

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. 382.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.

[PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.]

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Shortage of Nurses in Military Hospitals	214
Working Night and Day at Royaumont	215
Our Millicent Fawcett Units in Russia By Cicely Hamilton	215
First-Hand Experiences. XIV.—College Women's Summer Work	216
Watch and Ward	218
Cheaper Meals—Why not?	219
Experts in Humanity	220

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

Notes and News.

Registration to be Discussed in the Autumn.

The Prime Minister announced on August 1st that the Government will undoubtedly bring in during August a Bill for prolongation of the life of this Parliament "for a certain number of months." Further, the Government's proposals with regard to Registration will be laid in outline before the House, but detailed discussion of these will be postponed until the Autumn Session. The Recess will begin on or about August 17th, but both parts of their proposals will be presented before the House adjourns. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether any alterations in the basis of the franchise will be embodied in the Registration proposals.

Votes for Sailors, Soldiers, and War Workers.

"There would be something attractive in sitting (in Parliament) for the *Agamemnon* or the *Queen Elizabeth*, instead of Little Pedlington," says Mrs. Fawcett writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, of August 1st, on registration and franchise reform. "But if a new principle is about to be introduced into our electoral law, and the vote conferred in respect of service and not in respect of mere residence or occupation, why should the services of women to their country be overlooked?" The *Manchester Guardian* says: "If there is a special franchise for soldiers and sailors, there must be one for munition workers also, and if war work is to be the qualification, women must be included. Any extension of male franchise, accompanied with a refusal of the women's claim, would at once lead to protests as energetic as they would be justified."

A Standard, Instead of a Minimum Wage.

At the Conference of Representative Women's Societies, which met in London last week to consider the statutory rules and orders concerning women's wages recently issued by the Ministry of Munitions, it was agreed that there were serious grounds of complaint, both with regard to the delay in issuing the orders, and as to their character, and that there was need

to bring pressure to bear on the Ministry of Munitions to make some more equitable arrangement. We publish, on page 217, the Resolutions passed by the Conference.

The Orders, it was pointed out, do not apply to all places, and the public does not know to which districts they do apply, or to which establishments, and it is more than doubtful whether the workers themselves know how they stand. It is a very bad system that allows the Ministry to exempt certain places. Fears were expressed at the meeting that the Orders would enable employers to compel women to work on a task-work basis, so that instead of being able to earn 33½ per cent. above the time rate, when employed on piece rate, or on the premium bonus system—as, according to ordinary trade union practice they should be—payments would be so arranged that they would, at the end of the week, only receive the £1 guaranteed under the Order. The £1 would, in fact, prove not to be a minimum but a standard rate.

Cheap Girl Labour.

Another criticism made was that the Order with regard to the payment of girls under eighteen years of age employed on munition work hitherto done by men might have been specially framed to enable employers to make extensive use of cheap girl labour. One Order enacts that "where women are employed on piece work, they shall be paid the same piece-work prices as are customarily paid to men for the same job." Another Order lays down a considerably lower rate for girls under eighteen.

Labyrinth 447.

After prolonged study of this tangled maze of Munitions Order verbiage, one fact at any rate stands out clearly enough. No woman worker, if she is ever allowed a sight of the regulations, will be able to make head or tail of them. Probably this is precisely what is intended. If a conference of experts, after anxious debate, is confessedly unable to interpret Order 447, or to say how it will work out in practice in the factory, what can the factory hand do but take what the employer chooses to pay her? Nobody, outside a select circle, seems to know in what districts the regulations apply. Nobody can say, off-hand, how far they are modified or abrogated by "local" rates of wages. A woman may be paid a pound a week in one place, and 13s. 6d. in another for the same work. In short, if the Munitions Department meant to bewilder the woman worker, they have succeeded past hope. Who benefits by her amazement?

The Human Boy.

Wonderful excursions into the Well-known are being made just now. The latest explorer has just discovered the Boy, and published the results of his researches in the *Daily Chronicle*. The Boy as a worker is something, it seems, of a paradox. He is said to give such close attention to any business he has in hand that he "rapidly becomes exhausted." The strain of his rapt absorption in his work is too much for him. Now, it is explained, we can all understand the mysterious boyish way of going off to seek relief in games of marbles and chuck-farthing. The boys work too hard while at work. "Thus they cannot attain the high output of their sisters in many instances." The girl, on the other hand, "is able to rest her brain although using her hands." While feeding a printing machine, for instance, "she may be thinking of her favourite

cinema hero or her next new frock. . . . Boys cannot do this." Her mental recreations enable her to get through a greater amount of work, precisely because she is not attending to what she is doing. Which will the employer prefer, we wonder—the absent-minded girl with her high output, or the attentive but swiftly-exhausted lad, who does so well for short periods but is so often absent while recuperating? For this, we are warned, is to be one of the problems of the future, "in factory and office."

Overtime and Overwork in U.S.A.

A lurking phrase in a Bill introduced into the 1816 Legislature by a "Special Committee to Investigate Labour Legislation" will have the effect, if passed, of making it legal for women to be employed in canneries until midnight, says Miss Swartz in *The Woman Voter*. Another section of the same Bill suspends the 54-hour limit for women in factories in the case of a breakdown of machinery. In this case, says the same writer, "voters only passed judgment on the welfare of 800,000 working women," and she goes on to contrast their methods with those of the Suffragist States of Oregon and California—"two of the largest canning States in the country." In California the Board which fixes wages and limits hours is not made up of employing canners; and three women represent the employees, in the canning industry. These women testified at a recent hearing

The Shortage of Nurses in Military Hospitals.

The shortage of nurses in military hospitals is now so great that the V.A.D. Department at Devonshire House is appealing for untrained women to offer their services. These will, of course, only be used at first for the simplest duties, in order to liberate for more responsible work members of a V.A.D. who have already had some experience, and who will be used, in many cases, to set free nurses of one or two years' training for positions usually held by fully trained nurses, of whom there are not nearly enough. It is hoped that a certain number may be obtained from nursing homes, where two nurses are in some instances doing work that could be done by one, and from among nurses in private practice. Elderly women who have retired and are not strong enough for hospital work, might render very good service by undertaking simple private cases, on which an efficient, able-bodied young woman would be wasted at a time like this.

A most lamentable lack of foresight has been shown by the War Office in the arrangements made for the rush of wounded that the "Great Push" would bring. They estimated for the number of beds that would be required, but failed to take steps in time to secure a sufficient number of nurses. Had they made inquiries in the right quarters, they would have learnt that the supply of nurses with three years' training, though adequate until a few weeks ago, would not be enough for present needs, and they could have applied to the United States for a contingent of "Sisters." It would have been far better to have paid the salaries of this contingent for some weeks before they were actually needed, than to risk our wounded lacking the most highly skilled attention.

While the supply of first-rate, fully trained nurses could only be made good from abroad, the War Office might, of course, have obtained as large a number of semi-trained nurses as it required in this country. Had there been any warning from the War Office of the impending shortage of help in military hospitals, the V.A.D. Department at Devonshire House could have launched its appeal months ago, and thousands of women would have started training, so that by now there would be a body of disciplined workers to draw upon, both for nursing and orderly work. It is very hard upon the "Sisters" at a time of high pressure like this to have to superintend absolute amateurs, a proportion of whom are sure to prove quite incompetent. The novice, too, will have much to suffer, for many "Sisters" are not as kind as they might be to V.A.D. members at the best of times, and when there is an unprecedented rush of work to cope with, even the most gentle person is apt to be short tempered. Hospital discipline cannot fail to suffer from the shifting about of the staff and introduction of inexperienced helpers that is going on, just at a time when everybody should know her job and everything be running like clockwork; and even if the wounded do not actually lack skilled attention, the general atmosphere of worry and stress must react upon them.

Even at this late date something might be done to improve the lot of the V.A.D. members who are already working in hos-

that the depreciation of their earning power consequent on the fatigue of long hours was a very real loss; and overtime rates were fixed at such high rates by the Board that it seems as if overtime would be abolished. In Oregon, the Industrial Welfare Commission, upon which the women of the State are represented, has limited women's daily hours to nine in factories, reduced overtime in canneries to six hours per week during six weeks of the year. The employer is not an unbiassed judge of the amount of work which can be performed without exhaustion, and we need look no further than our own Government-controlled munition factories to find willing workers compelled by sheer fatigue to slacken effort in self-defence. Some day a genius may arise to proclaim to the world a gospel of shorter hours and no slacking. But in the meantime, continuous overwork is the best teacher of shirking.

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

Dr. Agnes Bennett, with her Unit, left for Salonika on August 2nd, to be attached to the Serbian Army. Dr. Lewis, Dr. Nuncaster, and Dr. Scott will accompany the Unit, and Miss Jack goes as administrator. The total personnel numbers fifty-eight. Mrs. Harley, with her transport column, also started for the same destination—the Unit comprising eighteen persons.

pitals, and make it possible for a larger number to offer themselves. Women of the charwoman class could be employed for scrubbing, for instance, which is a waste of time for those who are capable of undertaking nursing duties. Where orderlies are employed there should be a distinct understanding as to what their duties are, and what fall to the lot of a nurse, whether partially trained professional, or V.A.D. Too much authority in setting the nurses' duties is sometimes left to the ward Sister, who is not always above "putting a V.A.D. in her place" by setting her to tasks that, by the custom of the hospital, a nurse does not usually perform. We have heard of a "V.A.D." with eighteen months' actual nursing experience, set by a "Sister" to scrub, together with male orderlies, of whom there were plenty to do the work. Treatment like this lowers the prestige of a nurse—who is supposed in a military hospital to rank as an officer—and makes her position very difficult. Of course, absolute obedience to the "Sister" in charge must be insisted on, and the fully trained nurse often finds the amateur very trying, but a general order in each hospital might define the duties and status of nursing members of the V.A.D., and make such acts of petty tyranny as we have quoted impossible. If a girl goes into a hospital as orderly she must expect to perform all the duties usually undertaken by a male hospital orderly; but if she is accepted as nurse she should be treated as a professional nurse would be treated in a military hospital, and Matron and Sisters should clearly understand that she is to have that status. The best of them do so understand; they have been generous in their appreciation of the help the V.A.D.'s have given, and have taken great pains to train them; but others have shown a pettiness and jealousy that have made the lot of the V.A.D. member unnecessarily hard.

A greater number of women would be enabled to offer themselves for work in military hospitals if the remuneration were better. In the larger hospitals £20 is offered, with food, lodging, and washing, and £4 towards maintenance of uniform; but members have to provide their uniform, which entails considerable expense, as in addition to a large supply of washing dresses and caps and aprons, out-door uniform, including coat and skirt and long overcoat, is necessary. Some of the auxiliary hospitals are still offering neither salary nor sleeping accommodation, and even professional nurses and trained masseuses are in some cases being asked to give their services.

Within the past fortnight a large number of "V. A. D.'s" have been passed by the Selection Board, and sent to hospitals abroad, and the home hospitals are now being gradually supplied. Members of a V.A.D. must apply through the Commandant of their detachment. Women who have not already joined a Detachment may apply direct to Devonshire House, Piccadilly, if they are in London. If they are in the country, they should communicate with the Commandant of their district, whose address can be obtained from Devonshire House.

M. M.

Working Night and Day at Royaumont.

Three weeks ago the number of our soldier patients was reduced to five—that is to say, our hospital, like others in the district, was cleared in expectation of the coming advance on the Somme. With the advance on July 2nd, came the first influx of patients; the cars went ceaselessly backwards and forwards to the station, and within twenty-four hours 121 cases were brought from Creil to Royaumont. Since then our numbers have been mounting steadily till they exceed 300, with prospect of mounting still higher.

Surgeons and nurses worked night and day—and not only surgeons and nurses, but every member of the staff. Some idea of the work entailed on it may be given by the following figures. During the first week of the advance over 200 cases were admitted; 231 bacteriological and 406 X-ray examinations were made; and 160 operations were performed. The greater number of the cases have been exceedingly grave—some of the men have arrived actually dying. In times of great pressure it is only the cases which cannot travel further which are removed from the train at Creil, in the hope that early operation may save the lives of those affected by gas gangrene. Such cases, if left only for a few hours, are hopeless.

The increase in the number of beds has necessitated the opening of a new ward. The staff's former dining-room, the old Abbey refectory, now holds ninety beds, and is known as the Canada Ward; it was opened last week by Mr. W. E. Matthews, and decorated with the Canadian flag. There was too much work on hand and too much suffering around for any elaborate ceremony; but Mr. Matthews will carry to the Canadian donors the assurance that their gift was not only welcome, but needed, the best proof of need being found in the fact that many of the beds were occupied before the formal opening. By the way, the staff, ejected from its former dining-room, now lunches and sups in a corner of the cloisters—the corner not given up to beds.

Our patients, French soldiers though they all are, are more varied than usual as to race. A whole ward—Elsie Inglis—is given up to Senegalese, one of them reputed to be royal in his own country. Then we have twenty Arabs or so from Algeria, and the Foreign Legion has sent us a Spaniard or two.

As I said above, there is every prospect that the work at Royaumont will grow heavier as time goes on. We are serving the army of the Somme district, where fighting is incessant and shows no signs of abatement. Every struggle and advance on the Somme means added work for the hospitals in the rear of the Somme line—of which Royaumont is among the largest.

One of our recent visitors gave us a testimonial to the work of the hospital, which, in its own way, is as valuable as any we have had. She was a peasant woman from the Marne country, who came to see her wounded son; and she told one of our orderlies that in her village were the graves of four British soldiers who died there in 1914. Crosses, she said, were to mark the spot when once the war was over; but meanwhile we must not think that their memory should be neglected. Since she had seen the care with which her boy was tended at Royaumont, she should make it her business, in token of gratitude, to see that the graves of our countrymen were never in need of flowers.

CICELY HAMILTON.

Our "Millicent Fawcett" Units in Russia.

Several letters from members of our Russian Units have been received within the last few days. Dr. Stepney writes from the Children's Hospital in Kazan: "My family here is growing, with an increase of five yesterday. One is very seriously ill—acute enteritis. She is a little Jewess, nearly as dark as a Hindoo, and was brought in from the country by a sobbing father. I was up with her till past midnight, and then left her in the capable hands of Sister Argent. The air is thick with telegrams and other forms of correspondence from all parts of Russia, and plans, personnel, and packing revolve dizzily around me! Do you know that we have bought a goat? It cost eight roubles. A dear, grey thing, so intelligent. She follows me about like a dog, and sometimes puts her head into the consulting-room, baa-ing for me to come and gather for her the flowering lime branches that she cannot reach for herself. Quite often, too, she walks into the dining-room, after the samovar, to receive from my hand any stray crusts—white in preference to black if there is a choice. The milk is excellent.

SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.

The Staff at the Maternity Hospital have been busy, as the following extract from Miss Knight's letter shows: "The cases come in two at a time, and sometimes three babies are born one after the other. Out of the total number of cases the mortality of babies has been: two premature babies, two still-born, and two others dying at the moment of birth. The people working at the feeding point say that they can always tell one of our babies at a glance, they look so flourishing! We had a very painful case the day before yesterday: a woman brought in in a fit at six o'clock one morning who never regained consciousness, and died at midnight. The baby was born alive and well. We are keeping the baby in the meantime, as the father does not want it. Three babies have been born since ten o'clock last night, and it is now 10 a.m. There is no doubt that the Hospital is appreciated by the women, and we are constantly getting friends of women who have been in the Hospital. Twins were born the other day, and everyone, except the mother, is delighted—even the father, who, on seeing the orphan baby, suggested that his wife should take it, too!"

Miss Moberly tells us that the Zemstvo are equipping the hospitals in Tchistopol and elsewhere beautifully for us, even providing small libraries of French and Russian books for the benefit of the doctors and nurses. She is only afraid that "They are making things too comfortable for us." Our Units evoke profound respect and admiration wherever they go, and Mr. Lombard, British Chaplain in Petrograd, who came in to see us the other day, testifies to the splendid work they are doing. In the early days of our Russian work he was of great assistance to members of the first Unit.

The Motor-Ambulance was despatched on Friday last, packed full of bales of clothing, which has been so generously given us by kind friends all over the country. The ambulance goes as Russian Government cargo, and will be consigned to the Government agent at Archangel, so that its safe and speedy arrival should be assured. The purchase has been completed, owing to a generous gift from the London Committee of the Great Britain to Poland Fund of £142. The Russian Government are giving us free transport from Liverpool to Archangel, which has considerably decreased the total cost of the provision of the ambulance. The hospital to which it will be attached is to be at Zaleshcekie, near Czernowitz, on the Roumanian side.

They ARE Starving

"You can't imagine what a help they are, in these hard times." (From a Lance-Corporal.)



"I was in prison and ye came unto Me."

It has been definitely stated in Parliament that our fighting men captured by the Germans are being deliberately kept short of food. These brave fellows are ever on the verge of starvation.

"If it had not been for parcels of food sent from this country the prisoners would in many instances have starved."—Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons.

Mr. Tennant is hopeful that there will be no relaxation of the efforts being made to send parcels to British Prisoners of War. The warm-hearted public will not need to be reminded of this truly national obligation.

The more generous support of the Fund of the Royal Savoy Association (which sends 350 parcels of food each week to British Prisoners of War) will make it possible to extend its scope and bring relief to more men in their pitiful plight. British prisoners are really starving. You'll never permit this!

The R.S.A. parcels (value 7/6) include everything that is known to be necessary for the welfare and comfort of the prisoners. Any sum, large or small, will be gratefully received by

REV. HUGH B. CHAPMAN,
ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION,
7, SAVOY HILL, LONDON, W.C.

HAVE YOUR HOUSE DECORATED BY WOMEN

Mesdames HAMMOND & HARWOOD,
PRACTICAL HOUSE DECORATORS.

Staff of Lady Painters. Estimates Free. Any District.

13, FAIRMILE AVENUE, STREATHAM, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,
9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Subscription: One Guinea per annum from date of Entrance (Irish, Scottish, and Foreign Members, 10/6).

Weekly LECTURES

VALUABLE LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARY of English and Foreign Books free to Members. Non-members, 5/6 per annum.

Catering now re-organised on NEW lines. Luncheons & Dinners from 1/-.

All Particulars—Secretary. Tel.: MAYFAIR 3932.
(Closed for cleaning from Aug. 4th to Sept. 1st. The Emerson Club may be used by members from Aug. 5th to 19th inclusive.)

CORY BROS. (Surgical Instrument Makers) LIMITED.

British Made
Hot-Water Bottles
Best Quality Rubber.



Plush, or Flannel
Size Covers, extra
In. Each. Each.
8 x 6 3/6 10d.
10 x 8 4/6 1/-
12 x 8 4/9 1/3
12 x 10 5/9 1/6



Fig. 1253.—Special All-glass Syringe, with Safety Chain, in N.P. Case, 2 needles. Complete from 3/9 each.

Manufacturers of Hospital and Invalid Furniture, Trusses, Belts, Elastic Stockings, &c.

54, MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.

(Eight Doors from Gt. Portland Street.)
Telephone: Museum 1152-3. Telegrams: "Corybrosim, London."

A Most Practical Book on MOTORING for 1/-



Every would-be motorist can obtain a thorough grasp of the construction, mechanism, and maintenance of a car by studying this book. It is written in non-technical language, and contains clear, self-explanatory diagrams and illustrations. The 200 test questions and full answers cover every phase of motoring, including the description and working of the various parts of the car. This book is practically a preliminary course in motoring and will greatly simplify lessons in motoring. Send P.O. 1s. 3d. for a copy to-day to the Secretary,

THE MOTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE
(Department J) LTD
10, Heddon St., Regent St., London, W.

"Bournville"

Cocoa

"The very finest product."

The Medical Magazine.

CADBURY, BOURNVILLE.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A COMMON CAUSE FOUNTAIN PEN.
Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Packed in N. U. colours. Price, with postage 5/8.—Manager, "C.C." 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. Price 1d. Tel. Address: "Homosum, Vic, London."
Telephone: Victoria 7544. Press Tels.: Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.
ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representatives, S. R. Le Mare and Miss Frances L. Fuller (West End).

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 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, and are devoting their organisation to various efforts which have for their object the sustaining of the vital strength of the nation.

Watch and Ward.

The various attempts of the Government to make what have been called "temporary stop-gap contrivances," seem for the moment to have come to a pause; but that is no reason for relaxing our watch on developments that may affect the Register and the franchise. Various projects have been brought forward for getting round the difficulties in the way of a General Election, and the Prime Minister has hinted, not obscurely, that he may have recourse to a dissolution of Parliament. The difficulties in the way of every course are considerable—the remedies, nearly all of them, are heroic rather than practical, from Sir Edward Carson's motion to enfranchise all sailors and soldiers serving in his Majesty's forces to the opposite extreme course of leaving the Register exactly where it is, with or without somebody's ingenious suggestion that all absent voters should be permitted to record their votes on the pink slips, so that though there would no doubt be a prolonged battle-royal over the questions of validity, this would take place after the elections were over instead of being waged as usual beforehand, under the auspices of the Revising Barrister.

Of all framers of emergency measures we have, however, a right to demand that they shall not make any alteration in the basis of the franchise without considering the claims of women. The long-over-due schemes of electoral reform, postponed again on the outbreak of war, could not have been put forward without a full consideration of the whole question. The Trade Union Congress deputation, which waited upon Mr. Asquith in February, 1914, "protested against the Prime Minister's failure to redeem his repeated pledges to women, and called upon the Parliamentary Committee to press for the immediate enactment of a Government Reform Bill, which must include the enfranchisement of women." That deputation spoke in the name of nearly 2,000,000 organised working men, belonging to practically all the trade unions in the country. Under no form of democratic government could their demand have been ignored for any length of time. The war has changed nearly everything, as we hear on all sides. But the changes wrought in the attitude of the country towards Women's Suffrage have been outstanding and remarkable, even in these times. Recognition has been swift on all sides. Is it because "the women" have borne, and are bearing, their full share of all the burdens and anguish of war? There is nothing new in that. In all wars the women's share has been perhaps the heaviest. Certainly it is to-day in the north of France, and in the city of Lille, where young girls are being carried off for unknown destinations by the German soldiery—taken at a moment's notice from their mothers and their quiet homes. The misery of war and its worst horrors fall heaviest upon women, who have neither voice nor choice in the control of national affairs. We in England have not, so far, known the curse of invasion, and are slow to realise what it means. But to have suffered the utmost from the "insensate devilry" of war has not meant recognition of citizen rights for the victims. The innocent suffer and are helpless. What is new is the recognition of the spirit in which women have set themselves to bear the burdens and to face the problems of national need—the solidarity of the women of the Commonwealth. What is new is the recognition (willing or reluctant) by statesmen and financiers that without "the women" and their intelligent co-operation their own efforts

will fail. The discernment of these truths has already "broadened the basis of the franchise." To recognise this fact on the Register is the statesman's imperative duty.

Let us quote (making but one small alteration) from the *Westminster Gazette*, which, writing of Ireland, says that "when the time is ripe" a peaceful settlement is looked forward to; and adds: "Those who desire [Women's Suffrage] after the war, have a duty to see it is not compromised during the war." That this duty is laid upon us no one can doubt, or that, at the same time, the other duty, "to prevent

renewal of strife and bitterness," devolves equally upon the Government.

The whole trend of recent events has shown a reluctance on the part of politicians to raise controversial questions. While the great Question of the age asks for all our thoughts, all our energies, all our money and time, a truce is almost a vital necessity for us. It rests with those in authority to see to it that the truce shall not be broken—to recognise that the responsibility for breaking it is a very serious matter.

Cheaper Meals—Why Not?

While we grumble at high prices and form consumers' protection leagues and grumble at the Government—all no doubt useful measures in their way—is there nothing we can do on our own side to reduce the cost of living? New light is certainly gained on several aspects of our problems, by a visit to one of the Working Girls' Dining Rooms, to which Mrs. Arnold Glover has devoted thought, time, energies, and the experience gained in long years of work for the girls and young women employed in exhibitions. A representative of THE COMMON CAUSE went the other day to see a Dining Room at the dinner hour. It is a cool, lofty room in one of the busy little thoroughfares at the back of Oxford Street, where much of the work is done or prepared for the big shops, and the last touches put to delicate, fragile splendours of the plate-glass windows. The little thoroughfares are the feeder-streets of Vanity Fair, so it is altogether appropriate that the workers should themselves be fed in the tall, narrow business-house transformed into a Working Girls' Restaurant and Club. Every other doorway in the street is armoured with burnished brass plates, with the names of the firms to be found on each floor. This particular doorway, if you look close, only displays a blackboard with the day's menu—one dish of meat with two vegetables, and a slice of bread, with a pudding to follow. In war time there is but one plat du jour.

Each customer pays sixpence to the cashier on entering, and receiving a ticket in exchange, goes through into the dining-room, and hands her ticket across the serving counter to the Clerk of the Kitchen, who gives a portion of meat and vegetables in exchange, with a second ticket entitling the owner to a "helping" of pudding. The whole ritual of dining is so interesting, and such a very carefully brought out plan for reducing superfluous expense and service, that it seems worth while to describe it.

From baskets at the counter the diner selects a knife, fork, and spoon, and takes her place at one of the tables. Sometimes two or three friends will combine. One takes the places for the whole party, another collects the cutlery and tumblers, while a third hands in four "checks" to the clerk at once, and saves time and trouble. There are no waitresses. When the first course is finished, the customer gives in her plate at another counter, where it is taken and washed up straight away, and then goes to receive an ample portion of pudding and fruit, fruit tart or jam roll.

The saving of time, expense, and energy made by washing up as dinner proceeds, instead of afterwards, is considerable, Mrs. Arnold Glover says. "There are few breakages; less crockery is wanted, and so less shelf accommodation, which is not a small saving where every inch of room must pay its rent."

The big arch above the Clerk of the Kitchen, behind the counter, is a framework for a view of the kitchen itself. The sight is enough to give one an appetite. The gleaming copper vessels, the white walls and white scrubbed tables make up a "Dutch picture" charming enough in itself; but the girls like the view for another reason, Mrs. Arnold Glover says. "They like to see for themselves that the carving is really from the joint, and that they don't get warmed-up slices."

The dining-room itself is almost as picturesque. Separate tables, arranged so that groups of friends can sit together, are covered with blue and white checked cloths, contrasting delightfully with white walls and green paint. "Le stricte nécessaire," Mrs. Glover says proudly. But how beautifully the "nécessaire" is interpreted; white, blue, green, and a gleam of copper—a prettier room than a "rococo" restaurant can boast. Nobody would suppose for a moment that not so very long ago the whole floor was given up to heavy machinery; that certain mysterious arches and recesses were originally meant to accommodate the engines, while the big, solid piers, which give the room something of the effect of a convent

refectory, were made to support the weights borne by upper floors. Now, the only machinery is the hand-worked lift, which carries up dinners to the dining-room upstairs.

Dinners are over by two o'clock. But in a very short time the cook is busy again. All the buns and cakes for tea are home-made. Three-halfpence for a good cup of tea and a cake, twopence, or even twopence-halfpenny for bread and butter, cake, and jam! "Now and then," she says, "by some accident, we have had to buy cakes elsewhere, but our girls wouldn't touch them. 'Bought cakes!' they cried, 'Oh no! Haven't you any home-made?'" The good tea is Mrs. Arnold Glover's own special secret; hot, fresh, fragrant—no one could desire better. And all of these teas are sold at a profit, remember; not a big profit, of course, but still at a profit, for the dining-room pays its way, and pays a dividend.

"What is the secret of it all?"

"If there is any secret, which I doubt," says Mrs. Glover, "I think it is this. The girls all ask at once if the dining-rooms are a matter of business, or if they are carried on for philanthropy. And when they are told that we are doing it for profit, they are satisfied. They go away and tell other girls, and so the thing grows."

"Why are they so anxious to know if you make it pay?"

"Oh, I think one can quite understand it. There is no feeling of constraint. The girls feel they have a right to come (it's not a privilege), and they can bring a friend along without feeling they are indebted to someone for charity. We have five more Working Girls' Dining-Rooms," Mrs. Glover says, "all larger than this one, but they are all run to make their expenses and a small profit. We never open a dining-room except at the request of girls themselves; and then, only when there is demand enough to begin with. Just now we are getting applications from the City."

Thousands of girls have gone into business, and find that they cannot get a sufficient lunch in the middle of the day at a teashop. They are obliged to wait, at the thronged hours, in a stifling atmosphere, often to be told that everything in the bill is "off"; when they content themselves with a scone and butter and a cup of tea. For this apology for a meal they pay fivepence. It is difficult to get enough to satisfy hunger by laying out a shilling, even if the consumer is spartan enough to resist the craving for tea which costs threepence. What a boon a "dining-room" will be to the City girl!

How great the success of the experiment has been, was shown by a curious incident. A very well-known business house, employing large numbers of women and girls, sent round a representative to make inquiries. "The girls were working so much better in the afternoon!" And the firm was so puzzled and interested that they wanted to "know the reason why." It seemed to astonish the employer that the improvement was traceable to food—only food! One practical employer decided to buy a hundred tickets at a time for the young women who work for him, at sixpence each, and to sell them to the girls at fivepence. He says that it pays him to do this—the girls get so much more work done.

Perhaps the best of the good work done by the Working Girls' Dining-Rooms is the object lesson. The worth of good plain food, well cooked, a craving implanted for a wholesome meal, instead of sweets, biscuits, and ice cream, is a fine bit of education for the girl worker. But there is more to learn even than that. Why are such exorbitant prices charged for catering, that almost all existing attempts at communal housekeeping are dismissed at once by the thrifty as totally impracticable? If it is possible to provide a good hot meal, dinner, or lunch for sixpence, in districts where rents are fabulously high, and yet make a small profit, what could we not do in "residential" regions. Why are we all wasting service, coal, and house room, on separate, expensive, and for the most part ill-cooked meals? And how long will our prejudices, and incomes, hold out against co-operative cooking?

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
 President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
 Hon. Secretaries: MISS EVELYN ATKINSON, MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)
 Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH
 Secretary: MISS HELEN WRIGHT
 Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
 Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Literature Department.

Societies holding meetings are advised to write in good time to the Department for a supply of literature to sell. This may be had on sale or return. Since the issue of catalogues has been discontinued, it may be found, perhaps, a little difficult to select the latest publications. The Literature Department will be very pleased to undertake the selection of a variety of pamphlets for any meeting. Secretaries wishing for a parcel of literature to be chosen for their meeting, should mention the subject and speaker. We can now supply *Women of the Empire in War-Time* (see advt.). Price 1s. 6d. Postage 5d.

Contributions to the General Fund.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	1,636 18 0	Lieut.-Col. Linley Blathwayt	1 1 0
Received from July 24th to 29th, 1916—		Mrs. A. M. Hubbard	1 1 0
SUBSCRIPTIONS			
Mrs. Arthur Gibson	2 2 0	Mrs. Jerwood	1 1 0
Miss Margaret E. L. Haro	3 0 0	Mrs. George Musgrave	5 0 0
Mrs. Greig	5 0 0	Mrs. Hodgson	1 0 0
Mrs. McCarthy	5 0 0	Miss S. M. Jebb	1 1 0
Miss E. A. Clayden	1 0 0	Mrs. Frances Hoggan, M.D.	2 0 0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Bath W.S.S.	1 1 9	Mrs. A. M. Overton	1 1 0
Solihull W.S.S.	12 6	Mrs. Hartree	1 1 0
GENERAL SERVICE FUND DONATIONS.			
Miss C. Courtauld	25 0 0	Mrs. Harmer	1 0 0
Miss E. Barker	60 0 0	Mrs. Catharine A. Lane	10 0 0
Miss E. E. Linnell	10 0 0	Lady Emily Wyndham Quin	1 0 0
Professor B. Foxley	10 0 0	Mrs. V. Jackson	2 0 0
Mrs. Bateson	3 3 0	Miss F. Blackett	2 6 0
Miss Benham	5 0 0	Miss M. Michaelis	1 1 0
Mrs. Walter Barrow	1 1 0	Miss E. Gaskell	10 0 0
Mrs. J. H. Deane	5 0 0	Mrs. A. Hill	1 0 0
Lady Courtney of Penwith	2 0 0	Miss Laura F. Morison	10 10 0
Mrs. Buckton	1 1 0	Mrs. Jevons	1 1 0
Miss Kate Inrady	5 0 0	Mrs. H. E. Dowson	5 0 0
Miss Isabel Gwynne	1 0 0	Mrs. M. S. Hamilton	10 0 0
Mrs. M. W. Godwin	1 1 0	Miss Emily Lever	2 2 0
Mrs. Kayser	1 1 0	Mrs. Bolitho	5 0 0
Miss E. H. Blanc	2 6 0	Mrs. M. L. Irwin	5 0 0
Miss E. M. Macnaughten	1 0 0	Miss Mary Fletcher	2 2 0
Miss W. G. Beddington	1 0 0	Mrs. Gladstone	5 0 0
Mrs. C. W. Benson	10 0 0	Mrs. Green	1 1 0
Mrs. Frank Dawes	5 0 0	Viscountess Dillon	5 0 0
Mrs. Howard	1 0 0	Miss M. B. Henson	2 6 0
Mrs. Garrido	1 1 0	Miss Mary Fretwell	10 0 0
Miss M. H. D. Sew	1 1 0	Miss Charlotte Ellis	1 0 0
Miss E. Q. Henriques	10 6	Mrs. Greig	5 0 0
Mrs. Davidson	1 1 0	Mrs. McCarthy	5 0 0
		Mrs. L. A. H. Mason	3 6 0
		Mrs. Paynter	2 2 0
		Miss E. D. Gibb	1 0 0
		Solihull W.S.S., earmarked for Maternity Work	35 0 0
		Received for Scottish Hospital	16 0 0
			£1,880 14 3

Only two Affiliation Fees have been received this week. May we remind Societies that our financial year is entering its last quarter, and many fees are still due. Reminders will be sent shortly, but to save labour and postage Societies whose fees are still unpaid are asked to send them up at once.

The following Societies have promised to hold Jumble Sales: Mid Bucks, Gateshead, Guildford, Bradford, and Goole.

Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

THIRTIETH LIST.		£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged	8,012 10 4	Miss Jessie Dow, Montreal	10 0 0
Horsforth B.W.T.A., Collection at Miss G. Cooke's Meeting	5 10 8	Huish Champflower Sunday School Children	5 0 0
Carnforth W.S.S., Collection at Miss G. Cooke's Meeting	4 11 6	Rev. John de la Bere (2nd donation)	2 2 0
Miss Catharine Courtauld	50 0 0	Miss Dorothy G. Lawson	5 0 0
Miss Mary Bates	10 0 0	Exmouth W.S.S., Collection at Mrs. Fawcett's Lecture	8 0 0
Miss E. Barker	25 0 0		

WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU

Advice and Information with regard to possibilities of training for new openings for women in every trade and profession.

Loans and Assistance Scholarships offered to suitable young women desiring training.

Full particulars from Miss O. W. ROBINSON, Women's Service Bureau, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on application.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE IN WAR TIME

Edited by A. M. de BECK

One Shilling and Sixpence

A COMPLETE AND LASTING RECORD OF THE MAGNIFICENT WAR WORK OF THE WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE IN EVERY PHASE.

152 pages of entertaining reading, with Over 300 portraits and illustrations, splendidly printed on Art Paper.

Articles specially written for this Souvenir by Distinguished Lady War Workers.

Contains Illustrated Article on

THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

By MRS. FAWCETT

ORDER A COPY NOW from W. H. SMITH & SONS' Bookstalls, or direct from the Publishers—

DOMINION OF CANADA NEWS Co. Ltd.,
 General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

What the Newspapers say:

Times.—"Women of the Empire in War Time." Souvenir Edition. In honour of their great devotion and self-sacrifice. A handsome paper-bound volume, containing a comprehensive description of all the varied activities of women throughout the Empire, with abundance of photographs and groups."

Observer.—"The souvenir edition of 'Women of the Empire in War Time,' published by the Dominion of Canada News Company, at General Buildings, Aldwych, will help the public to realise the extent and value of the work that women are doing in the war. All the funds they have organised, all the associations they have formed, all the assistance that they are giving in various spheres of labour are the subjects of this edition. The articles are all illustrated, and most of them are written by distinguished ladies who are prominently associated with the organisations concerned. The Editor, Mr. A. M. de Beck, has been so impressed, in the course of compiling the souvenir, by the enterprise and enthusiasm displayed by the women of all classes in the war that he proposes to establish a new sixpenny weekly journal, entitled 'Women of the Empire,' to be devoted to the cause of womankind."

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Miss M. Dorothea Jordan	1 10 0	Miss Marion McTurk Alexander	2 2 0
Mr. Henry Jordan, per Miss M. Dorothea Jordan	2 6	Mrs. Auerbach	5 0 0
Anonymous	3 3 0	Solihull W.S.S., half proceeds	35 0 0
Miss E. Pearson	5 0	Annual Meeting and Fête	1 17 0
Miss A. Gardiner	5 0	Teachers and Children Holy Trinity School, Stepney	5 0
Mrs. Salaman Cohen, per Mrs. Adler	1 0 0	Nothing Hill B.W.T.A.	5 0
Miss M. Rackham	1 0 0	Miss Auld and Staff Municipal High School, West Hartlepool	1 10 0
Oxford and Lymington W.S.S., to adopt a Nurse (1st monthly instalment)	14 0 0		
Highgate Branch Ldn. Secy. for W.S., Miss Masse	1 0 0		
			£8,191 19 0

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.; cheques and postal orders to be crossed London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE RT. HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH, K.C., M.P.

July 25th, 1916.

SIR,—In view of the statement made by you in the House of Commons on July 19th, that the Government would itself take into consideration the question of registration and the method of securing adequate representation for those engaged in the war or in war-work, we, the undersigned, as representing our respective Societies, beg you to receive a small deputation of five or six persons, led by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, to put before you our reasons for holding that this issue must involve the question of the enfranchisement of women.—Yours faithfully,

MARY WHITTY, Actresses' Franchise League; FLORENCE ROCH, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society; F. SHEWELL COOPER, Church League for Women's Suffrage; MAUD SELBORNE, Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association; JANE E. STRICKLAND, Free Church League for Women's Suffrage; J. SPRING RICE, Irish Women's Suffrage Federation; EVA McLAREN, Liberal Women's Suffrage Union; ADELINE MARY ROBERTS, M.D., London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage; ESTHER S. ROPER, National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society; EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; ADELINE M. CHAPMAN, New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage; ANNIE G. FERRIER, Scottish Churches League for Women's Suffrage; FRANCES H. SIMSON, Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union; BERTHA BREWSTER, United Suffragists.

REPLY FROM MR. ASQUITH'S SECRETARY.

August 1st, 1916.

DEAR MADAM,—I am desired by the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of the 25th July.

In view of the very heavy pressure of his public engagements arising out of the war, the Prime Minister regrets that he is unable to receive a deputation from your Society. He must request you therefore to be content to put before him a statement of your case in writing, which he can assure you will receive the Government's most careful consideration.—Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) M. BONHAM CARTER.

Experts in Humanity.

In the old days, before the war, we were most of us compelled, at more or less frequent intervals, to set out on a quest for labour of some kind. We paid endless visits and many fees to so-called "Registry Offices," we wrote to our friends and relations, we answered and inserted advertisements for cooks, housemaids, nurses, and "tweenies," in fact for specimens of all those different people who go to make up the staff of dwellings large and small. We would emerge from a Registry Office after a long and encouraging chat with the proprietress, who invariably assured us that the particular class of worker for whom we clamoured was extraordinarily rare, but that SHE was in a position to give several names then on her books. We paid our fee and sallied forth upon the great adventure. In many cases the names given to us proved to belong to people who were already working for someone else. There was generally a certain number who were "at home," and had decided to stay there and "help mother," and a large number were utterly unsuitable, for varying reasons. After a long and tiring day, we would come to the conclusion, as a rule, that any known intermediary between supply and demand was most unsatisfactory. The wrong people were brought together, the wrong people were doing the wrong jobs, and there resulted nothing but disappointment and dissatisfaction. Untrained people were undertaking work of all kinds, which should only have been done by trained workers, and that with very little

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORDS.	ONCE.		THREE TIMES.		SIX TIMES.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
10	-	9	2	0	3	6
20	1	3	3	3	5	9
30	1	9	4	6	7	6
40	2	3	6	3	12	0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

POSITIONS VACANT.

OCTOBER 1st for Bude. Lady servant and lady nurse; vegetarians.—Box 5,981, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, Aug. 19-Sept. 2, Holiday Governess in country; two girls, 7-5; state salary.—Moore, Ede Hammerwood, Oxted, Surrey.

HELP WANTED.

ESME STUART, Witham Close, Winchester, would be grateful for money help for an old French teacher. Left England at the war and is starving at Nice. No teaching now there.

NURSERY TRAINING.

WOMEN'S DUTY TO THE NATION.

INFANT CARE.—Probations received for training at Whitefield Day Nursery, 53 and 55, Whitefield-st., W. Vacancies in October and November.—Apply Miss Robertson, 16, Portland-pl., W.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR HOUSECRAFT & NURSERY TRAINING.—Students received; course of four months, £16 16s.; babies in residence.—Apply Lady Supt., 36, St. George's-square, Primrose-hill.

BUSINESS.

ENGLAND and ITALY.—To those wishing to extend their business, English lady opening an office in commercial town in Northern Italy would take up an agency; best references.—Write "W.", c/o The Manager, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BOOKS, REVIEWS, Etc.

Problems of Prostitution. THE SHIELD. (3rd. post free quarterly.) Summary of Royal Commission's Report on Venereal Diseases. (23d. post free.) Warning to Men in Regulated Countries. (13d. post free.) Present Moral Conditions in Indian Cantonments. (ditto.) From The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 19, Tothill Street, S.W.

THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM, 40b, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD, N.W. BRITISH & FOREIGN BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS obtained to order.

ALL N.U.W.S.S. PUBLICATIONS.

WEAVING.

HAND-WOVEN MATERIALS, Made in the Dauntless Hall Workroom. Artistic Dress Fabrics in Linen, Cotton, Wool, &c. On Sale at the Alston Studio, 8, New Bond-st., W., where lessons in Spinning and Weaving are given. Demonstrations every Tuesday, 11.30 to 1.

MOTORING.

THE HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK'S AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS.

Special Summer School at reduced fees. Motoring, Driving, &c., with Garage work daily, 10 to 6, at 8, Brick-st., Piccadilly. Phone, 5,740, Mayfair.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

"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.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—T. R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second-D 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.

DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N. MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, Mr. 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.

PROVISIONS, EGGS, etc.

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.

PLUMS.—Per-shore Egg Plums, 12 lbs., 3s.; 24 lbs., 5s. Victorias, 12 lbs., 3s. 6d.; 24 lbs., 6s. Carriage paid in England and Wales.—Frank Roscoe, Steeple Morden, Royston, Herts.

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.

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

DAINTY and ECONOMICAL—"FLANZELLA," Irish Linen Fabric—for skirts and Blouses; washable, durable, uncrushable; 123d. to 2s. 43d. yard. 200 patterns, with this month's Bargain List, free!—HUTTON'S, 159, Larnie, Ireland.

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. 1s. 3d. post free from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, 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.

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, Raby-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET.

FURNISHED Self-contained Flat To Let at Chelsea; 3 rooms, bath; first floor; overlooking river; gas stove. References required. Low rent.—Box 7,000, COMMON CAUSE Office.

LIGHT Room to let; suitable for Studio, or bed-sitting-room for lady.—Mrs. Seymour (2nd floor), 169, Piccadilly, W.

PLEASANT airy Rooms (one, two, or more) overlooking Square garden, to Let, unfurnished; club and restaurant on basement floor; terms, 15s. to 25s. per week per room; electric light, central heating, lift and cleaning included.—Apply Managers, Teachers' Guild Club, 9, Brunswick-sq., W.C.

TO LET, quiet, small, nicely furnished House; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bath-room, kitchen, servant's room; suit four lady workers; five minutes from Sloane-sq.—Apply 29, Danvers-st., Chelsea.

UNFURNISHED two large rooms, second floor, rent £45, bachelor service (optional); also Bed Sitting-room and Dressing-room, third floor, rent £36. West-End, very central.—Box 5,987, COMMON CAUSE Office.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, Chelsea.—Large, double-bedded room, also single; board optional.

WANTED.

WANTED, small flat, two rooms and kitchen, with gas stove; self-contained preferred, not essential; furnished or unfurnished; London; moderate rent; one lady.—Box 5,999, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, one large or two small rooms, unfurnished, within three miles of Charing Cross; moderate rent; one lady.—Box 5,989, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FOR HOLIDAYS.

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

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); spacious house, grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, croquet, motors, magnificent scenery; vegetarians accommodated; 35s.-42s. week.—Photos, prospectus, Hallam, Little-dean House, Littledean, Glos.

MEMBER strongly recommends comfortable rooms; lovely country; vegetarian and other cookery.—Mrs. Thompson, Park View, Wray, nr. Lancaster.

MEMBER recommends comfortable rooms, one sitting-room, two double bedrooms, good cooking; beautiful part of Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Gardiner, Golly-yf-harryd, Oakridge Lynch, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WENSLEYDALE.—The Heugh, Aysgarth, over 1,200 feet above sea level; Board-Residence, bath, magnificent views.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BED SITTING-ROOM and breakfast, 3s. 6d.; private house, 10 minutes' walk from Selfridge.—M., Box 5,988, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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 LADIES visiting London and Working Gentlewomen. Rooms, 25s. with board; cubicles, 19s. 6d.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-place, 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. Veitch-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 NATIONAL UNION GENERAL SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.

Name _____

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

Address _____

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.