

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

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

LAW-ABIDING.] *Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*

[NON-PARTY.]

Vol. VIII., No. 403.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1916.

[PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.]

Notes and News.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A Promise and its Fulfilment	502
A New Year's Greeting	504
Army Regulations. By Mrs. Carol Ring	505
N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals at Royaumont	505
News from the London Units	506
"The Common Cause" Hut for Women War Workers	506

[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Hohenzollern Peace Proposals Again.

As we go to press, the news comes *viâ* New York of a Berlin request "for an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent Powers to discuss peace." This telegram follows in such feverish haste on the vague feelers for peace put out last week that it is impossible not to suspect that there are forces at work within Germany itself, perhaps more dreaded by Hohenzollernism than by the Allies. Up to the very brink of war Hohenzollern rule was execrated by the great majority of Germans. The cry in Bavaria was, "We are being bled white!" We cannot endure this strain of taxation much longer." Sometimes it was added in an under tone: "In two years we Social Democrats shall control the Empire." The Hohenzollern régime no doubt were aware of the peril (for themselves) when they plunged Germany into war. It is therefore not impossible that the forcing of the pace towards peace is made under pressure of a growing dread; Hohenzollern autocracy is snatching at the opportunity of concluding a peace which shall ensure some measure of security for their continuance. In any case Hohenzollernism has every interest in exasperating hate of England and France, and preventing at all costs any understanding between the Free Democracies of the West and a Germany which for some time past has been moving faster and faster towards Democracy.

"The Whole Nation."

Under the heading of "The Whole Nation at War," *The Daily News* of December 21st takes occasion to say: "The drastic and far-reaching plans of the Government to enrol the whole labour resources of the country—compulsorily if need be—are rapidly taking shape. . . . Women are not included in the scheme, but will be asked to volunteer." "The whole nation," it would seem, does not include women; an oversight on the part of *The Daily News*. It is certainly inconceivable that in a free democracy such as our own, anything but voluntary service should be expected of women; for they alone are excluded from any voice in national affairs, and conscription for women without the franchise would be incredible. But it is significant that the unenfranchised half of the nation should be pronounced to be non-existent by a leading paper, and that women were also overlooked by the Prime Minister.

"It is curious," says a leader-writer in *The Daily Mail* of the same date, "that the Prime Minister did not refer specifically to women in his masterly speech. But it may be

assumed that he had women in mind, and that they will not be forgotten in the new organisation. They are actually being enrolled in Germany: and their enrolment in France and Italy is already under consideration. Victory will go to the side which in this gigantic struggle employs all its strength to the best advantage. The organisation of woman's aid in Great Britain has not as yet advanced so far as in France, where most of the work on the farms is being done by them, aided by girls and boys. It is not the case, however, that women are unwilling to give their services in Great Britain. On many occasions in the past two years they have come forward in answer to appeals, only to be told that they were not required."

Helping to Increase the Food Supply.

Women are not always overlooked. And those who are afraid to trust them, are not afraid to ask a great deal of them—and never in vain.

The Board of Agriculture is making a strong appeal to young women of good physique and education to take a short course of training at once in milking, calf-rearing, the management of stock and farm horses, tree cutting and spraying, market gardening and vegetable growing, poultry-keeping, or other branches of farm work. Scholarships of £4 for four weeks are being offered, and other facilities for training. Only a very superficial knowledge can, of course, be gained in a few weeks, but it is better than no training at all, and will at least serve to show whether a woman has any natural capacity for the tasks she is prepared to undertake. There is no time to lose in obtaining such preliminary training as is possible, as workers are urgently needed for the early spring.

One of the greatest difficulties in bringing fresh workers into some districts has been the lack of suitable accommodation, cottages being often over-crowded already. For educated women accommodation might perhaps be found in some of the larger houses; but in some places it may be necessary to erect huts with reasonable facilities not only for cooking but for drying clothes.

Women Voters and the Standard of Wages.

Writing on "Women Workers in Australia," the Sydney correspondent of *The Times*, of December 27th, states that the departure of men from various occupations has not lowered the general standard of wages. "The woman worker is no meek claimant for charity. She knows clearly her value as a worker, and quietly insists on equal pay for equal work. Her outlook is broadening. She is thinking for herself, and is not so ready as of old to concede that only man possesses reason. Her intuition is being sharpened by contact with realities, and is making competitors feel that they will henceforth have to employ all their faculties unless they are to be outstripped. The referendum finds most women for the first time making up their minds for themselves. They do not appeal to fathers, husbands, brothers, or sons for advice. They form their own conclusions. Best of all, they have invaded masculine fields and yet remain feminine."

A Minimum Rate of Pay.

In an article in *The Sunday Times*, Mr. Harold Cox points out that where a war bonus has been granted it has usually been at the demand of the organised trade unions, because they have the power to enforce it. "The result has been that men earning several pounds a week received a 5 per cent. or 10 per

cent. increase, and exactly the same percentage of increase has been given to men earning only £1 a week, or even less, so that the man with £3 a week received three times as much as the man with £1. Yet clearly, if justice alone had been considered, a greater increase ought to have been given to the man with low wages." Still harder is the case of the women, who in some occupations, notably in the Civil Service, receive a lower rate of bonus than the men. Mr. Harold Cox urges that as the Government is at this moment by far the greatest employer of labour, it should at once establish a minimum rate of pay sufficient to cover the cost of simple living. He shows that whereas, according to the report of the Health of Munitions Workers' Committee, sufficient and adequate food cost, at last April's prices, 14s. 10½d. a week, many women are still earning only about 15s. a week on Government orders, and are legally forbidden to leave their employment in search of better paid work.

More Effective Safeguards Needed.

The new Order amending L2 guarantees to women employed on work previously done by men the rate of £1 for a week of forty-eight hours, but does not apparently cover all trades, engineering, shipbuilding, armament and ordnance, for instance, coming under L2, while carpentry and joiners' work do not. In the past Order L2 has not proved a sufficient safeguard for women doing men's work, while the women who do not come under this Order have been still less effectively protected.

Miss Macarthur, of the National Federation of Women Workers, gives instances of very inadequate payment of women on Government work.

"I have just had a letter from the Secretary of an important trade union in the Potteries," she says, "pointing out that there were middle-aged women on Government work getting only 10s. for a forty-eight hour week. Women aged twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-six were only getting 9s. a week, with a war bonus of 11d., and out of that they had to pay unemployment insurance. The manufacturers in question had refused to agree to a wage of 12s. a week for every woman of

twenty-one. These women cannot leave to better themselves.

"Clerks and typists in controlled establishments are also subject to the leaving certificate clause, and at Caxton Hall Tribunal recently a competent shorthand-typist earning 17s. 6d. a week who could command 35s. to 50s. in the open market was refused a certificate.

Miss Macarthur considers that a minimum of 6d. an hour, or 24s. for a forty-eight hour week, should be paid on all munition work. Since the rate of £1 was fixed, the cost of living has advanced by more than one-third, so that women, she maintains, would be justified in asking for 26s. 8d.

The Case of the Skilled Women.

The promised Order with regard to women employed on skilled work has not yet been issued.

When the Trade Unions agreed to waive their rules, in order to facilitate the necessary dilution of labour, an agreement was made between the employers, the Unions, and the Government that women employed on skilled work should be paid at the rates customarily paid to men for the job. The way in which this agreement has been enacted was illustrated lately by Mrs. Drake, in a lecture given before the Fabian Women's group.

In the shells and fuses agreement, she states, it was laid down that a woman taking the place of a skilled man was to be paid the rate "customarily paid for the job," but nothing was said about the semi-skilled or unskilled man. Consequently, the employers immediately found that the woman was not employed on a skilled man's job, or if so, was not employed on the whole of his job, &c., and they decided that the rate paid was to be that customarily paid to women. Thousands of women poured into the shell and fuse factories, and not one in a thousand received the rates "customarily paid for the job." Again, the Treasury agreement stated "that the admission of female labour shall not affect adversely the rates customarily paid for the job." But the Ministry of Munitions at once declared that these terms included only piece-rate, and not the time-rate, which was, in fact, nothing more than a direct invitation to the employer to evade the plain sense of the agreement.

A Promise and Its Fulfilment.

"The pledge which I gave with respect to women's wages has been kept. If it has not been kept, I ask why the cases in which it was not kept were not brought to my notice. Wherever they were brought to my notice, they were set right. . . . To talk as if women were only getting 20s. per week! Women have never earned so much, and the complaints are coming not from them, but they are complaints manufactured on their behalf."—The first Minister of Munitions.

My telephone bell is not particularly melodious, and it was getting so near to dinner-time that I knew I should be late again. But there is something about a telephone bell that is hard to resist. One never knows what important message it may herald—even at 7.45 p.m., for it is curious how completely office hours have disappeared. All the same, I wasn't pleased to hear it: it might be a Labour Exchange, or a Trade Union, or it might be a Government official, or an employer wanting women workers—but I didn't feel I wanted to deal with any of these things at that time of night. I took off the receiver with a suppressed groan, and this is what I heard.

"Is that the Women's Suffrage Society?"

"Yes," I said.

"I want you to help me, please."

In spite of something very urgent in her voice I hardened my heart, and replied that the office had been shut for some hours.

"Oh, please," she said, "you must help me, for I don't know what to do, and the Suffrage Societies always do help women, don't they?"

I couldn't resist this, so I asked her who she was and what sort of difficulty she had.

"I'm Mrs. X—," she answered, "working at Dash's factory in South London, and I'm doing fitters' work; I've taken the place of a Belgian man who went back to the Army in January. I trained in the workshop at Chelsea, and started work at £1 a week, with a promise of a rise to men's piece-work rates in a month. I've been there ten weeks last Monday; I was tired of waiting for my rise, but I did get on to piece-work rates then. I'm a good worker, and quick, and my earnings this week were £3 4s. 8d., so you can imagine I was glad, because it's not easy living on £1."

While she spoke I remembered her case—a widow with no children, whose "circumstances" had been "reduced" by the war, a woman of about thirty-five, who had taken to metal-turning and fitting as if she had been born a mechanic, as indeed perhaps she was.

"They paid me this evening," she went on—that was why she rang up so late, of course—and the manager said I was to go back to time rates of £1 a week for the future, because I was earning too much."

"Yes," she agreed, after I had interjected a few rather forcible remarks, "of course it is. But when I asked him why? he said the men in the shop wouldn't stand it, and had protested, and that he wasn't going to lose his skilled men because of one partly skilled woman. He said it was a mistake putting women on piece. He'd not do it with any of the others. £1 a week was what the Ministry of Munitions had said, and if I wasn't satisfied with that I could leave it, for all he cared. And I want you to tell me what I'm to do."

The case seemed so clear and obvious that I thought it would be easily put right. Didn't Circular L2 say that women doing skilled men's jobs should be paid the skilled men's rates? There could be no trouble over that.

"Go back to work," I said, "so as to be there to give evidence. Send me a signed statement of all this, with dates and particulars of the work you do, and of the work the men do, and the rates for both, and I'll go to the proper Government Department on Monday. The Ministry of Munitions say . . ."

In those days I was still optimistic, and I comforted Mrs. X.

On Monday morning early I was at the big new Government buildings. It is astonishingly hard to find out who is the proper official for any one piece of business, but, when found, access to him is quite surprisingly easy, and so, after disturbing some ten or twenty young gentlemen, and making my way through a swarm of girl clerks, and climbing six different sets of steep stairs, and going down three lifts, I found myself in Mr. M— or N—'s sanctum, and sitting on the right chair.

Mr. M— or N— is a young lecturer from one of our Universities. His subject may have been ancient or Oriental or

modern languages, and, for all I know, he may have been very brilliant. I don't wish to disparage his attainments; but I soon became aware that I knew a good deal more about engineering and economics and wages than he did, though I don't set out to be an expert myself. We exchanged a number of preliminary remarks, and I told him my business. He wrote it down assiduously in a handwriting of astonishing neatness.

"Of course," he said, "we'll investigate this case, and, if it's as you say, we must naturally make some rearrangement."

He seemed a little reluctant, and "some rearrangement" wasn't as explicit as I could have wished, and a momentary suspicion came over me. But I drove it away. Hadn't the Ministry of Munitions said . . . ?

All the same, I drew Mr. M— or N— back into general conversation, just to see whether there was anything I could discover. In a few minutes he was telling me his views of women in industry.

"Dilution and all that," he began, "very necessary, no doubt, but engineering's not suitable work for women."

His tone was infinitely patronising, so I said a few things as gently as I could.

"Oh yes, of course, of course," he answered, "very clever with their fingers, no doubt. But it's not women's work, you know, their place is the home."

I didn't take up that challenge. After a few years of Suffrage work there are some things one has said too often to be able to say again, and no doubt Mr. M— or N— thought (for a moment) that he had converted me.

"And then these wages," he went on, "what do women want with such preposterous wages? £3 and £5 a week they get sometimes: it's perfectly out of the question."

I was frankly amazed, and I think my face showed it. He got a little pink in the cheeks, and repeated his point.

"Preposterous, perfectly preposterous; 36s. a week is as much as any woman ought to be able to earn, and quite enough, too."

I tried to keep quiet, and "behave like a lady," and I only asked him whether it was true that he was one of the men responsible for carrying out the Munitions Act, but it seemed to make him very angry. His pink cheeks became red, and he explained to me, in rather a bored voice, but with great emphasis, that the statements about equal pay for equal work were only meant as a safeguard to the men's rates, and not in any way intended to raise women's rates of pay, and that, of course, in cases where their work didn't compete with men's, other rates were needed.

I expect my face was as red as his; but I was still trying to behave well, so I asked him if he thought it was quite fair that employers should take advantage of the disorganisation and helplessness and patriotism of the new women workers to make undue profits out of them.

"They don't make undue profits," he said, and he was as angry as I was, "and let me tell you this. Since the passing of the War Profits tax it's the State that gets any profits there are, and it's in the direct interest of the Government that employers should get labour as cheaply as possible."

I rose to my feet at that, and what I said I can't now remember. It was a good deal too emphatic to be ladylike, and Mr. M— or N— didn't enjoy it. I nearly fell down the lifts and staircases on my way out, because I was in a great rage, and one doesn't see very clearly at such time.

As was to be expected, Mr. M— or N—'s "investigations" led him to the conclusion that £1 a week was the right rate for Mrs. X— and the other women fitters at Dash's. I don't think Messrs. Dash were surprised when all their women left them: they did not refuse leaving certificates, and we at once got the women other fitters' work elsewhere at the men's piece-work rates. Mrs. X— is now earning her £3 odd, and Messrs. Dash are turning out thoroughly bad work with their £1 fitters. But Mr. M— or N— still sits in his office chair, drawing, I suppose, £700 a year.

The Ministry of Munitions still say . . . , but I've learnt a great deal since they began to say it, and one of the things is that, no matter what Government Departments say,

Women have got to have the Power to Protect Themselves.

They've got to organise, and they've got to vote, and nothing is much use till they do.

And my telephone bell goes on ringing, at all hours of the night and day.

R. S.

The "Studington"

Coat . . .

FOR MOTORING and Country Wear IN EXCLUSIVE COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS

of Scotch Fleece, or made from our "Wetoga Cloth" which is absolutely Weatherproof.

From 3½ Gns.

UNBIASED OPINIONS.

MALVERN.
Mrs. T. T. J. writes to say that she is altogether delighted with her Coat, and thanks Messrs. Studd & Millington for carrying out her orders so thoroughly and well.

CORNWALL.
Mrs. R. encloses cheque £3 13s. 8d. She is much pleased with Coat, and will have great pleasure in recommending them to her friends.

Mrs. T. expresses her entire satisfaction, and is exceedingly pleased with her Studington Coat. She has to thank you for the very satisfactory result.

Obtainable only from—

STUDD & MILLINGTON LIMITED

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS

51, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, W.
67-69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

THOMPSON'S

GREAT

WINTER SALE

commences

MONDAY, JAN. 1st,

at 9 a.m.

BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

T. W. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.

Drapers, Milliners and Costumiers,
and House Furnishers,

Tottenham Court Road and University Street, W.

Two minutes from Train, Tram, Tube and Bus.

Tea and Light Refreshments can be obtained in our
Tea Room on the First Floor.

FOR INFANT WELFARE.

The St. PANCRAS SCHOOL for MOTHERS
1, Amptill Square, Hampstead Road, N.W.

Next Term begins January 10th.

Holds Three Months' Courses of Intimate Training for Voluntary and Assistant-Paid Workers. Five Days a Week, Dinners and Teas Provided, £9 for the Course. Training is given in Sewing, Cooking, Mothercraft, Baby Weighing, Visiting, etc., etc. The Two Doctors give Weekly Lectures each, and the Superintendent gives Practical Demonstrations. Apply to Mrs. Alys Russell, Hon. Sec.

WEAVING.

ARTISTIC HAND WEAVING.
THE HAND LOOM INDUSTRY,
102 Fulham Rd., S.W.
Showroom open daily -10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays.
Telephone—Kensington 4543

Furnishing materials in original colourings a speciality.
Church Fabrics. Dress Materials. Fancy Goods.

MOTORING.

WARWICK SCHOOL OF MOTORING
259, WARWICK ROAD, KENSINGTON.
Telephone 946 WESTERN.

Officially appointed and recommended by the Royal Automobile Club.

Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.

Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

THE HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK'S
AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS.

Full course of instruction in Mechanism and Motor-Driving, with Practical Work in Garage daily, 9.30 to 5.30.
8, BRICK STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
Phone: 5740 Mayfair.

At Home every Thursday, 4.30-6.0. Lecture and Tea.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

FURNITURE and all Woodwork can be dusted and polished at the same time by the Ayah Wonder Mitten Duster. Protects the hands and reaches every nook and corner. Antiseptic, absorbing, polishing. Price 2/4, post free.—The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-sq., W.C.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. Is sold post free from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

LITERARY.

£50 PRIZE.—Send postage (twopence) for particulars and copy of "How to Make Money With Your Pen" (learn to earn by writing) to Craven Press, 32, Craven-st., Strand, London.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

HORTICULTURE, FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMING taught to Ladies. Adapted to Children, with concurrent education in other subjects. New, practical system. Beautiful, healthy situation.—Apply Johnston, Falcon Farm, Badlesmere, Faversham, Kent.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. Phone, Central 6049.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches women students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

MEDICAL.

TWILIGHT SLEEP.—A long-established, very comfortable nursing home is devoting one of its houses to the reception of maternity patients for the Twilight Sleep (or painless child-birth). Moderate inclusive fees.—Address Matron, St. Faith's, Ealing. Telephone 1485.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

EXPERT TYPEWRITING.—Any quantity in given time; Translations—all languages; Secretarial Training School.—Miss NEAL, Walter House, 422, Strand, W.C.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

Enquiries solicited. R. CROMBIEHOLME, General Manager

DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, Dr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs. Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man. Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door. CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TOILET.

ELECTROLYSIS (for removal of superfluous hair, moles, &c.), face massage, and electrical hair treatment. Lessons given and certificate granted.—Address Miss Thearleton, 54, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W. Hours, 11 to 5.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and gowns. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (late 186, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office. (No postcards.)

MILLINERY.—Hats made own material, or trimmed, reblocked at small charge.—The Hat Doctor, 7, Lower Porchester-st., Marble Arch.

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; prices moderate.—H. Nelissen, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-circus, W.; patterns sent on application.

PROVISIONS, EGGS, etc.

ARTHUR'S STORES

114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Bake

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle, Gingerale, Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities, made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 236, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

LAUNDRY.

DUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, second avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialties: flannels, silks, fine linen laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS A. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

IRISH LINEN SERVIETTES. Superior quality. Medium double damask. Size 24 inches. 12s. 6d. per dozen; postage 6d. Write to-day for this month's Irish Linen Bargain List, free.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn silks, dresses, boots, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid; cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY BOUGHT.—Watches, chain rings, bracelets, cameo brooches, trinkets, gold coins, &c. Any kind, broken or otherwise. Highest value given. Cash offer by return. If offer not accepted, parcel returned post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bankers, Parr's.—S. Cann & Co., 69a, Market-st., Manchester.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Baby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne

FOR HOLIDAYS.

BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; 4 minute pier, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; 35 bedrooms; drawing, smoke, billiard, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 2s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

PENLEE FOOD REFORM GUEST HOUSE.—Open all the year. Ideal winter resort.—Mrs. A. Barnett, Penlee, near Dartmouth, S. Devon.

TO LET.

FURNISHED, charming maisonette, four rooms, kitchen, gas cooker; bath; beautiful garden; exceptional rent, 38s.—Engleback, 105, Elgin-crescent, Ladbroke-grove.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, between Guildford and Woking, 3 bedrooms, garden.—Capt. Butler, Gore-court, Sittingbourne.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square (Warwick-rd. corner), finest centre all parts, 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free. B. and B., 4s. Tel.: Western 344.

FOR Working Gentlewomen and Ladies visiting London. Rooms and bicycles, by day or week.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., W.

HOSTEL for Lady Workers, Students, and Visitors. Terms moderate, by day or week; convenient for all parts.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's Park (Portland-rd. Station).

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Welch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined.—13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE CHURCH HOSTELS.—Apply Hon. Secretary: 122-124, Harrow-rd., Paddington, London; 1-3, Mattock-lane, Ealing; 34, High-st., Worthing. Comfortable, well recommended; references necessary. Board and lodging from 12s. 6d.

THE NATIONAL UNION GENERAL SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.

Name _____

Address _____

(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 14, Great Smith St., Westminster. London: George Vickers. Manchester: John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. Newcastle-on-Tyne: W. H. Smith & Son. Edinburgh and Glasgow: J. Menzies & Co. Dublin and Belfast: Eason & Son.