

The Common Cause

away

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

VOL. X., No. 516.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919.

[PRICE 2D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Women and Property	552
The Ideal Ministry of Health.—I. By Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S. (Edin.)	553
A New Light on Infant Welfare. By Miss Rosamond Smith	554
J.O.C. By Miss B. L. Hutchins	554
Serbia After the War	556
Education at Port Royal	556
Correspondence	558
Reports, Notices, &c.	559

[The N.U.W.S.S. does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles or in correspondence.

All MSS. and letters relating thereto should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 2702.]

Notes and News.

Monsieur Clemenceau and the Suffragists.

Amid the general outcries of horror and detestation caused by the attempted murder of M. Clemenceau, none will have been more sincere and heartfelt than those of the representatives of the N.U.W.S.S. who lately attended the Paris conference of women of the Allied countries and the United States. Only two days before this dastardly crime was committed, M. Clemenceau had received a deputation from the Women's Conference with the utmost cordiality and kindness. He had been described to them as "The Tiger," very fierce and dangerous, and hostile to the views they wished to place before him. They found him none of these things. The most forcible impression he made upon them was one of intense vitality, of mental and physical vigour. His humour and power of repartee were very marked. But he did not growl, he purred. The first thing he said was that so far as logic and reason were concerned women had exactly the same rights of self government as men had: but he added that he feared the power, in Catholic countries, of the priesthood upon women. (It may be that the assassin's bullet will have carried conviction to his mind that there may be something more inimical to order and progress than the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.) He then hastened to add that he was prepared at once to do all in his power to promote the extension of the municipal suffrage to women in France, and also, that he would support in the Peace Congress the placing of women on all the commissions which have been appointed to make enquiries in special subjects, such as Labour, Reparation, and so forth. This was more than had been offered to the Women's Conference by any of the distinguished men on whom they had waited. His parting shot was characteristic. He said in substance "One word of advice! The moment you are unanimous, dissolve."

The Suffragists' Request.

On behalf of the allied women suffragists who have been conferring in Paris, Madame de Witt-Schlumberger has written to M. Clemenceau to ask him if he will himself take charge of the demand for the representation of women's interests on the Peace Conference itself. She observes that he, like the suffragists, has recognised that at present there is no real security that these

interests will be properly represented, although in some of the questions which the Conference will consider women are primarily concerned. Such are, for example, the subjects to be dealt with by the Labour Commission and the Commission dealing with the deportation of women and girls. M. Clemenceau has agreed that this injustice might be remedied by the appointment of women delegates to the Commissions whose terms of reference include subjects of special interest to women and children, and he is now asked to get this done. We understand that if M. Clemenceau is unable himself to attend the Conference for some time the matter will be taken up by his French colleagues.

Some Statesmen who Support Women's Suffrage.

Our representatives in Paris had the opportunity of personal interviews and conversations with many of the most notable men who are now guiding the resettlement of the world. Those who left the deepest impression were probably M. Venizelos, President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Colonel House. Of these four, three are ardent suffragists, and the fourth admitted the incontrovertible claim of women to political freedom, though he did not wish, from motives of expediency, immediately to grant it. The interview with M. Venizelos was described by Mrs. Strachey in last week's COMMON CAUSE; but a few more details may be added. On being questioned by the deputation upon the exact situation as regards the women's movement in Greece, he said there was certainly a beginning to be discerned, chiefly in the direction of education; and he very kindly supplied in writing the next day the names of two Greek ladies who were taking a leading part in promoting the improvement in women's education in their own country. These names have been forwarded to Mrs. Chapman Catt in the hope that the I.W.S.A. may get into communication with the ladies indicated, and discover from them whether it is possible to form a Women's Suffrage Society in Greece. The last four and a-half years have been so very educative in the West, it may be hoped that their lessons have not been thrown away in the East. The keenness of President Wilson and Colonel House for the cause of Women's Suffrage is well known to all of us. President Wilson brought up the subject at the last plenary session of the Congress and gave a very encouraging report of its reception by his colleagues. The last thing the Women's Conference did before the British representatives left Paris was to see Colonel House, to ask his advice on a matter of practical procedure. This he gave at once, and his whole method of dealing with the subject convinced the deputation that he was one of the company of "born-so" suffragists, not needing conversion or convincing, but just being instinctively on the side of justice to women: one of those of whom Tennyson wrote:

"Faith in woman kind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him; and tho' he trip and fall
He shall not blind his soul with clay."

Women's Suffrage in America.

As we go to press we receive the good news that the Wisconsin State Legislature has granted Presidential Suffrage to women.

N.U.W.S.S. Council Meeting.

The annual Council Meeting of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies will take place next week on March 5th, 6th, and 7th, at Essex Hall, Strand. The future of the Union will be discussed and decided.

The Peace Conference and Women's Suffrage.

The following is the full list of members of the Peace Conference who have received the Inter-Allied Women's Suffrage delegations during the past fortnight: From Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Barnes; from America, President Wilson, Mr. White, Mr. Lansing, Colonel House; from France, President Poincaré, M. Jules Cambon, M. Clemenceau, M. Tardieu, M. Pichon; from Belgium, M. Heymans; from Italy, M. Sonnino; from Canada, Sir Robert Borden; from New Zealand, Mr. Massey; from Greece, M. Venizelos; from Roumania, M. Brătianu; from Serbia, M. Vesnich and M. Trumbitch; from Bolivia, M. Mantes; from Cuba, M. Antonio S. de Bustamante. Almost all these gentlemen have expressed themselves definitely in favour of Women's Suffrage. A list of the delegates representing the Suffrage Societies of allied countries was given in Mrs. Strachey's article last week. By-the-by, it should have been mentioned that Miss Atkinson represented not only Australia but all the overseas Dominions included in the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union.

A Visit to Royaumont.

The N.U.W.S.S. deputation to the Conference in Paris of the women of the Allied countries and U.S.A. enabled Mrs. Fawcett to carry out what she had long wished, namely to pay a visit to the first great hospital established under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Dr. Elsie Inglis brought the scheme before the N.U.W.S.S. at the first public meeting held by the Union after the beginning of the war (in October, 1914), and from the first the whole N.U.W.S.S. has given it whole-hearted support. Dr. Elsie Inglis wrote to Mrs. Fawcett on October 9th that already she was sure that the original scheme was going to grow into something very big, but even she probably did not realise how big. The hospital is now almost completely dismantled: the patients are reduced, nearly all gone; the equipment is packed up and is awaiting railway transport to Lille, where it is urgently required. The heroic and untiring Dr. Ivens is taking a much needed rest in the South of France; so that it was only the shell which Mrs. Fawcett saw of what had been for more than four years a hive of busy work of the highest excellence; nevertheless the visit was full of interest. The place itself, the old Abbaye built by the mother of St. Louis, is extremely beautiful; but more beautiful still was the spirit which prevailed—the cheerfulness, courage and devotion. Not a word was heard of any sort of complaint. The doctors, orderlies and their officers loved the place. What mattered it to them if their sponges and tooth brushes were changed into lumps of ice in the morning, and if ice even found its way into their hot water bottles! There was friendliness enough to keep their hearts warm. They told of the wards they had been able to open for women and other civilians when the pressure of their military work was relaxed; of the good old Curé in the village willing to come at any hour in the night or day if he was wanted; the hundreds of patients; the difficulties of the operations which had to be carried on by candle light and under shell fire; the perpetual bombing of the neighbourhood last May; the destruction of the bridge over the Oise cutting off the hospital from its nearest railway station. The worst time of all had been in March, 1918. But everyone who was in the great building was full of enthusiasm for the place and the people, and as they all said simply hated the thought of leaving them.

A Woman Speaker in the Reichstag.

The first woman to speak in the German National Assembly was Frau Juchacz, Majority Socialist member for Berlin, who addressed the Assembly on February 18th about women's work in the new Germany, children, education, unemployment, "and so forth," as the *Times* Special Correspondent adds in his unsympathetic account. These are, however, just the topics which one might have expected a woman M.P. to speak on, and we hope that England will not long be behind Germany in the matter of enabling women directly to express their views in Parliament. It is clear, even from the *Times* account, that Frau Juchacz made an interesting if not a spirited speech; her reply to Count Posadowsky was extremely to the point: "All the world, except one tiny group, knows what the Junker domination meant, and if you do not know you had better ask the women they will tell you." Even the *Times* correspondent admits that she made an intelligent remark when she said that Germany had not only to regain the sympathies of the world, but to gain for the first time sympathies which, thanks to the old system, she had never possessed. Among those are the sympathies of women.

Widows' Pensions.

Those who have been interested in the articles that have appeared in our columns during the last three weeks by Miss Eleanor Rathbone on the Pauperization of Widows, Fatherless Children, and Orphans, will be glad to know that the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. has decided to start a very active campaign in favour of State Pensions or Maintenance Allowance to widows and their children. The Council Meeting of last March authorised its Executive to promote legislation of this kind and it will have an opportunity next week of confirming its decision. Meantime, a special sub-committee has been formed, on which the State Children's Association has been invited, and has agreed to appoint representatives. It was this Association which conceived and carried out the excellent idea of bringing over Judge Neil to expound to British audiences the system of widows' pensions which he had initiated in the United States, and the Association has since done a great deal to give publicity and maintain the movement by inducing Town Councils, Child Welfare Centres, &c., to pass resolutions on the subject. If early legislation is to be secured, it is certain that a great deal more work of the kind will have to be done, and Societies should lose no time in organising a shower of resolutions on the subject from all kinds of organised bodies in their area. Steps will shortly be taken to organise a panel of speakers and a supply of literature, but in the meantime societies will be glad to know that Miss Cicely Leadley Brown, M.B.E., who is known to many of us as a frequent speaker at Council Meetings and who carried on an enquiry into the condition of widows and children under the poor-law just before the war, is willing to address meetings on the subject. Requests for her services should be addressed to her at the headquarters of the N.U.W.S.S.

Unemployment of Women.

The unemployment among women workers continues to be very serious. On February 7th (the last date for which figures are available), when a question was asked in the House of Commons last week, the number of women who had lodged their donation policies at employment exchanges because they were unemployed was 428,114, and the number of girls 26,790, as against 254,648 men and 24,538 boys. Among the unemployed women 103,443 belonged to the engineering and ironfounding trades, in which there were also 70,354 men unemployed.

Relieving the Situation.

We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* of February 19th that Councillor J. Whelan has given notice to move at the meeting of the Manchester City Council in March "that in view of the large number of discharged and demobilised sailors and soldiers who are now unemployed, it is the opinion of this Council that the situation could be considerably relieved by adopting the following suggestion: that where the work connected with local government departments is of a nature that will permit of the substitution of male for female labour this course should be adopted." In view of the unemployment figures quoted above, the relief which Councillor Whelan hopes to obtain seems to be rather like that gained by a nameless mythical character when he relieved the unpleasant situation he was in towards his creditor Paul by a timely deprecation on Peter.

The National Industrial Conference.

We were glad to know that the National Federation of Women Workers and the Society of Women Welders had been invited to send representatives to the Industrial Conference on February 27th. Women are at least as deeply concerned as men in finding a solution for the present troubles. Women industrial workers have suffered even more bitterly than men from bad conditions, they are suffering and will suffer even more bitterly from unemployment. An industrial conference that did not include women representatives would be a mockery at this time.

Dressmaking Trade Board.

We are glad to learn that a Trade Board is to be established for the dressmaking trade. The scope of the Trade Board Act has recently been enlarged so that it is now applicable not only to trades in which the wages are specially low, but practically to any trade. One of its greatest uses is for occupations which, like the dressmaking trade, are very badly organised and are, therefore, considered unsuitable for the establishment of Whitley Councils. The establishment of a Trade Board for the dressmaking trade is of immense importance to women because of the vast number of women employed in the trade, and the extraordinary inequality of their pay and conditions.

The Ministry of Health.

The discussions on the industrial situation have taken so much of Parliamentary time that those on the Ministry of Health have had to be deferred. The Bill (to which we referred last week) provides for the appointment of a Minister of Health, to promote the health of the people, by the effective carrying out and co-ordination of measures for the prevention and cure of disease, the treatment of physical and mental defects, the collection and distribution of information, and the training of persons engaged in health services. It is proposed that all the powers of the Local Government Board, of the Insurance Commissioners, of the Board of Education, and of the Privy Council, which have reference to the health of the people, should be transferred to the new Ministry. It is also provided that Consultative Councils shall be established to give advice and assistance in matters affecting the health of the people.

The Watching Council.

The publication of the Bill has strengthened the determination of the Watching Council (to which we have so often referred in our columns) to press for a full and adequate representation of women in the Ministry. It is felt that this should include not only the presence of persons of both sexes on all the Consultative Councils, but also the appointment of a special Council of Women with the same status as the other Councils. The wording of the Bill about this matter, though not unsatisfactory as far as it goes, is somewhat vague. It does not state how many Councils there will be, nor for what objects, nor how members are to be selected, nor what proportion of persons of the two sexes are to be on each of them. Dr. Addison has himself named three Advisory Councils which he proposes should be appointed: the first, medical; the second, representing local authorities; and the third, Insurance Societies. Now there are many public servants engaged in important work for the health of the community who would find no representation on any of these Councils; such are the nurses, midwives, women sanitary inspectors, and health-visitors. There are also the teachers, who have most important functions with regard to the health of the children, and are often put to a great deal of extra work in taking care of those for whom they are responsible. All these professional women would find representation on an advisory Council of Women, as well as mothers, housewives, and home-makers. We understand that the Watching Council feels that the women on the other Consultative Councils named by Dr. Addison will be in such a minority that they will need to feel the support of a special Council of Women behind them. There is little chance that the chairman of any of the three Consultative Councils named by Dr. Addison will be a woman, but the chairman of the special Council would, no doubt, be a woman, and this would give at least one woman direct access to the Minister, which is very important. Another way in which women might secure such direct access, would be if one of the secretaries appointed by the Minister were a woman. Clause six of the Bill provides that the Minister may appoint "such Secretaries, officers, and servants as he may think desirable," subject to the consent of the Treasury. We very much hope that the future Minister will appoint at least one woman secretary, that there will be adequate representation of women on all the Advisory Councils, and that a Special Council of Women will be appointed.

A Generous Bequest for Women in Medicine.

In January a lady, personally unknown to Mrs. Fawcett, but in former years an active member of two of the best known of the North Country societies of the N.U.W.S.S., wrote to our President announcing her intention of leaving in her will a considerable sum of money to promote the women's cause, especially in connection with the study of medicine and surgery. She asked Mrs. Fawcett's advice how this could best be secured, and she added that this generous bequest was intended "as recognition from an unknown woman for the pioneer work done by Mrs. Fawcett and her sister Mrs. Garrett Anderson for women." Mrs. Fawcett was naturally much gratified, and gave the advice sought. Since her return from Paris she has heard again from the same lady, who desires to remain anonymous, to say that the clause in her will has been completed, and that one of the chief medical schools for women will at some future date benefit by it to the extent of over £1,100 a year.

The L.C.C. and Married Women Doctors.

We are very sorry to hear that the London County Council, having employed married women doctors during the war, is now reviving its old regulation against them. The penalisation

of marriage, which is so inadvisable from the public point of view, is peculiarly harmful when it is applied to doctors, and especially to those whose work is among school children. The doctors employed by the London County Council have constantly to give advice to working-class mothers about their children, and anyone who has had children of her own, or who knows anything of the attitude of mothers, realises that they are reasonably much more inclined to trust married women than single ones.

Women and Education.

We were delighted to learn that the munificent gift of £500,000, which Sir Ernest Cassel has placed in the hands of trustees for educational purposes, is to be devoted to a considerable extent to the cause of women's education. Not only will women benefit under the various schemes for the promotion of adult education, for the establishment of scholarships, for the encouragement of the education of workmen or their sons and daughters, for the promotion of the study of foreign languages, but in addition "the promotion of the higher education of women by the assistance of colleges for women" is expressly mentioned. This gift to the women's colleges will be especially appreciated just now owing to the great pressure of students wishing to enter existing women's colleges, and to the obvious need for their extending their work, and their resources.

Women's Service.

The London Society for Women's Suffrage took an important step at its annual meeting on February 24th, when it decided that while continuing to stand "for equal suffrage and equal opportunities for women with men" it would for the present, concentrate its efforts on obtaining economic equality. The Women's Service Bureau, established by the Society at the beginning of the war, has not only done great practical service to women, and to the country, but has carried on a very important piece of educational work. During the last year, alone, over fifteen thousand applicants have been interviewed in it, and we believe it is safe to say that an enormous majority of these enquirers have gained not only practical help in getting training and employment, but also much enlightenment about the conditions of women's work, as they are and as they should be. Women and men who are working within the Society for the equality of the sexes have had the opportunity of acquiring much special experience about this side of the struggle. Now when there is a danger that, one stage in the battle for women's freedom having been completed, the energies of workers for it may be diffused over too wide a field, we are glad that so large a body of them have decided to concentrate on what appears to be the chief point of danger. We wish success to the London Society for Women's Service in its struggle for the economic equality of women, and while regretting that the Lady Frances Balfour, who has been president for seventeen years, has resigned her presidency, we heartily congratulate the Society on obtaining so distinguished and so suitable a President to succeed her as they will have in Miss Philippa Fawcett.

Women in Local Government.

There are at present thirteen women Candidates for the London County Council. Those for Municipal Reform are Lady Trustram Eve (North Hackney), Mrs. Hudson-Lyall (East Fulham), Miss Rosamond Smith (Shoreditch), Mrs. Dunn Gardner (North-West Camberwell), and Mrs. Hopkins (South-East St. Pancras); those belonging to the Progressive Party are the Duchess of Marlborough (North Southwark) and Miss Adler (Central Hackney); those representing Labour are Miss Susan Lawrence (Poplar), Mrs. C. S. Ganley (South Battersea), Miss Margaret McMillan (Deptford), Mrs. Montefiore (South Hammersmith) and Mrs. Ada Salter (Rotherhithe). Mrs. Lamartine Yates (North Lambeth) is the only independent woman candidate. We are glad to hear that in Surrey Miss Atwell is standing. Miss Atwell has been a Suffragist for many years; she helped to form the Barnes Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage (N.U.W.S.S.), and is the chairman of the local committee. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, Ilkley Division, Mrs. Keith is standing as an independent candidate; she is a member of the Ilkley W.S.S. The West Riding has already returned unopposed to the County Council Lady Mabel Smith, a well-known social worker, and an occasional contributor to THE COMMON CAUSE.

WOMEN AND PROPERTY.

WOMEN are apt to get the worst of things under any system of law or custom. They have had the worst of things under a system of private inherited property. They seem likely to get the worst of things under the system of general wage-paid work to which we are moving forward. When the individual man enjoyed the undisputed possession of large capital, women rarely had the power of handling wealth. To-day the sweet cup of wealth is being gradually withdrawn from men before women have ever yet put their lips to it.

The position of women in relation to property is a very interesting subject, but it is one full of stories of suffering and humiliation. The bitterness has been most keenly felt by women, classed nominally among the wealthy, and linked to men of wealth by marriage or other family ties. We say that the bitterness has been keenly felt, but has it really been felt enough? Many thinkers would reply that if it had been felt in all its reality and intensity, the evil state of things could not have been suffered to continue. For the evil is one which, viewed from certain aspects, is seen to involve a real degradation of spirit.

The evil of which we speak owed its strength to the law. The law, however, has been reformed by the passing of the Married Women's Property Act and by various enactments and judge-made decisions. But the evil of the law lives after it in social custom: and we may trace the reason for the conduct of many persons to a state of society and to laws which have long become obsolete. Old laws may be repealed and new laws passed; and yet all these changes may produce but half their intended effect so long as old notions keep their roots in the human mind.

If we look closely at some of these old notions as they still affect women, we shall see that some of them date back to the feudal system and to the ages when inherited wealth meant a landed estate—and not, as now, shares in all manner of productive undertakings. Land, *per se* has long ceased to be the prime form of wealth; and few families live from generation to generation upon their ancestral acres. "Liquid assets" are prized far more than a rambling comfortless house in a park, many miles, perhaps, from a bank, shop, or railway station. Commercial traffic has utterly superseded in importance the possession or transmission of a few unproductive acres. Yet when men win the prizes of trade or speculation, they are apt to revert to the grandeur of a bygone time. They take their titles from humble rural places, becoming earls of Dullishtown, lords of Blackmire, &c., and entail these landed and other glories to their eldest sons and eldest sons' eldest sons for ever. This kind of social atavism does not affect the very wealthy alone. Traces of it may be found all through British upper and middle class society. Social custom lags behind the law itself. This may be seen with regard to the name of a married woman. The law gives a married woman her Christian name and surname. Thus Jane Briggs, the wife of John Briggs, is for legal purposes Mrs. Jane Briggs. But feudalistic social custom says that if Mr. John Briggs is the eldest son and his father dead, then Mrs. Jane Briggs is Mrs. Briggs. But let John Briggs die, leaving an eldest son George Briggs, then the "relict" steps down from her high estate and becomes Mrs. John Briggs during widowhood. This is a trifle, perhaps, but it explains much that is more solid. It all hangs together and is consistent with the principles on which many persons still bequeath their property.

A study of modern wills reveals the fact that although it is becoming customary to treat daughters, wives, and widows, as independent and responsible beings and on an equality with sons, husbands, and widowers, yet the old notions appertaining to the world's infancy have not yet disappeared. We still find too many instances of men heaping most of their wealth upon the eldest son—no matter how newly-made that wealth may have been—and leaving a small income (without capital) to the widow, possibly coupled with the condition that she forfeits it on re-marriage. Sometimes, similarly, a man of great means leaves

a quite insignificant income to an unmarried daughter and reserves the capital for his son or sons. The belief that a woman is unfit to be the holder of capital is one which dies hard. Here, again, the law is in advance of social thought, for it permits women to hold capital. But the law has left its mark on men's minds and it may be added, men, like women, do not always trust each other. Certain it is that many a man who believes himself to be the soul of honesty in his money relations towards his wife has no such confidence in the straightforwardness of a perhaps unknown son-in-law. For this reason, he does his best to keep his daughter in leading-strings. There are, as we have said, many humiliations involved in the present state of things. And—speaking generally—the women who are the most highly placed socially are those whose actual financial position is often the most deplorable. While the woman who is the wife or daughter of a poor man, often earns her own living, or at all events pays her way, by her labour and is an independent citizen, the women, and especially the married women, in the more showy ranks of society, are often in a state of galling dependence. Unless they have inherited money or had money settled on them, hardly anything they use is their own. Even their splendid jewels are frequently heirlooms which they are encouraged to display but must not sell and dare not lose. When the husband dies, they must abandon most of their seeming wealth, of which the daughter-in-law in her turn becomes a sort of dummy exhibitor. Vanity Fair is a splendid spectacle, especially to those of us who love colour and beauty; but if we think of the tragic lives of its heroines we cannot wish it to continue.

We have said that social conventions lag behind the law. But social thought looks to the law to give it a lead, and it does ultimately follow the cue which the law gives it. There is one direction in which social thought is often in positive bewilderment, simply because the law gives it hardly any guidance at all. We refer to the so-called laws of inheritance. These are laws which apply only very partially to the field which they might cover. At present, while the law decides who are a testator's heirs, "next-of-kin," "heirs at law," &c., and the amount of legacy duties to be paid, it interferes hardly at all with the plans of will-makers, except when a person dies intestate. This go-as-you-please and bequeath-as-you-please policy often results in perplexity to will-makers and hardship and unfairness to relatives, more particularly to women because of their feeble powers of earning money for themselves. The well-disposed testator tries vainly to gaze into a clouded future, to foresee circumstances and guard against dangers which are beyond the range of foresight. The malevolent testator—sometimes, let us admit, a testatrix—rejoices in the opportunity of scoring off somebody, and of being able to utter the last crushing word in a painful family quarrel. Many a hospital or college has profited by the reluctant death-bed generosity of the cantankerous, and many a harmless woman has been reduced to an old-age of poverty.

It is time that the law, which in other affairs now limits the independent action of citizens for the greater good of humanity, put a measure to the powers of testators. What is chiefly needed is that some provision should be compulsorily made for the widow or widower and the children, and that the children (except in cases of crime, insanity, or other mental helplessness) should be treated equally. It might also be well to determine what proportion of an estate could be left for public purposes. In the case of persons without children, husband, or wife, absolute freedom might be given: otherwise some restriction is certainly to be desired.

The problem, which is only one of many legal and social problems affecting women, calls for the ideas and judgment of fresh minds, rather than for the comment of those lawyers who hold that whatever is right. When women of ability can devote their powers to legal work, they will, we believe, call for the reform of injustices which are accepted at present simply because they are hoary with age.

M. H.

The Ideal Ministry of Health—I.

By DR. C. W. SALEEBY, F.R.S. (EDIN.).
(Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Public Morals.)

To learn and to Teach
To Guard and to Help.

The ideal Ministry of Health will exist to create and maintain national and racial health of body and mind. Only in so far as it fails in its primary function will it be a Ministry of Healing, or trying to heal. Therefore, it must be based on Knowledge. "Nature," said Bacon, "is to be commanded only by obeying her"; but we cannot obey her unless we understand her commands. The first duty of our Ministry of Health must, therefore, be to learn.

Learning is of no avail unless it be imparted. Indeed, one has not learnt unless one's learning can be taught—to oneself, even, and to others. Wisdom is not only a loving spirit, as the Apocrypha says, but a perpetually learning and teaching spirit. Our heads are to be, as the great doctor Sir Thomas Browne said of his, not graves but treasures of knowledge. The noble word doctor must come into its own, too long degraded though it has been. A doctor is a teacher; a "learned doctor" is a teacher who has been taught. The druggist dispenses drugs; the doctor dispenses doctrine. Our Ministry will learn and it will teach. Could it do these simple, infinite things well enough, it need scarcely do more. By these means it will aim at and achieve not merely the negative ideal of prevention, rather than cure, but the positive ideal of construction, the creation and recreation of the individual, the nation and the race.

I.—TO LEARN.

Its first duty being to learn and thus to know, our Ministry will avail itself of embryonic structures already to be found, after some search and stumbling, in existing departments. We must learn, and watch continuously, the physical and psychical condition of our people. For instance, during the war the Ministry of National Service examined young and middle-aged adults of both sexes on a large scale. For some years past the Board of Education has been examining children of both sexes on a large scale. Here, already, we have parts of the structure of the

PERMANENT ANTHROPOMETRIC DEPARTMENT, which I defined, at the beginning of 1918, as an essential part of the ideal Ministry of Health. We are fortunate in possessing such distinguished anthropologists as Professor Arthur Keith and his few colleagues, who have long desired such opportunities of studying and serving their generation and those to come. At a session of the National Birth-Rate Commission, May, 1918, after evidence submitted by Professor Keith, a resolution was unanimously passed asking for a permanent anthropometric department in the Ministry of Health.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU.

The function of this department will be to learn, but thereafter it may discharge our ultimate function, to help. For there must be attached to it, I now suggest further, a *Vocational Bureau*, examining and advising as to natural fitness for various careers. In finding our airmen, we examined, by appropriate physiological means, the specific development of the sense of equilibration in the aspirants for flight, and have thereby saved many lives which would otherwise have been lost for lack of the special qualities needed in the air. This illustration should serve for the general proposition, to which every student of *individuals*, from the genetic point of view, will subscribe, that natural fitness or unfitness for special functions can in large degree be estimated and predicted. It is not merely that the tone-deaf should not essay piano-tuning. It is that our natural differences, in physique and physiology and psychology, can be so defined as to save much inefficiency and misery and disease, in the campaigns not only of war, but of the lasting peace to come.

A GENERAL REGISTER.

If we are to be a healthy nation rather than a disease-riddled mob, as recruiting for the Boer War showed us to be, and as present recruiting has shown again, we must know ourselves, in the simplest sense of that term, by means of something less inadequate than a decennial census. Students of vital statistics ask for a five-yearly census instead; and latterly we asked for at least a census immediately after the war. All these methods, actual or prospective, are already superseded. We require a permanent General Register of the people, such as the Registrar-General, Sir Bernard Mallet, has already asked for. At present

he and the Superintendent of Statistics, Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, work under a law dated 1836. Their department is concerned with births and deaths, yet it has no cognisance of dead-births. It studies deaths, but not the distribution of disease; yet disease, and not old age, is the cause of nearly all deaths. The vital statistics collected by the Registrar-General's Office and elsewhere in the Local Government Board, and in other departments also, must all be co-ordinated and continuously studied under and by means of this General Register and the Anthropometric Department of the Ministry of Health. Already the Ministries of National Service and of Food (especially through the sugar cards) have more than the beginnings of this.

PERPETUAL RESEARCH.

Further, of course, the Ministry must continuously pursue research into the manifold problems of health and disease. Upon these two aspects of learning, the observation of the people and the study of medical problems, the Ministry will base its ever-growing and improving teaching and practice. The researches done now by the Local Government Board, by the Medical Research Committee of the National Health Insurance Commission, and by other departments, will be co-ordinated and extended as a living foundation, which time can only deepen and strengthen, of our Ministry of Health.

II.—TO TEACH.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Meanwhile, and without ceasing, the Ministry must teach. It must have considerable responsibility for teaching the teachers, the doctors who are at last to be doctors indeed, and the dentists, midwives, nurses, chemists, the practitioners of massage, and of all the other branches of practice, present or to come, concerned with health and healing. It must, of course, being responsible for Medical Education in the fullest sense of that term, take the place of the Privy Council in respect of the General Medical Council and of the Central Midwives Board. It will find no duty more urgent, none—not even learning—more fundamental than the co-ordination, extension, and elevation of the whole standard and practice of such education in all parts of the United Kingdom.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN HYGIENE.

But the Ministry would fall short of the Ideal, and would miserably fail in practice, if it taught only the professional practitioners of medicine and its allied branches. Above and beyond all it *must teach the nation at large*: the children, through lessons in school; the adolescents, through the possibilities of the new Education Act; adult citizens of both sexes through the press, the pulpit, the platform, and Parliament. This education will be, above all, education for parenthood. Our present Schools for Mothers are beginnings. No mere issuing of Blue Books, containing vital statistics or results of bacteriological research, will suffice. When, in 1902, greatly daring, I ventured, as a doctor who should dispense doctrine, to send communications on infant mortality to the general press, it was thought by many to be an impropriety. They held, and some still hold it, unprofessional that a doctor—even though not in practice, and therefore not open to the imputation of advertisement—should publicly dispense doctrine; though perfectly in order that, as hosts did and do, he should live, in part, by selling drugs. But times are changing. Even men and women in practice are now found writing to the press. The Ministry of Health and the Minister himself will never cease to ask and employ the aid of the press, for the education of the public in all matters of public and of private health. Let us hope that he will contribute to the general press articles as valuable as those which the illustrious veteran, Professor Adolphe Pinard, sent to the *Matin* during the war. Those who have learnt must teach the rest of us how to live, how to work, and how to play. That will indeed be a Ministry, which means a Service, of Health.

This will be essential also for another reason. The Ministry must not be bureaucratic, yet it must have power. It can derive its power justly only from the consent of the governed. It will require in the course of its duty to fight, for instance, the racial poisons by means which inconvenience some individuals. Only the Ministry which teaches the public well enough, not laying down the law but respecting its pupils, giving reasons for its beliefs, and answering questions civilly and honestly, can derive from the public that consent which will make it not a Prussian bureau, but an organ that a free people has created and uses for the purposes of Freedom from all its foes at home and abroad.

A New Light on Infant Welfare.

An interesting subject for study, especially in view of our own inferior standard, is the legislation in other countries having for its object the protection of infant life. In this respect we find, as we should hope and perhaps expect, that the greatest advance has been made in the Overseas Dominions and in the United States of America. There appears to be a common principle underlying much of the particular legislation in these countries, namely, that children are the capital of the State, and that the first duty of the State should be to preserve and increase this capital by providing conditions under which it shall be possible for mothers to bear healthy children and rear them as useful citizens.

Statistics generally have proved that the incidence of infant mortality is especially heavy during the first weeks of life, and that this is particularly so among illegitimate infants. It is, therefore, very important that adequate measures should be taken for ante-natal and neo-natal care, and that these measures should include some provision for the unmarried mother and her child. Thus, in many of our Overseas Dominions, the American States and Norway there are arrangements by which the expectant unmarried mother may make known her condition in the proper quarter, in order to take paternity proceedings as early as possible, or that, if necessary, someone else may take them on her behalf. This is obviously more desirable than waiting until after the birth of the child, when proofs of paternity are not so easily forthcoming, or when the man may have already left the jurisdiction. It also makes pre-natal care more possible and effective, than where the mother is compelled to work almost up to the moment of her confinement. In these countries the State intervenes equally on behalf of expectant married mothers, if deserted, and an order is made against the father at the magistrate's discretion, in order to provide for the rearing of the child.

The Norwegian Illegitimacy Act has been frequently discussed, but may be cited again in this connection, because it is admittedly the most comprehensive piece of legislation dealing with this question. In Norway the illegitimate child belongs equally to the father's family and to the mother's. It has the right to the father's name, the right of inheritance, and the right to be supported by both parents in accordance with the position of that parent who is economically better situated. The burden of establishing paternity and of enforcing maintenance falls on the State, instead of upon the mother; the mother of an illegitimate child is legally required to report the facts to the local authorities, and the Court has the duty of summoning the alleged father to answer the charges. If necessary, the contribution of benefits to the mother for three months and during confinement is exacted, as well as of payment for special nursing expenses for nine months after birth, if the child remains with the mother. There is a fixed minimum and maximum for these amounts, and the duty of collecting falls on the State and not on the mother. The illegitimate death-rate in Norway has gone down from a hundred and twenty-six per thousand in the years 1876-80 to one hundred and fourteen per thousand in 1915.

An interesting example of Overseas legislation of this type is found in the Queensland Infant Life Protection Act of 1905. This deals with nursing homes, adoption of infants and illegitimacy, &c. Confinement expenses, recoverable from the father, are limited to a sum of £10, and include the cost of the mother's board and lodging and the clothing necessary for the child for two months after its birth. The order may be made and enforced against the father before the birth of the child on duly qualified medical evidence, and the complaint may be made by the mother, or on her behalf. There are stringent regulations as regards nursing homes, and precautions are taken against farming out of infants. Statistics are not yet very complete, owing to war conditions, but it is interesting to note the steady decrease in the proportion of illegitimate to the total number of births throughout Australia of late years. In Queensland the percentage has decreased from 6.4 in 1911 to 5.41 in 1915, in Western Australia from 4.45 in 1913 to 4.15 in 1917, and in the entire Commonwealth of Australia the percentage for the last ten years has decreased from 6.24 to 5.12.

The following figures with regard to infant mortality in New South Wales may be of interest. The legitimate infant mortality rate per thousand for the years 1910-14 was 67.21, and for 1915, 64.2. The illegitimate infant mortality rate per thousand for the same period was 162.78 and 141. All these figures are practical evidence of the beneficial effect of the legislation referred to.

Many of the American States have passed Acts of the same nature; but America has gone a step further in legislation for the benefit of the race. Laws were enacted in one or two of the States forbidding marriage where either of the contracting parties is infected with venereal disease. Since such legislation, however, is always likely to increase illicit intercourse, public attention has been turned to the question of sterilisation for the insane, the imbecile, sexual perverts, and those tainted with ineradicable communicable disease. It is argued in favour of sterilisation that it is used for a defect which differs from a disease, since it is incurable.

These operations first became compulsory in Indiana in 1907; when it became the duty of the officials in certain State institutions to have such an operation performed on the inmates where their mental and moral condition and their family history appeared to warrant it. Similar laws have since been passed in a number of other States, and rather more than 2,000 operations have been performed since the passing of the Act. It is naturally too soon at present to review the effect of such legislation on the community as a whole.

In these and other ways, the countries to which I have referred have acknowledged the value of healthy children to the State, and their methods, if controversial, must be of interest to all who bear in mind that the State exists for the benefit of the people, and that the people do not exist merely to provide the State with cannon fodder, or material for experiments in sociology.

ROSAMOND SMITH.

J. O. C.

The above symbol, it may not be superfluous to explain, represents nothing more mysterious than a new kind of local committee called into being at the suggestion of the Home Office in 1916, the full title of which is "Juvenile Organisations Committee." The object of these committees is not so much to do anything new as to co-ordinate and bring into closer touch and relation the work already being done by a variety of voluntary organisations and societies. The immediate impulse towards this new departure appears to have been the increase in the number of children and young persons charged with offences during the war. The causes of the increase are fairly obvious. From many homes the father was absent; boys were earning abnormally high wages, and at the same time were less under control than usual. It was a time of exceptional excitement; elder brothers and friends were away fighting; the spirit of adventure was in the air. The social workers who were normally the best influence were inevitably engaged either at the Front or in war-work of various kinds at home. Last, but probably not least, the streets were very dark. An abnormal proportion of young people under these circumstances got into trouble, and the Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Samuel) appointed a strong and representative committee to consider what steps could be taken to bring boys and girls under the influence of brigades, clubs, or other institutions intended to promote their welfare; to prevent overlapping of work; to strengthen the weaker units; and above all, to meet the difficulty of obtaining officers and premises.

There is a special interest in this new effort in that it marks a new sense of responsibility towards a section hitherto much neglected. During the war, it is generally agreed, the position of juvenile workers has become definitely worse, but after all, not so very much worse, for the plain truth is that their position was extremely bad even in peace time. We are beginning to recognise this fact, however unwillingly, and all sorts of unpleasant doubts are beginning to disturb our rest at nights. In the last one hundred and fifty years or so, new methods of producing material goods have revolutionised industry and have caused a huge increase of wealth, or what is commonly so described. The economic machinery of society is extraordinarily successful for merely material ends. Unfortunately we have too often forgotten to take account of the social and spiritual results. As Mr. Gilbert Cannan puts it in a thoughtful passage: "Until the political and educational machinery of society is developed, men and women will remain the slaves of the economic machinery, for that is all they have to rely on. . . . Economic machinery is for economic purposes alone, and . . . it is useless to look to it for satisfaction of the deeper purposes of life." (*Freedom*, pp. 89-90.)

We need not condemn modern economic methods or throw our machines on the scrap-heap; such a course would be suicidal and absurd. The wrong lies in treating the means as

the end, in making the mere mass and quantity of production the goal of our endeavours, the object to which all else must be subordinated. In the early days of machine industry even young children were used for the mere economic value of their work: in mines they went on all fours dragging carts, in factories they were beaten to their work when over and over again they fell asleep from overwhelming fatigue. We recoil from such horrors and plume ourselves on humanity and progress because such crimes are not now permitted against the very young. But in regard to older children, thirteen or fourteen to eighteen, the same principle obtains, though no doubt with mitigating circumstances. The special needs of adolescents are disregarded. Stanley Hall writes:

"The great upheaval of the dawn of the teens . . . requires distinct change in matter and method of education. It is a period of very rapid . . . psychic expansion, great susceptibility, plasticity, eagerness, pervaded by the instinct to try and plan in many different directions." (*The Educational Problem*, I., p. 544.)

And in another place:

"As long as workmen are regarded as part of the machinery, to be dumped on the scrap-heap as soon as younger stronger hands can be found, the very point of view needful for the correct solution of vocational education is wanting." (P. 632.)

Unfortunately that is just the position of the majority of juvenile workers. Even in 1911 Mr. Bray was constrained to write:

"That the boy of to-day is the workman of to-morrow is a thought that suggests itself to only a few of the most enlightened employers. To the many he is merely a cheap instrument of production to be used up and then scrapped as waste machinery." (*Boy Labour and Apprenticeship*, p. 168.)

It is, however, only foolish to blame machine industry because it does not constitute a training-ground for adolescents. The fault is in ourselves for ever having supposed it could be such. Machine industry is a device of extraordinary effectiveness for increasing material wealth and for enlarging the resources of which man can dispose. What machine industry cannot do is to feed, educate, or satisfy the needs of the human soul. Boys and girls are sent into factories to perform some monotonous, subdivided, and often to them quite unmeaning process, for ten or ten and a half hours a day, and we are surprised that such work does not develop the highest qualities of citizenship. How could we expect it to do so? The life of the "young person" (so-called by the Factory Act) is sadly lacking in two main respects. First, the creative instinct, so important a factor in development is utterly starved. The old crafts offered some training for hand, eye, and imagination, and gave scope to the fundamental human desire to see something come from the work of one's own hands, but modern industry (with some exceptions) does none of these things. Second, young workers in industry mostly lack that opportunity for healthful play, open-air exercise and sports, which is given, perhaps almost too lavishly, to the youth of another social class. But young things need fresh air and recreation because they are young, quite irrespective of whether they are destined to be members of the aristocratic and professional classes; and indeed games and exercise are more necessary and essential to such as are engaged in work of a mechanical, monotonous, and mentally deadening kind.

Voluntary social workers have long been conscious of the serious gaps in the existing provision for the training and development of young people of the industrial class. A variety of organisations have grown up in the endeavour in one way or another to cope with the evil. Boys' Brigades and Cadet Corps provide social influences together with some amount of drill and discipline. The well-known movement of the Boy Scouts has happily combined a degree of idealism with an appeal to adventurous spirit and to the sense of *esprit de corps*. The training appears to be well conceived for counteracting the evils of city and industrial life. The Girl Guides' Association does something of the same kind, with necessary modifications, for girls, but has not grown to nearly the same extent. Numerous clubs both for boys and girls, are to be found in most towns of any size. Many of them are identified with one religious denomination or another, which may help to promote fellow-feeling and intimacy, but has the disadvantage of leading clubs to compete for members by means of treats, Christmas presents or the like, a drawback which the J.O.C. should be able to counteract. There are also Junior Sections of those wonderful organisations, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., and many other societies, local or national, which work for young people in various ways, and are far too numerous to catalogue here. It is good that there should be this variety of organisation, for there is as yet no clear formulated body of doctrine on the training of the adolescent, and experiments are valuable and much needed.

One of the most necessary functions of the J.O.C., therefore, is to take stock of what is being done on these lines. So far, reports tend to show that while the work done is excellent as far as it goes, in no case are the organisations sufficient in extent or the needs of juveniles really met. Thus at Liverpool the J.O.C. found, after taking a kind of census, that only one in every six boys, and only one girl in every eight girls, belonged to any recognised organisation. At Preston it is estimated that about twenty-two per cent. of the juvenile and adolescent population are cared for by organisations. The Manchester J.O.C. thinks four out of ten youths, and three out of ten girls, aged fourteen to eighteen, are connected with organisations. The majority are thus unprovided for.

In regard to the provision of open spaces for games, at Liverpool at least one hundred and forty more football grounds are needed to give even *one boy in three*, aged fourteen to eighteen, the opportunity of a game of football. For girls the provision of open-air games is still less adequate. (Liverpool Council of Voluntary Aid, *Report on Juvenile Organisations*, 1917, 1d.) In Preston it is estimated that there are five thousand boys between thirteen and eighteen, and if only one-third wanted to play football fifty-five grounds would be required; but the number actually available is only eleven, and was, before the war, only thirty-one. The present extreme restriction of opportunity is of course due in part to the use of sport grounds for food production, but even under peace conditions the needs of young people were not met. Mr. Frederic D'Aeth, in an interesting letter to the *Liverpool Courier*, dated December 9th, 1918, pleaded for the more extended provision of playing fields for young people, suggesting that as towns widen their borders and increase their suburban population, six acres per thousand population should always be reserved for this purpose. If any reader of these pages should assume that the cities mentioned are exceptionally backward, I should like to say that I believe the exact opposite to be the case. The very fact that the information quoted is collected and published, shows that these cities already possess an active J.O.C., and that some proportion of the inhabitants are animated by a developed sense of social responsibility.

J.O.C.s have a wide field of usefulness before them. There are forces now at work which are of the utmost value and importance, needing only to be extended and co-ordinated. Take for instance the experiment of "sea-scouting," which has been made by the Scarborough Education Committee, and which at least one other northern city intends to emulate. What a splendid training for boys to learn the handling of a boat and elementary methods of navigation! The joys of piracy, without its risks and deplorably low standard of behaviour. Perhaps in some middle-aged breasts there will be a twinge of regret not to be young enough to go sea-scouting. Another interesting, if less exciting experiment is afforded by the Merseyside Recreation Scheme. This last represents an endeavour to secure the provision of means of recreation for industrial employees through the whole group of Merseyside towns. The objects are to strengthen and develop existing organisations, to set up social institutes, to secure more playing fields, &c. By an interesting device, and in accordance with a ruling of the Board of Inland Revenue, contributions of employers to the scheme will count as working expenses both in connection with Excess Profits Duty and Income Tax Duty. In the case of a firm making excess profits a contribution of one hundred pounds would cost them only fourteen pounds, i.e. £100 less £86 excess profit duty and six pounds income tax duty. It is to be hoped so excellent a scheme, which appears to be the work of the combined J.O.C.s of several towns, will be copied in other districts.

J.O.C.s also enter into relation and co-operate with Juvenile Employment Committees. Such collaboration will be of inestimable value in times of unemployment, to secure re-employment on good conditions at the earliest possible moment, and meantime to secure that the involuntary holiday shall not be wasted, the boys and girls shall not be turned loose on the streets for begging, pilfering, or worse, but that the time be used for training or recreation. Co-operation with the Probation Officer and the officials of Children's Courts is also a valuable function of the J.O.C. Preston has actually reduced its figure for juvenile offences, at a time when the reverse experience unfortunately has been more common. In a large proportion of juvenile offences there is probably little or nothing of real depravity, but rather a certain craving for adventure and excitement, which is in itself entirely right and natural in the teens, but which, being repressed and deprived of a wholesome outlet, seeks to satisfy itself in anti-social ways.

The great difficulty in the way of developing these beneficent activities, both of the J.O.C. and of its constituent parts, is, of

course, the need of more workers and new workers. It is greatly to be hoped that many ex-war-workers, when released, will see their way to take up J.O.C. work, whether as paid organisers, which are sure to be needed, or as volunteers. There is here a field of usefulness and fruitful work that may appeal to the warm sympathy and enthusiasm of those who have done so much for England in the past four and a-half years. The future of the country is with the young. One generation has been tragically decimated, robbed of its best, sacrificed to ideals of justice and right. With the next generation, grievously bereaved of so many of its guides and friends, it will largely rest to see that those ideals are not betrayed and trampled underfoot, but are made a living force in the future. There can hardly be a nobler task than to help them to be worthy of that high office.

B. L. HUTCHINS.

Serbia after the War.

Six weeks in Serbia sounds but a short space of time, but with the facilities afforded us in our official mission even transport difficulties were overcome, and we covered more of the country than many people who have been there for months. So rapid was our progress, indeed, that our impressions were almost kaleidoscopic, though vivid. The first part of our visit was spent in covering the eastern half of the country, which had been occupied by the Bulgars during the last three years. Some of the sights that met our eyes were almost incredibly tragic. Not only were the people suffering from want of food, and even necessary clothing in some parts, but they had been the victims of a system of terrorisation which would have broken the courage of a less brave nation. It is difficult to realise all that this war has meant to the women of Serbia, but it is essential to try and appreciate the situation to some extent in order to be able to help them in their problems of reconstruction. The plight of the men—exiled from their country and cut off from all news of their homes—has aroused the deep sympathy of all those who have worked for them during the years of war. But they were at least afforded some opportunity of action—they could fight to regain what had been reft from them. The women were not even given this relief. They had perforce to continue their lives in their homes and all outlet for their energies was denied them. In addition they had to witness and in some cases suffer the cold-blooded tortures extended to many of the population of the villages by the Bulgar troops. The better educated among the people—particularly the priests and school teachers—were systematically murdered, all Serbian books were destroyed, and the children were forced to go to Bulgar schools. But in many cases this is not the worst: any sympathy shown towards the Serbian comitatdjis (guerilla troops who hid in the mountains) was followed by cruel torture—branding with hot irons, burning or flogging. Sometimes, indeed, such cruelties were practised without any pretext except a seeming lust for cruelty. When to all this was added the constant dread which all the women felt, and too often not without reason, of being unprotected among a crowd of lawless soldiery, it is difficult to imagine how they can have survived the horrors of that time. The report of the Inter-Allied Commission which has been examining the Bulgarian atrocities in Serbia, and which will shortly be published, fully substantiates all cases such as those mentioned above, and makes plain the sufferings of the whole population—and particularly of the women in the occupied territory.

It is, however, unwise to dwell on the past except in so far as it helps us to understand the needs of the present and future—and it is with relief that one turns to the problems of reconstruction. First and foremost amongst these comes the immediate necessity for material help. There is now sufficient food in the country for the population, but there is great difficulty in distribution owing to the destruction of the railways, and the shocking condition of the roads. Things are improving, however, and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient food at reasonable prices for the poorer classes is gradually being overcome by canteens and food distributing centres. The various relief funds are also doing much to distribute clothes and material, but there is still much need for this work to be extended, and more clothing sent out.

The need for hospitals too is very great. The Scottish Women's Hospitals, particularly the Unit at Vranja, are doing most valuable work, not only for the troops but also the civilian population. Underfeeding and overstrain are inevitably having their effects, and all hospitals in every district are full to overflowing. One of the most hopeful signs is the way in which

plans are being made for the better health conditions of the future. Medical training in Serbia itself is fast becoming a fact; and a medical faculty at Belgrade university, with the Elsie Inglis Chair of Medicine as part of the scheme, is now being organised. In addition there are great schemes afoot for a better system of national education, and here again British help is greatly desired. Henceforward the English language is to be compulsory in all schools, and there will be a demand therefore for many teachers, both men and women, from this country.

There is at present in Belgrade a strong body of women who are anxious to help in the re-organisation of Serbia, especially by the betterment of the position of women, and with this end in view they are endeavouring to start societies all over the country. Their scheme is a wide one, and embraces plans for village institutes where there shall be classes in housewifery, hygiene and mothercraft; the issue of a monthly paper, the holding of lectures in political education, besides the improvement of the social, economic, and political status of all women. If the enthusiasm and ability shown by the originators of the scheme be any criterion of its ultimate success one can safely prophesy great things of this new feminist movement.

In this as in all other plans for the future the Serbs are anxious to secure the sympathy and moral support of Great Britain. No one who has been in Serbia recently can fail to have noticed this great wave of enthusiasm and love which are felt for everything British, and the Serbs' complete confidence in our sympathy and help. The immediate difficulties are immense, but we can surely give with the same unstinting hand as during the war, and so take our part in the glories of Serbia's future as we have shared in the tragedies of her past.

A. MAY CURWEN.

Education at Port Royal.*

In a celebrated purple passage which completes his picture of the Jesuits, Lord Macaulay describes the conflict between that great order and the Jansenists which rent the Church of Rome in the middle years of the seventeenth century:—

"The Jesuits were, at that time, engaged in a war to the death against an enemy whom they had at first disdained, but whom they had at length been forced to regard with respect and fear. Just when their prosperity was at the height, they were braved by a handful of opponents who had indeed no influence with the rulers of this world, but who were strong in religious faith and intellectual energy. Then followed a long, a strange, a glorious conflict of genius against power. The Jesuit called cabinets, tribunals, universities to his aid, and they responded to the call. Port Royal appealed, not in vain, to the hearts and to the understandings of millions. The dictators of Christendom found themselves, on a sudden, in the position of culprits. They were arraigned on the charge of having systematically debased the standard of evangelical morality, for the purpose of increasing their own influence; and the charge was enforced in a manner which at once arrested the attention of the whole world; for the chief accuser was Blaise Pascal. His powers of mind were such as have rarely been bestowed on any of the children of men; and the vehemence of the zeal which animated him was but too well proved by the cruel penances and vigils under which his macerated frame sank into an early grave. His spirit was the spirit of St. Bernard; but the delicacy of his wit, the purity, the energy, the simplicity of his rhetoric, had never been equalled, except by the great masters of Attic eloquence. All Europe read and admired, laughed and wept."

The appeal which Port Royal made "to the hearts and to the understandings of millions" did not quite end with the generation to whom the *Lettres Provinciales* gave the same feeling of surprise and delight that Newman's *Apologia* gave to a later one. The writer of the book now before us notes this fact in his bibliography, and says: "It is surely not without significance that writers so diverse as an eminent literary critic like Sainte-Beuve, a Unitarian Minister like Charles Beard, a lady of marked Protestant and evangelical views like Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, a High Church clergyman like Henry Morgan, an impartial historian like Doctor Mary E. Lowndes, and an ordinary schoolmaster like the present author, should all have found in the writings of the Port Royalists something to attract and inspire." All those who have spent delightful hours with the authors thus enumerated, or who are led to do so by Mr. Barnard's last book, will agree that Port Royal does make a special appeal, though they may not agree about its nature. It certainly does not depend on the theological controversy; many arid discourses of the Messieurs de Port Royal prove that it took a Pascal to be witty or appealing about that! Boiled down to its essence, it was a controversy between those who believed in free will and those who believed in predestination. The

* *The Port Royalists on Education.* By H. C. Barnard, M.A., B.Litt. (Published Cambridge University Press. Price 7s. 6d.)

problem which such a contest involves, although it is of such pre-eminent importance to mankind that compared with it every other sinks into insignificance, is not to most people an attractive one to think about, or to debate. The moral issues involved were far more interesting, though not quite so simple as the passage from Lord Macaulay quoted above might seem to indicate. But it is as a psychological study that the history of Port Royal has, again and again, attracted the passionate interest of many of those who care for human nature. Saint-Cyran's rather grim character, in tune with his stern theology, might not interest us if he had not been persecuted, but Mère Angélique and Jacqueline Pascal and many of the other characters in this great drama would be interesting even if they had been quite orthodox. They could not in any case have lived smooth lives, since they had souls bent on adventure, and believed with Newman that "Holiness is better than peace."

It is as educationalists that they appear in the little book before us, published by the Cambridge University Press. The author has already written a study of "The Little Schools of Port Royal." In his present book, he gives first a general sketch of education in France in the seventeenth century, then biographical notes, and then extracts from the Port Royalists' own writings on educational theory and method, and on the Port Royal girls' schools. The last section is of special interest to us. Fénelon, writing in 1683, said that nothing was so neglected as the education of girls. The ordinary bourgeois in the seventeenth century thought, like Chrysale in *Les Femmes Savantes* (written in 1672), that a woman's business was to attend to the behaviour of her children and her servants, and keep house with economy and good sense, and that knowing a great many things was not at all necessary for her. Several religious orders did, however, devote themselves to the education of girls, and amongst these the reformed nuns of Port Royal seem to have been distinguished by the same fervour and austerity in their educational work, as in everything else that they did. Racine, in the short history of Port Royal which Boileau was said to have regarded as the most perfect piece of historical writing in the French language, records the affection with which women whose lives "edified the world" looked back on their education at Port Royal. "There they had learned Christian truths, not by precept only, but by living example; there, too, they had learned to be intelligent and to exercise the reason, so that they might be equally fit to become perfect nuns, or excellent wives and mothers." The great religious poet knew some of these last at the court, and in society, and their feeling for Port Royal in the days of its persecution reminded him of that which had moved Jews in their captivity when they thought of the ruins of Jerusalem.

The *Constitutions* of the convent of Port Royal, quoted by Mr. Barnard, were drawn up by Agnès Arnauld, sister of Mère Angélique, and at one time Abbess herself. They are supplemented by the more detailed *Règlement* written by Jacqueline Pascal. Jacqueline was the younger sister of Blaise Pascal, and her gifts were scarcely less extraordinary than his. To her as to her brother all earthly fame and earthly happiness, even the pure happiness that comes from human affection and from pursuit of science for its own sake, appeared as dross compared with the greater knowledge of God which might be gained, as they believed, by a complete sacrifice. Lovers of *John Inglesant* will remember the choice offered him by Serenus de Cressy; that choice was offered to Jacqueline Pascal, young, beautiful, delightful, a genius: she chose the complete sacrifice, and found—not peace, but certainly holiness. She died worn out at thirty-six.

It shows the wisdom of the convent authorities that Sœur Euphémie, as she was called in religion, was given charge of the educational work of the convent. In 1657 she drew up the *Règlement pour les Enfants* in response to a request made to her by Antoine Singlin, who had assisted Saint-Cyran to begin the Community's educational work for boys, and who held the office of Director of Port Royal. Combined with the *Constitutions* of Mère Agnès, it gives a clear idea of convent education in seventeenth century France, as it was interpreted at Port Royal. The first thing that strikes one about the system is its unity and consistency. Modern educationalists are too often paralysed in their search for the right method of education, because they are uncertain as to its aims. The Port Royalists had no doubt; the children were to be taught to seek first "the Kingdom of God and His righteousness," teacher and little ones were indeed to seek it together, the minutest, the most material actions of the day were made to conduce to that end. From the time when the eldest girls were awakened by the word "Jesus" at 4 a.m., to the time when they went quietly and silently to their beds from the choir or the garden at 8 p.m., they were learning to be good. The rigour of the rules, the stillness and attention required, were such that one cannot but

be relieved by an *Avertissement* added to them and stating that they must not be carried out so rigorously as to cause the children to relapse into despondency or weariness (which must of all things be avoided), or to lose that affection and trust for their teachers without which no success in education is possible. It seems clear that the austerity of the rule was illumined by a tender if undemonstrative charity, and that its foundation was the most even justice. What we miss in the system is not devotion, or loving-kindness or fairness, but respect for freedom. Freedom in education is our modern discovery, and we are inclined to worship it. The nuns of Port Royal could no more have understood all that it means to us than we can understand all that the virtue of obedience meant to them. The children were never left alone, and never given any time of their own. The process of suggestion which every teacher must use, but about which modern teachers are apt to feel uneasy, was carried out deliberately, consciously and without limitation. It would not have occurred to Jacqueline Pascal to try to make her pupils think for themselves, what she wanted to do was to make them think right. It is true that the "heavenly thoughts" the teacher was to instil were not to come from herself but direct from God:

"I therefore repeat—what I cannot repeat too often, though I do it not enough—that we must pray more than speak; and I believe our hearts and minds must ever be lifted up on high so that we may receive from God all that we ought to say to the children."

We may also remark that Jacqueline's provisions, strenuous as they are in many ways, do yet show great respect for the bodily and mental tenderness of children, and are illumined not only by charity, but also by common sense:

"They must not be expected to talk on serious subjects nor to be always speaking about God."

"From time to time when the mistress is with them she tells them some word of God to fortify their minds, and to guard them against vain and useless thoughts. At the same time an attempt is made not to overdo this by wishing to make them too pious; for as they are so young there are two dangers: one that they may take too much trouble, and weary their minds and imagination instead of uniting their hearts with God; and the other, that they may grow discouraged when they see that they cannot attain the perfection that is required of them."

In the same spirit the girls were taught to regard frequent church-going as a great privilege, which could not be granted to them in quite as great a measure as they desired. Severe penances were forbidden to them, abstinence from meals was not encouraged, and nothing showy or sensational in the way of religion was favoured.

"If they ask for special penances to perform, only very few or none will be granted them; but we shall show them that it is not by these that they will please God unless they come from a heart truly touched by love of Him and by a desire to please Him and to do penance; and that as far as we are concerned, we shall judge them not by these acts, but by the fidelity with which they carry out the smallest schoolroom rules, by the help which they give to their sisters, by the affection with which they serve one another in their needs, by the care which they show in mortifying their bad habits; that it will be these things which make us believe that they want to serve God and not a number of special acts; and that for this reason they must not be disappointed if we do not permit these, because we desire to promote their well-being, and not to help them to deceive themselves."

The most scrupulous impartiality is enjoined on the teachers, and an exquisite courtesy which the children themselves were to learn to imitate.

"We encourage them not to talk all at once, so as to avoid a loud noise, but to listen to one another, and when anyone begins a sentence not to interrupt, which we tell them is extremely impolite. We tell them never on any occasion to say anything uncharitable, and to beware of the slightest utterance which their sisters would not like to have said about them, even if what was said was not at all ill-intentioned; for they should be able to gather from another's silence that she would prefer the subject changed. We exhort them also to show a holy and courteous consideration one for another, a habit which nothing save affection can produce."

Of intellectual education there is no word. We have Racine's word for it that "immense care was taken"; but there is nothing in the *Règlement* to illustrate this. On the whole neither the ideal nor the methods suggested differ very materially from those which are followed in many convents to this day. But a special illumination is given to them by our knowledge of Jacqueline Pascal and the other actors in this strangely engrossing bit of history. Thinking no doubt of the *colombier* at Port Royal des Champs, which is the only bit of the original building now standing, Jacqueline wrote: "We must train and nourish the youngest girls, if possible like little doves." Reading this we cannot but remember how she had trained her own passionate nature to be

"—as patient as the female dove
When that her golden couplets are disclosed."

She was an extraordinarily interesting person, in an extraordinarily interesting time, and those who first make acquaintance with her story in Mr. Barnard's book are certain to wish to know more.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Correspondence.

(Letters for publication should reach the Editor by first post on Monday.)

THE FUTURE OF THE N.U.W.S.S.

MADAM.—It is important that societies should realise the significance of the scheme of reconstruction placed on the final agenda of the N.U.W.S.S. Council in the name of Mr. Oliver Strachey, and of the amendments to it in the name of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, which were published as Schemes B and C, in last week's COMMON CAUSE (page 547).

If Mr. Strachey's scheme is adopted, the National Union will aim at becoming a Federation of all Societies working for the Equality Programme or willing to subscribe to it, whether they work for other objects or not. It will then be possible for Women Citizens' Associations, Party Organisations, or any other organisations of men or women convinced of the need for a removal of sex disabilities, to become constituent societies of the Union, and for Women Suffrage Societies to extend their work to any other objects they may select, provided they include the Equality object.

If, on the other hand, the amendments in the name of Miss Eleanor Rathbone are adopted, the National Union will cease to be a Union of Societies and will become a Union of individual members. In order, however, to ensure a definite point of contact between the headquarters of the Union and each constituency, and to provide that the provinces shall be adequately represented at the Council meetings, it is provided that there should be a Local Secretary and Press Secretary in each town or district, and that the other members of the Union in that town may, if they can agree upon a common policy, empower their Local Secretary to act as their representative at Council meetings and to cast the whole vote to which they are entitled.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone wishes to make it clear that she presents her amendments, not because she is opposed to Mr. Strachey's scheme of a Federation of Societies, but because she wishes the Council to have before it a working alternative, of rather more limited scope than his, but aimed at securing the main objects which she and Mr. Strachey have in common. These are:—

- (a) To preserve, as far as possible, the traditions and spirit of the National Union, its concentration upon those objects which all feminists have in common; its facilities for propaganda and education in the constituencies and its efficient parliamentary machinery and information bureau.
(b) To meet the difficulties which have hampered our work during the past year. These are, first, the growth of Women Citizens' Associations, to which many of our members transferred their efforts. Secondly, the dispersal of effort due to the large range of reforms now included under our objects. The proposed scheme of Special Committees and the limitation of the objects worked for to a maximum of six would, it is believed, secure a greater concentration of effort.

E. F. RATHBONE. OLIVER STRACHEY.

P.S.—The following members of the Executive Committee have signified their approval of either scheme, B or C:— Miss Deneke, Miss Margaret Jones, Mrs. Ring, Mrs. Stocks.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

MADAM.—Practically the difference between Miss Rathbone and myself is, whether it is better to give poor widows pensions at once through the Boards of Guardians, or to wait till a new machinery for distributing them can be made by Act of Parliament. The present War Pensions Committees are not fit to undertake the work. Already they find the distribution of the pensions a great difficulty, and to add the whole number of the widows who are now receiving Poor Law relief would cause a breakdown. To distribute a large amount of State money in small sums, and to guard against fraud, a Relieving Officer is necessary. Many pensions committees have already appointed a paid secretary, whose functions tend to resemble those of a Relieving Officer to a very remarkable degree. There are of necessity great opportunities and therefore temptations to fraud a system of allowances for children. A child dies. It is to the interest of the mother to pretend it is still alive and to draw the money for it. Besides this, I think most of us would agree that if the State contributes to the maintenance of the child, it is its duty to see that the money is spent on the child. A woman might drink the whole of her family's allowance, for example. We know by experience that State subsidies always entail State inspection.

If the duty of distributing pensions to widows was laid upon the pensions committees, they would have to be greatly increased—many more paid officials would have to be appointed to serve them; and all the time the present Relieving Officers who are doing the work now would be kept in existence and paid too.

Surely this is a very extravagant plan. If you are going to abolish the Poor Law it should be done by a well-thought-out plan, and other authorities appointed to do its work. But there is no sense in cutting off a big bit of its present work—perhaps the majority of the out-door relief cases are widows with children—and still leaving the expensive machinery in being. I plead that the present Poor Law widow should be assured a sufficient sum to feed and clothe her children adequately on.

It does not prejudice the question of whether the Poor Law is to be abolished or not. When it is abolished other provision will have to be made to deal with the people who are now supported by out-door relief, and, of course, the widows would be among them. I believe my reform could be carried out by a simple order from the Local Government Board, and in the present state of congested parliamentary business that is in itself a great recommendation.

MAUD SELBORNE.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

MADAM.—We, the undersigned, would like to explain, through your columns, a plan which has enabled us to have two clear hours for meals and two for recreation each day. This plan has proved successful because one and all are willing to work together in this establishment.

Family of five and visitors; five maids kept.

Table with columns for WEEK DAYS and SUNDAYS, showing HOURS ON DUTY and HOURS OFF DUTY for various domestic roles like Cook, Kitchenmaid, Parlourmaid, etc.

We are in favour of weekly payments, although to work by the hour would prove fairer to the majority of domestic workers. Then, for extra hours of duty, whether before breakfast or after the said time at night, they should count as overtime, and be paid for as such. If an elaborate uniform is expected to be worn, domestic workers must come to some agreement with their employers.

Will you one and all refuse to work for anyone who will not grant you the equivalent of the above hours off duty each day? There will then be no difficulty for the younger generation who are beginning domestic work.

THE COOK, THE PARLOURMAID, FIRST HOUSEMAID, SECOND HOUSEMAID, KITCHENMAID.

MADAM.—In view of the prominence which is now being given in your columns and elsewhere to the problems and conditions of present day domestic service, the following extract from a letter just received from a relative in New Zealand may be of interest:—

"I shall be travelling about with my husband all over New Zealand. Tony will be at a Boarding School in Christchurch most likely, or Wellington. It is not any hardship really, because servants have been extinct for some time, and if you have a home you are always doing their work."

"Wages now are quite fabulous. The most ordinary general gets 30s. a week, a plain cook £2, and a house-parlourmaid 27/6 to 30/-."

I presume that the wages quoted are in addition to board and lodging. It is evident that high wages alone are no solution to the problem, as seemingly in Australia and New Zealand even high wages fail to produce a supply of skilled domestic labour equal to the demand.

HELENA AUERBACH.

WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

MADAM.—In one of the Editorial Notes in your issue of February 14th is the statement that "there has been a good deal of talk recently of the 'good time' the discharged women are having on their out-of-work donation of 25s. a week, and how they are refusing all sorts of excellent and well-paid jobs," and the comment "When we come to the actual facts, however, they are not nearly so encouraging." May I point out that whatever the actual facts may be they could not be less encouraging to a suffragist than a supposition which implies so poor a sense of citizenship in the discharged women? To prefer to live on a tax on the incomes of others when good employment is offered as an alternative is not in accordance with the ideals of "women's service" hitherto advocated by THE COMMON CAUSE.

MARIAN BUSK.

[We would rather that the discharged munition workers who did so much to save the country during the war, and many of whom were very much overworked, should be enjoying some holiday after the years of strain, than that they should be forced to face hardship and great anxiety about the future, through no fault of their own.—ED., COMMON CAUSE.]

LEGALISED CRUELTY.

MADAM.—May I ask for a few lines of your valuable space to bring before your readers a cause which apparently nothing but the pressure of public opinion can affect? The authorities are still imprisoning Conscientious Objectors, and evidently intend to continue so doing until the more humane feeling of the general public shall penetrate the official mind. Doubtless the feeling against the attitude maintained by these men is still strong and perhaps bitter, but British public spirit surely does not love this system of torture behind closed doors. Do we at all realize what prolonged imprisonment means—we who habitually drown our troubles in activity? Is there anything to equal the refined cruelty which can condemn a man to live alone for years in a cell which most nearly resembles the tomb to which too often it leads? Is there anything more fiendish than to compel a solitary soul to watch the slow decay of his physical strength, to feel inevitable madness taking hold of his tortured brain, till at length youth and strength break up into the chaos of insanity, or the long-drawn agony ends in death? Yet this very thing is happening in our midst to-day, and the Government will not act. The responsibility therefore rests upon the individuals who help to form public opinion.

F. E. HUNTER.

WORKERS FOR THE EAST END.

MADAM.—The East End of London has played a great part in the war. By its munition, chemical, ship repairing and tailoring works it provided material requisites, while in the earlier days of recruiting its sons enrolled in their thousands. Some of them will never return. Amongst the fallen are many who, had they lived, would have given their time and thought to making this part of London a better and happier place for future generations. For their sakes and for this work we appeal for the help of men and women of good will.

Wide schemes of reform are afoot, but they are ineffective without the personal care and effort which see that each individual has the fullest

Reports, Notices, etc.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: MRS. H. A. L. FISHER and MISS ROSAMOND SMITH. Secretaries: MISS INEZ M. FEROTSON, MRS. HUBBACK (Information and Parliamentary).

Headquarter Notes.

It is hoped that candidates for Local Government elections are answering, and answering satisfactorily, the list of questions circulated by the N.U.W.S.S. In some places it might be a good plan if the N.U. Society were to invite other women's societies to join with them on a deputation to the candidates to put the questions to him or her. Preparations for the Council meeting are keeping the office exceedingly busy. The Directory of Suffrage Societies sold with the Women Citizens' Diary is no longer quite correct, and to meet this difficulty a list of alterations, omissions, &c., has been compiled and can be had on application to the Secretary. Copies of the Diary can be obtained, price rs. 6d. (cloth), 2s. (leather).

Literature Department.

Memorandum on Substitution of Women in Non-Munition Factories during the War. (Published by the Home Office) ... 9 Final Report of the Civil War-Workers' Committee. (Published by the Ministry of Reconstruction) ... 1 "Woman and the Church." (By Canon Streeter and Edith Pictou-Turberville) ... per copy 2 0 The Literature Department would like to remind all members of N.U.W.S.S. Societies that it still has some copies left of Judge Parry's Law and the Woman (trade rate 10s.). This is a book that no good feminist should be without. It gives much useful information and—unusual combination—is in addition witty and well-written.

News from Societies.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Annual General Meeting was held on February 4th, Mr. Lyon in the chair. Miss Margaret Jones gave an excellent address as to the work for women still to be accomplished by the Union, and the need for it to be strongly supported by the local branches, which could bring pressure to bear in many ways on public opinion. The speaker was listened to with deep interest, and a discussion followed as to the continuance of the work of the branch.

CHESTER.—An address to women voters upon "Some Problems of Health and Disease" was given on February 12th, at Haswell's Café, by Miss Macadam, of the Liverpool University Social Science School. A very clear explanation of all that is at present known about the Ministry of Health was given, whilst, apropos of the discussion as to whether the Ministry should be run chiefly by civil servants or by medical men, the speaker was of opinion that in either case, women should have a proper proportion of the positions, including the higher and more responsible ones, in the administration. The address was followed with deep interest by the audience, who afterwards asked some questions and discussed the future of hospitals, the use of almoners, the health of school children under the new Act, provision for cases of mental deficiency, &c. Twelve copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were disposed of and a collection made.

BERKHAMSTED.—A new branch of the N.U.W.S.S. has been started at Berkhamstead, Herts., under the title of the Berkhamstead Society for Equal Citizenship. The old Suffrage Society had lapsed during the war, and the new society starts with a fresh title and programme. Its inaugural meeting was held on Friday, February 14th, when an Executive Committee and officers were appointed. The chair was taken by Mr. Radcliffe, and the resolution "That the society be formed," was proposed by Miss Price (N.U.W.S.S. organiser) in a short speech outlining the aims and work of the Union, and seconded by Miss Ferguson (N.U.W.S.S. Headquarters Secretary), who urged that an effort should be made to include young members in the Society. The membership of the Society is now thirty.

WEST RIDING FEDERATION.—By the kind invitation of Mrs. Child, a drawing-room meeting was held at the Manor House, Whitkirk, on Thursday, February 20th. The speakers were Lady Lawson Tancred and Miss Hartop (West Riding Federation, Women's Suffrage Societies). The two speakers dealt with vital problems affecting women and children. Lady Tancred spoke on "Housing" and "Child Welfare," and Miss Hartop on "Women's Full Citizenship."

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on February 24th, at the Caxton Hall. The retiring President, the Lady Frances Balfour, gave an address from the chair, and Mrs. Henry Fawcett expressed the regret of the Society at the President's resignation, and at those of two other members of the Executive Committee who had, with her, done years of devoted service to the cause of Women's Suffrage, Miss Edith Palliser and Miss Edith Dimock. It was announced that Miss Philippa Fawcett would be the new President of the Society, and this was received with

benefit from the new opportunities they offer. Social workers have been desperately scarce in the East End during the four years of war, and there is now an urgent need of all forms of voluntary help, and a greater prospect than ever of useful activity.

A Committee has been formed to receive offers of voluntary work in the boroughs of Stepney and Poplar, and to place helpers where they are most needed and in the kind of work they want to do. We have no space to give detailed descriptions of the work required, which includes infant welfare, aid for invalid children, care committee, juvenile employment, war pensions, and all forms of work among boys and girls.

The Committee is also prepared to give information as to the Settlements where residence can be obtained if desired. Those wishing to offer help for the whole or any part of the week, or requiring any further information, should apply, by letter first, to Miss H. W. Jevons at Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, E. 1.

H. L. STEPNEY, J. H. HERTZ, T. J. CANON KING, BENJ. GREGORY, KNUTSFORD, WILL CROOKS, JOHN TENNANT, ELDRED HITCHCOCK.

Toynbee Hall, E. 1.

A DIRECTORY OF GIRLS' CLUBS.

MADAM.—Some years ago the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs drew up a directory, showing the number of clubs in the Kingdom, and giving the names and addresses of the leaders. This book has been of incalculable value to every kind of social worker, official and otherwise. Unfortunately, it is now out of date, and we are seeking some efficient worker who can afford to give considerable time to discovering the existing clubs and making a list. The work could become of transcendent interest if in connection with it the inquirer could find out the activities of each club and the scope of its influence. She would be unable to do the whole work herself, but with the assistance of the National Organisation officers she could get information from workers in various districts. Her position would then be that of editor. We thought it possible that amongst your readers one might be found who would have time to undertake this interesting work, which is really of national importance.

LILY MONTAGU, EDITH H. GLOVER.

BOOKS FOR LAMBETH.

MADAM.—May I venture to appeal to the kindness of your readers, through the medium of your columns? I am doing social work in Lambeth, and have recently started a library for children and adults. I am in great need of books of every description, especially fairy tales and old bound magazines for children, and if any of your readers can help in this direction I shall be most grateful. The library is the first of its kind (with the exception of a rather distant public one) in this part of Lambeth, and is being very greatly appreciated.

K. TEHAN.

WORK.

MADAM.—Mr. Cholmeley has come forward with the suggestion that if everyone did their own disagreeable work the solution of the present domestic difficulties would be found.

But surely as civilisation advances we tend more and more to specialise in every direction, making one person responsible for one process only; and I believe that this is considered to be economically sound. It must therefore be an entirely retrograde step if everyone is to become a Jack-of-all-trades.

Of course, we can all be taught to mend our own boots, as well as clean them—for mending old boots must be more unpleasant than cleaning them. But how are the brainworkers—men and women (because I take it that the men are also to do their own disagreeable jobs)—to give the world of their best if you are going to make them use up their time in doing manual work for which they are not trained. It seems to me that Mr. Cholmeley fails to realise that in every walk of life there must be disagreeable things to be done.

Take the work of a doctor. It is very far from appearing a "noble profession" at times to him, and many are the disagreeable things he has to do in the course of his work—compared with which emptying slops is sweet and charming. And I know from experience that there are countless disagreeable jobs performed by a housewife in a happy home surrounded by every comfort. Why, therefore, should the domestic servant have all her less attractive duties removed? I am quite sure she would not wish this to be, and is quite ready to take the rough with the smooth. And how is the already over-worked man—to take the case of the busy medical practitioner, of which I have most knowledge—how is he going to spare time to clean his boots, empty his slops, and peel his potatoes, before he flies off to try in vain to make twenty-four hours do the work of forty-eight? The present demands of labour in all directions—e.g., a forty-hour week, fixed time off for meals, two hours free time per day for domestic servants free of all interruption from bells, &c., &c., must surely bring a weary smile to his lips as he turns out at the call of the night bell after a day of sixteen or eighteen hours' hard work, and he thinks gleefully of the boot cleaning and slop emptying that awaits him when he returns. Do let us try and be really practical.

N. PENROSE.

great acclamation. The Lady Emmott then took the chair. The report and financial statement having been adopted, and Miss Klugston having been appointed as Auditor, the following resolutions were adopted and passed.

- (1) That the Society continue to stand for equal suffrage and equal opportunities for women, but resolves to concentrate its efforts for the present on obtaining economic equality for women.
(2) That the Society resolves to promote this object by means of propaganda, political work, the collection and distribution of information with regard to employment, and the promotion of trainings, opening up of occupations, and such other practical steps as may from time to time seem advisable.

The name of the Society was changed to "The London Society for Women's Service," and new and simplified rules were adopted. It was then agreed that the meeting should stand adjourned until Monday, March 3rd, at 3 p.m., at The Caxton Hall, when the future of the N.U.W.S.S. will be discussed.

The members of the Executive Committee for the new year are as follows:—President: Miss Philippa Fawcett. Treasurer: The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves. Members: Mrs. Bertram, The Dowager Countess Brassey, Miss B. A. Clough, The Lady Emmott, Miss T. Gosse, Mrs. Kinnell, Miss M. Lowndes, Miss O'Malley, Mrs. Squire Sprigge, Mrs. O. Strachey, Miss Cockle, Mrs. R. Davison, Mrs. Arnold Glover, Miss Kempson, Miss M. MacLaren, The Hon. Mrs. Home Peel, Miss Helen Ward, Mrs. S. B. Wilson.

All enquiries from those wishing to join the Society should be addressed to the Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey, at 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

NOTICE.

All members of the L.S.W.S. are urgently invited to attend the Adjourned Annual Meeting at The Caxton Hall on Monday, March 3rd., at 3 p.m.

BARNETT HOUSE, OXFORD.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone gave a particularly illuminating address on "Housing" at Barnett House on February 15th, in the course of which she made a strong plea for co-operation between the different bodies who have to deal with matters affecting the housing question. Among her detailed suggestions, the possibilities for local authorities under Part III. of the Housing Act, for licences for houses on open property, might be most fruitful, if transport schemes were run in connection with such building schemes. Local authorities are becoming alive to their present responsibilities and their previous neglect, but while the shortage of houses is so acute, and the difficulty of building inevitably so great, pressure on local authorities to do their utmost will not be out of place, and their efforts may well be supplemented by the activity of public utility companies. Government grants equivalent to three-fourths of the annual loss on housing for a period of seven years should give local authorities courage to undertake the remaining quarter of the loss, and the gain to the community should outweigh considerations of keeping down the rates.

On February 22nd a lecture was given by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education, on "The Place of a University in a Scheme of National Education." Where private enterprise has led the way, manufacturing gentlemen out of material especially prepared and doing it very well, the State had now come to realise its responsibility for the higher types of education. The new legislation would stamp Universities as institutions open to all. This should not mean any lowering of the standard and, if the increased demand for teachers brought an extension of Training Colleges, the Universities should keep a proportion, not admitting students incapable of the degree course. Brains built for scientific study were invaluable to the community for their special quality. The war had shown the State that scientific research was indispensable for public efficiency. Differentiation of functions as between different Universities was a matter of natural

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO MEMBERS OF LONDON SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society which was held on Monday, February 24th, was

ADJOURNED TO MONDAY, MARCH 3,

at 3 p.m. in the CAXTON HALL,

TO CONSIDER THE FINAL AGENDA OF THE N.U.W.S.S. COUNCIL MEETING, ON MARCH 5th, 6th, & 7th.

All Members of London Society are urged to Attend. NO INDIVIDUAL NOTICES WILL BE ISSUED.

AEOLIAN HALL SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2nd, at 3 p.m. GERVAASE ELWES, Singer ELSIE HALL, Pianoforte GORDON WALKER, Flute Tickets, 3s., a few reserved at 5s. 9d., at Hall, and of Manager, E. L. ROBINSON, 172, Piccadilly, W.

growth and local circumstances, but would play a part in future developments when State grants would prove discriminating. Adjustments would come through the joint forces of agreement and tradition, and co-operation between Universities was to be welcomed. The success of adult education depended very largely on first-rate standards being set at once. It would be well for University men and women to undertake it. But there was another region open to the infusion of the spirit of liberal education: the county and municipal civil service, which might prove a field as fruitful of high tradition as the older civil service, and might offer scope and power to the right man or woman transcending that of the headmastership of a great school. Education was making its way felt as a great humanising force. Labour was half inclined to trust the Universities for the disinterested outlook on life which the humanities breed. In the reconstruction of society the temper of mind fostered by scholarship and social service had a great part to play.

WORK IN CONNECTION WITH TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The following suggestions for practical work in Local Government Elections have been drawn up by the Hon. Secretary of the Cambridge Women Citizens' Association (Miss G. M. Johnson). We have much pleasure in publishing them, as we think they are likely to prove useful to other W.C.A.'s:—

I.—TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

- 1. The candidate should be present, or in close touch with the ward where the vacancy exists, during the whole week before the nomination day. On or before nomination day she should herself hand in the nomination form or forms, duly filled, to the Town Clerk at his office in the Guildhall. If this is impossible, the proposer or seconder of the form must in each case hand in the form for which he or she is responsible; no one else is permitted to do this.
2. The candidate, or some person acting for her, must obtain from the Town Clerk's Office one or more nomination forms at least a week before the nomination day. In case of the rejection of the first form by the Town Clerks when handed in, it is well to have a second and if possible a third filled up.
3. These forms should remain in the custody of one and the same person till handed in to the Town Clerk, for if lost, it may be impossible to get the required ten signatures again in time for the nomination day.
4. A notice of the election, with instructions for filling up the forms, will be sent by the Town Clerk to the address of each elector in the ward where he vacates office. This is a specimen form, and it is not to be filled up or sent in.
5. The nomination form contains spaces for the signatures of the proposer and seconder of the candidate, and for those of eight other assenting Burgesses, i.e., electors resident in the ward.
6. As no person whose name does not appear on the current Electoral Register is entitled to sign the form, the greatest care must be taken by the candidate not to use an obsolete Register; also that the names in full, and the spelling of the names, as signed on the forms, are identical in every respect with those on the Register—even where this is incorrect. A single discrepancy may lead to rejection of the whole form with its ten signatures. The section of the Register relating to any ward may be purchased at the Town Clerk's Office. The new Registers should be ready each year in February and August. Special arrangements were made for the first Register.
7. Every person whose name is on the Register is entitled to sign and vote, even if he has left the address for which he is registered but is within reach.
8. In the column opposite to that intended for the names of the eight assenting Burgesses, the candidate should enter (a) the correct number assigned to each Burgess on the Electoral Register; (b) the name of the ward. On no account must the address of the Burgess appear. The numbers must, of course, be exactly those of the Register.
9. If erasures are necessary, what is intended to remain should be made quite clear, as any confusion or indistinctness may cause the form to be rejected. If much spoiled, a new form must be filled up.
10. The notice sent to electors by the Town Clerk contains full directions for entering the candidate's own names, abode and description (widow, married woman, spinster) on the nomination form.
11. The ward committee should have completed all its arrangements for canvassing by the nomination day, so as to begin without loss of time as soon as it becomes evident that there will be a contest.
12. They should also secure in good time, Committee Rooms for the candidate, close to the polling station—or they may find it impossible to secure suitable ones. Arrangements should also be made well in advance for attendance of members of the ward committee at the committee rooms on the polling day, to answer questions and fetch tardy electors to the poll.
13. In the case of an uncontested election their duties cease when the nominations have been secured and handed in.

II.—COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

- 1. While much of the procedure is the same as in the case of Town Council Elections, the following points should be noted:—
2. When there is any doubt as to a candidate's possessing the requisite qualifications, especially in respect of property, enquiry should be made at the Office of the Clerk to the County Council, as many difficulties may arise.
3. Nomination forms to be filled up by the County Electors residing outside the Borough, are to be obtained from the Clerk to the County Council, and handed in as he directs. In these forms the addresses of the persons signing are asked for.
4. Nomination forms (of a different pattern) to be filled up by persons residing in the Borough, for the election of County Councillors to represent their own ward, or a division of it, are to be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office. Nominators and assenters, and voters must be resident in the Electoral Division which the candidate is to represent, not merely in the same ward.
5. In these forms the addresses are not to be given, except in the case of the candidate herself.
6. Further instructions will be issued by the Town Clerk immediately before an election.

THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT.

Officers are urgently needed for Girl Guide Companies. Now that so many cultured women and girls are giving up war work, we are hoping that many may be persuaded to devote a little time once or twice a week to this great work of national importance. The Girl Guide movement has been constituted for the purpose of developing good citizenship among girls of every class and denomination; by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public, and handicrafts useful to themselves; promoting their physical and spiritual development, and, eventually, making them capable of keeping good homes and bringing up good children. What work can be of greater "national importance" than this? Our method of training is to give the girls pursuits which appeal to them, such as games and recreative exercises, which lead them on to learn for themselves many useful crafts. It is a scheme of elder and younger sisters playing games together, rather than the instruction of privates by officers in a cut-and-dried disciplinary machine. For further particulars, apply by letter to Miss Driscoll, District Commissioner for Islington and Hoxton, 22, Leconfield Road, N.5.

BABY CLOTHES FROM NEW ZEALAND.

When the offices of the N.U.W.S.S. were transferred to Oxford Street last spring, it was found there was no room to receive and repack for distribution the consignments of clothing from New Zealand, and therefore the offer of Mrs. Alys Russell to carry on the work from the St. Pancras School for Mothers at 1, Ampthill Square, N.W.1, was gratefully accepted. Mrs. Russell's committee very kindly lent a small room where the garments have been unpacked, stored, and repacked for their many destinations. Altogether five large wooden cases have been received from the Christchurch and Auckland Societies for the Health of Women and Children, the Napier and Jahapi Plunket Societies, and the Hawke's Bay Farmers' Association, and one case and thirty canvas-covered parcels from the Napier Keep-on League, this case having been two and-a-half years on its way.

The garments were, as in former years, well made and of a beautiful quality of wool and flannel, almost unobtainable in England now, and many a little garment has had attached to it a card with a friendly message from some generous New Zealand school child.

The clothes have been distributed all over England from Newcastle to Truro, generally to Infant Welfare centres, Children's Aid Committees, War Pensions Committees, Day Nurseries, Invalid Children's Associations, &c., and where the need was known, to individual cases. Many grateful letters have been received, and many have gone overseas to our Colonial sisters whose thought and work for the wives and children of British soldiers and sailors is so much appreciated.

PADDINGTON WOMEN POLICE COMMITTEE.

The first annual meeting of the Paddington Policewomen Committee was held on Tuesday at the house of Lady Hamilton, Hyde Park Gardens, under the Presidency of Mrs. Mylne. Lieutenant Thurlow, Assistant Commanding Officer of the Beaver Hut, Canadian Y.M.C.A., gave an address in which he eulogised the work of the women police on their staff. The Chairman said the Paddington Justices had expressed their warm approval of the women police in the district. The Rev. H. M. Bate, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, moved a resolution urging the Commissioner to appoint experienced women police with full powers. This was seconded by the Rev. R. C. Gillie, of Marylebone, and carried.

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

News from Serbia is coming to hand more rapidly just now, but unfortunately every letter confirms the impression of extreme need in the country.

In a letter dated about a fortnight ago Dr. Emslie writes:—"The work increases daily instead of showing any signs of decreasing. I am now unable even to get the number of patients below three hundred and fifty, however hard I try, and it is generally about three hundred and sixty-seven. We still are able to take in only the very most ill patients and accidents and operations, but have to turn away many needing hospital treatment, and nearly all are Bulgars, unless just very ill. The Bulgars are still in a dreadful state—hardly any food or clothes, sometimes two or three days without food. One morning we had three brought in, one of whom was just dead when he was brought, another sat down on the doorstep and died, and the third died on the stretcher on his way to the ward. This may just give you a small idea of conditions. It is not all the Authorities' fault, for the roads are so bad and it is so difficult to get food up and the way to our hospital so long that they cannot stand the walk."

Our out-patient department is increasing daily, and we have from two to three hundred a day for dressings and medicines. We still are the only doctors in Vranja, or for that part for a radius of fifty miles. Dr. Mackenzie and I still go every afternoon to town to visit patients at whatever time we can snatch to get off. I still do the Medical Board for the recruits and soldiers leaving the Army. There is no military doctor to do this.

We have been here now for ten weeks and six days, and are very comfortable. We have got electric light up in all the wards, theatre and administrative part, and our engine is running very well. The question of wood for heating and cooking is a little easier now, and life is not quite so difficult.

"We feel quite civilised now, with the train only forty miles away."

A British officer leaving the district has made the hospital a very generous gift of a cinematograph with several films. The officer also saw to the fixing of the cinematograph and the screen, and several delightful shows have been given to the patients. The Transport Column which was stationed for a while in Belgrade has now been moved forty miles further north, to Novi Sad, in what was before the war Hungarian territory.

The Hospital at Roymount practically closed at the end of the year. A certain number of serious cases, however, remained, and much clerical work remains to be done, so that it will probably be some weeks before the Committee has the pleasure of welcoming home Dr. Ivens and his staff.

FURTHER DONATION FROM INDIA.

It is with much gratification the Headquarters Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, have received a further expression of the continued interest in the work of the Hospitals by their many friends in India.

The splendid sum of £5,580 has been received by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., from Mrs. Abbott, one of the many earnest and enthusiastic S.W.H. Organisers, who have, during the past four years, carried on so untiringly the work of interesting our many friends in these far-off countries and have met with such unqualified success throughout their many and varied tours.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock, or to Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. An Armistice has now been declared, but the sick and wounded are still on our hands, and will need to be cared for, for some time to come. The Committee therefore urge the necessity of continued and ever greater support from the public, to meet the many demands that are still coming from the various Units. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units should be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, S.W.H., 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Table with columns of names and contributions, including Miss Jacobsen, Organiser, S.W.H.; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Sime; Mrs. F. E. Ruttenford; Mrs. F. Middlemas; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. (25); Mr. and Mrs. W. A. (25); Mr. and Mrs. W. A. (25); Mrs. B. Davidson; Messrs. Peter Scott & Co.; Hawick (£2 16s.); Employees, Teviotdale Mills, Messrs. Soon & Hood; Messrs. Langlands Mill; Messrs. Wilson & Glenny; Messrs. Mansfield Mills; Messrs. Brodie & Co.; Messrs. Brodie & Co.; Messrs. Brodie & Co.; Messrs. Brodie & Co.; Messrs. Brodie & Co.

Dickins & Jones advertisement for household linens. Includes the brand name, slogan "Always the best.", and "Superior Quality. HOUSEHOLD LINENS". A list of products and prices: Plain Hemmed Cotton Sheets, Irish Hand-woven Linen Double Damask Table Cloths, Serviettes to match, Red-lettered Kitchen Rubbers. A small illustration of a table cloth is also present.



Sun and Science

OUT OF DOORS when the sun is shining you are warmed by its genial rays, while the air around you remains fresh and is only gradually heated by contact with the solid bodies which have absorbed those rays.

Indoors in like manner the radiant gas fire, imitating the sun's action, brings you pleasant warmth and yet avoids undue heating of the atmosphere; while the products of combustion, passing up the flue, by their flow set up the steady air-movement essential to health.

That is gas-fire science in a nutshell.

Further information can be obtained on application to

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION

47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

562c

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

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Miss Martin	30 0	Forward as per list to January 31st, 1919	385,466 12 6
Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10 4 0	Further donations received to February 13th, 1919:—	110 0
Jas. G. Thornburn, Esq.	5 0 0	*Miss E. R. Brownlee	110 0
Alex. Macdonald, Esq.	2 0 0	*Greenock Higher Grade School, per James Beattie, Esq., per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser, S.W.H., for upkeep of bed (Corsica)	5 0 0
*Further donation from New York, per Messrs. Kathleen Burke, per Messrs. Morgan Jenfell & Co., per Messrs. J. P. Morgaa & Co. of New York	2,000 0 0	*Per Miss Isabelle Kerr, local Hon. Sec., S.W.H., Greenock, 28th instalment from "Waste Paper and Waste Material Scheme"	100 0 0
*Miss L. Hay Cooper	5 0 0	*Rotham W.S.S., per Miss Mary A. MacLagan, Hon. Sec.	5 0
*Kilmacoll W.S.S., per Mrs. Wood, Hon. Treas., Final Collection of Old Gold and Silver, and Work Party in Kilmacoll	1 12 0	*Anonymous	10 0
*Per Mrs. Robertson, Employees, Matthew Muir & Co.	1 2 3	*Miss Elz. Rae (Monthly donation)	2 6
*Further donations received from Cawnpore, India, per Mrs. Abbott, per The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Cawnpore, for Reconstruction Work: Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co. Ltd. (Rs. 3,000), Sir Alexander McRobert (Rs. 2,000), Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co. (Rs. 1,500), Muir Mills & Co. Ltd. (Rs. 1,500), The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. (Rs. 1,500), Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. (Rs. 1,500), Empire Engineering Co. (Rs. 1,000), Cawnpore Sugar Works (Rs. 1,000), Messrs. Beggs, Suttheland & Co. (Rs. 1,000), Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. (Rs. 500), Champaign Sugar Co. (Rs. 500), Ryam Sugar Co. (Rs. 500), Mr. A. B. Shakespear (Rs. 500), Sir Logie Watson (Rs. 500), Mr. C. T. Allen (Rs. 250), Mr. T. E. Smith (Rs. 250), Mr. A. C. Prince (Rs. 150), Mr. B. West (Victoria Mills) (Rs. 150), Mr. A. W. Lilly (Rs. 150), Mr. S. H. Taylor (Rs. 75) (Rs. 17,375)	1,305 7 9	*St. Andrew's Society, Hankow, China, per John Y. Craig Esq., Hon. Sec., Part Proceeds of a Cafe Chantant held in Hankow on November 30th, 1918 (St. Andrew's Night)	400 0 0
*Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose	10 0	*Rev. Hugh Bright, Proceeds of a Meeting addressed by Miss Walker (Serbia)	3 5 0
Mrs. Harper Wood (Serbia)	5 0	*Preston W.S.S., per Mrs. Hindmarsh, Hon. Treas., for "Proud Preston" Bed (Salonica)	214 6
Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. (January donations)	10 0	*Miss Alison (Serbia)	2 0 0
*Stewartry of Kirkeudbright Farmers' Victory Free Gift Sale, conducted by Wm. Watt Esq. (Serbia)	10 0	*Staff, Bristol Public School, Edinburgh, per Miss C. P. Rankine	2 0 0
Book Auction Sale: Robert Clark, Esq. (£100), Lady Bellby (£50), Mrs. Morton (£10), Lady Dunlop (£10), Mrs. James MacKinlay (£10), Sir John Burnet (£5), Sir Thomas Mason (£5), G. S. McCallan Esq. (£5), Sir James Guthrie (£1 s.), Walter de la Mare Esq. (£1 s.), Miss Fairlie (£1 s.), Anonymous (£1 s.), Anonymous (£1), T. S. Patterson Esq. (£8), Sale of Books (£879 2s.), Sale of Catalogues (£6 12s.), (£1,086 3s.), Mrs. Luke, for upkeep of "Red" Bed (£50), *Paiste Fund: Paisley W.S.S. Members and Friends, for upkeep of one bed for 6 months, Gray, per Cos Todd (£20), Mr. and Mrs. J. Buchanan, for upkeep of "Northcroft Lamp" Bed, per Miss M. J. Buchanan (£25), *Present Pupils, Ardrossan Academy, further donation for upkeep of "Ardrossan Academy" Bed, per J. W. Butters, Esq. (£11 7s.), *Miss Douglas (£5), *A. G., per Miss Armour (£5), *Former Students, Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, towards upkeep of bed in Salonica, per Miss Dun (£4 4s.), *Largs Suffrage Society, per Miss Paton (£3 10s.), Mrs. McAdam (£2), Proceeds of Miss Wood's Lecture in Y.W.C.A., per Miss McCall (£1 10s.), *A. M. Mitchell Esq. (£1 1s.), *Mrs. Sage (Collection Box) (£1), *Miss Margaret Morrison (£1), Miss M. W. Burns (£1), *Miss Helen Roddie, per Miss Morrison (£10s.), *Miss Neilson (5s. 6d.), *Workmen's Scheme: *Messrs. Hugh Smith & Co. Ltd. (£10), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd. (£4 16s.), *Employees, Messrs. Hay Nisbet & Co. Ltd. (£3), *Employees, Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd. (£2)	3,012 12 6	*John Dowie Esq. (Serbia)	1 0 0
Less earmarked subscriptions sent to the "Elsie Inglis Memorial" Committee: "Ascot W.S.S." (£125), "Nairn W.S.S." (£81 17s. 6d.)	176 17 6	*Lanarkshire Branch, Scottish Branch British Red Cross Society, per Miss Livingstone (£50), General Funds (£50) for "Lanarkshire" Bed (sallanches)	100 0 0
	3,835,663 10 0	*Per Miss Geraldine Cooke, Falkirk Iron Co., per Miss Menzies	12 10 0
		*Per Miss Campbell Irons, Organiser, S.W.H., Collection taken at Rosethall U.F. Church, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh	4 0 0
		*Result of the Southport Campaign, per A. Stewart, Esq., Hon. Sec., per D. Kyle Dawson, Esq., and Dr. Maccall, Co. Hon. Treasurers, per Miss Irene Curwen, Organiser, S.W.H., Lancashire and Cheshire Districts (1st instalment)	850 0 0
		Miss L. S. Miller	5 0
		Wm. Sutherland, Esq.	2 2 0
		Miss A. C. McLaren	15 0
		*Per Miss E. Rachel Jamieson, Organiser, S.W.H.: Employees, Messrs. Thomson & Porteous, Leith Street, Edinburgh	717 6
		*Per Miss Walker, Collection taken at Lecture at National Union of Women Workers, Leithfield Branch, per Miss Thompson, Hon. Sec.	3 1 3
		"In Memoriam A. W. S."	5 5 0
		"British North Borneo War Relief Fund," per John Nimmo Wardrop, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas., per Lord Provost Lorne MacLeod	218 9
		*Alex. Cupples (Monthly donation)	2 0 0
		*Per Miss Jacobson, Organiser, S.W.H.: Flag Day, Hawick, February 1st, including Sale of Postcards (£81 16s.), Employees, Laidlaw Mills, per Messrs. Wilson & Glenny Ltd., Hawick (£4 13s. 3d.), Employees, Dangerfield Mills, per Messrs. Wm. Watson & Son, Hawick (£3 15s. 9d.), Employees, Eastfield Mills, per Messrs. Blinkhorn & Richardson, Hawick (£2 15s.), Employees, Messrs. J. Renwick & Co., Commercial Road, Hawick (£2 15s. 3d.), Employees, Dean Mills, per Messrs. Sime, Williamson & Co., Hawick (£2 4s.), Pupils, Galashiels Academy, per Thos. P. Wylie, Esq., M.A., Rector (£1 15s.),	

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
Employees, Albert Mills, per Messrs. Elliot, MacLagart & Co., Hawick (17s. 6d.)	100 9 9	Begbie, Thos. Laurence, Esq., Miss J. W. Johnstone, E. Wemyss; 10s. each; Mrs. H. W. Currier, Misses L. & N. Swan, Mrs. Macdonald, Jas. Reareley, Esq., Miss Oliver, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Charles Scott; 5s. each; Mrs. M. E. Casley, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. A. Hutchison, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Erskine, From One who has had Memories, S. Queensberry, Miss M. B. Millar; 5s. each; "A Parents' Wedding Day, A. W." Miss Irons; 2s. 6d. each; Miss Dalgleish, Miss E. M. Smith, Miss Jessie Aitken, Miss A. S. Greenfields, "H." 2s. each; Miss Anderson, "A Sympathiser," "A Mite"; 1s. 6d.; Miss Ida Miller; 1s.; "A Mite from a Constant Donor"; Total for "Dec. Bed of Memories" (£15 2s.) (already acknowledged £15); List of donors for "Jan. Bairs' Birthday" Bed: £1 each: Miss A. H. Begbie, Mrs. Archibald; 10s. each; Miss Stewart, Miss Robina Oulphant, Mrs. Skinner; 7s. 6d.; Misses Wright; 5s. each: Mrs. E. I. Nesbitt, Mrs. C. Lees, Miss Simpson, Miss M. G. MacGillivray, Miss B. McMillan, Mrs. Stockwell, for daughter, Ivy Lodge; 3s. 6d. each; Miss Jessie B. Aitken, Miss Harper, Miss H. W. M. Graham, Miss Reith, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Miss Nelly Murray; 2s.; Miss J. E. Brown, Is.; Miss J. F. Brown, Mr. Gray; Total for "Jan. Bairs' Birthday" Bed (£6 6s. 6d.) (already acknowledged £6 4s. 6d.)	21 4 6	385,268 6 3
Forward as per list to February 13th, 1919:—		*A Weekly Collection" from Boys of Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq., Headmaster	3 8 6	
*Further donations received to February 20th, 1919:—		"A Friend," per Miss Jessie Dow	1 6 5	
*"Lenzie Women's War Guild," per Mrs. Hope, Hon. Treas.	19 15 0	*Clerks in the Claims and Record Office, Kew," per Miss Janet Smith, for upkeep of bed	4 5 6	
*Further donation from Australia and India, per Mrs. Abbott; Congregation, Woolahra Presbyterian Church, Sydney, per C. Ginerton Esq., Hon. Treas. (£6 7s. 9d.), Per the Alliance Bank of Simla (£1 2s. 10d.)	7 6 7	*From Two American Friends," per E. C. W.	5 0 0	
*Anonymous (Royal Albert Hall, W. T. Edinburgh)	25 0 0	*Per Mrs. J. T. Dunn, Hon. Treas., Gateshead W.S.S. (£8 1s. 4d.) Private donation (£1)	9 1 4	
*"Lockhart" Ambulance	250 0 0	Mrs. Davidson, per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S.	1 0 0	
*Mrs. R. Gutherie	1 0 0	Miss Isabel Dow	1 15 0	
*Peebles W.S.S., per Mrs. Thorburn, Hon. Sec., per J. Ramsay Smith, Esq., balance of amount of subscriptions, including part proceeds of a "Victory Show" organised by Mrs. Harrison Ballantyne, for upkeep of "Peebles" and "Beauchamp" beds (Corsica and Salonica)	64 10 0	*Collected by Miss Lucy Soutar and Miss Jean Frances Simpson, for "Dec. Bed of Memories" and "Jan. Bairs' Birthday" Beds: List of donors for "Dec. Bed of Memories": £5; Mr. L. Gillroy; £1 each: Miss A. H.	4 0	

Items of Interest.

The Musicians' Gift was started a little over a year ago by the Editors of the Musical Press with the object of benefiting the many musical men in H.M. forces to whom the occasional visiting concert party was but a meagre substitute for their usual musical fare. As the result of their effort the Y.M.C.A. has formed a Music Section, which during the past year has done a most remarkable work by means of musician-organisers. A great effort is now being made to raise a further sum to meet the needs of the Army of Occupation, for which proper recreation is, as everyone knows, a most urgent matter.

It is suggested that a very pleasant way in which ladies with large drawing-rooms may help in this commendable scheme. Miss Bertha Moore, O.B.E. will give her delightful *Song and Story* programme and make an appeal for the Musicians' Gift if a hostess will invite an audience to meet her. The trouble and expenses involved are not so very great—the invitation cards and programmes are provided, and the sending out of cards and providing of tea, and, if the hostess is so kind, then engaging of a good accompanist are what remains to be done. A most charming afternoon's entertainment is assured.

For particulars, and specimen card and programme, application should be made to Miss Katharine Eggart, A.R.A.M., Y.M.C.A. Musicians' Gift, 25, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

AUTHORITY: THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM OF SOCIETY

A Course of SIX LECTURES

on this subject will be given by

MR. HOMER LANE

(of the Little Commonwealthe), at the

Central Hall, Westminster Every Tuesday at 8 o'clock

on March 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, April 1st, March 4th, Subject: "Problems of Behaviour." Single Tickets, 2s. 6d. Tickets for the Course, price £1 1s. and 10s. 6d., can be obtained from the Secretary, Women's International League, 14, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

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

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

- MARCH 4.** Bristol—University Settlement—Subject: "The Endowment of Motherhood"—Speaker: Mrs. W. C. H. Cross.
- MARCH 5.** Birmingham—University—Subject: "Housing and Town Planning"—Speaker: A. Butler, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. 7.30 p.m.
- MARCH 5, 6, 7.** London—Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand—Annual Council Meeting—N.U.W.S.S.—(The Essex Hall is near Temple Station, D.R., and Aldwych Station, P.R.; Omnibuses: 6, 9, 11, 11a, 11b, 13, 13a, 15, 33.) Morning Session, 10 a.m.; Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.
- MARCH 6.** Poplar—Senior Girls' Club, Presbyterian Settlement, 56, East India Dock Road—Subject: "Elizabeth Fry"—Speaker: Miss Helen Downs.
- MARCH 11.** Barnsley—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Speaker: Mrs. Oliver Strachey—Chair: Evan Davies, Esq., B.A.
- MARCH 28.** Reigate—Hethersett, Gatton Road, by kind invitation of Mrs. Auerbach—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "The Agenda of the Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.W.S.S." 3.30 p.m.
- MARCH 31.** Tunbridge Wells—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "The Future of the N.U.W.S.S."
- APRIL 2.** Hither Green—Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives' Club—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "Equal Pay for Equal Work" 2.30 p.m.
- APRIL 3.** Reading—Friend's Meeting House—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "Women's Labour"—Chair: Mrs. C. E. Stansfeld 7.45 p.m.

Coming Events.

- MARCH 1.** DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION—Lecture—Speaker: Edward Cecil Esq.—Subject: "Marriage Laws in the New England."
- MARCH 2.** THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—92, Victoria Street—Lecture—Subject: "The League of Nations"—Speaker: Sir George Paish 4.15 p.m.
- MARCH 3.** ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN—Erasmus Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand—Pianoforte Selections by Mr. Edward S. Mitchell—Recitations by Miss Irene Stevenson, and a short address upon "My Electing Experience" by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, with intervals for social intercourse, coffee, &c.—Business Women specially invited 7 p.m.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY**—1, Wimpole Street, W.—Lecture—Subject: "Habit in Infancy"—Speaker: Mrs. Walker, L.R.C.P. 5.30 p.m.
- MARCH 5.** THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—92, Victoria Street—Lecture—Subject: "Newfoundland"—Speaker: The Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, P.C. 4.15 p.m.
- MARCH 6.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY—12, Buckingham Street, Strand—Subject: "Common Diseases of Children from One to Five Years"—Speaker: Sidney Gifford, Esq., M.B., &c. 7 p.m.
- THE CHILD STUDY SOCIETY, LONDON**—90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1—Lectures and Discussions—Subject: "The Training of Teachers from the Child Study Standpoint"—Speaker: Miss S. Walker (Senior Lecturer in Education, Darlington Training College)—Chair: Miss Alice Wood 7 p.m.
- BRIGHTON AND HOVE WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY**—Raleigh Hall, Hove—Subject: "Municipal Powers for Maternity and Child Welfare"—Speaker: Dr. Rawdon Wood 5.30 p.m.
- BRIGHTON AND HOVE WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY**—Raleigh Hall, Hove—Subject: "Clives and its Purpose"—Speaker: Miss E. M. White 6 p.m.
- MARCH 7.** WESTERN AND EASTERN STUDIO—2, Scarsdale Studios, Stratford Road, W. 8—Lecture—Subject: "Optimistic Message of Modern Science"—Speaker: Professor A. W. Bickerton 5 p.m.
- HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION**—East Sussex Arts Club Gallery, Stonefield Road, Hastings—Subject: "The Citizen Throughout the Ages"—Speaker: Miss E. M. White 7 p.m.
- MARCH 10.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY—1, Wimpole Street, W.—Lecture—Subject: "Problems in Artificial Feeding"—Speaker: Mrs. Robert Hutchison, M.B., B.S. Lond. 5.30 p.m.
- MARCH 11.** MINISTRY OF HEALTH WATCHING COUNCIL—Central Hall, Westminster—Public Meeting on the Representation of Women in the Ministry of Health—Chairman: The Viscountess Rhondda—Admission Free—Doors open at 7 p.m.—Reserved seats 1s. 7.30 p.m.
- MARCH 13.** BRIGHTON AND HOVE WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY—Raleigh Hall, Hove—Subject: "The Education Act, 1918"—Speaker: Mrs. Henry Geravis 5.30 p.m.
- MARCH 14.** WESTERN AND EASTERN STUDIO—2, Scarsdale Studios, Stratford Road, W. 8—Subject: "Modern Warfare: Its Principle and Practice"—Speaker: Dr. Miller Maguire, I.L.D., F.R.H.S. 5 p.m.
- HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION**—East Sussex Arts Club Gallery, Stonefield Road, Hastings—Subject: "How to Study Civics"—Speaker: Miss E. M. White 7 p.m.
- MARCH 20.** THE CHILD STUDY SOCIETY, LONDON—90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1—Lectures and Discussions—Subject: "Training of the School Girl in Infant Care"—Speaker: Mrs. K. Truelove—Chair: F. Truby King, C.M.G., &c.
- MARCH 25.** WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY—Bedford College—Subject: "The L.C.C. Elections" 3 p.m.
- DR. FORT NEWTON** preaches in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., next Sunday, at both services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BRITISH ISLES, 10s. 10d. ABROAD, 13s. PER ANNUM
ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The
Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, Evelyn House,
62, Oxford Street, W. 1, and all ADVERTISEMENTS
must reach the Office not later than first post on
Wednesday. Adv. Representatives: West End,
Miss F. L. Fuller; City, Mr. S. R. Le Mare.

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUMBER OF WORDS.	ONCE.		THREE TIMES.		SIX TIMES.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
20	1	6	4	0	7	6
30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LADY wishes to take share in small fruit and poultry farm.—Box 8,079, COMMON CAUSE Office.

I F the lady who, at the annual meeting of the London Society, Caxton Hall, February 24th, took skunk muff in mistake returns same to the office of the L.S.W.S., 58, Victoria-street, she will receive her own in exchange.

BRITISH WOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

INFORMATION and Advice, GRATIS, to Women and Girls of all Classes, Professional, Business, and Domestic. Escort provided for Children and others going to Friends or Situations. Teachers needed for Government Schools Overseas. "The Imperial Colonist," monthly, 2d., 2s. 6d. per annum, post free, gives practical information to intending Colonists.—Apply Miss LEFROY, Hon. Sec., The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR GOD IN HIS CHURCH.— Varied Courses of Training and many opportunities for work offered to educated Young Women Terms by arrangement. Apply The Head, Birmingham Diocesan Women Workers' Training Home, Loveday-street, Birmingham.

POSITIONS VACANT.

MAID required for housework for three ladies; good cuttings and good wages; North London.—Reply Box 8,081, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.—An Experienced Organiser (lady) for work in Scotland.—Apply by letter, Box 8,077, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.—Lady-help; baby and two school children; two maids kept; needlewoman; salary £30-£40, according to training and experience.—Mrs. Charlesworth, Masetti, Church-avenue, Northampton.

WANTED.—Early in March, for Cooking and Housework, two friends or sisters; preference given to ladies; two ladies in family.—Apply, stating wages, Miss Payne, Hatchlands, Cuckfield, Sussex.

WANTED for Ireland, Educated Companion Help; gardening, sewing, light housework.—Reply, stating salary, to 26, College Green, Belfast.

POSITIONS WANTED.

LADY, with boy of three years, would like resident domestic work; salary.—C/o Mrs. Corbett Fisher, Daneshill, Sussex.

POST as Secretary or Financial Secretary desired by an experienced woman, or work as Visiting Secretary and Book-keeper; committee work, correspondence, filing, indexing, book-keeping, financial statements; London or vicinity.—Box 50, C.C. Office.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Do you want to interest, enlighten, convince and convert? Write for full particulars of a fascinating course.—Dept. C, Empire School of Public Speaking, 97, Broomspring-lane, Sheffield.

EDUCATIONAL.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

LADY DISPENSERS.

Complete courses of training commence in May, August, November and February, at WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, 190, CLAPHAM RD., S.W.9.
Principals: G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C. (Founder, 1874), P. H. WOODNOOTH, M.P.S.
Prospectus post free on Application.
Telephone: 1728 Brixton.

MISS ROSA LEO,

Teacher of Public Speaking and Voice Production.

SPECIAL experience in treatment of delicate and weak throats. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thanks to your teaching, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."—For terms apply: 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin-avenue, W.9.

GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Practical training; vegetable, fruit, and flower growing. Month or term. Healthy outdoor life; from 60 gns. per an. Summer term begins April 28th, 1919. Students prepared for R.H.S. examination. Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udmore, near Rye, Sussex.

PROFESSIONAL

INCOME TAX RECOVERY.—Claims made for return of tax paid in excess.—Apply Miss C. A. Moffett, B.A., 9, Somerset-road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

MAKE provision now for your old age; money is either spent or saved. Save it by investing in Life Assurance Policy with an old established society. Absolute security. A few shillings now and your fortune is secure.—Apply Miss Rochford, Woman's Assurance Bureau, 39, King-street, Cheap-side, E.C. 2.

"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.

MEDICAL, ETC.

ELECTROLYSIS for removal of superfluous hair, moles, etc. Face Massage and Electrical Hair Treatment. Lessons given and Certificates granted. Address Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire-street, W. 1.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.

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.

BLOUSES, FURS, LINGERIE, ETC.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed. Moderate prices.—H. NELLSSEN, 62, Great Portland-street, W.

THE STEMPTEL BODICE for Women Workers.—Support without Bones; Netting, 12s. 6d., Coutil, 10s. 6d., post free. Send for self-measurement form. Cash with order.—Beatrice Stempel, 17, Uplands-road, Hornsey, London, N. 8.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—4, Chapel Walks, Manchester, Tel.: 3402 City.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

Enquiries solicited. R. CRONBLEHOLME, General Manager.

TYPEWRITING IN ALL BRANCHES: Authors' MSS., Circular Letters, and reliable work guaranteed.—Miss Neal, Walter House, 52, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2. (Gerrard 1472.)

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

MUNSTER SUITING.—Pure wool and worsted, for ladies' and gent's wear, 56 ins. wide, 16s. 6d. per yd. Suit lengths, 3 3/4 yds., for 57s. Send for Bargain List.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

Real HURRIS, LEWIS, and SHETLAND HOMESPUNS

Direct from the Makers. Special light weights for Ladies wear—all shades. Patterns and Prices on Application. S. A. NEWALL & SONS, Stornoway, Scotland. State shade desired and whether for Gent's or Ladies' wear.

WANTED.—Costumes, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings. Specially good prices given.—Helene, 8, Hanover-rd., Scarborough.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables ROBINSON Bros. of 5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's) W. & 123, Fenchurch St., E.C. To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVER PLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036. ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

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.

WANTED.—Small Ford Motor; new or second-hand; in good condition; price moderate.—Clark Masset's Cottage, Horley, Surrey.

TO LET.

A well-known lecturer desires to let part of his suite of furnished offices in Westminster; terms according to use and facilities.—Box 8,041, COMMON CAUSE Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, for lady at work all day, furnished bed-sitting room or two rooms, with attendance.—Write Miss Morris, 11, Marlborough-place, N.W. 8.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square, B.S.W. 5 (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., 5s. Tel.: Western 344.

HOSTEL for Lady Workers; terms: bed and breakfast from 3s. 6d. per night, or 15s. 6d. weekly; convenient for all parts.—Mrs. Wilkinson, 59, Albany-street, Regent's Park (Portland-road Station). Telephone: 344 Mayfair.

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

VEGETARIAN Guest House.—Lovely garden, orchards, own dairy; pony-trap; bath (h. & c.); Islip Station 1 1/2 miles; from 35s.—The Manor House Noke, Islip, Oxford.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d. to the Funds of the N.U.W.S.S.
Subscription of £ : s. d.
and Subscription £ : s. d. for the Common Cause (Rates: 10/10 12 months,
5/5 6 months, 2/9 3 months.)

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, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitbriars House, Carmelite St., London, E.C. 4, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. 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.