Macmillan who had, I believe, received a wire asking her to come herself and to bring others. Neither Miss Marshall, Miss Leaf, nor myself had, before that time, heard anything of the proposed conference; we had formed no plans as Miss Lowndes suggests, nor did we know what sort of international congress was in view;

(2) It was agreed at this informal conference at which British, Belgian, Dutch, and German women were present (messages of sympathy being received from other countries) that an International Women's Congress should be held, the arrangements for it and invitations to it being in the hands of a Dutch Committee while we undertook to organise support in our own country;

(3) As regards the question of members of the N.U. Executive attending such a conference, I cannot do better than quote from Mrs. Rackham's letter which immediately succeeds that from Miss Lowndes in your issue of May 7th. She says:—"I consider that the recent resignations from the Executive were without sufficient reason, because those who wish to work for the cause of future peace on lines on which there is not sufficient agreement to justify action by the Union are free to do so in organisations which have been formed for that particular purpose." K. D. COURTNEY.

A PLEA FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

MADAM.—It would help members who have not yet made up their minds as to the policy they would like to see adopted by the N.U. with regard to peace propaganda if the pacifists would make a clearer statement as to their proposals. Having read the letter on the position of retiring members of the Executive in your last issue, and attended the

* Mrs. Barton, President of the Women's Co-operative Guild.

meeting at the Kingsway Hall on May 13th, I am still as much in the dark as ever as to what the Union is being asked to do, and I find other members are equally bewildered. It would be helpful to have in THE COMMON CAUSE, before the Council meeting, on the one hand a summary of the work done by the N.U. since the work, together with any new plans for future relief work, and on the other the definite programme of the pacifists. Will their leaders be good enough to answer the following questions for our enlightenment:—

(1) Do they advocate that belligerent governments should actually enter into negotiations for peace before the Germans have evacuated Belgium and Northern France?

(2) Do they advocate the cessation of hostilities before the power of German militarism is broken; and if so what guarantee do they think the Allies can obtain that the terms of peace will be observed, in view of the fact that the Germans have flagrantly violated former treaties and conventions to which they were parties. (See Hague Conventions and the Report of Lord Bryce's Committee just published.)

(3) Do they advocate that any part of the National Union Active Service, or other, funds should be devoted to the expenses of meetings called for the promotion of peace (a) in this country, (b) of an international character?

Many of the resolutions passed at the Hague Congress express ideals which we all share. We all want "peace with justice" and we all want a lasting peace. But I think most of us believe that lasting peace can only be obtained by defeating Germany, and that many who would gladly see an educational campaign conducted in private houses with a view to discussing questions of peace and war, and who have read with interest the series of articles on "Sore Places of Europe" in THE COMMON CAUSE, are unwilling that the energies and funds of the N.U. should be diverted from the useful practical work that is crying out for our help.

ONE OF THE RANK AND FILE.

THE REDEMPTION OF BELGIUM.

MADAM.—Mrs. Marks is a very inaccurate reader. Not only did I not suggest, in the letter she criticises, that we should "retire from Belgium leaving the invader there," but I expressly associated myself with Miss Marshall's plea for the redemption of Belgium, and with the Socialist women at Berne who, led by the German delegates there, demanded reparation for Belgium. Mrs. Marks says that the Belgian women came to the Congress to "protest against any peace which shall not restore Belgium as a nation." This is true, but it is not all the truth, which is immensely more interesting. The coming of these Belgian women was facilitated by the German Government; they arrived when the Congress had passed most of its resolutions, and when they heard what those resolutions were, they expressed themselves satisfied by the attitude of the Congress, which had expressly repudiated the right of conquest and asserted the right of nations to determine their own government. Mrs. Marks gives altogether too much importance to militarist and diplomatic bluff when she assumes that Germany cannot be moved from its declaration about Belgium. Militarists always strut and swagger and cry "Never," until the moment they mean to yield.

Mrs. Marks says I "forget the French." Not at all. I was answering Mrs. Fawcett, who did not mention the French, and therefore I did not. In Mrs. Marks' words, "It is to be hoped they (the Belgian women) will never know that an Englishwoman has proposed to show her concern for them by leaving them naked to their adversary"—because such "knowledge" would be, like much else which has appeared in the papers, entirely false. I know of no such Englishwoman. H. M. SWANWICK.

THE DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

MADAM.—May I be permitted to state that, like Miss Taylor, I consider the question of peace and war has nothing to do with the foundation of the Women's Suffrage Movement, and I consider the Council was ill-advised to endeavour to define its basis in reference to any such conditions. The basic principle of the movement as I see it—and the only thing that absolutely unites us—is our belief in the right of woman to express herself on every question dealt with by the State. The basis of the Anti-suffrage movement is a denial of that right.

Our task as Suffragists is to work to achieve for women the right to manifest their powers in equal freedom with men in the State. Beyond that, we have no common basis of agreement.

This is a basis so wide (it holds within it every human activity) that it gives infinite freedom in work and discussion. I should condemn as wrong and false to its first principles the National Union standing definitely and rigidly for any opinion, or set of opinions, beyond our claim to speak on every question.

It is as intolerable that the N.U. should speak for women (even its own women) on peace or war, as that men should persistently speak for us in the State on this and every other question. There is to me no difference in the two attitudes; and as I see it, it is not the business of the N.U. to say women think this or that on these questions, but to say—we demand and shall never cease to demand till it be conceded, the right of women to decide these issues with men.

Let us see to it that in fighting for freedom we do not strangle with our own hands the freedom of the N.U. May I beg that every Society and member in the N.U. who comes to the next Council will think out this question carefully. Their decision means much to the Women's Suffrage Movement in future.

HELEN FRASER.

MADAM.—A great controversy has arisen over the confused and ambiguous decisions of the last Council, but upon their interpretation I do not now wish to argue. It will be for the next Council to decide whether the Executive Committee, or those who have resigned from it, really represented the wishes of the Union; and let us hope that this time we shall speak with a less uncertain voice. But there are people who, like Mr. Armstrong, say that Mrs. Fawcett did not mistake the wishes of the Council, but deliberately disregarded them because of her private views, and an accusation such as this cannot pass without protest. We are faced with a serious divergence of opinion in the Union, both as to what we did do in the past and as to what we ought to do in the future, but we are all acting for what we believe to be the good of the

cause that we love. Surely, then, we ought to be able to conduct our discussions without such accusations of bad faith. They do no good to any cause, but rouse only a deep and a just indignation. Let us have done with them. We of the National Union know that our leader is one of the greatest women, and one of the wisest statesmen of her generation. I hope that the Council will tell her so.

RAY STRACHEY.

M. PAUL SABATIER'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY FOR FRANCISCAN STUDIES AT ASSISI.

MADAM.—I think from internal evidence the reference by P. A. M. to M. Paul Sabatier's letter in your issue of May 14th, with its accents of contempt and disdain, must refer to the letter which was published in *The Times* of January 22nd of this year.

If so, may I place on record how heartily I disagree with P. A. M.? I find the letter well worth republishing, full of noble spiritual insight into the inner significance of the great conflict which is convulsing Europe. I have the more confidence in thus expressing myself because the veteran religious leader and pacifist, Dr. John Clifford, wrote at once after the letter had appeared in *The Times* urging its immediate republication: it appeared in full in the pacifist magazine *Goodwill* for March: the London County Council thought so largely of it that they had it distributed (in French) in all their schools where French was taught. I wonder if you, Madam, would be disposed also to reproduce it in full, so that your readers could see what justification P. A. M. has for dismissing it in a few contemptuous words? M. Paul Sabatier is a man of European reputation as a scholar and religious leader.

MILICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

[We are glad to adopt Mrs. Fawcett's suggestion by republishing M. Sabatier's letter on page 85.]

THE PACIFIST POSITION.

MADAM.—Your correspondent, Miss L. R. Taylor, has spoken in defence of war. Will you allow me to say in what her arguments appear to me to be deficient? In the first place, she assumes the absolute necessity for some kind of war, and from this unproved assumption proceeds to argue that certain kinds of warfare are better than others. She cannot conceive the possibility of life without war of some kind.

I would point out firstly that the peace of the true pacifist is not necessarily the peace of non-interference, and therefore the peace of the coward. The supreme non-resister was also the most supremely courageous figure in all history. He conquered evil by refusing to resist it. He took upon himself all pain and suffering, and refused to inflict it upon others. The nation that goes to war, on the contrary, while it certainly does suffer itself, inflicts suffering upon thousands of other innocent people. Secondly, while agreeing that to fight with the weapons of brain, tongue, and pen is in itself no whit better than to fight with the brutal weapons of rifle and sword, it cannot, I think, be denied that physical warfare necessarily causes more widespread suffering than warfare with tongue and pen. The latter is at least usually confined to the belligerents themselves, and does not involve all their friends and relations, to say nothing of persons not even remotely connected with them.

However, as your correspondent says, physical suffering is not by any means the worst thing in the world. Nor, I would remark, do pacifists contend that it is. Fighting does indeed sometimes bring out the best in a man—although I would point out that courage, self-sacrifice, and heroism, can be displayed in times of peace as well as in war—but it is needful to lay stress upon the fact that war also brings out the worst in a man? Utter lack of self-control—lust, hatred, revenge, inhuman cruelty—has not Miss Taylor heard of such things in connection with this, and with all, wars? It is not so much the harm done to Belgium the oppressed, as the incalculable harm done, by herself, to Germany the oppressor, that strengthens my pacifism day by day. This, more than anything else, it is which makes me a pacifist; this it is which makes pacifism a force in the world.

JESSIE BRODIE.

MADAM.—The cable from the Alliance of Suffrage Associations in South Africa (a belligerent country near a seat of war), appointing two delegates to the Hague Conference, shows a natural and common-sense attitude. But in England controversy has arisen—an obscuring thing. Perhaps you will allow me to restate some straightforward aspects?

First, there was the importance of showing that we could bear to meet our enemies. There are opportunities innumerable at present for showing we are English (I may mention that one of the leaders of the British Committee has six brothers in his Majesty's Forces); but there are few for showing that we are also human beings. Both the national and the human ideal are indispensable; but I do not choose to set aside the human ideal, because I recognise the great value of the national one. *No, not even now*; it is still to me a sacred reality.

But we were to discuss terms of peace. Yes, for it takes two to make a peace. Will Sir Edward Grey and Herr von Jagow make peace without each hearing what the other has to say? I give each of them credit for studying the opinion of the other country *now*. But it will be perfectly useless for England to direct her diplomats as to peace terms, unless the English public knows something about peace-terms; how can the ignorant direct? Knowledge is always worth discriminating, but it will be too late to begin when the war is decided. The Conference was to be an educating force, and it was an initial assumption that the other side, too, is capable of receiving education. And though we must know that victory will make a difference, we say that there are things which even victory must not triumph. It is simply not true to say that these cannot be stated now, and German public opinion has positively been formed by our steady declaration of one item—the recovery of Belgium.

Lastly, we are accused of want of imagination. Madam, it is because we have too much imagination that we would do what we could; rather shall the bitter accusation of want of imagination lie against those who, seeing the misery of Europe, can still speak of a prolonged war. We know that war having been once begun, intricate and difficult moral problems are involved in deciding when to end it; and the most we hoped was that the Conference might contribute to prevent any undue prolongation of the war through sheer misunderstandings. But the pursuit of peace needs no justification; the terror of things as they are is justification enough.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Human Implements.

It is a necessity of war to bend human beings to its uses whether they will or no; it is so in the nature of things, and it always has been so. In a foot-note, twice repeated, to Kant's Essay on Permanent Peace, we are told: "A Greek Emperor, who magnanimously volunteered to settle by a duel his quarrel with a Bulgarian Prince, got the following answer: 'A smith who has tongs will not pluck the glowing iron from the fire with his hands'; or, to take an instance from our own times, in an article called 'Prussia and the Women,' in the *Fortnightly Review*, it is said that 'in the rank and file of military circles' in Prussia 'woman is regarded as an encumbrance necessary for the production of further generations of super-men who shall subdue the earth,' and, again, 'the rate of illegitimacy, about 10 per cent. for the whole Empire, is about double in Berlin, where the military caste is supreme.'

This temptation to use men as "tongs" is present, in some degree, not in Prussia alone, but in every belligerent country. Even in England we hear of "economic conscription." It is no imaginary evil. In the early days of the war we have ourselves known lads turned off their work on the ground that they were young and single, and could therefore enlist. It was at a moment, and in a district, when work was difficult to find. In the first shock of war, factories and warehouses were closing down or working short time, and these lads enlisted, not because they desired to enlist, but solely because they preferred the Army to starvation, or to living upon their relatives. Or consider this incident described in a recent article in a contemporary, calling attention to the heavy toll taken by war of some of the brightest intellects of the day: "An infantry officer at the front has described in a letter home the effect of the shells from the big German guns, which more than once buried whole sections of men in the earth of the parapets. 'Some of them,' he writes, 'took no harm, and we dug them out and used them again. Others died, being torn to fragments!' " "We dug them out, and used them again"—that is a phrase to stick in one's mind in reflecting on the employment given by war to some of the finest spirits of our time." If men can be thus "used," what of women? It has lately been pointed out, and, indeed, reiterated, in these columns that there is even in our own country at the present moment, a tendency to regard women as breeders of men, to exploit them for sweated war-work, and to use children as labourers. But to all this it is answered: "After all, it is good for men to fight, good for women to become mothers, good for children to work." That is always the answer of the exploiter. "It is good for them. They like it. We must all make sacrifices." Let us at least be clear. Exploitation is not to be confused with sacrifice. The strong have no particle of right to bend the weak to their own uses, however noble those uses may be. Nor has the easy submission of the weak to another's desire anything in common with the spontaneous self-sacrifice of the free. "It is good for them, and they like it," argues the strong; "It was all they had, and they gave it," has been pleaded for the weak. Such excuses are the very essence of the confusion against which we protest—the false notion that human beings may fitly be regarded, in a national crisis, as mere implements of war. It is a form, indeed, the commonest form, of militarism; and no nation which exhibits it, whether in peace or in war, is free from that taint.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

We have received from Mrs. Harley the following account of preparations for the new N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital at Chateau Chanteloup:—

"It was a glorious summer morning when I, with my advance party, bade farewell to Royaumont and took the road for Troyes, where the second French Hospital, of which I am to be administrator, is to be installed under the auspices of the Scottish Women's Hospital. It was rather a sad farewell, for we were leaving so many comrades with whom we had worked so happily together, and there is not one amongst us who will ever forget the days spent in the beautiful old Abbaye with its admixture of sorrow and joy—the pain of witnessing so much suffering, and the joy of helping to restore to health those brave sons of France, who are so grateful for all that is done for them.

"Our ambulance, piled up inside with all our worldly goods, and driven by Miss Kelso King, proved a most comfortable mode of progression: there was always the excitement of getting past the military posts, stationed at intervals along the route, and at some of which a very careful scrutiny of our "pink paper" had to be gone through before we were allowed past—but all was found correct, and with a salute and a "bon voyage" we proceeded on our journey. At length, about 5.30 p.m., the quaint old town of Troyes came into view, and we were glad to rest at an hotel that night before taking up our quarters at Chateau Chanteloup, the scene of our future labours.

"The next morning we reported ourselves to the general commanding the 20th Legion, and were most cordially received. Here we find ourselves under much stricter military rule than at Royaumont, Troyes being a very important military centre with a garrison of 28,000 troops. Our ambulances will be registered as "Ambulances Militaires," which gives many advantages, on condition that they are ready night or day to convey the wounded—this is, of course, just what we should desire, and our chauffeurs look forward to useful work.

"When, at length, the formalities were over and we were free to turn our steps towards Chateau Chanteloup, we found an army of workmen in possession, but the work itself not proceeding with great rapidity. It was, therefore, quite necessary for us to take up our quarters in the Chateau at once, though completely void of furniture, so as to hurry on the necessary alterations. Fortunately, the weather is delightful: our meals are taken *à fresco*, and two of our party slept under the trees last night. The Chateau itself is small, but the park is extensive, and there is ample room for the large hospital tents which are to contain 200 beds, and the charming surroundings will seem paradise to the soldiers after the rigour and hardship of the trenches. A field kitchen is in process of erection within easy access to the tents, where the meals for the patients will be cooked. We are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of the equipment and the staff, after which we hope a very short time will elapse before the hospital is in full working order."

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"Here they are unshipped and placed in fumigation cupboards. The next morning we sort out the sacks, mark and send the soiled linen to the wash, collect the men's treasures (pipes, tobacco, love-letters, war trophies and the like), into little parcels, put out the torn things for our mending heap, and store the sacks in numbered order in one of what Royaumont calls

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Supplementary list of donors and amounts, continuing from the main table on page 94.

Main table of financial contributions for 'The Common Cause' on page 95, including names and amounts.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table listing various named beds and their donors, such as 'Eilon' beds and 'Jane Gillespie' beds.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Miss Edith Palliser.

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

It has been suggested that possibly some people might object to giving money to the Scottish Women's Hospitals if they were informed of the fact that the Hospitals were under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S.

Press Report.

The Queen of May 8th has given some remarkably good photographs of Roayamont; but, unfortunately, the origin of the hospital is not mentioned.

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The Reading Room is now open, and it is hoped that members will make use of it. It is open to all members of the National Union free of charge.

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Table showing Active Service Fund statistics: Already acknowledged £4,930 10s, Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital £13 15s.

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O. Bristol.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. W. C. H. Cross, Drayton, Beaufort Road. Sec.: Mrs. H. T. Willis. Office: 40, Park Street.
O. Bristol (East).—Miss Pride, 1, Barton Road, Barton Hill, Bristol, East.
R. Brockenhurst.—Branch of New Forest.—Miss E. M. Tudd, The Rosary, Brockenhurst.
J. Bromsgrove and District.—Mrs. A. D. Russon, Battledfield, Bromsgrove.
P. Bucks (Mid).—Miss S. R. Courtauld, Becken, Great Missenden, Bucks.
Q. Budleigh Salterton.—Miss C. Ogle, The Parade, Budleigh Salterton.
R. Burgess Hill (Branch of Sussex, Central).—Miss Bonania Hunt, The Vicarage, Burgess Hill.
O. Burnham.—Miss M. A. Greswell, The Colony, Burnham, Somerset.
G. Burnley.—No Secretary.
I. Burton-on-Trent.—Mrs. Lambrick, 491, Stanton Road, Burton-on-Trent.
G. Bury.—Miss L. Ashworth, Hazeldene, Walmersley Road, Bury, Lancs.
M. Bury St. Edmunds.—Miss M. Wakefield, 79, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
R. Buxted.—Miss A. A. Cheape, Great Streele Farm, Framfield, Sussex.
G. Buxton.—Mrs. Vickery, Filleigh, Temple Road, Buxton.
R. Camberley and District.—Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Portesbury Hill, Camberley.
M. Cambridge.—Pro tem., Miss G. M. Johnson, Rathcote, 57, Eithley Avenue, Cambridge.
M. Cambs. (East).—Miss Colson, 23, Grange Road, Cambridge.
M. Cambs. (West).—Miss N. M. Gray, 9, Station Road, Cambridge.
M. Cambridge University.—Girton.—Miss Bradley, Girton College, and Miss McKinnon Wood, Starfield, Crowborough, Sussex.
Newnham.—Miss M. J. Symons, Sidgwick Hall, Newnham College, Cambridge.
O. Campden.—Miss M. Harwood, Catbrook, Campden, Glos.
S. Canterbury.—Mrs. Harold Wachter, 72, St. Dunstons, Canterbury.
D. Carlisle.—Miss Bardsley, Stanvir, Carlisle, and Mrs. Campbell, 22, Warwick Square, Carlisle.
D. Carnforth.—Miss Dickens, Yealand Redmayne, Carnforth, Lancs.

- G. Chadde.—Mrs. Wertheim, Westford, Milton Crescent, Chadde.
M. Chelmsford.—Miss Richenda Christy, Orchards, Broomfield, Chelmsford.
O. Cheltenham.—Miss Mills, Lowmandale, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
H. Chester.—Miss Annie Adams, Shirley House, Liverpool Road, Chester.
I. Chesterfield.—Pro tem., Miss Jessie Smith, Walton Rise, Chesterfield.
G. Chichester.—Miss Frith, Mrs. Thoday, 6, Lyme Park, Chichester.
H. Chorley.—Miss Stone, Adeath House, Ashfield Road, Chorley.
J. Church Stretton.—Miss Barnett, Coney Cottage, Church Stretton.
O. Cinderford.—Miss Stella Matthias, M.A., Senior Elementary School, Cinderford.
O. Cirencester.—Miss Grace Hadow, Foss Lodge, Cirencester.
O. Clevedon.—Miss Clayton, 2, Haliam Road, Clevedon, Somerset.
G. Clitheroe.—Mrs. Dewhurst, 169, Gisburne Road, Clitheroe, Lancs.
D. Coker.—Miss Rachel Irwin, Shotton Hall, N. Coker, Coker, Cumberland.
J. Colwall.—Miss Julia Holland, Brand Lodge, Upper Colwall, Malvern.
G. Congleton.—Miss L. Bennett, Marsh House, Astbury, Congleton.
D. Coniston and Jower.—Miss Mary Dixon, Latham House, The Square, Broughton-in-Furness.
R. Coombe.—See under Horsham.
L. Coventry.—Miss Wilks, 76, Holyhead Road, Coventry.
R. Cranleigh.—See under Guildford and District.
G. Crewe.—Mrs. Powell, 117, Walthall Street, Crewe.
J. Crick.—Mrs. Roberts, Crick Rectory, Rugby.
M. Cromer.—Mrs. Leonard Jolly, The Manor House, East Kington, Cromer.
R. Croydon, Crockham and Ewshott.—Miss S. Clark, The Hurst, Church Crockham, Hants.
R. Crowborough.—Miss E. Punnett, Forest Lea, Crowborough.
P. Crowthorne.—Mrs. Haye, Trevaer, Wellington House, Crowthorne, Berks.
R. Croydon.—Miss M. Hudson, 34, Birdhurst Road, Croydon. Office: 54, The Arcade, High Street, Croydon.
R. Cuckfield.—See under Sussex (Central).
O. Darlington and District.—Miss Woodhead, The Ing, Southend Avenue, Darlington.
Q. Dartmouth.—Mrs. Hammond (pro tem.), Rock College, Dartmouth.
G. Darwen.—Mrs. E. Jepson, 15, Cleveland Terrace, Darwen.
S. Deal and Walmer and District.—Mrs. Clare Rose (Acting Hon. Sec.), 2, Herschell Road, Lower Walmer.
I. Derby.—Mrs. Sowter, Field House, Duffield, near Wood, Oak Croft, Chadwell Hulme.
F. Dewsbury.—Misses Law and Pickersill, 56, Albert Terrace, Dewsbury.
F. Doncaster.—Miss Hubbard, Institution for the Blind, Doncaster.
P. Dorchester (Oxon).—Pro tem., Mrs. Soper, 15, Vale Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.
R. Dorking, Leith Hill, Brockham, Betchworth and District.—Miss Rawlings, Rose Hill, Dorking.
O. Dorset (West).—Joint Secs.: Mrs. Suttill, 24, West Hill, Bripport; Mrs. Leighton Tucker, Ivydene, Bripport.
E. Driffield.—Mrs. Kemp Hopper, Beverley Road, Driffield.
L. Dudley.—Mrs. Powell, St. John's Vicarage, Dudley.
T. Dumbleton and Houghton Regis.—Mrs. Garrett, Helios, Dunstable, Beds.
C. Durham.—Mrs. Potts, 4, Church Street, Durham.
T. Ealing and Acton.—Miss Henrietta Bloxam, Heylids, Sutherland Road, West Ealing.
C. Easington and District.—Miss V. M. West, The Rectory, Easington, Co. Durham.
R. Eastbourne.—Pro tem., Mrs. S. Allen, 18, Upperton T. Gardens, Eastbourne.
E. East Grinstead.—Miss B. Fairbridge, Fairfield, East Grinstead.
G. Eccles.—Mrs. Barlow, Sannox, Ellersmere Park, Eccles.
M. Essex (North and East).—Miss Courtauld, Colne Engaine, Earls Colne, Essex.
M. Essex, South-East.—Mrs. Cattell, Shencliffe, Leighton Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea.
J. Evesham.—No Secretary.
Q. Exeter.—Mrs. Fletcher, 48, Polsoe Road, Exeter.
G. Exmouth.—Miss Joan Retallack, Chypraze, Exmouth.
M. Eye and District.—Rev. H. Drake, Braywater Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.
Q. Falmouth.—Miss F. Alston, Kerris Vein, Falmouth.
R. Farnham and District.—Mrs. Hartree, Morden House, Hillier Road, Guildford.
G. Farnworth.—Mrs. Affleck, Melbourne House, Kearsley, Farnworth S.O.
S. Faversham.—Pro tem., Mrs. C. Evers, Albion Terrace, Faversham.
M. Felixstowe, Walton, and District.—Pro tem., Miss Lloyd, Kilmorie, Felixstowe.
E. Fliey.—Miss Hanks, 14, Southdene, Fliey, Yorks.
F. Fleet.—Mrs. Kayser, The Garth, Fleet, Hants.
S. Folkestone and Hythe.—Mrs. Henry Kingsley, 7, The Bayle, Folkestone.
H. Frodsham and Eddisbury.—Miss F. N. Burgess, Frodsham, Frodsham, Cheshire.
I. Gainsborough.—Miss D. Rayner, Oakville, Morton House, Gainsborough, Lincs.
C. Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Miss R. Dodds, Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.
P. Gerrard's Cross.—Mrs. Barnard Davis, Brant Fell, The Ridgeway, Gerrard's Cross.
O. Gloucester.—Miss F. E. Waldron, Cathedral House, Gloucester.
R. Godalming.—Hon. Treas. (Hon. Sec. pro tem.): Mrs. G. J. Pilcher, Treen, Hindhead Road, Godalming.

- U. Golden Green and Hendon.—Mrs. L. A. Richards, Meadow Close, Hendon.
F. Gooles.—Mrs. Parker, 12, Fountayne Street, Gooles, North Avenue, Gosford.
R. Gosport.—See under Portsmouth.
I. Grantham.—Miss M. A. Medlock, 3, Church Trees, Grantham.
M. Great Yarmouth.—Miss Teasdel, Martelsham, Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
I. Grimsby.—Mrs. G. Kitching, Newlands, Park Avenue, Grimsby.
R. Guildford and District.—Miss N. Baker, 14, Mount Street, Guildford.
U. Hackney, N.—Miss L. Portlock, 70, Osbaldeston Road, Stamford Hill, N.
F. Halifax.—Mrs. H. H. Quilter, 54, Free School Lane, Halifax.
M. Harlow and Sawbridgeworth.—Miss E. G. Young, The Green, Harlow, Essex.
M. Harpenden.—See under St. Albans.
F. Harrogate.—Mrs. F. Thomas, 19, Beech Grove, Harrogate.
C. Hartlepool (West).—Miss Durnford, 62, Wansbeck Gardens, West Hartlepool.
M. Harwich and District.—Mrs. Valentine, Lyndhurst, Dovercourt.
R. Haslemere and District.—Mrs. Watkins, Ridgeways, Hindhead, Surrey.
G. Haslingden.—Mrs. Berry, 55, Carrs, Haslingden.
R. Hassocks (Branch of Sussex, Central).—T. Cannon, Esq., Trehills, Hassocks.
R. Hastings, St. Leonards and East Sussex.—Miss A. Kate Rance, 21, Boscombe Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
J. Hay and District.—Miss Ruth Stokoe, The Prospect, Hay, Hereford.
R. Haywards Heath (Branch of Sussex, Central).—Miss Spooner, Hillside, Haywards Heath.
R. Heathfield and District.—Mrs. Cunliffe, Little London, Horeham Road, E. Sussex.
G. Heaton Moor.—Mrs. E. Lamb, 4, Norman Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
P. Henley and District.—Mrs. Blair, Roselawn, Ship-lake, Oxon.
J. Hereford.—Mrs. Bettington, Westwood, Hampton Park, Hereford.
S. Herne Bay.—Mrs. G. Gower Field, "Wivenhoe," Bettington, Herne Bay, Kent.
M. Herts. (East).—Miss L. Puller, Youngsbury, Ware.
P. Herts. (West).—Miss G. Bradford, North End House, Watford.
H. Heswell (Branch of Wallasey and Wirral).
C. Hetton.—Mrs. Parker, 8, Richard Street, Hetton-le-Hole, Co. Durham.
C. Hexham.—Mrs. Walton, Ingleholme, Stocksfield.
G. Heywood.—Miss Harvey, 93, William Street, Heywood.
P. High Wycombe.—Mrs. R. H. Berney, Ulverscroft, High Wycombe, Bucks.
M. Hitchin, Stevenage, and District.—Miss Annie Willers, 11, Jullians Road, Stevenage.
M. Hockwood and Brandon.—Mrs. Tennant, Merton House, Cambridge.
F. Holmfrith.—Miss Margaret Wright, Schales, Thongs Bridge, near Huddersfield.
M. Holt.—Miss Verrall, The Pightle, Leatheringst, Holt, Norfolk.
Q. Honiton.—Miss W. Kirton, St. Michael's Hill, Honiton, Devon.
R. Horley.—Joint Secs.: Miss Millicent Weekes, Chadderton, Horley, Surrey; and Miss E. Nottidge, The Briars, Horley.
R. Horsham.—Miss Churchman, 5, Middle Street, Horsham; and Miss Rowe, Chestnut Lodge, Horsham.
R. Horsted Keynes.—See under Sussex, Central.
C. Houghton-le-Spring.—Mrs. Atkinson, 68, Sunderland Street, Houghton-le-Spring Fence Houses, Co. Durham.
I. Hucknall.—Mrs. Rayner, 204, Beardall Street, Hucknall.
F. Huddersfield.—Mrs. Studdard, 44, Springwood Street, Huddersfield.
E. Hull.—Miss Hyde, Rosemount, The Park, Hull.
Branch: Beverley.
P. Hungerford.—Miss E. Davis, Beckford Cottage, Hungerford.
M. Hunstanton.—Mrs. Messiter, Wavel Kellie, Hunstanton.
M. Hunts.—Miss Staley, Hemmington Abbots, St. Ives, Hunts.
R. Hurstpierpoint.—See under Sussex, Central.
G. Hyde.—Mrs. W. Middleton, B.A., 7, South View, Woodley, near Stockport.
S. Mythe.—See Folkestone.
I. Ickleton.—Miss N. C. Hague, Church Farm, Cossall, Notts.
F. Ilkley.—Mrs. G. E. Foster, Greenbank, Myddleton, Ilkley, Yorks.
Q. Instow.—Mrs. Hastie, Instow, N. Devon.
M. Ipswich.—Miss Gardner, 21, Westfield Road, Ipswich.
C. Jarrow.—Mrs. Gunn, 21, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Co. Durham.
F. Kelghley.—Miss W. Robinson, Cote House, Cross Hills, near Kelghley.
D. Kendal and District.—Miss Harrison, Hill Cote, Kendal.
D. Keswick.—Mrs. Frank E. Marshall, Hawse End, Keswick.
K. Kettering.—Mrs. Percy Wallis, Westacre, Station Road, Kettering.
O. Keynsham.—Mrs. E. Calvert, High Street, Keynsham, Somerset.
J. Kidderminster and District.—Mrs. H. M. Kithin (Sec. and Treas.), Kirky, Chester Road, Kidderminster.
M. King's Lynn and District.—Miss Hovell, M.A., 21, Guanock Terrace, King's Lynn, and Miss Chadwick, High Street, King's Lynn.
P. King's Sutton.—Miss D. Browne, Greycourt, Astrop, Banbury.
T. Kingston and Surbiton.—Miss M. Farmer, 9, Anglesea Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
A. Knowle and Dorridge.—See under Solihull and District.
G. Knutsford and Alderley Edge.—Mrs. H. Cheetham, Hazelhurst, Chelford Road, Knutsford.
D. Lancaster.—Mrs. W. Croft Helme, Castramont, Lancaster.

- L. Lapworth and District.—See under Solihull and District.
Q. Launceston.—Miss Alice Wevill, St. Mary's Vicarage, Launceston, Cornwall.
L. Leamington.—See Warwick and Leamington.
F. Leeds.—Miss Ford, 35, Park Square, Leeds.
L. Leek.—See Stoke-on-Trent.
K. Leicester.—Miss Sloane, M.A., 13, Welford Road, Leicester.
P. Leighton Buzzard and District.—Pro tem., Miss Britton, 18, Lake Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
J. Leominster.—See under Hereford.
M. Letchworth and District.—Miss M. Sugden, 305, Norton Ways, Letchworth.
R. Lewes.—No Secretary.
I. Lincoln.—Miss E. Giles, The Quarry, Lincoln.
L. Lichfield.—Hon. Treas.: Mrs. Kingscote, Chorley Vicarage, near Lichfield.
R. Littlehampton.—Miss Arnett, Pellew House, Littlehampton.
H. Liverpool.—Pro tem. for May, Miss Leadley Brown, 25, Colquhoun Street, Liverpool.
T. Liverpool University.—Miss H. C. New, The University, Liverpool.
T. London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine.—Miss F. E. Rendel, London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, W.C.
T. London Society.—Miss Philippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.
Branches of London Society.—
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Bethnal Green.—Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes, 21, Raverley Street, Devon's Road, Bow, E.
Blackheath.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Shuttleworth, Crooms Hill House, Greenwich, S.E.
Bow and Bromley.—Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes, 21, Raverley Street, Devon's Road, Bow, E.
Brixton.—
Camberwell.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Harvey, 46, The Gardens, E. Dulwich.
Chelsea.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Cecil Hunt, Mallord House, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Chiswick and Bedford Park.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bustard, 32, Priory Road, Bedford Park.
Clapham.—Sec.: Mrs. Harford, Worlock, 71, Grove End Road, N.W.
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Deptford.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. A. Wise, 37, Granville Park Blackheath.
East Molesey (Sub-Committee of Esher).
Enfield.—Sec.: Mrs. Nuttall, 21, Highbury Grange, N.
Enfield (East).—Hon. Sec.: Miss Bassett, 462, Herford Road, Enfield Highway, N.
Epsom and District.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. and Miss Thornely, Rosendale, College Road, Epsom.
Esher and East Molesey.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Mildred Martineau, Littleworth, Esher.
Finchley.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Wood, 1, Cavendish Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
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Greenwich.—Sec.: Mrs. Shuttleworth, Crooms Hill House, Greenwich.
Hackney (Central and South).—Mrs. Fisher, 24, Lower Clapton Road, N.E.
Hammerhead.—Sec.: Miss Easther, 14, Hammersmith Terrace, W.
Hampstead.—Chairman: Mrs. Oliver Strachey, 36, South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.
Hampton's Branch.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Jerrold, 12, Jessamine House, Hampton-on-Thames.
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Islington.—Sec.: Miss M. B. Brown, 11, Manor Gardens, Upper Holloway.
Kensington (North).—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ellen Walshe, 74, Ladbroke Grove, W.
Lambeth.—Sec.: Miss Deverell, 49, Hilldrop Road, N.
Lewisham.—Sec.: Mrs. P. W. Ames, 71, Lewisham Park, S.E.
Marylebone.—Sec.: Miss Rinder, 14, Westgate Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.
Mile End.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Joseph, 54, Beaumont Square, Stepney Green. Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes, 21, Raverley Street, Devon's Road, E.
Muswell Hill.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Agnes Wilkie, 2, Princes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
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Northwood.—Hon. Sec.: Miss K. Phillips, Middlegate, Northwood.
Paddington (North).—Hon. Sec.: Miss M. Hoc, 75, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.
Paddington (South).—Hon. Sec. (pro tem.): Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, 20, Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W. (pro tem.).
Roehampton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Walker, Willerby, Roehampton.
St. George's, Hanover Square.—Hon. Sec. (pro tem.): Miss Trollope, 12, Chantry House, Bechford Street, S.W.
St. Pancras (East).—Sec.: Miss Todd, 3, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W.
St. Pancras (South).
St. Pancras (West).—Hon. Sec.: Miss D. N. Hallam, 18, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, Sec.: Miss Todd.
Shoreditch.—Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes, 21, Raverley Street, Devon's Road, Bow, E.
Stepney and Limehouse.—Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes, 21, Raverley Street, Devon's Road, Bow, E.

- Streatham.—Sec.: Mrs. Harford, Worlock, 71, Grove End Road, N.W.
Sutton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Jennings, 3, Wellesley Road, Sutton.
Tabard Branch.—Hon. Sec.: Rev. A. E. Popham, College of St. Saviour's, Southwark (away pro tem.).
Walthamstow.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Minter, 7, Fladgate Road, Leytonstone.
Walton-on-Thames.—Hon. Sec.: Miss May Hawes, Cherrahurst, Weybridge.
Walworth.—Sec.: Miss Deverell, 49, Hilldrop Road, N.
Wandsworth.—Hon. Sec.: The Misses Hill, 3, Blenkarne Road, Wandsworth Common.
West Ham (North).—Hon. Sec.: Miss Hilda Hudson, 82, Ham Park Road, Forest Gate, E.
West Ham (South).—Sec.: Miss Atkins, 55, Watford Road, Canning Town.
Whitechapel and St. George's in the East.—Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes, 21, Raverley Street, Devon's Road, Bow, E.
Willesden.—Hon. Secs.: Miss Blake, 37, Staveron Road, Willesden Green, and Mrs. Macgregor, 9, Grange Road, Willesden.
Wimbledon (North).—Hon. Sec.: Miss C. Forde, 8, Lauriston Road, Wimbledon.
Wimbledon (South).
I. Louth.—No Secretary.
M. Lowestoft.—Mrs. Alice Ponder, Waldo Cottage, Lowestoft Road, Lowestoft.
P. Luton and District.—Mrs. Chalkley, 32, Studley Luton, Beds.
R. Lymington and District.—Miss C. S. Batchelor, Old Ferry House, Lymington, Hants.
H. Lytham and St. Anne's.—Miss A. Sefton, Sunny-side, Ansdell Road North, Ansdell, near Lytham, Lancs.
G. Macclesfield.—Miss Wright, Upton Mount, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
P. Maidenhead.—Miss E. A. Duncan, Abbotsleigh, Maidenhead.
S. Maidstone.—Mrs. J. Hewlett Hobbs, 13, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
E. Maiton and District.—Pro tem., Mrs. Ernest Taylor (Hon. Sec.), Bannisdale, Maiton, York.
J. Malvern.—Miss B. Alder, S. Westman's, Malvern.
G. Manchester.—Miss Smith, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.
I. Mansfield.—Mrs. Manners, Edenbank, Mansfield, Notts.
M. March.—Mrs. Sherbrooke Walker, March Rectory, Cambridgeshire.
S. Margate.—Mrs. Houghton, 59, Approach Road, Margate.
O. Marlborough.—Mrs. David, 10, Kingsbury Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
G. Marple.—Mrs. Sinclair, Green Bank, Marple.
G. Marple Bridge.—Miss Isabel Shanks, Ingleside, Marple Bridge, Assist. Sec.: Mrs. Pritchard, Priordale, Townscliffe Lane, Marple, Bridge.
D. Maryport.—Miss Sybil Maughan, Heyborough, Maryport, and Miss E. Ritson, Ridgemount, Maryport.
I. Matlock.—Miss Brown, Fern Bank, Matlock.
K. Mellingham.—Miss Lillian Wright, The Rectory, Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Leicestershire.
E. Middlesbrough.—Miss Ward, Park Road South, Middlesbrough.
G. Middleton.—Miss Parkin, 2, Millalien Street, Middleton, Lancs.
C. Middleton-in-Teesdale.—Mrs. Beadle, Burnbrae, Middleton-in-Teesdale.
R. Midhurst.—Hon. Sec. (pro tem.): Miss B. Newcombe, The Manor House, Elsted, Petersfield.
D. Morecambe.—Miss Wolstenholme, Westbourne, Morecambe, W.
C. Morpeth.—No Secretary.
M. Murton-cum-Hilton.—See under Appleby.
T. Mussorie (Bdoy).—Miss Weatherly, "The Deedars," Mussorie, India.
O. Nailsworth.—Miss Meade King, Dunkirk Manor House, Amberley, Stroud, Glos.
P. Newbury and District.—Mrs. Sharwood Smith, The Granary School, Newbury, Berks.
C. Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Miss K. R. Andrew, 2, Grain-gerville South, Newcastle.
R. New Forest.—Miss A. Bateson, Bashley Croft, New Forest, Hants.
Branches: Brockenhurst, Lymington, Ringwood.
R. Newhaven.—Miss Coker, The Bungalow, Newhaven, Sussex.
R. Newport, I. of Wight.—Miss L. Hills, Birchfield, Newport, I. of Wight.
Q. Newquay.—Miss A. Climes, Llangath, Edgcombe Gardens, Newquay, Cornwall.
Q. Newton Abbot.—Miss F. A. G. Fursdon, Mondell, High Week, Newton Abbot.
H. Newnham-Willows.—Miss Watkins, Kirkby, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.
F. Normanton.—Miss Dutton, 111, King Street, Normanton.
E. Northallerton.—Miss D. L. Green, The Green, Rothamby, Northallerton.
K. Northampton.—Mrs. E. Chamberlain, Five Gables, Holmfild Way, Weston Favell, Northampton.
M. North Walsham and District.—Mrs. Baldry, Highlands, North Walsham.
N. Northwich.—Miss E. Brock, Mossfield, Warrington, Northwich.
M. Norwich.—Miss Edith L. Willis, Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road, Norwich.
T. Norwood.—Miss M. Alice Russell, 12, Delcourt Mansions, Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.
Office: 42, Anerley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
I. Nottingham.—Mrs. Gerard Dowson, The Manor House, Radcliffe-on-Trent.
L. Nuneaton.—Hon. Treas.: Mrs. A. H. McTrusty, Gifford, Hon. Earle Road, Nuneaton.
G. Oldham.—Mrs. Bridge, 82, Greengate Street, Oldham.
L. Olton.—Mrs. Bennett, Trimpey, Kington Road, Olton.
S. Orpington.—Mrs. R. Parkes, Oakover, Beaumont Road, Orpington.
J. Oswestry.—Mrs. Cartwright, The Pentre, Meifod, Montgomery.
Q. Ottery St. Mary.—Mrs. Pares, Easthayes, Ottery St. Mary.
K. Oundle and District.—Mrs. H. J. Mackmurdo, Home Farm Cottage, Warrington, Oundle.

C. Ouston and District.—Sec.: Mrs. Hare, Ouston House, near Birtley.
P. Oxford.—Mrs. Geldart, 10, Chadlington Road, Oxford, and Miss E. Lewis, 13, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.
P. Oxford Women Students.—Miss Deneke, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
R. Oxted and Limpsfield.—Mrs. Seyd, Spinney Meade, Rockfield Road, Limpsfield.
Q. Paignton.—Miss Moore, Lansdowne, Paignton, S. Devon.
P. Pangbourne.—Miss L. C. Jones, Jesmond Hill, Pangbourne (pro tem.).
T. Paris.—Mrs. Pearle Beaufort, 29, Torrington Square, W.C.
S. Pembury, Matfield, and District.—Miss Mabel Symonds, The Grange, Matfield, Kent.
D. Penrith.—Miss Altham, 22, Brunswick Square, Penrith.
Q. Penzance.—Mrs. J. B. Cornish, 4, Clarence Place, Penzance.
J. Pershore.—Miss M. E. Davies, Elmley Castle, Pershore, Worcestershire.
E. Pickering and District.—Miss Ida Priestman, Thornton le Dale, near Pickering (pro tem.).
Q. Plymouth and District.—Dr. Mabel Ramsey, M.D., 4, Wentworth Villas, North Hill, Plymouth.
O. Portishead.—Mrs. Stanley Wood, 11, Adelaide Terrace, Portishead, Bristol.
R. Portsmouth.—Miss Blessey, 2, Southsea Terrace, Southsea, and Miss Guille, 28, Outram Road, Southsea.
Branches: Cosham, Gosport.
H. Preston.—Mrs. Todd, Farington Lodge, Leyland, Lancs.
R. Purley.—Miss Wallis, 2, Foxley Lane, Purley.
G. Radcliffe.—Mrs. F. S. Barnes, 18, Beyne Avenue, Prestwich.
S. Ramsgate.—Mrs. C. A. Howe, Westover, Hollard Lane Road, Ramsgate.
G. Rawtenstall and Waterfoot.—Miss F. Whitehead, Ashday Lea, Holly Mount, Rawtenstall.
P. Reading.—Hon. Sec.: Miss M. Jones, No. 7, Town Hall Chambers, Blagrove Street, Reading.
E. Redcar.—Mrs. W. S. Fothergill, 9, Nelson Terrace, Redcar.
J. Redditch.—Miss Alice M. Milward, Foxleydiate, Redditch.
R. Reigate, Redhill, and District.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Crossfield, Undercroft, Reigate. Org. Sec.: Miss Amy Klein, Hartlow, Reigate.
P. Richmond.—Mrs. Bailey, 18, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.
R. Ringwood.—Mrs. Pennington, Moortown House, Ringwood, Hants.
G. Rishton.—Miss Alice Fish, 73, Spring Street, Rishton.
G. Rochdale.—Mrs. A. N. Chew, 115, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
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F. Rotherham.—Mrs. Foster, Jesmond Dene, Broom Road, Rotherham.
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C. Rhyope and Slightworth.—Mrs. Pearson, Co-operative Buildings, Rhyope, Co. Durham.
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M. St. Albans and Harpenden.—Mrs. Stuart, South Lea, Hillside Road, St. Albans.
H. St. Helens.—Miss Christine Pilkington, The Hazels, Prestot.
Q. St. Ives.—Mrs. F. Crichton Matthew, 9, Draycott Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.
O. Salisbury.—Miss Hardy, Harncroft, Old Blandford Road, Salisbury.
Q. Salford and District.—Mrs. Waller, The Cottage, Burraton, near Salfath.
E. Saltburn-by-the-Sea.—Miss Leakey, 9, Leven Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
E. Seabury.—Miss E. Barker, c/o Mrs. Stapley, 14, West Square, Scarborough.
F. Scarborough.—Miss E. Stephens, 6, Falconer Chambers, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.
R. Seaford.—Miss S. A. Gardiner, Framfield, Sutton Avenue, Seaford.
H. Seaford.—Pro tem. Mrs. Bell, Lyndhurst, Norma Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
C. Seaham Harbour.—Miss Grimes, 31, Byron Terrace, New Seaham, Co. Durham.
F. Settle.—Mrs. Hyslop, Settle, Yorkshire.
S. Sevenoaks.—Miss Coleman, Babbercombe, Granville Road, Sevenoaks.
R. Shanklin.—Miss E. de B. Griffith, Snowden, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
F. Sheffield.—Mrs. Gill, 19, Southgrove Road, Sheffield.
O. Sherborne.—Mrs. Baxter, The Wilderness, Sherborne, Dorset.
M. Sheringham.—Miss Baker, White Lodge, Cromer Road, Sheringham.
C. Shildon and District.—Miss Hall, 15, Wesley Crescent, Shildon.
F. Shipley.—Mrs. Brunton, 12, Park Mount Avenue, Baldon, Shipley.
L. Shipston-on-Strour.—Miss Lillian Dickens, Cherrington, Shipston-on-Strour.
S. Shoreham and Otford.—Miss Dorothy Scott, Darent Home, Shoreham, Sevenoaks.
C. Shotley Bridge.—Miss A. C. E. Walton-Wilson, Derwent Dene, Shotley Bridge, Northumberland.
J. Shrewsbury.—Miss Hills, 15, Butcher Row, Shrewsbury.
Q. Sidmouth and District.—Lady Lockyer, 16, Pen-y-wern Road, London, S.W.
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D. Silverdale.—Mrs. Sleigh, The Vicarage, Silverdale.
I. Skegness.—Miss L. M. Willoughby, Rayleigh, Derby Avenue, Seacroft, Skegness.
E. Skelton-in-Cleveland.—Mrs. Kelsa, 15, John Street, New Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorks.
P. Slough.—Mrs. Hartopp Nash, Eastcote, Slough, Bucks.

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H. Southport.—Miss McVine, 133, Sussex Road, Southport.
C. South Shields.—Mrs. Lothian, 27, Horsley Hill Road, South Shields; and T. Tindle Anderson, Esq., junr., 12, Logan Terrace, South Shields.
O. South Somerset.—Pro tem. Mrs. Ingham Baker, Wayford Manor, near Crewkerne.
I. Southwell.—Miss Winifred Gascoigne, St. Michael's Cottage, Hoveringham.
M. Southwold.—Miss Stella Peskett, St. Helens, The Common, Southwold.
F. Sowerby Bridge.—Miss R. E. Stevenson, 6, Dunkirk Lane, Halifax.
C. Spennymoor.—Mrs. Bayston, 3, Horswell Gardens, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
L. Stafford.—Miss Marlon Mackenzie, 23, Tipping Street, Stafford.
C. Stanley.—Miss Mullard, Inglewood, Tyne Road, Stanley, Co. Durham.
G. Stockport.—Miss Andrew, 2, Victoria Grove, Heaton Chapel, near Stockport.
C. Stockton-on-Tees.—Miss Brown, Seaham House, Warthing Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
L. Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme and District, with Leek.—Miss Curwen, 5, Rostrevor Terrace, Hart's Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
J. Stourbridge.—Mrs. McDonnell, Clent, near Stourbridge.
M. Stowmarket.—Miss Wallis, Combs, Stowmarket.
L. Stratford-on-Avon.—Mrs. Cameron Stuart, The Firs, Stratford-on-Avon.
O. Stratford.—Mrs. S. J. Clothier, Leigh Holt, Street, Somerset.
O. Stroud.—Miss Nancie Gorton, London Road, Stroud, Glos.
R. Sunderland.—Miss M. E. Milbanke, 4, South Hill Crescent, Sunderland.
R. Sussex (Central).—Miss E. C. Bevan, Horthgate, Cuckfield.
Branches: Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath, Horsted Keynes, Hurst.
L. Sutton Coldfield and District.—Mrs. Raymond Gough, Brock Farm, Sutton Coldfield.
O. Swindon and North Wilts.—Mrs. Green, 7, Fairview, Radnor Street, Swindon.
O. Taunton.—Miss Greenwell, 2, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.
Q. Teignmouth.—Miss Langley, 3, Barnpark, Teignmouth, S. Devon.
Q. Tiverton.—Pro tem., Miss Lake, St. Aubyns, Tiverton, Devon.
S. Tonbridge.—Miss B. Milner, 26, The Drive, Tonbridge.
Q. Topsham.—Mrs. Bush, Woodbury Lodge, Exton.
Q. Torquay.—Mrs. Colin Harding, "Redvers," Palermo Road, Babacombe, Torquay.
O. Trowbridge.—Mrs. E. H. Pullinger, The Halve, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Q. Truro.—Miss M. I. Robinson, 20, Lemon Street, Truro.
S. Tunbridge Wells.—Mrs. Tattershall Dodd, 18, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells.
C. Tynemouth.—Miss H. Balleny, 5, Northumberland Square, North Shields.
T. Ubique Society.—Miss Stoehr, 109, Iverna Court, Kensington, W.
E. Upper Wensleydale.—Miss Willis, Bear Park, Carparby, S. O. Yorkshire.
J. Upton-on-Severn.—Pro tem., Miss M. Willan, Albion Lodge, Hanley Castle S.O., Worcestershire.
Q. Wadebridge.—Miss Helen Symons, Poleseath, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
F. Wakefield.—Miss F. M. Beaumont, Hatfield Hall, Wakefield.
C. Walker.—Miss M. Ellis, 613, Welbeck Road, Walker-on-Tyne.
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L. Walsall.—Pro tem., Miss Lowry, 74, Lysways Terrace, Walsall.
C. Wansbeck.—Mrs. Tomlinson, Lilleville, Monk-seaton.
H. Warrington.—Mrs. R. Pemberton, Bentley, Ellesmere Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington.
L. Warwick and Leamington.—Mrs. Alfred Hill, St. Bees, 20, Northumberland Road, Leamington.
C. Washington and Usworth.—Miss Spence, Eldon House, Usworth, Co. Durham.
L. Wednesbury.—Miss Westley, Market Place, Wednesbury.
K. Wellingborough.—Miss L. James, The Laurels, Wellingborough, Northants.
J. Wellington (Salop).—Mrs. Clenson, Leahurst, Constitution Hill, Wellington, Salop.
O. Wells.—Mrs. Parsons, Principal's House, Wells.
L. West Bromwich.—Mrs. Langley Browne, Moor House, West Bromwich, Staffs.
H. West Kirby.—see under Wallasey and Wirral.
O. Weston-super-Mare.—Miss G. Vaughan, Waveney, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
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O. Weymouth.—Hon. Treas.: Miss Levi, 82, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.
G. Whaley Bridge.—Miss C. D. Simpson, Lynton, Whaley Bridge.
E. Whitby.—Miss Fanny Ingram, 18, Elgin Street, Whitby.
J. Whitechurch.—No Secretary.
D. Whitehaven.—Miss Cowie, 83, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
G. Wigan and District.—Mrs. Fairhurst, Knowles Villa, Warrington Road, Pemberton, Wigan.
D. Wigton.—see under Carlisle.
G. Wilmslow and Styal.—Miss Scott, Macclesfield Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
O. Witley (North-West).—Miss A. Tennant, LL.D., The Butts, Gosham, Wilts.
O. Witley (South).—Pro tem., Mrs. Farrer, The Manor House, Porton, Salisbury.
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R. Winchester.—Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Wyke Lodge, Berewecke Road, Winchester.

P. Windsor.—Miss Hodgskin, 6, Clarence Crescent, Windsor, and Miss R. A. Miller, Chatenay, Clewer, West Windsor.
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G. Winsford.—Miss Mary Walsh, The Hollies, Winsford, Cheshire.
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R. Woking.—Miss Davies Colley, Briarwood, Woking.
P. Wokingham.—Miss E. M. Cruttwell, Droxtton, Wokingham, Berks (pro tem.).
L. Wolverhampton.—Mrs. F. D. Taylor, 107, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
M. Woodbridge.—Mrs. Brooke Edwards, Singli, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
M. Woodford.—Miss H. Morton, Wynstone, Churchfields, S. Woodford, N.E.
J. Worcester.—Miss J. H. House, 218, Ombersley Road, Worcester.
D. Worthington and District.—Mrs. Currey, 36, Mason Street, Worthington.
R. Worthing.—Mrs. Elborough and Miss Bowen, 1, Warwick Street, Worthing.
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Ardgay.—see under Tain.
Ardara, Saltcoats, and Stevenston.—Mrs. W. D. Kerr, 38, Sidney Street, Saltcoats.
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Ayr and Troon.—Mrs. Muir, St. Monenna, Troon.
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Bonness.—see under Edinburgh.
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Hamilton.—Miss A. M. Carmichael, South Park Road, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
Hawick.—Miss Williamson, Wilton Grove, Hawick.
Helmsdale.—Miss Elsie Finlay, Rockfield Cottage, Helmsdale.
Inverleithen.—Miss Ada Ballantyne, Beechwood, Inverleithen.
Inverness.—Mrs. James Fraser, 19, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness.
John o' Groats.—Miss May Mackenzie, Thurso East.
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Kilmacool.—Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacool, Renfrewshire.
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Lairg.—see under Goupsie.
Largs.—Miss Margaret Paton, Mansfield, Largs, Ayrshire.
Leith.—see under Edinburgh.
Lenzie.—Miss Welsh, St. Catherine's, Lenzie.
Leven.—Mrs. Galloway, Kinellan, Leven.
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Montrose.—Miss Hossack, 88, Bridge Street, Montrose.
Motherwell.—Mrs. Jackson, Glenere, Douglas Street, Motherwell.
Nairn.—Miss Blane, Alton Down, Nairn.
Newburgh.—see under St. Andrews.
North Berwick.—Pro tem., Mrs. Reid, Winterfield, North Berwick.
Orcadian.—Mrs. Curstter, Dalsybank, Kirkwall, Orkney.

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Peebles.—Mrs. W. E. Thornburn, Hay Lodge, Peebles.
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Branches: Bridge of Earn, Scone, Alyth, and Coupar Angus.
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Scone.—see under Perth.
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Stirlingshire.—Mrs. Alec Morrison, Roselea, Bridge of Allan.
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N. Cardiff and District.—Miss Howell, 132, Queen Street, Cardiff.
Branch: Penarth.
N. Carmarthen.—Miss B. A. Holme, Kal-ora, Myrddin Crescent, Carmarthen.
H. Carnarvon.—Mrs. E. P. Evans, Roman Villa, Carnarvon, and Miss Ryle Davies, Cartrefle, Segontium Road, Carnarvon.
Branch: Pen-y-groes.
N. Chepstow.—Miss Edith Smith, 28A, High Street, Chepstow.
H. Colwyn Bay.—Miss M. Spencer, Fariands, Penrhyn Bay, near Llandudno.
H. Cricketh.—Mrs. Walter Jones, Emu, Cricketh.
H. Dolgelly.—Miss Gertrude Lewis, Dr. Williams' College, Dolgelly.
N. Hay and District.—Miss Ruth E. Stokoe, The Prospect, Hay, Hereford.
H. Holyhead.—see under Bangor.
N. Kidwelly and Ferryside.—Miss E. M. Meredith, "Brynhyfryd," Kidwelly, S. Wales.
N. Lampeter.—Miss Minnie C. Davies, Velindre House, Lampeter.
H. Llandudno.—Miss Wright, Preswylfa, Abbey Road, Llandudno.
N. Llanelly.—Miss Smith, 9, Mina Street, Llanelly.
H. Llanfairfechan.—see under Bangor.
Llangollen.—Miss B. Stewart, Oaklands, Llangollen.
H. Merionethshire.—Mrs. Francis Lewis, Balkan Hill, Aberdovey.
N. Merthyr and District.—Mrs. M. J. Williams, 1, Lewis Terrace, Heolgerreg, Merthyr Tydfil.
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N. Newport, Mon.—Miss Acomb, Ty-gwyn, Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.
N. Penarth.—see under Cardiff.
H. Pen-y-groes.—see under Carnarvon.
H. Penmaenmawr.—Miss A. M. Harker, Glan Afon, Penmaenmawr, and Mrs. Philip Williams, Cynlas, Penmaenmawr.
N. Pontypool and District.—Miss Gwladys M. Bailey, The Grove, Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool, and Miss Muriel Moseley, Ty-Gwyn, Pontnewynydd.
N. Pontypridd.—Miss Parry, Eirianfa, Pontypridd, Glam.
N. Port Talbot.—Miss A. M. Hamilton, 7, Eagle Street, Port Talbot, South Wales.
H. Pwllheli.—Miss Moody, Penlan Street, Pwllheli.
H. Rhyll and District.—Mrs. Amy Rhodes, Kempton House, Rhyll.
N. Swansea.—Miss N. Griffith Jones, 35, Bryn Road, Swansea.
H. Wrexham.—Miss Price, 76, Beechley Road, Wrexham.
N. Ystrad Rhondda.—Miss Ridley, The Schools, Blaen-Rhondda.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.
Oxford, Berks, and Bucks Federation.
The Eton Board of Guardians, at the first meeting of their year, co-opted two women from outside their body, bringing the total number of women now on the Board up to five.
MAIDENHEAD.—On Friday, April 30th, a meeting was held in the Town Hall (lent by kind permission of the Mayor) to raise funds for the Scottish Women's Hospital Units in Serbia. The chair was taken by Philip Beachcroft, Esq. Miss Sylvia Clark addressed the meeting on the special work done by the N.U.W.S.S. since war was declared, and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser spoke on "Women's Hospitals in Invaded Countries," giving a most interesting and moving speech. The collection realised £11 11s. 5d., and some more donations have since been received. Owing to the kindness of a member, tea was provided at a small charge, and much appreciated.
OXFORD.—A meeting for the Scottish Women's Hospitals was held on April 28th at the Corn Exchange. Four Professors—Geldart, Haverfield, Margolonth, and Gilbert Murray—graced our platform, in addition to our President, Sir John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College. Mr. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, took the chair. He spoke sympathetically of the Scottish Federation having put aside its usual work for the cause of pure humanity. He knows Serbians and their difficulties at first hand, and declared that they are not dirty people, but are so poor that they cannot afford to destroy infected clothing and bedding. Dr. Seton Watson, Secretary of the Serbian Relief Fund, explained Serbia's four-fold claim upon us—i.e., her political and military value, her sterling national virtues, and the fact that this war is to Serbia one of liberation for her kinsmen in Austria and Hungary. He told us much of their poverty and great need, especially of surgical help; of over 100,000 casualties from fierce fighting, and, worse still, of the disease communicated to them by Austrian prisoners. The complete breakdown of Austrian medical arrangements is inexplicable. On vacating one hospital they left thirty corpses among the wounded. In another building they had thrown many dead into the cellars, without even covering them with earth. Miss Burke then gave a thrilling description of the inception of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and also of France's need of help. The collection amounted to about £24, to which £8 has since been added.
On May 11th an excellent meeting was held in Oxford, on "War Service for Women," by the combined efforts of the N.U.W.S.S., the Anti-suffragists, and the Co-operative Women's Guild. Mrs. Rackham spoke on the Board of Trade scheme and its various kinds of work—farm, dairy, leather, clothing, and armaments. Miss Gladys Pott spoke about the training in milking provided by the Berkshire Farm Committee, and gave many interesting details; and Miss Lucy Gardner described the Government scheme started by the Board of Trade in consultation with the Board of Agriculture, and gave instances of women working nowadays in butchers' shops and fire brigades, and as motor-van drivers and unloaders. At the close of the meeting it was decided that the Committee which called it should take up work in connection with the scheme and continue as advisory, with power to co-opt.
West Riding Federation.
The annual meeting of the West Riding Federation was held by the kind invitation of Miss Siddon in the Mayor's Reception Rooms, Town Hall, Huddersfield, on April 29th.
There was a large attendance from the various Societies in the Federation—it was delightful to witness the enthusiasm and interest of all those present and the meeting was indeed a testimony to the living force of the National Union.
On the motion of Mrs. Edwin Lee (Dewsbury), seconded by Mrs. Donkersley (Huddersfield), the Hon. Officers were warmly thanked for their past work and unanimously re-elected:—Miss Siddon, President; Miss I. O. Ford, Chairman; Mrs. Foster, Hon. Sec.; Miss Beaumont, Hon. Treasurer. The annual report which included an account of the Miniature Pilgrimage in the Skipton Division was then read by the organising Secretary, Mrs. Renton, and the financial statement by the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Beaumont, and on the motion of Mr. G. Brown, seconded by Mrs. Grattan Newbould, these were adopted.
Mrs. Rackham then spoke most ably on "War

and the Women's Movement," touching not only on the narrower aspect of the way in which women can help in war time but also of the effect of war on the Women's Movement.
After a recitation and some music Miss Siddon entertained those present to tea.
The one drawback to a very pleasant afternoon was the unavoidable absence of Miss I. O. Ford which caused many expressions of regret.
Holborn and South St. Pancras.
A successful meeting was held in the Art Workers' Guild Hall on April 28th to raise funds for the London Units to Serbia. The chair was taken by Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, who gave a graphic account of the need of Serbia for Hospitals, and Miss Rosamond Smith was the speaker. The collection and promises amounted to £50 to name two beds for six months—St. Pancras and St. Giles.
Ilkley.
The annual meeting of the Ilkley Society was held in the Winter Garden on Thursday, April 29th, at 8 p.m. The annual report and financial statement were read and adopted, and showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The public meeting which followed was presided over by Mrs. Rabagliati, President of the Society, and was addressed by Mrs. Rackham and Miss Kathleen Burke, in place of Dr. Elsie Inglis. A collection amounting to £10 was taken for the Women's Hospitals. Three dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.
Forthcoming Meetings.
MAY 21.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30
South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Tuesday and Friday 3.0-5.30
MAY 24.
Paddington—6, Hatherly Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30-5.30
South Kensington—46, Courtyard Gardens—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30-5.0
MAY 27.
Airdrie—Town Hall—Speakers, Miss E. M. C. Fogg on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals," and Mr. D. Low on "Serbia"—Chair, Provost Frew 8.0
Bristol—Civic League—Meeting to arrange amalgamation of Patriotic Clubs
Highcross—The Vicarage Garden—The Rev. W. D. Fenning on "Europe Historically and Geographically in 1914" 7.30
Walsley and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30
MAY 28.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Dutch Auction Sale—Tea, recitations, &c. 2.30-7.0
MAY 29.
Ascot—Parish Hall, South Ascot—Annual Members' Meeting—Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser on "Women's Hospitals in Invaded Countries"—Chair, Mrs. Robie Uniacke 3.0
Work for the Wounded.
WILL YOU HELP?
A working party meets on Mondays and Thursdays at 2.30 to 5 o'clock at 46, Courtfield Gdns., S.W., by kind permission of the Lawrence House Committee.
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PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's, MEETINGS, Tuesday, May 25th, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. de Kerlor on "Occult View of Women's Suffrage," and Friday, May 28th, at 4.30 p.m., Lady Chance on "National Food Fund's Campaign."

WOMEN AND WAR.

SERVICE OF INTERCESSION (arranged by the S.C.L.W.S.), Saturday, May 22nd, 3 p.m., in St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. Preacher: The Rev. Canon Masterman, Rector

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