

THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

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

NON-PARTY.

Societies and Branches in the Union
602.

LAW-ABIDING.

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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 being suspended their 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. They desire to help in the most effective way, by work rather than doles; to preserve the life of the race for the future by special care of mothers and young children; and generally to illustrate in their own lives the truth that the Suffragists' demand is for duties rather than for rights, and their ideal is the service of humanity. **WILL YOU JOIN?**

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Notes and News.

Recognition of Women's Medical Service.

Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, who has been in charge of hospitals in France, first in Paris and later at Wimereux, near Boulogne, is returning to England this week to take charge of a military hospital of five hundred beds. It will be remembered that the Wimereux Hospital was the first women's hospital to be officially recognised by the War Office. The patients were all British soldiers, and drew army rations while in the hospital.

Nurses at the Front.

In view of our claim that nurses are worth more than £1 a week, it is interesting to learn that a medal has been awarded to Miss Alice Stephens, a British nurse in the temporary hospital at Houlgate, who contracted typhoid fever while attending with the greatest devotion to patients suffering from the same illness.

The Need in Serbia.

We publish this week, in our report of the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals, an appeal for yet more nurses for Serbia. The writer says: "You cannot possibly make the need out more than it is." Those who know the poverty of the country and the long years it has now been at war with hardly a pause, will readily believe her. Ten more nurses were sent out last week. Many more are ready and waiting to go, if funds are provided. Who, of those who want to go and cannot, will send the money that enables others, who are free, to serve?

The Royal Astronomical Society and Women.

We congratulate both the Astronomical Society and ourselves on the recent decision to admit women as Fellows and Associates. Notwithstanding legal difficulties, which necessitate a supplementary charter before women can be admitted, the decision in their favour was carried by fifty-nine votes to three, and "all steps necessary to make their election possible"

are to be taken. The President (Major E. H. Hills, F.R.S.) moved the resolution, and many speeches were made in its support.

The Rise in Prices.

Mr. Asquith's reply to questions on the rise in prices does not seem to carry us much further. It has, of course, to be remembered that there is a real shortage in wheat, owing to the failure of harvests outside the United States. There—mercifully—the harvest was unusually good, but this fact will not prevent attempts to "corner" the supply being made. If, however, as seems to be the case, the rise in price is due to real, and not to artificial causes, it is difficult to see how the crushing burden can be lifted from the poor and more evenly distributed, except by the Government buying large supplies and selling at normal (ante-war) prices.

Work of the National Food Fund.

In connection with the rise in prices the public-spirited work of the National Food Fund has become one of vital importance. Its object is to help housewives to "buy, cook, and use food to the best possible advantage." Even if prices are fixed by the Government, and all attempts to exploit national needs for private gain sternly repressed, the need for such work must remain. Nations cannot use up men and revenues in the business of destruction without suffering severely in that which is constructive, and while seed remains unsown and harvests ungathered, the price of food must go up. Every means of saving and using will be a real contribution to the "vital forces of the nation." We hope shortly to publish an article by Lady Chance on this important matter.

Temperance, the War, and our Allies.

Temperance continues to work miracles in Russia, where, in spite of the war, the savings-bank deposits have largely increased with the prohibition of the sale of vodka. Now, the French Government, having prohibited the sale of absinthe during the war, has carried a Bill prohibiting its manufacture. Why does our Government lag behind? Is there not something to be said for the view that, if our allies make these sacrifices in the interests of the national health, it is incumbent upon us to do no less? We have the authority of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener for the high importance of temperance as a factor in the efficiency of soldiers. We have the ghastly records of desolated Belgium to show what intemperance means to the non-combatant. Are we really to content ourselves with the assurance that stern measures are "not practical politics" in Great Britain, or with half-hearted attempts to satisfy public opinion by prohibition "for women only"? While Russia, according to Mr. Lloyd George, has "by a great act of national heroism and sacrifice," increased the productivity of her labour by something between 30 and 50 per cent.?

The Union of Democratic Control.

Suffragists who are looking for some organisation sympathetic to our own movement, which will work for a constructive peace, will be glad to hear that the Union of Democratic Control has removed all possibility of misunderstanding. It has now defined democracy, and defined it in the Suffragist sense. At a meeting of its General Council last week, with the full support of the Executive, the following resolution was carried:—

"The Union of Democratic Control, convinced that democracy must be based on the equal citizenship of men and women, invites the co-operation of women."

This definition is now a part of the Union's constitution. Mrs. Swanwick was at this meeting elected to the Executive, and Mrs. Strickland to the General Council.

The "Auxiliary" Sex.

Mrs. Swanwick, in an interesting letter in *The Manchester Guardian*, urges that women are "half humanity," and not merely "an auxiliary sex." The point needs making. There is an extraordinary readiness to assume the right of society to make use of women to fill certain posts "until the men come back." What then is to become of the women? If they are able to do the work, and willing to do the work, is it right to take them on only to turn them out afterwards? It is impossible to suppose that a suggestion so glaringly unjust should ever have been made about men; and yet women are equally human beings with them, needing food, needing employment, liable to be demoralised by casual labour conditions, or trained and educated by responsibility and fixity of tenure as men are. The fact is, the whole economic position of women needs to be reconsidered, and the war has only brought to light injustices and cruelties from which they have always suffered, though mostly unobserved. In the same way, the war, with its problem of "soldiers' dependants," reveals questions clamouring for answers, both with regard to women's economic position and to the marriage laws. In reply to an attempt to get Convocation to protest against payments being made equally to the married and the "unmarried wife," *The Vote* pertinently suggests that the wages paid to men living with women not their legal wives, ought also to be revised!

Women and "Graft."

The Public (published in Chicago) has an interesting note on women and the corruption of political life, which our opponents often assure us must follow the enfranchisement of women: "In nothing has the white race shown its moral limitations more clearly than in its treatment of the American Indian," says *The Public*. "A few, like the Quakers, by treating them in good faith, won good faith in return. The mass of whites, however, treated them unjustly, and reaped what they had sown. And now comes Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's commissioner of charities, whose position makes her the official protector of the Indians in her State, charging that a clique of grafters in Oklahoma and Washington are about to filch from the Indians \$200,000,000. Miss Barnard's exposure and opposition has led to various attempts to keep her quiet while the robbing is going on, even to withholding the appropriation by the legislature for her department. But this commissioner is not one of the perfunctory sort. She is supporting the Department of Charities by means of contributions from philanthropists and humanitarians, and declares she is in the 'fight to a finish.'"

Putting a Woman in Office.

"This all comes of putting a woman in office. What if the State probate courts do permit the selling of an Indian minor's land in such a manner that the minor gets but 20 per cent. of it? What if one of the principal newspapers of the State does sell worthless stock to minors? Why make a fuss because one man is guardian for fifty-one Indian children—heirs to valuable lands—for whom he charges most liberal amounts for 'schooling' and 'general care,' when he does not even know where some of them are, and when three are found sleeping in a hollow tree and eating at farm houses? Men have held such places without having trouble with those who seek to separate the Indian from his money. Besides, how are we to point at barbarous Mexico, if Miss Barnard stirs up such things in Oklahoma? Had Miss Barnard remained in the home, where the politicians say woman belongs, we should have been spared this humiliating demonstration of civic unfitness. What shall we expect from the women who are going on the police force, and into the various departments of civil government? Is the grafter to have no field he can call his own? Fie, fie, woman! Have a heart!"

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

OUR ALLIES ASK FOR BRITISH NURSES.

We have had most cheering news from all our hospitals this week. The work in all three seems to be going on splendidly.

From France we hear that more and more patients are being sent in, and that the staff is being kept very busy. Dr. Ivens, writing on February 7th, says:—

"The Head Army Doctor at Creil came over yesterday, and suggested that we should (if and when necessary) organise a typhoid hospital at Creil. He thinks it is probable there will be a good deal of it, and he invited us over to-day to see a building he could place at our disposal. Mrs. Harley and I went over this afternoon, and Dr. Consigue met us and drove us to Mont-a-terre, which is about a mile from Creil."

Further on, Dr. Ivens continues:—

"Madame d'Hannarville came to-day. You remember she is the President of the *Secours aux Blessés*, and sister of the *Vicomte D'Harcourt*. She was very pleased, and said the hospital was splendid at *Royaumont*. She is sending out the Head *Infirmière* from Paris to know how much our bedsteads cost. They all simply rave about our bedsteads and red blankets."

We have likewise had further letters from the French Red Cross, begging us to start an English Hospital at Troyes—where, according to their letters, it is badly needed.

SERBIAN UNIT.

Dr. Soltau has sent us a most interesting letter this week, but, alas, it tells of the pitiful plight of Serbia. She commences:—

"We have settled down into routine work in the hospital, and everything is going on well. We have about 150 beds in our own hospital which are to be kept for serious cases. We also now have two large rooms outside in which there are nearly ninety convalescents, who require no nursing, only to have dressings done two or three times a week. About forty of these were turned out of our own hospital, so we are having the beds filled up with bad cases. The X-ray work is now going on steadily, and we have been able to locate a good many bullets and pieces of shrapnel. Dr. Hollway and I did an amputation yesterday for gangrene, and we have another this afternoon for a very bad compound septic fracture. As you know, there has been no fighting since we came out, so that all the cases that come to us are transferred from other hospitals."

"The trouble now is the terrible number of cases of fever—typhoid, typhus, relapsing fever, and in some places small-pox. The Austrians left behind them hundreds of sick people, and there are hundreds of Serbs ill, and more cases coming in every day from the lines."

"Miss Christitch, who has been away visiting a town north-west of this, came back the day before yesterday with an appalling account of the lack of medical and nursing aid. Of the latter there is none; this town has over three thousand cases of fever. The Serbians are tackling it nobly, but they have nothing like enough physicians. I felt that something must be done immediately, and saw the Colonel yesterday morning, who is in charge of the medical affairs really of the whole country, I believe. (This is headquarters here.) He was delighted at my suggestion of getting more nurses out. Send thirty, forty, fifty, he said, and we made up that cable in the afternoon and sent it off. Also they need physicians, and I said I would send an appeal. The Serbian Government will pay their fares and a salary of 300-400 francs a month."

"I could give the Colonel no idea as to how many nurses you would be able to send. I said it would all depend on how the money came in, and the more urgent we could make the appeal, the more we should be likely to get. As a matter of fact, you cannot possibly make the need out more than it is. If you find that after sending off the first lot you have money to send a further contingent, I am sure they would be most welcome. They will be allowed three francs a day and house, &c., the same as we are. I will give up my whole time to organising this work. It is most important that the nurses should work under as good conditions as possible, as they are exposed to grave risks."

As was intimated in last week's COMMON CAUSE, we have already sent off ten specially fever-trained nurses to Serbia, and we hope to send out six doctors almost immediately. If we only had the funds how gladly we would respond to Serbia's cry for thirty—fifty more nurses.

CALAIS CONTINGENT.

From Calais comes an excellent report of the work being done by Dr. Alice Hutchison.

"I am glad to be able to report one big advance in our arrangements. A camp for convalescent typhoids is in full swing now at Ruchard, about twenty-six miles from Tours. So we shall always be able to empty and fill very regularly, and so make the most of our fifty beds."

"The first clear-out took place soon after my last letter was sent, and first clear-outs, specially in war-time, are rather outstanding events. It was a great joy to be able, the previous evening, to distribute socks, mufflers, and mittens to each man. 'Les chaussettes anglaises' are a variety of socks which every Belgian soldier is proud to wear, as they are so infinitely superior to the kind to which he is accustomed. I should like once again to express my great indebtedness to all those who have enabled me to experience the joy of giving by supplying me with the necessary articles to give. Well, by 5.30 a.m. on this eventful morning of the first clear-out, I found all the "partants" dressed once again in soldier's uniform, drinking hot coffee and munching big slices of bread and butter. By 6.15 the first batch were bundled into our own motor-ambulance, after repeated warm handshakes and many attempts to express the gratitude which they undoubtedly felt. The sister of one of our wards got a most quaintly expressed note (in English), written by an English-speaking patient in an attempt to give utterance to the surcharged feelings of two Flammands."

Compassion.

MAN AND WOMAN.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday informed the Social Needs Committee of the Chamber of the measures he intended to take with regard to women violated by the enemy.

M. Malvy declared that it was necessary to oppose tendencies to encourage infanticide by these women. He explained the series of measures permitting victims to be assisted so that they could abandon the child in conditions of absolute secrecy, so that all trace of the origin of the child would disappear, at the same time allowing the mother to regain it should she desire to.

The Committee unanimously agreed to this proposal.

WOMAN AND THE CHILD.

"I found him where
I found my curse—in the gutter, with my shame!
What have you, any of you, to say to that,
Who are all happy, and sit safe and high,
And never spoke before to arraign my right
To grief itself? What, what . . . being beaten down
By hoofs of maddened oxen into a ditch,
Half dead, whole mangled, when a girl at last
Breathes, sees . . . and finds there, bedded in her flesh
Because of the extremity of the shock,
Some coin of price! . . . and . . . a good man comes
(That's God! The best men are not quite as good)
And says, 'I dropped the coin there: take it you,
And keep it—it shall pay you for the loss.'"

"Did God make mothers out of victims, then,
And set such pure amens to hideous deeds?
Why not? He overblows an ugly grave
With violets which blossom in the spring,
And I could be a mother in a month?
I hope it was not wicked to be glad.
I lifted up my voice and wept, and laughed,
To heaven, not her, until it tore my throat.
'Confess, confess!'—what was there to confess,
Except man's cruelty, except my wrong?
Except this anguish, or this ecstasy?
This shame or glory?"

E. B. BROWNING: "Aurora Leigh."

[Mrs. Browning's story is of a girl violated in a brothel; but it has a meaning in war-time also.]

"THE NATION" ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"We do not mean that women are always and necessarily opposed to war. History shows that their incentive and even their example have spurred men on, in siege and in battle, to the most desperate resistance to invasion. But as mothers and wives, beginning with a strong instinctive aversion from war, they must needs regard it for what it is, the last and worst expedient of civilisation in resisting forces that have completely outgrown control. Its romantic side (which is virtually dead) may have appealed to them as to most men, but not, we think, the grand fallacy that the universal suffering which it inflicts carries an ample compensating good in its train. They can have no traditional respect for the formulas of statesmanship which justify or lead up to it. On these they will bring fresh critical minds to bear; minds quickened by experience gained in hundreds of hospitals, as well as in homes where the pinch of war will be felt years after the last trench has been dug and the last soldier carried to his grave. The nations then called into council will have had their fill of force, and of the neo-German idea of it as the 'first and most natural activity of the State. The most progressive of them will rather long to end the disharmony which has put their great co-operative energies out of tune. Force must indeed be used to batter down the German aggression in Eastern and Western Europe; but it cannot build up a Germany that Europe can respect and tolerate. For that end and for the creation of a new Europe even the best institutionalism will not suffice. Something new and helpful must be born in the heart of the world from its long travail in war. Is it too much to suggest that in such a society the chief argument against the enfranchisement of women must fall to the ground?"

The Nation, February 13th, 1915.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

A meeting to explain the organisation of the Women's Volunteer Reserve was held at the Shaftesbury Theatre on February 12th.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, who took the Chair, spoke of the need for women to replace men in those occupations which are suited for women, and for the need of discipline and organisation, without which their efforts would be of little use. He suggested that members should be invited to choose some employment now filled by men and make themselves efficient in it. Means of instruction should be organised, and it would be necessary to get into touch with employers.

Among duties that might be undertaken, he instanced dairy farming and milking, fruit farming, horticulture, veterinary knowledge and practice, cutting and preparing of firewood, care and repair of all lighting apparatus in the house, care of horses, including shoeing, dispatch riding and driving, motor cycling, tram driving, ticket collecting, aviation, coast observation and patrolling. The coast was now being patrolled by boy scouts, therefore it could surely be done by women. Women might also dig trenches and stretch wire entanglements, and then retire into the background, leaving the men to fight.

Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B., said that women had done good service since the war broke out in keeping up the courage of the nation, but there was much more they could do, and that they would do, to release men and enable them to take their place in the fighting line.

Women had set aside their aspirations for political recognition during the war; he fervently hoped these would be granted to them afterwards.

The Hon. Evelina Haverfield explained the work of the Volunteer Reserve. Some people asked what was the use of drilling and training as the Government would never recognise such a body as the W.V.R. She felt certain that if women made themselves really efficient they would be recognised when the time came. Meanwhile, they were preparing, and already classes were being held in drilling, signalling, carpentry, sanitation, cooking, camp cooking, first aid, and telegraphy. One of the duties of the Reserve would be the care of the sick and helpless in case of invasion, but it was not intended, in any circumstances, to arm women.

Mrs. Cyril Smitheat made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Reserve, which is at present handicapped for want of money. It has, however, made a good start. Recruiting is going on well in London and other cities; Birmingham already numbering nearly eight hundred members and Worcester over twelve hundred.

Particulars as to uniform, times of drills and classes, &c., may be obtained from the Headquarters of the Women's Volunteer Reserve, 8, Baker Street, W.

A WOMAN "CHIEF RANGER."

Miss Randall, a member of the Swansea Society of the N.U., has been appointed Chief Ranger of the "Swansea United District Ancient Order of Foresters." This is the first occasion on which a woman has ever been appointed to the office. Miss Randall comes of a family of Ancient Foresters, and has for many years acted as Secretary to the "Court Amy Dillwyn," which bears the honoured name of the President of the Swansea Suffrage Society.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table listing contributions to the General Fund, including sub-sections for 'Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914', 'Subscriptions', and 'Donations'.

Scottish Women's Hospital.

Table listing further donations for the Scottish Women's Hospital, including names and amounts.

Main table listing names and amounts of donors, including 'Lady Jane Gray', 'Mrs. Morris', 'Jane Murray', etc.

76 subscribers have contributed to the "Sibyl" Bed (74 per Miss Johnstone Douglas, Comlongan Castle, Ruthwell)...

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table listing further named beds, including 'The Clyde' Bed, 'The Craigmillar Park' Bed, etc.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Women's Service Club in East London. BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—A Club for Working Women was opened in East London at Kingsley Hall, Botolph Road, Bow, on February 18th...

Balham Branch of London Society. On January 1st we had a very successful tea and entertainment for our two hundred wives and children of soldiers and sailors...

Girls in War Time. MEETING AT BRENTWOOD. A most successful meeting was held in the Town Hall, Brentwood, on January 22nd...

Oxford. A meeting, arranged jointly by the Oxford Women's Suffrage Society and the Oxford Women Students Society for Women's Suffrage, was held on February 2nd...

What Some of Our Societies are Doing. (Continued) In money—a sum of £50,000 being necessary for any attempt to keep pace with the work...

Some Useful Addresses.

Local Government Board—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund—3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Central Committee on Women's Employment—Miss Mary Macarthur, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Queen's Work for Women Fund—Communications to Lady Roxburgh, Chiques, Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, 33, Portland Place, W. Government Sub-Committee for dealing with unemployment amongst professional people—J. B. Berrisford, Esq., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W. Workers' Local Committee—28, Victoria Street, S.W. National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—Sec., Miss Crookenden, M.A., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. London Society for Women's Suffrage (N.U.W.S.S.)—Sec., Miss Philippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. Women's Emergency Corps—Old Bedford College, Baker Street, W. Women's Freedom League—1, Robert Street, Adelphi, East London Federation of Suffragettes—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 221, Roman Road, Bow, E. Professional Classes War Relief Council—Hon. Secs., T. Chambers, Esq., A. Goddard, Esq., and Mrs. Gotten, 13 and 14, Princes Gate, S.W. Press Contributors' Emergency Fund—Sec., Miss Hall, care of N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. To assist journalists who have lost their occupation owing to the war. Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries—Miss C. Gordon, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand. Women's Co-operative Guild—28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. British Dominions Overseas Women's Suffrage Union—Miss Harriet Newcomb, care of International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W. SCHEMES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AMONGST WOMEN AND GIRLS. Active Service Girls' Cadet Corps—Mrs. Harley, A.S.G.C.C., care of N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. National Organisation of Girls' Clubs—118, Great Titchfield Street, W. Girl Guides—116, Victoria Street, S.W. (Head Office). League of Honour—Mrs. Porter, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. Women's Patrols Committee—N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Mansions, S.W. Club Rooms for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives, Tipperary Clubs, Cheer-up Clubs, &c.—London Secretary: Tipperary Rooms, Block's Road, Hammersmith. SOCIETIES DEALING WITH REFUGEES AND STRANDED FOREIGNERS. War Refugees Committee—General Buildings, Aldwych. The Belgian Relief Fund—The Belgian Legation, 15, West Halkin Street, W. Departmental Committee for considering the question of employment of Belgian Refugees. Secretary: Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W. Belgians' Relief Fund—8, Chiswell Street, E.C. (for articles and clothing). The Wounded Allies Relief Committee—Whitehall House, 30, Charing Cross, S.W. French Section of the War Refugees Committee (Authorised by French Ambassador)—General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. The International Women's Relief Committee—7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. Destitute Aliens' Committee—Secretary: Mr. E. Sebago Montefiore, Home Office. Aliens' Relief Fund—Hon. Treasurer: W. Hanbury Aggs, Esq., Barclay's Bank, Pall Mall East, S.W. The United Aliens' Relief Society—68, Finsbury Pavement (for helping distressed foreigners). HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCES. British Red Cross Society—9, Victoria Street, S.W., and 83, Pall Mall, S.W. Order of St. John of Jerusalem—St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. Chairman: Hon. Arthur Stanley. French Croix Rouge—Anglo-French Committee: Arthur Stocking, Esq., 53, Pall Mall. Union des Femmes de France—Union des Dames Françaises—Association des Blessés—London Representative: Madame la Vicomtesse de la Panouse, 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Scottish Women's Hospital, N.U.W.S.S.—14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. ORGANISATIONS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association—23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. London business at 11, Tothill Street, S.W. Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society—Major Tudor Craig, 122, Brompton Road, S.W. Officers' Families Fund—Lady Lansdowne, Hon. Sec., Lady Hope, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W. Prisoners of War (Information Bureau)—49, Wellington Street, Strand. Offers of Hospitality to Dependents of Men at the Front—The Under-Secretary of State for War, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. Free Doctors and Cheap Drugs for Soldiers' Dependents—Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W. Clothing for Soldiers, Sailors, their Families, and Persons in Distress—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, St. James's Palace, S.W. Young Men's Christian Association—13, Russell Square, W.C.

Forthcoming Meetings.

- FEBRUARY 19.**
Edinburgh—Society of Arts' Hall, 117, George Street—Annual Business Meeting of Society 8.15
- FEBRUARY 21.**
Bristol—Totterdown—Men's Discussion Class—Mr. W. Cross on "Women Police" 3.0
Hyde Park—Near Reformers' Tree
- FEBRUARY 22.**
Birmingham—Benacre Street—Soldiers' Wives' Parlour—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.0
Bristol—Totterdown—Speaker, Miss Tanner, on "Women Police"—Chair, Mrs. Burmom 3.0
 40, Park Street—Working Party Meeting at Counterslip—Mrs. Cross on "Women's Work in War-time"
Lowestoft—Leighton's Assembly Room—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham on "Women's Work in War Time"—Chair, The Mayor (Mr. J. W. Brooke) 3.0
- FEBRUARY 23.**
Birmingham—Christ Church Men's Guild—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.0
Bournemouth—Wilkin's Restaurant—"At Home," followed by discussion, "How Women Should Prepare for Invasion"
Bristol—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers
- FEBRUARY 24.**
Bristol—Greenbank Co-operative Society Room—Meeting 3.15
Manchester—Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Miss Sheepsheads and Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, on "International Outlook"—Chair, Mr. Charles Renold 7.30
- FEBRUARY 25.**
Birmingham—Prudential Agents—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.30
Bristol—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers
 Discussion at St. Agnes'
Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Mr. Robert Bremner and Miss Georgie Fyfe, on "Adolescents—Blind Alley Occupations, Apprenticeship," &c. 4.0
 Hatfield Drive, Kelvin-side—"At Home"—Hostess, Mrs. Tullis—Speaker, Miss E. M. C. Foggo on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service"
Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30
- FEBRUARY 26.**
Bristol—Ford Hall, Bedminster—Concert in aid of Women's Patriotic Club
Edinburgh—40 Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30
Rugby—Co-operative Hall—Annual Meeting of Society—Speaker, the Rev. H. Costley White (late Headmaster of Bradford College)—Chair, Mrs. Steel (President) 6.0
Worthing—Literary Institute—Speaker, Miss Maude Royden, on "Women and War"—Chair, Councillor Ellen Chapman 8.0

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LANTERN LECTURE, "Nature and Her Ways," by Mr. Arthur Frost, in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, at the Town Hall, Newton-le-Willows, Saturday, February 20th, at 7.30.

WOMEN AND WAR.

SERVICE OF INTERCESSION (arranged by the S.C.L.W.S.), Saturday, February 20th, 3 p.m., at St. George's, Bloomsbury (Hart-st.), by kind invitation of the Rector, the Rev. C. Baumgarten. Preacher: The Rev. C. G. Langdon, Vicar of St. Michael's, Poplar.

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