

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables ROBINSON BROS. of 5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St. E.C. To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY. GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c. in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036. ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d per insertion. Four insertions for the price of three. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 11, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL UNION would be grateful for gifts (or loan) of tennis rackets, net, balls, netting, or shoes, to start a club for girls.—Address, Miss Driscoll, "Caerleon," Mount Pleasant, Chepstow, Mon.

Memorial Hall, Manchester, Monday, May 17th, at 7.30 p.m. RECITAL OF PIANOFORTE DUETS AND SOLOS By HOPE SQUIRE and FRANK MERRICK. Tickets 5/- (reserved), 2/6 and 1/-, from Messrs. FORSYTH BROS., 126, Deansgate, and at the door.

POSITION VACANT.

THE Glasgow Society for Women's Suffrage wants an experienced organiser for the beginning of September.—Apply, by letter, Suffrage Offices, 202, Hope-st., stating experience and salary required.

POSITION WANTED.

DEMOISELLE BELGE.—Pianiste, Violoniste (Lauréate). Conservatoire Liège désire entrer dans une famille Anglaise au pair.—References, Ecrite, A. V., 8, Tabouret-rd., Bayswater W.

MOTORING, Etc.

LADY TEACHES MOTOR DRIVING, RUNNING REPAIRS, ENGINE INSTRUCTION. Ladies trained as Private Chauffeurs or as Drivers of Vans. Hon. G. BORTHWICK, 55c, Greencoat Place, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

MISS A. PRESTON

Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs" Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.O. 2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

POSITION VACANT.

WANTED, Lady Chauffeur, to drive private car, London district; state certificates, experience, if able to do running repairs; weekly salary, &c.—Apply Box 5,095, COMMON CAUSE Office.

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL OFFER. WAR WORK. MOTOR FIELD KITCHEN.—Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance specification; ready for immediate delivery, £250; also 2-stretcher ambulance with 4 seats, £250 complete.—Apply Hon. G. Borthwick, 55c, Greencoat-pl., Ashley-gardens, S.W.

GARDENING, &c.

FARMING FOR WOMEN.—Practical training for colonial life or home farming, and in market gardening on large dairy and mixed farm; riding and driving; short or long courses; excellent opening for trained student.—Mrs. Gardner, Prestbury Park Farm, Cheltenham.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH in a Sussex Village.—Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated position; efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Parsonage Place, Udmore, near Rye, Sussex.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampton House, 3, Kingsway. Phone: Central 6049.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N. MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs. Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man. Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches. Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door. CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.—ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full teachers' training in Physical Culture, including Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics. Dancing in all its branches, indoor and outdoor games, Swimming, Hygiene, Anatomy, Physiology, &c. GOOD POSTS OBTAINED AFTER TRAINING.

WOODVILLE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham, offers careers for women. Students assisted in finding posts. Certificates awarded. Two reduced vacancies for those affected by the War.—Miss Ross, Principal.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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

TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone, 5633 London Wall.

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

LAUNDRY.

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

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

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

DRESSMAKING; Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns, Blouses, Re-modelling; ladies own materials made up at moderate charges.—Miss Baxell, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3/- guineas. Patterns sent on application.—H. NELISSEN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W. (near Waring's).

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (old) bought; we pay absolutely highest genuine prices—up to 5s. 6d. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 10s. on silver; 12s. 6d. on gold; 5s. on platinum. Immediate cash. If offer not accepted, we return parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. Cann & Co., 69a, Market-st., Manchester. Bankers, Parrs. Mention "C.C."

THEENIC UNDERWEAR is made from the best materials, guaranteed unshrinkable, and gives lasting wear. Write for Free Book, and buy direct at first cost.—Dept. 8, Atheneic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

BARRISTER'S WIFE wishes to sell child's iron cot and best quality mattress, length 4ft. 6in., 25s.; also 3 double-bed blankets, Maple's finest quality, practically unused.—Box 5,004, COMMON CAUSE Office.

IRISH LINEN Fabric—"FLAZZELLA"—with new silky finish, makes Ideal Skirts and Blouses. Washable, durable, unshrinkable 11yd. to 2s. 4d. yard. 200 Patterns FREE! Send Postcard to-day!—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

LADY wishes to communicate with someone to buy her slightly-worn shoes, best makes, size 7, or narrow 7 1/2.—Box 5,095, COMMON CAUSE Office.

LUXURIANT HAIR.—Grey hair restored to its natural colour, baldness prevented, and dandruff cured by using Luxur Hair Tonic; no dangerous ingredients; trial package 1s. post free.—Luxur Co., 165, Shurland-rd., Maida Vale, London, W.

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-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET.

HELSEA.—Share of small furnished flat offered by lady artist; situation high and open.—H., 130, Elm Park-mansions, Chelsea.

GATHLAND, on the Yorkshire Moors.—House to let, furnished with old oak; 6 bedrooms; sanitary certificate; garden; golf.—Dott, Orchard.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Furnished room, very moderate.—Address, "Self Help," COMMON CAUSE Office.

TO LET.—Furnished cottage in lovely Cotswold country, near Stroud; 2 sitting and 4 single bedrooms; garden and orchard; 3 guineas weekly.—Apply Mrs. Knowles, 10, Norfolk-rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.

WANTED.

WANTED within 2 hours of London, preferably near South Coast, a small unfurnished cottage, 2 sitting-rooms, kitchen, 3 to 4 bedrooms. Rent, including taxes not to exceed £30.—Box 4,075, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable apartments; recommended; minute sea.—Mrs. Bateman, Sea Glen.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square B (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. day, 5s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s.; private sitting-rooms, 21w.; electric light throughout; own private garage free. Tel. 344 Western.

HAMPSTEAD SUBURB.—Lady offers bright bed-sitting-room to lady worker; every convenience; suit vegetarian; attendance arranged.—Box 5,095, COMMON CAUSE Office.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 58, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

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

PROFESSIONAL MAN'S FAMILY in Hampstead would be glad to hear of student or other worker as paying guest.—Box 4,085, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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.

The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

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

LAW-ABIDING.] Societies and Branches in the Union 602. [NON-PARTY.]

Vol. VII., No. 317.]

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

[PRICE 1d. Registered as a Newspaper.]

CONTENTS.

Notes and News PAGE 53
In Parliament 54
Women in Invasion 55
Saving the War Babies. By Barbara Tchaykovsky, M.D. 56
Correspondence 57
War and the Child. 60
Human Derelicts. By A. M. Royden 62
N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital 64
Notes from Headquarters 66

Notes and News.

N.U. Hospitals Requisitioned.

News of lively interest to the National Union has been received this week from Malta. The second Serbian unit of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, on its way to Kraguevatz, has been stopped at Malta, the Governor having requisitioned it for immediate service to nurse our own British troops. Dr. Alice Hutchinson, who left Cardiff for Salonika on April 20th, in charge of forty-two other members of the unit and a fully-equipped laboratory, cabled on Monday from Malta to the headquarters in Great Britain of the Scottish Women's Hospitals: "Consequent upon urgent necessity, Governor of Malta desires services of our unit one week or more. Writing details. Hutchinson." It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the war, when the N.U. offered the services of its hospital units to the Red Cross, they were refused. Since those days the attitude of the country towards women's work has undergone a distinct change, and the value of their services is recognised officially to-day as never before in the history of our movement.

Mr. Asquith's Appeal.

Mr. Asquith, speaking on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, stated that according to the latest completed returns made up to April 29th, the total number of women now registered for war work amounted to 52,000, and that women had been found most satisfactory in munition work. He instanced a large engineering firm where he had found three or four thousand women at work. Other trades in which he thought the service of women would be useful are the lighter metal trades, the tailoring trade, the making of biscuits, aerated waters, china, earthenware, and stationery, and clerical work in banks, offices, and railways. Mr. Asquith closed his speech with words which many members of the National Union will be inclined to accept in a wider sense even than he intended: "Let there not be a man or a woman among us who will not then be able to say, 'I was not idle. I took such part as I could in the greatest task which in all the storied annals of our country has ever fallen to the lot of Great Britain to achieve.'" Some believe that the yet further achievement of a lasting peace will be even more rightly described in the future as the "greatest task" of our country and others. Meanwhile, we heartily congratulate the Prime Minister on having discovered that women as well as men inhabit Great Britain and are essential to its welfare.

Mr. Lloyd George's Perplexing Task.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Bill for the State control of liquor into the House of Commons last week, with the remark that "of all the perplexing and disagreeable tasks that has fallen to the lot of any Minister, the attempt to provide a solution to the drink difficulty is about the worst." His "solution" is frankly in the nature of a temporary expedient, and even as such Mr. George seems to have lingering doubts whether it goes far enough. There is to be no general prohibition, although Mr. George himself makes out a singularly strong case for the prohibition of spirits, quoting weighty authorities in its favour, and he indicates that he may yet "be driven to it." The Bill itself, to be known as Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, provides for State control in certain areas, and also for the supply of refreshments, including, if thought fit, the supply of intoxicating liquor. In regard to this experiment, in the course of an interview, Earl Grey quoted several instances of the proved value of houses under disinterested management, in both industrial and military areas. Mr. Lloyd George also proposed a heavy tax on spirits, wines, and beer—a suggestion which met with considerable opposition from those who were unwilling to sacrifice luxury to patriotism, and who overwhelmed the wine and spirit dealers with immediate orders so as to evade the tax. We note, however, that the abandonment of these proposals is a feature of what a contemporary calls "the featureless Budget."

A Suggested Experiment.

The Daily Telegraph for May 9th makes an interesting suggestion in regard to Civil Service openings for women: "Could not the Civil Service Commissioners offer one or two of the examinations to be competed for by women, the Intermediate Examination, for instance, or the next Second Division one? It would be a most interesting experiment." We agree, and also endorse the protest of the same writer against "the opposition to any approach to equal treatment for women in Civil Service appointments," which emanates chiefly from the heads of certain departments.

The War Bonus and Arbitration.

The coal owners, having consented to hold a joint conference, have made the offer of a 10 per cent. advance on the standard wage, but this is rejected by the men, who are asking for a 20 per cent. advance on actual earnings. The miners have now decided to refer their dispute to an arbitrator to be chosen by the Prime Minister, a decision at variance with their ordinary policy which is opposed to compulsory arbitration. In the Post-office dispute a similar innovation has taken place; but there it is the Government which appeals for the first time to arbitration to settle the question of their employees' demand for a bonus.

Excessive Hours.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Home Secretary a question in Parliament concerning the glaring case of overwork in a Leeds ammunition factory, and the refusal of the stipendiary magistrate to deal with it, recently noted in THE COMMON CAUSE. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth objected that the case was still sub judice, but was unable to explain in what sense this was the case. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest here. However great the difficulties of dealing with an abnormal pressure of work, vague assurances of a desire "to safeguard workers against

THE NATIONAL UNION. ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque for £ : s. d. for relief and educational work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with the war.

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

Address

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

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

excessive hours" do not seem to meet the case nor to give any definite security whatever against the recurrence of such deplorable incidents.

Committee of Social Investigation and Reform.

We have just received the admirable first report of this Committee, formed in May, 1913, for the following objects: (1) To link up all organisations and individuals interested in discovering the causes of, and the means of combating, prostitution in this country; (2) To collect and disseminate reliable information as to the existing conditions of vice; (3) To provide permanent employment for girls and women needing a new start in life. We are told that "the movement, of which this work is the outcome, had its origin in a belief which is becoming general that the old doctrines of the necessity of vice are discredited." The work is described by Miss Royden in another column.

Votes for Soldiers.

It has been stated more than once in Parliament in answer to questions, that the subject of securing or extending the franchise to all soldiers and sailors on active service is now under consideration. Here is one more nail in the coffin of anti-suffrage objections to Women's Suffrage. We have often been told "Soldiers and sailors don't get votes, why should you?" As it daily becomes more forcibly realised that those who serve the country have a right to share in its government, the part which women are now playing in patriotic service of every description is rapidly coming to be recognised as constituting an undeniable claim to their enfranchisement.

Farm Labour.

A circular sent out by the Agricultural Consultation Committee definitely states that the farmer can afford an increase of 15 per cent. in wages on those given at the beginning of the war. There is a firm conviction among those who are acquainted with rural conditions that after the war the labourer is unlikely to return to the land, and the present disastrous shortage of labour is therefore likely to be permanent. Mr. Hall, in an authoritative series of articles in *The Times* shows that the choice lies between the increased use of machinery with good wages, and a scarcity of labour which must prove disastrous to agriculture. The employment of child labour he thinks can only increase the evil, and the same must, of course, apply to all underpaid labour, including that of women. There should, therefore, be definite scope for trained and skilled farm labourers in the future, and the successful experiment of Radlett, which we note below, should augur well for the training of women for such work.

Factory Girls as Working Gardeners.

An experiment of the Central Committee on Women's Unemployment for setting town girls to work on the land has, so far, proved a marked success. The girls have been under training near Radlett for seven months, with a view to becoming working gardeners (as distinguished from lady supervisors), and it is now reported that out of twenty-six trainees, twenty have kept steadily to work, punctually returning through snow and floods after the Christmas holidays, and that very much good work has been done through the winter.

A Belgian Garden.

Another most interesting scheme of rather the same nature is now started in Cambridge. Girton College has lent the ground for a school of instruction in Belgian methods of vegetable and fruit growing, with the idea of employing Belgians to teach their well-known methods of intensive cultivation to Englishwomen. M. Raymond Goffin, State Lecturer in Horticulture in Belgium, wounded at the Siege of Antwerp, is in charge of the garden, and his teaching includes the growing of vegetables not commonly known in this country. It is thought that this experiment also may result in making an opening for working women as gardeners, instead of confining the industry as hitherto to working men and educated women.

Wanted, "Common Cause" Sellers.

Who among our London readers will undertake to sell THE COMMON CAUSE? Volunteers are greatly needed. Will everyone who can help study the meetings noticed under the heading "COMMON CAUSE Selling," and choose out one to sell at? We will gladly supply copies of the paper, or application may be made to The Shop, 50, Parliament Street. There are many in these days who have no time to sell. Will they very kindly send us money to pay women in need of employment to sell the paper? This would help them and help us. Please note we are now at 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

In Parliament.

Wednesday, April 28th.

WOMEN IN THE CENSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, in reply to a question by Mr. MacCullum Scott with regard to men and women employed in the Censor's Department, stated that 130 men and 130 women were employed. For men the salaries were £550, £400, and £300 a year; £5, £4, and £3 a week. For women, £200 a year, £3 and £2.

MR. MACCULLUM SCOTT asked what qualifications are required of the women employed in the Censor's Department on the work of examining private foreign correspondence; whether these are highly educated women with a knowledge of several foreign languages; whether many were induced to offer their services by the promise that the salary would commence at £2 per week for a period not exceeding three weeks, when it would be raised to £3 a week if their services were found to be of special value, and what steps had been taken in pursuance of this promise.

MR. TENNANT replied that the qualifications are discretion and a knowledge of certain languages. The possibility of advancement was held out, but no period within which it would take place was mentioned. The salary of those whose services have been found to be of special value had been raised to £3 a week, and further promotions will be made. The hours for those employed in examining private correspondence are from 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., while in the trade department they are 10 to 6. Men and women are employed in both departments and observe the same hours.

OVERWORK IN FACTORIES.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. Cecil Harmsworth), in reply to a question by Mr. Anderson with regard to the prosecution of a firm at Leeds, for working a girl under eighteen from 6 a.m. on Friday till 7 a.m. on Saturday, when she met with an accident, referred to an answer he had already given to a similar question, in which he had stated that as the case was still *sub judice* he was precluded from discussing it. Asked in what sense the case was still *sub judice* and whether there was an appeal, Mr. Harmsworth replied that he had no information on that point.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Anderson, as to whether he could take steps in co-operation with the military and naval authorities to encourage only such industrial conditions as will not destroy physical health and in the end retard output, Mr. Harmsworth said that as far as its powers extend the Home Office had made every endeavour, in consultation with the War Office and the Admiralty, to adapt the conditions of work to the needs of the present emergency, and at the same time to safeguard workers against excessive hours.

MR. ANDERSON also drew his attention to the refusal of Messrs. Vickers & Co. to raise the wages of women employed as belt machinists at their Erith works, although their report showed profits at disposal to December last amounting to £1,241,843, while after paying ordinary dividend for the year at 12½ per cent. the firm were able to place to reserve a sum of £1,764,000, or £694,000 more than a year ago. The advance asked by the women was 1d. an hour in cases where their hourly rate is 2½d. or less, and ¾d. an hour where the rate is higher. Mr. Harmsworth replied that the Chief Industrial Commissioner has had the dispute under consideration, and that arrangements have been made for a meeting between the parties.

WAGES OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. Hobhouse), in the course of the Debate on Supply, stated that, owing to recruiting, the Post Office had had in many cases to replace men by women, and boys by girls, but there was no intention of "determining questions as to employment after the war by reference to decisions arrived at in consequence of war requirements and necessities." With regard to the demand for a war bonus for postal servants, Mr. Hobhouse pointed out that the application made to him had been followed by a similar application presented by the Civil Service Federation to the Treasury. This was, therefore, a question that affected not merely the Post Office, but all the other Departments in which there are a large number of employees. After full and careful inquiry, the Government had felt unable to accede to the demand for a war bonus, at a time when "expenditure is nothing less than appalling, when taxation is greatly increased, and when most people think it will be still

further increased to meet the necessities of the war." The rise of prices, in the Government's opinion, was not in itself, in war times, a sufficient reason for making advances in the wages of the permanent Civil Servants, who were free from many of the disabilities of ordinary employment, and were certain of a pension when no longer able to work. The Government, however, were prepared to refer these questions to arbitration, and would accept the result loyally.

MR. WARDLE urged the cause of the "lower paid men and women," and stated that a case had been cited to him of a woman who was being paid 18s. a week by the Post Office, in London, out of which she had to pay fares and 3s. 6d. for meals. "When these items are deducted, these women have an exceedingly small sum upon which to attempt to lead a respectable life."

PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN TO BE CONSULTED ON TERMS OF PEACE.

MR. JOHN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, seeing that the Government has undertaken that the Overseas Dominions shall be effectually consulted when terms of peace come to be formulated, the fullest facilities will also be accorded to the people of Great Britain and Ireland to make their views known.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Mr. Primrose) replied that certainly every facility afforded to the Overseas Dominions would be provided also for Great Britain and Ireland.

Thursday, April 29th.

FOOD PRICES.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. J. M. Robertson), in reply to various questions with regard to the rise of prices, said that the problem of the best means of restraining the prices of necessaries without endangering their supply was receiving constant and anxious attention. With regard to the milk supply the Government were in communication with representatives of the distributing trade.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. Herbert Samuel) stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Hogge, that, excluding soldiers, the number of Belgian refugees in this country was about 180,000. Out of about 39,000 employable men some 17,000 had already been placed in employment, and out of about 17,000 employable women some 3,000 were employed. A large number of Belgians were employed in armament factories.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

MR. KING asked for a statement of the Government's intentions with regard to legislation relating to illegitimacy.

MR. MCKENNA replied that the matter was extremely controversial, and it was impossible for him to initiate legislation at the present time.

SCHOOL EXEMPTION ATTENDANCE.

Several questions were asked with regard to the exemption of children from school attendance, and the President of the Board of Education promised to inquire into the various regulations made by local authorities. He also stated that he was making inquiries with regard to the case of a little girl of nine who was alleged to be engaged to shave soldiers at Budbroke Barracks, Warwickshire.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The following proposals were outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

The duty on spirits to be doubled.
A graded surtax on beers containing over 7 per cent. of proof spirit, ranging from 12s. to 36s. per bulk barrel, according to the special gravity.
The duty on wines to be quadrupled, and the tax on sparkling wines raised to 15s. per gallon.
The maximum dilution of spirits permitted by law to be increased from 25 to 35 under proof.
The Government to take powers, limited to the period of the war, to close public-houses or to control them in certain areas where their presence is considered to be prejudicial to the output of munitions of war, the work of transport, or the discipline of troops. The power to include the right to use licensed or other premises in the area for the purposes of supplying reasonable refreshment, and to make purchases from any brewery notwithstanding that a house has previously been tied.
Fair compensation to be given in respect of existing interests. The principles of compensation to be the same as those already in force under the present Defence of the Realm Act, and a Commission is to be appointed to ascertain the amount to be paid.

REFORM OF THE PUBLIC-HOUSE.

In the course of the debate, SIR R. COOPER put in a strong plea for reformed public-houses:—

"I want public-houses made places where drink is no more offered for sale than anything else that a man requires. There is not only the working man to be considered in regard to social life, but his wife. To my knowledge there are enormous numbers of working people where the wife has no social life, except perhaps afternoon tea. There is another important aspect of the matter, namely, that we are depending more and more on the work of women in our factories and offices, and that an enormous increase has taken place in the number of women who take up commercial work. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes later on to extend the principle he has put before the House to-night, I hope he will consider whether he cannot do what is done in every Continental country, namely, provide a suitable and desirable place where drink is sold by the State, where it is controlled by the State, and where food and refreshments can be obtained not only by the working man, but by his wife and the workgirls."

Tuesday, May 4th.

THE WAR BUDGET.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in introducing his second War Budget, made what was practically a general financial statement, and left the real Budget for the year to be drawn up at a later time, when a more accurate estimate could be made. For the present, he was content to ask the House to pass a resolution renewing the income-tax at the scale imposed last November, with a slight readjustment in the case of endowment insurance. He warned the House, however, that if the war was prolonged it would be necessary to consider what further contributions the community could make to conduct the war, success in which was vital to the very existence of the Empire. The average daily cost of the war, he said, was now £2,100,000. If it lasted till September, the expenditure, on the same scale, would be £786,778,000. If it was prolonged till next April, £1,132,654,000 would be needed. An interesting feature in the figures of last year was "the wonderful buoyancy of the income-tax and super-tax," both of which had yielded considerably more than he had estimated. The revenue customs and excise duties had also exceeded the estimate by a large amount.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE made it clear that the Government were prepared to make drastic modifications in their scheme of liquor taxation, announced last week, in view of the opposition displayed in many quarters.

ILLEGITIMACY.

MR. DUNDAS WHITE asked the Prime Minister whether he would give an early opportunity for the discussion of the motion with reference to the legitimization of children by the subsequent marriage of their parents, standing in his name.

MR. ASQUITH.—This is part of a larger question, as to which the Government are making inquiries. I cannot, at present, give a day for its discussion.

WOMEN IN INVASION.

On Friday, April 16th, a small deputation waited upon the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, in order to bring before him the desirability of putting women on to the Invasion Committees in the county. The deputation originally consisted of some six or seven women of prominent position in various parts of the county. Professional and other duties prevented the attendance of some of them at the last moment, but the following were able to be present, and were favourably received:—Mrs. Christopher Parker, of Faulkbourne Hall, Witham; the Hon. Mrs. Champion Russell, of Stubbers, North Ockenden; Mrs. Bentall, of The Towers, Heybridge; Miss Courtauld, of Knight's Farm, Earl's Colne.

Mrs. Parker introduced the deputation, and the Hon. Mrs. Champion Russell explained to Lord Warwick that the object of the deputation was not criticism, but co-operation; that, in the event of invasion or of serious coast raids, the responsible women of a district would naturally assume leadership with regard to such matters, for instance, as the provision of food and shelter for invalids and children, and, if necessary, their removal; or in helping to carry out the important instructions issued as to keeping civilians out of the way of the military. In these and other ways, women would be able to give more effectual help if they themselves were represented on the committees.

To this Lord Warwick replied that the appointment of women on the local Emergency Committees was quite in accordance with the instructions he had received, and that he had much pleasure in acceding to the request of the deputation.

ELLEN M. CREAK.

How to Save the "War Babies."

(Continued from last week.)

This problem is but part of the very grave and pressing one of safeguarding all infant life, and the Report for 1913, issued on April 29th by the Registrar-General, calls for serious consideration. "Again the birth-rate has gone down, and a further fall is indicated by the provisional returns for 1914."

"The total death-rate in the general population is lower, but not sufficiently low to compensate for the fall in the birth-rate. The mortality of illegitimate infants was about twice as great as that of the legitimate, the births being, respectively, 37,909 and 843,980."

Much controversy and public interest have centred lately round the "War Baby." Sir Thomas Barlow counsels a cessation of discussion until trustworthy information is available, and he adds "there need be no fear that the practical problem will be shirked."

Is it not time to take a wider outlook and to remember the source of our anxiety for the "War Baby"—i.e., the need to save every savable baby, in view of the fact that we are losing heavily not only on the actual battlefield, but that here in our midst, out of over 800,000 born some 100,000 babies die in their first year, and 200,000 before they reach their fifteenth birthday, to say nothing of 120,000 who die in the antenatal period?

Would the fall in the birth-rate be so serious (and we must face the fact that it is bound to fall still more this year) if we could save even half of our doomed babies?

Let us remember that more than one-fifth of them die in their first week of life, and more than one-third of them die in their first month, and that according to Dr. Newsholme most of these deaths are due to preventable causes in the pre-natal and natal periods.

HELP FOR THE MOTHER.

Clearly, the only way to save the baby is to help the mother in these periods—to see that she has Sir George Newman's minimum requirements for healthy motherhood:—

1. Cessation of hard work before and after childbirth.
2. Adequate feeding.
3. Intelligent management of infancy.

In most towns something is being done for infant welfare, and all that is needed is considerable and immediate extension of this activity. How many babies are saved will depend largely on what support is given to this urgent Baby-saving Crusade by the State, the local authorities, and voluntary workers. The three periods: (1) antenatal, (2) natal, (3) post natal, up to five years of age, are covered by the admirable circular and memorandum of the Local Government Board on "Maternity and Child Welfare," and the Board is prepared to give grants to private enterprise or to local authorities up to 50 per cent. of total expenditure in establishing and maintaining maternity centres, which may comprise:—

- I. *Ante-Natal*.—(1) Clinic for expectant mothers. (2) Home visiting of expectant mothers. (3) Maternity hospital or beds at hospital for complicated cases.
- II. *Natal*.—Skilled assistance at home or if necessary at hospital.
- III. *Post-Natal*.—(1) Treatment of infant or mother at hospital if necessary. (2) Advice and treatment of infant at baby clinic. (3) Continuation of treatment up to school age. (4) Systematic home visiting up to school age.

All interested in this matter should write to Whitehall for these documents, and act upon them. (Dr. Janet Lane Claydon at the L.G.B. has much valuable advice to give.) With such magnificent scope can we not see to it that not a single expectant mother or babe in need of help suffers for want of it? Alderman Broadbent, at Huddersfield, offered a prize of £1 for every healthy child reaching its first birthday, and saved many from death, or worse. Will not every Mayoress throughout the land, or other "City Mother," see to it that the local Public Health Department becomes the Mecca for all mothers expecting babies and needing help? Can not a placard be extensively exhibited in prominent places, and (by leaflet) to all midwives, health visitors, and social workers, "England has need of all her babies. Every expectant mother in need will be gladly welcomed at the Maternity Centre (or Infant Welfare Centre, or Mothers' Welcome, or other place)," and bearing signature of Mayoress or other "City Mother," address of Centre, and hours for consultation. In a few days we could have a register of mothers needing help (to say nothing of births notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907), and in the meantime another register should be compiled by inviting every woman anxious to help in this crusade (and their names and capabilities must be legion) to send in her name to the Mayoress.

The visiting staff of the Public Health Authority would thus be rapidly increased. Assistants to lying-in hospitals, health visitors, sick room helps, invalid cooks, nurses for washing and clothing the babies, &c., &c., would be at hand for any sudden call. Already several have sent in their names to me, imploring me to set them to work!

WANTED, AN ARMY OF WOMEN.

Summer is approaching with its deadly visitant depending on flies and garbage—epidemic diarrhoea. Are we to acquiesce in the annual sacrifice with only three hospitals in the land for this special and ever-recurring trouble, namely, the Vincent Square Babies' Hospital, London; Bradford Babies' Hospital; Manchester Babies' Hospital?

Shall there not be hospitals in every town for the little wounded, helpless victims in this war of extermination? Shall we have empty cradles to greet the returning fathers who left their babies and wives to the care of a grateful country, while they set out abroad to fight for its defence? Shall the enthusiasm for baby-saving languish while the recruiting boom increases? Shall it *always* be true that "England takes care of her things and throws away her people"?

Much will depend on the City Mothers of England calling together without delay their army for the Baby-saving Crusade. Not a moment is to be lost—the enemy is and always has been in our midst, but we have been blind, and have not recognised him. Once more the Registrar-General bids us awake.

BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY, M.D.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" STREET SELLING.

If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper. Donations should be sent to the Manager, "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

Further donation received—Miss Hoc 4s. 6d.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we want volunteers. Please let us know if you can help.

Sellers are urgently needed for the following meetings:—

Monday, May 10th.—Lecture by M. Emile Vandervelde, Savoy Theatre, Strand (2.30-3.30).

Wednesday, May 12th.—Florence Nightingale Commemorative Meeting, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand (7-8 p.m.).

Thursday, May 13th.—Lecture by Miss Thurstan at The Halcyon Club, 13, Cork Street, W. (off Bond Street) (7-8 p.m.).

Meeting of the United Suffragists, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand (7-8 p.m.).

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

KENSINGTON DEPÔT.—Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington. Sellers in this neighbourhood may apply to her house for copies of the paper.

A Meal in a Moment.

This is the title of a leaflet I took home with me to-day from the city. It appealed to me when I saw it, because the moment I get home I am in a desperate hurry to change into my uniform, have something to eat, and then off to drill. I don't want a heavy meat tea or else my drill suffers, but I do want something quickly, something nice and tasty, especially now the weather is getting warm, and that something must be nourishing. I cannot form fours and march on nothing.

"I have ten minutes for tea, mother, what have you got? Meat or eggs. No, thanks, I am tired of the everlasting, ever-recurring meat and eggs." "Well then just try this," and I had set before me a steaming cup of Wallaceite Coffee, some P.R. Sun food prepared from nuts, &c., and an assortment of P.R. Crispit, Barley Malt, and Oliver biscuits. There were others, but by this time I was too busy devouring them to bother about their names.

"The coffee is jolly good, mother. Another cup, please"; which was followed by another. I forget exactly how many biscuits I had, but I finished my tea in the ten minutes.

After the drill was over, the Commandant called me to him. I expected a wiggling, but he said, "I must compliment you upon the way you handled your men to-night; your drilling was excellent." Going home I wondered why it was excellent to-night, Ah, I had it. I felt fit and keen. My refreshing meal had given me the nourishment I required and had not left me with that heavy dull feeling I had so often experienced before. I have asked my mother to keep in the house in future Wallaceite Coffee and a good supply of those excellent food biscuits. I advise my fellow-readers of THE COMMON CAUSE to write to the Wallace P.R. Foods Co., Ltd., Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N., for particulars. If they do, I believe their experience of them will be something similar to mine. One of my mottos is "When you strike a good thing pass it on."—ADVT.

Correspondence.

Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as the number of letters received is very large. It is necessary to remind our readers that there is no editorial responsibility for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.

MR. ARMSTRONG AND HIS RESOLUTION AT THE COUNCIL.

MADAM,—Surely Mr. Armstrong's letter in your issue of April 30th betrays either a confusion of thought or a very strange interpretation of the resolution which he moved and carried at the Council in February. The terms of this resolution ran as follows:—"That the Council of the N.U.W.S.S. endorses the action of the Executive Committee in approaching the President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance to request her to call a congress this year (1915) in a neutral country, and expresses the hope that should this prove impossible such a congress (the italics are mine) may be called at the earliest possible opportunity."

I take the words "such a congress" to mean a congress of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, called by its President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, and its duly elected Board of Officers, and controlled by the constitution rules of the Alliance. Mr. Armstrong seems in his last paragraph to think that it means any congress, on any subject, no matter by whom called.

The Congress which has just been meeting at the Hague was not called by the I.W.S.A. but by an independent body of women, how chosen is not apparent, but they frankly explain in their preliminary manifesto that the scheme was organised by individual women who associated themselves together for this express purpose, and not by any previously existing society. Out of the ten resolutions only one, and that the last, was on Women's Suffrage, the other nine were on Peace and on the European settlement after the war. The first and most conspicuous of the resolutions on the programme was that which has received so much criticism even from those who favoured the congress, calling upon "the Governments of the belligerent countries publicly to define the terms on which they were willing to make peace, and for this purpose immediately to call a truce." The attendance was not to be confined to accredited delegates of societies; any women "in general sympathy with the resolutions were free to become members with power to speak and vote on payment of the Congress fee of 10s." See *Jus Suffragii*, March 1st, 1915.

I maintain, as against Mr. Armstrong, that it was not only the right of the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. to vote to the best of their judgment upon the desirability of accepting the invitation of the organisers of this Congress to send delegates to it, it was their absolute duty to do so; and that to write as he does in his last paragraph of "the express decisions of the Council having been reversed by the Executive and President" shows a strange misapprehension of the facts. I value very much even the remembrance of Mr. Armstrong's former devotion and loyalty and regret that they have suffered an eclipse. I even venture to hope that if he will ponder the facts which I here lay before your readers, the eclipse (like other eclipses) will be but temporarily. I can assure Mr. Armstrong that I could supply him with proof that it was possible to be a supporter of his resolution at the Council and also of the Hague Congress, and yet to think it was undesirable for the N.U.W.S.S. to send official representatives to the Hague. MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

MADAM,—After reading the letter you print this week from Mr. George Armstrong I have turned to my file of THE COMMON CAUSE for 1915 to learn, if possible, what apology for his attitude towards our President can be found in the matter there recorded.

I find there that on February 6th the Council passed a resolution welcoming the idea of holding a business meeting of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance if possible in 1915, and if impossible, "at the earliest possible moment." The Council rose on Saturday, February 6th. By referring to THE COMMON CAUSE of February 26th, I learn that early in the week after the Council—on the Monday or Tuesday, no doubt—the Hon. Sec. of the Union, the Parliamentary Secretary, and the Press Secretary proceeded to Amsterdam to consider in an "informal conference of women the possibility of holding an International Women's Congress."

Ordinary members of the Union have every right to ask, since our Secretaries (as they were then) had planned to take this action, why they did not lay the matter before the Council?

Mr. Armstrong writes as though the Council's approval of an early meeting of our Suffrage Alliance were the same thing as its approval of a Conference about which it was never consulted.

I further find in THE COMMON CAUSE that the four members of the N.U. Executive Committee who went to Amsterdam thus in haste sent out a letter "proposing an International Women's Congress in Holland" (I quote from THE COMMON CAUSE), and saying that the women of Holland would organise a Congress, and that they, themselves, at a public meeting to be held at Caxton Hall, would give a "full account of the constitution and preliminary programme of the Congress." This they did; mentioning that at the preliminary meeting held in Amsterdam the programme had been drawn up. It was also mentioned that the cost of holding the Congress would be £1,000, and money was raised for these expenses on the spot.

Since then, this programme having been subjected to somewhat severe criticism, we have constantly been informed in the Press (as in THE COMMON CAUSE for April 23rd) "that two points with regard to the Congress had been misunderstood"—the first being that "it had not been arranged by British women, but by the women of Holland." For what purpose then did Miss Courtney, Miss Marshall, Miss Leaf, and Miss Macmillan hasten to Amsterdam immediately after our National Union Council meeting? We may well ask Mr. Armstrong why, if they wished the Council to approve the meeting of an International Congress other than that of the Suffrage Alliance, they could not have asked for what he calls a "direct decision" on this point. He assumes an approval which was neither asked for nor given.

MARY LOWNDEN.

MADAM,—The letter of Mrs. Swanwick in your last issue illustrates very clearly the impossibility of a body such as the National Union working together on the same lines in the interests of peace. The Editor of THE COMMON CAUSE points out very truly in the same issue that the

recent Council declared that the cause of future peace is the basis of the Women's Suffrage Movement. I believe that on that general principle there is almost complete agreement throughout the Union, but when the question arises as to how that cause is best served at this moment wide divergence of opinion begins to appear. An Executive Committee which acts for the whole Union is bound to respect that divergence of opinion, and not to commit the Union to views which have never been agreed upon by the Council.

I consider that the recent resignations from the Executive were without sufficient reason, because those who wish to work for the cause of future peace on lines on which there is not sufficient agreement to justify action by the Union are free to do so in organisations which have been formed for that particular purpose. But surely time spent now in maintaining the strength and the organisation of the National Union is not time altogether lost to the cause of future peace; the National Union stands for Women's Suffrage, and as the Council declared "the full participation of women in political rights is of vital importance to the furtherance of lasting international peace." C. D. RACKHAM.

FACING THE FACTS.

MADAM,—In the letters appearing in your columns, as also in the articles in *The Englishwoman* for April and May, we have, ably advocated, (a) the desirability, and (b) the undesirability of the National Union adopting one definite view and taking one definite course of action. I submit that in this crucial moment these arguments, however interesting, are yet beside the question, which is one not of desirability but of possibility. Here is a vast, thoroughly representative organisation of women, of which we are rightly proud; and we naturally think how splendid an instrument it offers for bringing about the ideals we hold worthiest. In this we have surely fallen into the habit of certain of our opponents who summarise complacently, "Women are—so and so," "Women feel and act thus," "Women never can—this, that and the other." The unity of Suffragists on Suffrage is wonderful: their unity on any other subject is not calculable. When other questions (however vitally connected with Suffrage they may seem to us) are submitted to the Union, a decisive voice from the Oracle proves, as Uncle Remus would say, to be "powerful lackin." The exact meaning of the pronouncements of the latest Council seems to be as difficult to interpret as the Delphic oracle of old, and it is certain that no conceivable Executive could interpret it to the satisfaction of the Council as a whole.

Had the first attempt to organise a Conference of our International Women's Suffrage Alliance succeeded, the present situation might not have arisen. When, however, it was found that no really representative gathering could be carried out—that even the strong bond of Suffrage could not be so stretched as to cover the acute national divergences of the moment, it was not unreasonable to infer that no other power would avail. I think our friend Mr. Armstrong and others under-estimate the gulf that divides a Conference called by our own world-wide Organisation and one inaugurated by a neutral nation aided by self-constituted committees in various countries.

It is easy to understand and sympathise with the position of valued and revered leaders who find themselves unable to assist in carrying out what they believe a mistaken interpretation of policy; but if, as is possible, a subsequent Council should reverse this interpretation, and elect another Executive, which will carry out the desires of the seceders, would they themselves be satisfied? We know and respect them too well to believe that what they are struggling for is merely their own way. What they hoped, was to see the organised force of womanhood unitedly exercised. This is clearly shown to be (on the point at issue) impossible; and whatever policy may be adopted can only represent a section, and not the N.U. as known to us in the past. The issue is not even a clear one between two parties, one regarding the crusade for International peace and goodwill as worth even the sacrifice of the immediate interests of the Suffrage movement, and the other regarding that crusade as "inopportune." There are others of us who warmly approve of active efforts to influence and organise public opinion, and who (far from considering them "inopportune") are resolved as individuals to co-operate earnestly in such efforts; but we recognise that we cannot carry the N.U. with us as a body.

If this non-possibility be calmly faced, whatever personal disappointment it entails, we must surely come to the conclusion that the N.U. is too valuable an instrument of progress and enlightenment on certain lines (even if these lines be too narrow to please us all) to be destroyed or so crippled as to be unfit for future need: for we must remember that general principles of International peace and goodwill might conceivably be realised—and realised partly by our help—which might nevertheless leave out of their scope the trifling matter of votes for women.

The path before us is not clear, but it is worth an effort to find one. Let us start by recognising that our problem is not what *shall* we, but what *can* we do with our Union. There is an old French motto—"Fais ce que pourras," which may help us. The first fruits of the devotion we all acknowledge to peace and goodwill should be laid on the altar of our Cause.

CATHERINE C. OSLER.



Typewriting and Shorthand.

(Miss Mildred Ransom.)

Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries.
Careful attention given to each pupil.

Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.

Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.

195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.
Telephone . . . 6302 Paddington.

PRACTICAL GIRLS' BLOUSE

(as sketch), in rich extra soft Japanese Silk, adapted from an exclusive Paris model, with deep Raglan shoulders and high double collar of silk with over collar of fine white lawn. Made in our own Work-rooms and guaranteed perfect as regards cut, shape and finish. Stocked in 42, 44, 46 and 48 sizes. Exceptional value.

14/9

or in a new bright Silk Crêpe Japonais, closely resembling Crêpe de Chine, 18/9

CATALOGUE POST FREE.



Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street, London, W.
(Covendish Square) London, W.

Famous for over a Century for Taste for Quality for Value

JOHN BROWNING
(Incorporating R. S. NEUMANN.)

SIGHT-TESTING AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

Medals, 1862.

Browning's Rimless Clip.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Since 1765 the name of JOHN BROWNING has been associated with all that is most distinguished in the science and practice of Optics.

BROWNING'S method of Sight-Testing is based on many years' Optical practice and an accumulated experience extending over a CENTURY and A-HALF.

The Improved Method of Fitting adopted in BROWNING'S RIMLESS CLIP ensures the greatest amount of comfort in wear and the least possibility of breakage occurring.



Write or call for following Booklets (free):—

- HINTS ON EYESIGHT.
- MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, SPECTROSCOPES, &c., &c.
- OPERA & FIELD GLASSES

ADDRESS—
72, NEW OXFORD ST., W.C.
Between Tottenham Court Rd. & Bloomsbury St.
AND
146, STRAND, W.C.
Opposite Gaiety Theatre,
LONDON.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
SAT. : 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rimless Spectacles.

Lognettes.

THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

MADAM.—We are told, in THE COMMON CAUSE of April 23rd, by Mrs. Fawcett that the "Council has given no mandate to undertake active work on peace lines," and further on, in the same article, Mrs. Fawcett asks the N.U. to confine its energies to relief work and educational courses, as if no other policy had been considered at the Council meeting.

The principal feature of the annual Council meeting was its insistence on the repudiation of physical force, its belief in arbitration and conciliation, coupled with the faith that the "full participation of women in national responsibility . . . is of vital importance to the furtherance of lasting international peace." (See resolutions B 1, 2, 3, 4, C 1, 2, 4, and E.)

Definite instructions for action were given in the case of B 1, when an amendment was carried stating that the Council "calls upon the organised women of the world to press the same policy (of arbitration and conciliation) on their respective Governments." Are we to ask other "organised women to do this work and refuse to undertake it ourselves? Also in B 3, the Council "calls upon the Societies and members of the Union to take every means open to them for promoting mutual understanding and goodwill among nations." In E the Council asks for the International Women's Suffrage Alliance Congress to be called at the earliest opportunity.

These resolutions were passed after the defeat, in every case, of amendments seeking to render action nugatory, whereas in the case of B 4 (the support of principles laid down by Mr. Asquith in his Dublin speech) the clause calling upon Societies to work for the building up of public opinion on these lines was deliberately deleted by the Council.

We are a democratically constituted Society. We have deliberately considered and voted on the principles which are to govern the N.U. during the coming year. Are these resolutions to be set aside and the Union condemned to inactivity, except in such directions as meet with the approval of the remaining half of the Executive?

JULIA E. TOMLINSON,
Hon. Sec., Manchester and District Federation.

MADAM.—It was very astonishing to some of us to read in Mrs. Fawcett's leader in THE COMMON CAUSE of April 23rd that the National Union is to confine its energies to relief work and the educational courses recommended by the Council. Many other resolutions were passed at the Council meeting, calling upon Societies to work for goodwill and mutual understanding between nations; calling upon the organised women of the world to press a policy of conciliation and arbitration on their respective Governments; asking for an International Women's Suffrage Alliance Congress to be called at the earliest opportunity.

We spent three days in London discussing these questions. Are our decisions to be completely ignored?

We have always prided ourselves on our democratic constitution, but when Mrs. Fawcett declares the resignations of half the Executive and Hon. Officers to have no sufficient cause, and then proceeds to lay down a policy which is contradictory to the feelings of the Council meeting, it seems to me we ought to be asked to meet again in special Council to make clear that we meant what we said.

M. CHEETHAM,
Hon. Sec., Knutsford Society.

MADAM.—The majority of the N.U. Executive had a clear right to decide that the Union as a whole should not be represented at the Hague and elsewhere; it was the only course consistent with the attitude of aloofness which they had adopted. But they have gone further and interfered with local Societies which would otherwise have appointed representatives; this is a definite Anti-Pacifist step which cannot be justified either by their own policy of neutrality, or by the resolutions passed in February; while if it was meant to secure a united front, it has disastrously and publicly failed. It is not too late for the mistake to be acknowledged, and we may count on the generosity of both sides to allow some at least of the resignations to be withdrawn.

Besides being a breach of neutrality, this decision rests on a mistaken principle of interpretation, for it is based not on what was passed at the annual Council, but on what was rejected. By refusing to pass certain resolutions the Council decided to leave the Union and the constituent Societies free on these points; it deliberately refrained from laying down any policy which would be binding on the Societies under Rule V. Moreover, the rank and file members have never even seen the rejected resolutions, and it is quite unconstitutional to base any important decision on them alone.

The local societies are not mere branches of a central organisation, formed to carry out the policy it decrees; they keep their full individual existence while joining for certain purposes in the National Union. The particular point at issue was one on which there was no clear "will of the people" within the Union which might reasonably overrule any society which was united enough to wish to take action. The demand for Women's Suffrage is a demand for truer democracy; cannot even the National Union give an example of democratic government?

HILDA P. HUDSON.

MADAM.—Mrs. Fawcett's letter of April 23rd has called forth sympathy in Kent, while we deplore, as she does, the secession of so many valued workers from the N.U. It has been suggested that the Executive be asked to co-opt. members to fill the vacancies and not to call a Special Council for the purpose.

Many of us approve of the action taken with reference to the Hague Conference.

GERTRUDE E. MOSELY.

MADAM.—As I was not a delegate to the recent Council, I am not familiar with the arguments used by Mrs. Fawcett against the International Women's Suffrage Congress. I do not, however, agree with Mr. Armstrong that a WOMEN'S Suffrage Congress and a Women's Congress are practically the same thing. A WOMEN'S Suffrage Congress would have received publicity as such in the press, and little or no account need have been taken of other questions discussed, for it would not have been necessary to issue a formal programme if the object of the delegates was as stated—to get at one another's point of view on international policy—that part of the proceedings could surely have been informal. But with a Women's Congress, the vagueness of the title alone

would have invited a close scrutiny of the programme (which was, through that vagueness, rendered necessary), and in the present abnormal state of the public mind that programme was calculated to irritate rather than unite, and has to my knowledge alienated people sympathetic to Women's Suffrage, people who, progressive in every respect, would be foremost in their efforts to help on such propaganda after the war, but who think that women (and men, too, for that matter) would be much better employed while the war lasts in studying the case they hope to bring forward in all its bearings. In my opinion Peace Societies and Arbitration Leagues have failed in the past, very largely because their proposals have been so hopelessly theoretical; they have not known enough of past and present international history, nor have they rightly understood the psychology of their own or other nations, and I would suggest that if the twelve who have resigned are really in earnest about their ideas, and really understand the issues involved, they might go back to their places on the Executive and find good work ready to their hand as leaders and lecturers of the educational course now being organised by the Union. The branches are wanting a lead in this direction, if the courses are to bear good fruit, and the retiring twelve, together with as many as can be spared from the present Committee, are the people to do it. There is no need for Mrs. Swanwick (or any other member of the Committee) to waste her admittedly valuable time and brain on relief work—the education of the National Union in foreign policy and kindred subjects is a work crying out to be done, and is a work for which the genius of the retiring members is peculiarly fitted, and ought not to be shirked. 52,000 members thoroughly grounded in all the causes leading to war means 52,000 members ready and capable of spreading their doctrines of future peace. Until that grounding is given it is, to my mind, idle to talk of women's influence on foreign affairs, and a waste of time to attend Congresses which are neither representative nor informed, and are likely therefore to be misleading and mischievous.

I hope that a Special Council will be called, and that it will endorse Mrs. Fawcett's view of what after all, I see by the daily papers, has turned out to be a Peace Congress. I hope also, that those who have invoked democracy will see to it that their own house is put in order, and that the next Council will represent not the Committees of the branches only, but also the majority view of the members. I have been told that the Society to which Mr. Armstrong belongs did not consult its 1,500 members as to the line its delegates were to take at the last Council.

(MRS.) A. HAZELL.

OBJECTS OF THE N.U.

MADAM.—You state in your note to Miss Hadow's letter in last week's COMMON CAUSE that "the cause of future peace is the basis of the Women's Suffrage Movement." Would it not have been more correct to say that the cause of future peace is partly the basis of the Women's Suffrage Movement?

For the Women's Suffrage Movement is itself only a part of the world-wide movement towards democratic principles of Government which, carried to their right and logical conclusion, must inevitably lead to women's enfranchisement. This has already happened in the Scandinavian countries, in parts of the United States and of the British Empire.

The supreme task of the democratic state is to develop civilisation (which includes the spiritual as well as the material growth of nations) to maintain Peace, to establish Justice and to vindicate Freedom. Therefore it may be said that the cause of Civilisation, of Peace, of Justice, and of Freedom all make up the basis of the Women's Suffrage Movement—no one of these alone, but all equally, are part of that basis.

These are the principles which unite all Suffragists. Hitherto we have striven for our enfranchisement as a means to the attainment of our political ideals; now, it is being suggested that this process should be inverted—Mrs. Swanwick, for instance, tells us that she and those who have recently resigned from the Executive Committee wish to "work actively" (presumably by carrying on an active campaign of political propaganda) for the abolition of militarism, in order to assist the cause of Women's Suffrage at the present time. The only Resolution, however, which would have authorised the Executive Committee to participate in any active campaign of political propaganda (except purely Suffrage propaganda) at the present time was vetoed by the last Council. The Executive Committee is obliged to take into consideration not only what the Council passes, but also what it refuses to pass.

HELENA AUERBACH.

ARMY CLOTHING CONTRACTS.

MADAM.—May I express the surprise with which I read the article on "Army Clothing Contracts" in the columns of your last issue. As Secretary of the Home Workers' League I am well aware of the miserable earnings of many outworkers, and deeply interested in any means that can improve their position, but the publication of misleading statements hardly seems to be one of them. That large profits have been, and doubtless, are being made out of Government contracts is true—and that the ultimate worker receives in comparison a "miniature" wage is also true; but, the exploiter, or as you have it "The Hun at Home," is not necessarily, nor even frequently the "sub-sub-contractor." He may sometimes be a superfluous entrepreneur, his position and existence may be a problem, but he is rarely the large profiteer.

I need only refer those who care to know the actual facts to a widely quoted article, written by Mr. Hitchcock, Secretary of Toynbee Hall, which appeared in the January number of the *Toynbee Record*. Indeed Mr. Haslam would seem to have found some of his figures there, though his article is a most unfortunate travesty of the case. As a single example, he says, "All the sub-contractor provides is the labour"—and for thread is a direct form of robbery." This simply is not so. Sewings are provided neither by the Government nor by the large contractors. Let us at least try to be fair and remember, that whatever the abuses of sub-contracting, it has under existing conditions, some uses, and that the sub-contractor pays in wages a larger proportion of his turnover than does the direct contractor.

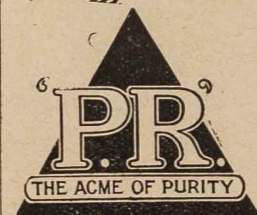
N. YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.

[An article on this subject by the Secretary of Toynbee Hall will appear in our next issue.—Ed., C.C.]

This splendid Box of Samples 6^d. carriage paid for

This new Sample Offer is the most generous we have ever made. The carriage alone on each box amounts to 3d. or 4d. It contains samples of seven kinds of 'P.R.' Body-Building Biscuits, of the delicious 'P.R.' Nut Butter, also a small canister of the matchless 'P.R.' Coffee, and a small packet of the immensely popular 'P.R.' Breakfast Food.

Every "Common Cause" reader is invited to test the health-renewing virtues of the unique 'P.R.' Foods for everyday use. White-flour foods give an artificial sense of fullness, but in reality clog the body and do not properly nourish, while coarse low-grade "brown flour" bread and biscuits are irritating and only partly assimilated. Now 'P.R.' Body-Building Biscuits (there are 40 kinds) are absolutely genuine foods of superlative food value, pure in the fullest sense, and highly digestible and sustaining. They go farther than cheaper foods, and help you to go farther. They prevent constipation without irritation. Full details as to all the 'P.R.' Products enclosed with above Sample Box. Do not let this opportunity slip. Send P.O. or stamps now.



THE WALLACE 'P.R.' FOODS CO., Ltd.

11, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, London, N.

WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE.

MADAM.—I see it is reported that at a Mansion House meeting at York on April 10th, Miss Thornton, a Board of Trade representative, quotes Mr. Lloyd George's letter to me as having "amplified" the agreement which resulted from the recent Treasury Conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Labour representatives.

I must protest against the correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and myself being used to make women believe that women's sweated labour will not be employed to reduce the wages of men. Mr. Lloyd George stated that "women undertaking the work of men would get the same piece work rates as men were receiving before the date of this agreement."

I replied to Mr. Lloyd George's letter, asking for an assurance that if women are employed on time rates to replace men, these rates shall be the same as those that were hitherto paid to men. To this letter, which was sent on March 26th, I have received no reply; but at the Conference of women's societies, which was called at the Board of Trade on April 13th, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that in regard to Government contracts, whilst it had been decided that the same piece work rates should be paid to women as to men, in regard to time rates no special conditions had been laid down with regard to women's labour. The general safeguard against women being used to displace men was that employers were being asked to take back those of their men who had served in the army.

These words plainly show that there is absolutely no guarantee that women shall not be employed to do men's work at a lower rate. Whether the work of men has hitherto been paid by piece or by time, there is nothing to prevent women being engaged on time rates only, in which case the Government has expressly stated that it will exact no conditions.

From the woman's point of view, it is unjust that women should be employed to do men's work at a lower rate; from the man's point of view, it is disastrous. Guarantees to take men back into employment after the war is over can never be enforced, and if any proof of this were needed, we may find it in the fact that promises by employers to make allowances to the wives of their workmen who are fighting at the front, are already being broken on every hand.

A CANADIAN ALLY.

MADAM.—The following extract is from a letter just received from a correspondent in Saskatchewan:—

"The women are doing well for the Red Cross. Close by us a school district called Greenwood raised fifty-eight dollars at a little sale of work, the organisation and much of the work being done by a woman who has eight children under twelve years of age. Six of them go to make up the eleven who attend the school. She has always been neat and clean. . . . This is one of the many cases here where the woman is the mainstay of the homestead. When the re-adjustment comes after the war I do not see how justice can be denied them, considering the work they are doing and the wonderful power of organisation shown. Saskatchewan has led the way in restricting the liquor traffic; the bars closed at 7 p.m. on April 1st, and close altogether on July 1st. Alberta, I hear, is going to do the same." EMILY VAUGHAN JENKINS.

M. EMILE VANDERVELDE

Will speak at the

SAVOY THEATRE, STRAND

(By kind permission of Mr. H. B. IRVING.)

At 3.30 p.m., MONDAY, MAY 10th, on

**THE GREAT HOPES HE CHERISHES
FOR THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.**

AND

MISS MARIE BREMA

has kindly consented to Recite

M. EMILE CAMMAERTS' "CARILLON."

Profits to be divided between the Fund for relieving
The URGENT NEEDS OF THE BELGIAN SOLDIERS NOW at the FRONT
(Union of Committees, British Gifts for Belgians.)
And the Women's Service Fund of the London Society of the N.U.W.S.S.

Tickets 10/6 to 1/-, obtainable from Miss P. STRACHEY, London Society for
Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., or at The Savoy Theatre, and at
Messrs. Keith Prowse, and Messrs. Chappell's offices throughout London.

A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES

is being arranged by the SOUTH KENSINGTON
BRANCH of the LONDON SOCIETY, at the Kensington
Town Hall, on Wednesdays, at 3.30 p.m.

MAY 19th. Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, on
THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF WAR.

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

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

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

ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE ONE SHILLING.

The proceeds of the Lectures will be given to the London Units for France
and Serbia of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.
For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. FYFFE, 79, Victoria
Road, Kensington.

**FIELD HOSPITAL and
FLYING COLUMN**

2/6 net

Being the Journal of an English Nursing Sister in Belgium and Russia.

By Violetta Thurstan.

"Miss Thurstan tells a story which is full of incident, of adventure, of
personal danger willingly endured."—*British Journal of Nursing.*

ON THE FIGHTING LINE

The Story of a Skorthand Typist.

By Constance Smedley

6/-

"Fragrance breathes through the pages of this charming story. It is very
fresh, very original, very thoughtful . . . a fascinating study of the life of
a working girl under present conditions . . . Minette was the bravest of
little idealists."—*Outlook.*"

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 24, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
COMMEMORATION MEETING,**ESSEX HALL, (ESSEX STREET, STRAND.)
Near Temple Station.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th, 8 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: MISS ANNA MUNRO.

Speakers: SUSAN, COUNTESS OF MALMESBURY (Conservative and Unionist
Women's Franchise Association); Mrs. BEDFORD FENWICK (Editor, "British Journal of
Nursing"); Miss NINA BOYLE (Women's Freedom League); Mrs. STRICKLAND (Free
Church League for Woman Suffrage); Mrs. MARION HOLMES; Mrs. FENWICK
MILLER; Miss TOWNSEND (Women Teachers' Franchise Union); Miss WINIFRED
MAYO (Actresses' Franchise League).

ADMISSION FREE. COLLECTION. A few reserved seats 1/-.
Tickets from W. F. L. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

URGENT.

London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service
GIFTS OF MATERIAL

to be made up at the Society's Work Parties in EAST LONDON and
elsewhere are **EARNESTLY REQUESTED.**

Flannel, Winsey, Cotton, Bath Towelling, and Unbleached Calico gladly received by
Miss ROSAMOND SMITH, Hon. Sec.,
58, Victoria Street, S.W.

**THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street,
St. James's Sq., S.W.**

for MEN and WOMEN.

During the War, subscription reduced to One Guinea and no entrance fee.
MEETINGS:—Tuesday, May 11th, 8 p.m. Speaker: LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.
Chair: Mrs. AURBRACH.
Wednesday, May 12th, 3.30. Speaker: Mrs. ACKROYD (W.F.L.)
Friday, May 14th, 3.30. Speaker: Mrs. CECIL CHAPMAN (New Con. Soc.)
The Tariff at this Club instead of rising with the War, is being lowered. Note the
present 1/- lunch—Soup, Joint, two Vegetables, Bread, Sweet or Cheese. Test it
as the **BEST SHILLING LUNCH IN LONDON.**

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

THE COMMON CAUSE.

14, Great Smith Street,
Westminster, S.W.
Telephone:
Victoria 7544.

Price 1d.

Tel. Address:
"Homosum, London."
Press Tels.:
Office Address.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager,
THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and
all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post
on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Marc.

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

War and the Child.

"The value of children is doubtful," wrote an agriculturist
in the April number of *The Nineteenth Century*. He is right,
and his words have a wider application than he intended. "The
value of children is doubtful!" That is necessarily the attitude
of war to the child. War cries out for service; children cannot
fight, and their labour is mainly valued for its extreme cheap-
ness. The child sees war as a game; he has no part nor lot in its
realities, though they may cause him measureless suffering. It
is not so in the other large affairs of life. Love is crowned in
the child; religion sets him up in the midst; all social better-
ment is occupied with him; but war and the child are spiritually
alien.

Yet the suffering of war presses heavily upon children. Con-
sider how they are affected at the present moment. We say
nothing of that which is beyond all words, the suffering of
children in invaded countries. If the history of their sorrows
in this war alone could be written, who would bear to read it?
But such history is not written. To see these things is to keep
silence about them for very shame. Montenegro, our smallest
ally, is not an invaded country. This is her condition, accord-
ing to *The Daily Graphic*, April 17th: "Montenegro is starv-
ing; her people have not enough to eat; nothing is coming in at
her ports. Her cupboards have no bread in them, not even
war bread; the last cargo of maize sent to her cannot get in."
When grown people "have not enough to eat," the mortality
among their children invariably shoots up. "Our hungry
enemy," too, has children, as innocent as our own, whose fate
is bound up with the vicissitudes of war. The children of our
own country, it is happily true, are suffering less grievously,
and some are said to be better cared for than in time of peace.
Yet there are signs already which urgently need watching. For
example, the enormous rise in the price of coal has been alone
accountable for severe physical hardship to our children. In
ordinary winters, in London, coal goes up in price about 2s. over
the summer prices; this winter it has risen by 9s. "This
circumstance in itself," as *The New Statesman* observed, "has
meant pain and suffering to the aged and weak, hunger to the
self-denying mother, even death to the babes for whose milk
there were no pence." Or take a smaller instance, but not
without importance. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has called atten-
tion to the children who have waited for enormously long hours
in the cold, outside bakeries, to buy stale bread at reduced
rates. When prices rise (and already the quarter loaf is 8½d.),
children suffer irretrievably, and for this reason alone the
question of war prices becomes of paramount importance. There
is another most potent effect of war upon child mortality—
that is the increase of illegitimate births, which is at this moment
a subject of anxious thought. The mortality among such
"unwanted" children is normally more than double that of the
ordinary birth-rate. Proposals are being made as to how to deal
with this "new social evil"—so deplorably far from new—of
which the immediate occasion has been the restlessness and excite-
ment of numbers of young girls when the war began, added
to the conditions of billeting and of camp life. Women patrols
have remarked upon the extreme youthfulness of these girls,
usually, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age.
These future mothers are themselves but children, and their
shame must be counted as one of the consequences of war upon
the childhood of the nation.

Or let us turn to the present position of school children. We
have repeatedly in these columns called attention to the case
of the children "turned out of school," as Bernard Shaw likes
to express it, "to scare crows." A White Paper recently
issued forces us to realise with what alacrity we seized upon
child labour, as a ready expedient, in the earliest days of the
war. It was not a deliberate or considered exploitation, and
already the employment of children is deprecated by leading
agriculturists, in the interests alike of children and of agri-
culture. It was not deliberate, but it was instinctive, a typical
example of the insistent demands of war upon the weak and
defenceless, not in an invaded land, nor among an inhuman
people, but in an inviolate and child-loving country such as ours.

Another cause of turning children out of school has received
less attention till quite recently. Schools are being comman-
deered for hospitals, and when this demand is of proved neces-
sity, no one can complain. The wounded must take precedence
even of the children; but it is open to question, and has indeed
been freely discussed, whether all other means have been tried
before recourse is had to this expedient. The suggestion of com-
mandeering large houses for the purpose seems far preferable,
and a proposal that open-air camp schools should take the place
of the ordinary buildings when necessary is also particularly
worth considering, in view of the remarkable results already
obtained from such schools in the case of delicate children. On
the first day of the present session of Parliament, Mr. King
asked the President of the Board of Education for returns of
elementary schools commandeered by the military authorities,
with particulars in each case, and this was Mr. Pease's reply:
It is worth noting. "I do not think that I should be justified in
granting this return, which would involve an amount of labour,
both for the seriously depleted staff of my department and for
the local Education Authorities, out of proportion to its public
utility or interest." There are things to-day of greater "public
utility and interest" than the concerns of school children.
"Their value," at the moment, "is doubtful!"

The question of schools suggests the general question
of the mental and moral effect of war upon children. The
unlucky German school child who is ordered to write an essay
on, consider Moltke's words, "Eternal peace is a dream, and
not a beautiful one, either," or "How does Professor Lesson
prove the impossibility of tribunals between States?" must be
finding life intolerably depressing, and war a harder puzzle even
than it appeared to Peterkin. Yet, according to the *Vossische
Zeitung*, the schoolmasters who set such tasks show that they
understood their time and their pupils! We may smile, but an
admirable article on "War Lessons: Economics for Children,"
in a recent *Times* Educational Supplement, is not so very much
more merciful. These intellectual riddles may not affect our
children very deeply, but the moral education of children in war
time is a profound and vital question, and the women who
succeed in solving it are doing the best of all war service.
Indeed, upon its solution, more than upon any other circum-
stance, depends the whole question of future peace.

We are given to understand that the German child is suffer-
ing in a special degree from the moral effects of war, being
taught habitually to greet his playmates with the famous
malediction. The effect of such teaching must certainly be
incalculable. Some children may laugh and forget, and be not
a shade the worse, while others will enter the dismal ways of
national prejudice before their time, to their irreparable loss.
But what of ourselves? We may forbid our children to greet
us with "Good morning! God punish Germany!" but so long
as "God punish Germany" is the substance of our thoughts, our
children will suffer as cruel a wrong as the children of our enemy.
What, then, shall we teach our children about war? We may
teach them what we like. There is one thing they will learn.
Whatever our spirits contrive to lay hold upon and appropriate
to themselves, whether love or hate, the children will make their
own. If the value of children at this unhappy moment is doubt-
ful, their suffering in body, soul, and spirit is a tragic certainty,
from which no belligerent country can hope to escape.
And yet which among the nations since history began, or who
among statesmen and diplomatists, has counted the ruin of
children as a factor in the situation, before plunging into war?
For such a change in the deliberations of warfare we must be
content to wait until the day when women are enfranchised, and
when the voice of men and women together is heard in the
councils of the nations. When the basis of the franchise is a
human basis, many truths too homely and simple to be grasped
to-day will assuredly come to light, and not least among them
will be this, that only by the achievement of lasting peace, never
by recourse to war, can the nations win for their children any
reasonable security against unthinkable suffering and wrong.

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

AN EDUCATIONAL COURSE ON WAR

Consisting of Six Readings and Discussions, will be held at the
office of THE LONDON SOCIETY OF THE N.U.W.S.S., 58, Victoria
Street, S.W., at 5.30 on the following Fridays, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11.
Fee for the Course 3s., including free copies of the text-book "War and
Democracy," and of the W. E. U. pamphlet on Study Circles.
DIFFERENT CHAIRMEN AND LEADERS OF DISCUSSION EACH WEEK.
Full particulars on application with stamped envelope. Members are urged to
make these Readings known.

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Miss VIOLETTA THURSTAN

Will speak on HER RED CROSS WORK in Belgium, Russia & Poland,
At THE HALCYON CLUB, 13, Cork St., W. (off Bond St.).

Thursday, May 13th, at 8 p.m.

Miss KATHLEEN FITZGERALD, B.A., in the Chair.

ADMISSION FREE.

A few Reserved Seats may be obtained from the Secretary, 55, Berners Street, W.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,

9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Meetings: Wed., May 12th, 8 p.m. On "Serbian Women." M. CHEDOMILLE MIYATOVICH
(Ancien Ministre de Serbie près la Cour de St. James). Chairman: Mrs. CECIL CHAPMAN.
Subscriptions: Country Members (England and Wales) per annum One Guinea. Ireland
and Scotland, 10/6. Foreign (Resident abroad) 10/6. London Members (Resident within
15 miles Charing Cross) per annum One Guinea. (Entrance Fee suspended).
Valuable Lending and Reference Library for Members. Non-members enrolled as
Associates by paying 5/6 per annum. LUNCHEONS, 1/- & 1/6. DINNERS 1/- & 1/9.
All Particulars—Secretary. Tel.: MAYFAIR 3932.

THE HERALD

(Weekly successor to the "Daily Herald").

**WHAT ARE THE MINIMUM
CONDITIONS OF PEACE WE
SHOULD EXACT FROM GERMANY?**

This question is answered by Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Arnold
Bennett, H. W. Nevinson, George Lansbury, Phillip Snowden,
Ramsay Macdonald, and others, in

THE HERALD

(Weekly successor to the "Daily Herald").

The number will also contain the report of the Woman's Peace Con-
ference at the Hague, and the Woman's Manifesto of that gathering.

THE HERALD.

(Every Friday, One Penny.)

East London Federation of the Suffragettes.**Women's Exhibition**

In the CAXTON HALL, Westminster,

MAY 10th, 11th & 12th,

3 to 10 p.m.

Sweated Industries Exhibit

Arranged by Dr. TCHAYKOVSKY.

Toy-making ExhibitArranged by the EAST LONDON FEDERATION
OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.**Food Prices Exhibit**

Arranged by the JOINT FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

International Suffrage ExhibitArranged by the INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP
and others.**SPEAKERS:—**

MONDAY: Miss N. Boncicault (A.F.L.) Miss M. A. BELL
(C.L.W.S.) Miss Nina Boyle (W.F.L.) Evening: Miss
S. Pankhurst (E.L.F.S.) Mr. Laurence Housman (U.S.)
Miss Croxon (W.T.F.U.) Mrs. Schlette (E.L.F.S.)
Mrs. Davies (F.C.S.U.)

TUESDAY: Miss S. Pankhurst (E.L.F.S.) Miss Dawson
(W.T.F.U.) Mrs. Strickland (F.C.L.W.S.) Evening: Miss
Georgina Brackenbury, Miss Anna Munroe (W.F.L.)
Mrs. Scurr (E.L.F.S.)

WEDNESDAY: Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky (E.L.F.S.) Miss
Inez Bensusan (A.F.L.) Rev. W. C. Roberts (C.L.W.S.)
Miss Fedden (F.C.S.U.) Mrs. Parsons (E.L.F.S.)
Evening: Miss S. Pankhurst, Miss Fennell (C.W.S.S.)
Miss Anna Martin (F.C.L.W.S.) Mrs. Ayrton Gould (U.S.)
Mrs. Walker (E.L.F.S.)

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any of the Societies
represented, Price 1s. After 6 p.m., 6d. Season Ticket, 2s. 6d.

Human Derelicts.

Mr. Kelyack* will forgive me if I seize the title of his book and apply it to a single class of "derelict"—the women who make a trade of vice. They are, perhaps, the most pitiable of all, and in spite of all that has been said and written about them recently, it is still hard to make the philanthropic public conscious of any further responsibility towards them than is contained in a desire to punish. Perhaps more knowledge is our first need. If more of us knew how perpetual and how savage has been the war of society against the prostitute, how brutal the measures of repression tried, how utterly ineffective to remove the evil, we should have fewer people advocating such measures as the now notorious "Cardiff Order," or a revival of the discredited C. D. Acts-to-day.

But such knowledge would help us very little if it stopped at an abandonment of active cruelty towards those who have become a source of danger. This sort of despair is common enough, and not in the least helpful. What is needed is a further humanising of public opinion, such as has taken place in some degree already towards the seduced and abandoned girl. I do not mean by a more humane public opinion the deplorable sentimentality which has in the last two or three weeks sought to surround with a halo illegitimate parenthood; I mean the deeper sense of responsibility which seeks to preserve the child from punishment, and which affirms the responsibility of fatherhood as well as motherhood, and of society as well as of the individual.

It is easy to see why the sympathy so readily called forth for the "first case," stops short when immorality becomes a trade. The seduced girl has been tempted; the prostitute is clearly and certainly the tempter. The former has had her life wrecked; the latter is wrecking the lives of others, often not only innocent, but young and ignorant as well. And so, when "the problem of the camps" became acute, it was very generally assumed that, while the foolish young girl must be protected, nothing but measures of coercion and suppression could be thought of for the professional sinner.

But is it not futile to draw this hard and fast line between the sinner and the sinned against? I remember a magistrate telling me of a girl who came before him on a charge of blackmail. She had been engaged as a typist in an office with four men, and he was persuaded, had been brought into that office with a deliberate intention of those four men to ruin her. Well, they had succeeded. She was now as completely "ruined" as they could wish. No one who saw her would find it easy to pity her—so brazen, so flaunting, so debauched. "But," said the magistrate, "it was those men I wanted to go for. Who made her like that?"

If we have learned to pity the deserted young mother, and to ask "who made her like that?" can our pity stop short of her more pitiable sister? "I think no one will contest the fact," says Professor Gaucher,† "that of ten prostitutes, eight at least have been seduced and deserted." Is it reasonable, then, to withhold from these women now the pity we would have lavished on them then? It is true they are much harder to help, a hundred times harder to redeem. But if we were partly responsible then, we are not less so now; and the difficulties are not insuperable if we could always remember that the prostitute is a human being, and not merely "a danger to society."

The importance of this apparently elementary fact has been perpetually overlooked, and even when reform (and not coercion) has been proposed, it has been on a cast-iron system. Public opinion demands from the "rescued" woman endurance of toils and privations which her life has made impossible to her, and has complacently expected from the sinner a penitence which is only possible to the saint. Against this harsh judgment, the rescue-worker has too often struggled in vain. "Do not forget," said the lady in charge of all the rescue-work in a large city, when I was about to address a meeting on the subject, "that what we have to combat here is not mere indifference, but active hostility." "Hostility!" I exclaimed; "who can be hostile to rescue work?" "Oh, people think we make the path of the transgressor too easy," was the reply. Too easy! Will you, then, for a moment think what these girls (many of them still quite young) are like?

To begin with, they are demoralised by perpetual excitement. That in itself, and even when the excitement is of a horrible kind, makes a normal and regular life almost intolerable. Then

they drink—almost without exception. Many of them take drugs as well. They have now got to do without these, and that by itself is torture. Their nerves are shattered. To take up a new employment, to break old habits and ties, to lead a regular and quiet life—all this requires an effort of the will which their whole life, since they fell, has made almost impossible. And on top of this, to expect them to adapt themselves to the hardest and most laborious toil, under a regimen of religious strictness, is to expect what in many cases is not only difficult, but fantastic.

I do not say "in all cases"; for the whole point of the appeal I want to make is that the "cases"—being human—are all different. For some, hard labour is good; it is even essential. For some, a tremendous religious appeal is the only hope, and I believe this is true of more than is generally supposed. But others have not this capacity to appeal to, and are not capable of hard and exhausting toil. Some—very many—need work that is interesting and creative, that a new interest may fill the aching void of the excitement that has been foregone. To others, work in the open-air is the true restorative.

An attempt to meet the needs of girls with a capacity for beautiful and creative work has been made at the Weaving Studios by Miss Inez Skrine, with results so hopeful as to encourage us to regard it as the pioneer of a much larger experiment. Some day we hope to embark on a great scheme which by its size will enable us to find scope for every need and every variety of temperament. Such a project would require at least £30,000 to start it on a sound financial basis, and it would be adapted, not to the prostitute only, but to others who had made shipwreck of their lives, and who required a long period of training to fit them to lead a normal life without becoming a danger to the community. The women would live in cottages (as at Duxhurst), and would be employed in gardening, poultry-keeping, intensive culture and dairy-work; or in weaving, embroidery, dress-making, and other "crafts." The scheme, which owes something of its inspiration, as will be seen, both to that great pioneer, Lady Henry Somerset, and to Miss Inez Skrine, has been developed by Dr. Helen Wilson, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. James Gow, and others.

It does not seem possible to launch this Women's Labour Colony at present, when money is needed for so many urgent causes. But since this cause—both for the sake of our women and our men—is also very urgent, an appeal is made for at least a beginning. Miss Skrine has already started a weaving industry. It is hoped now to found a home also for those who need work in the open-air. £1,000 would enable a beginning to be made with fifteen girls. To give money to a better purpose would be impossible. We have tried long enough to repress and to coerce, and we have failed. Let us now seek reform rather than repression, to save rather than to punish. The Woman's Movement has been largely and nobly responsible for the more humane attitude of the public towards the seduced girl and her baby. Let us now take courage and face our responsibility to the prostitute also—and to those whom she destroys. Are we not bound to? For remember—"out of ten prostitutes, eight at least have been seduced and deserted."

A. MAUDE ROYDEN.

(Subscriptions should be sent to A. J. Jutsam, Esq., Manager, Westminster Branch, London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., or to the Hon. Sec., Miss Wakefield, 70, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.)

THE QUEEN AND WOMEN DOCTORS.

The Queen has sent £250 to the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women to pay for the training and expenses of a woman medical student. The money formed part of a fund placed at her Majesty's disposal by the wives of Freemasons.

WAR OFFICE GIRLS.

The War Office has engaged six little messenger girls to work at the Contract Department in Tothill Street in place of Boy Scouts, who are forbidden by their order to do evening work. The girls remain on duty till 9 p.m., and if the experiment proves successful it may be further extended.

* Editor of *Human Derelicts*.

† Professor Gaucher holds the principal Chair of Syphillography in Paris.

The Hague Congress.

At the time of going to press the British Committee of the International Women's Congress has not yet received an account of the proceedings at The Hague. The following telegram has, however, been received from Miss Courtney:—"International Women's Congress voted unanimous regret for absence of 180 British members, whose presence would have so much added to the weight of the decisions. Otherwise, Congress has been enormous success."

It is reported that twenty-eight women were present from Germany, forty-four from the United States, five from Belgium, fifteen from Sweden, sixteen from Norway, four from Austria, seven from Denmark, two from Italy, and one each from Spain, Russia, Poland, and Brazil, as well as a large number of Dutch women. The Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa, appointed by cable two women at The Hague as their delegates to the Congress. From the 180 delegates from Great Britain and Ireland twenty-six were eventually allowed passports. Unfortunately, however, as all sailings to Holland were stopped, only Miss Courtney and Miss Chrystal Macmillan (who were already at The Hague) were able to be present. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the well-known Suffragist of Amsterdam. Miss Courtney, speaking of the pleasure which they had felt on hearing that Holland was calling a Congress, said that "we women believe in friendship among nations and races, that all peoples are still sisters and brothers. In spite of the hate the press is trying to stir up, we recognise the women of the belligerent countries as our sisters, with the same joys, the same sorrows. We send them greetings in words of sympathy and understanding."

One of the first resolutions passed states that one of the strongest forces for the prevention of war in future will be the combined influence of men and women, on which ground the Congress declared itself in favour of equal political rights for both sexes. The Congress announced its determination to do all in its power to promote mutual understanding and good will among the nations and to resist any tendency towards hatred or revenge.

One of the German delegates said that the view of the German women attending the Congress was that in future disputes must be settled by arbitration alone. A resolution was adopted demanding that future disputes should be referred to arbitration or conciliation.

The resolution of protest against war was as follows: "We women protest against the madness and horror of war, involving as it does a reckless sacrifice of human life and the destruction of much for which humanity has laboured for centuries to build up." The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Congress also resolved in favour of regarding all secret treaties as void, and demanding that foreign policy should be subject to democratic control, which should include equal representation of men and women; while another resolution affirmed that "there should be no transference of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein, and the Congress demands the autonomous democratic representation of the people."

The *Times* of May 1st reports that on April 30th "The Women's Congress came to grips with realities, and the meeting was for the first time not only interesting, but occasionally even thrilling. There was, first, the presence of five Belgian ladies who had been permitted, at the last moment, to leave Belgium. They arrived last night, having crossed the frontier on foot, and their appearance aroused deep sympathy."

Frau Rosika Schwimmer, representing Hungary, delivered an oration proposing a resolution of sympathy with the suffering of all those fighting for their country or labouring under the burden of war. She invited the audience to stand for a moment in silent meditation on those fallen for their country and those left behind. The response to this invitation by a Congress representing many nationalities was most impressive."

We understand that the resolution calling for a truce, to which objection was taken by the British delegates and others, including Frau Anker, of Norway, was withdrawn. According to *The Times*, a resolution, proposed by Frau Schwimmer, and seconded by a Danish member, represented a compromise, and was further amended, out of deference to the Belgian delegates.

"It was accepted without debate, but before its final adoption Mlle. Hamer, a Belgian representative, raised a protest against any peace not based upon the principles of justice. Mlle. Hamer had understood an armistice was about to be proposed, and, although a pacifist, had come from Belgium to oppose such an action. It was not without emotion that the Congress saw this representative of stricken Belgium protest against the injustice done to her country."

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,

Chief Office: 254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.

Exhibitor at British Silk Exhibition, 1912.

Established 50 Years.

We are celebrated for Cleaning and Dyeing

COURT DRESSES, DAY AND
EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES,
CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS,
:: AND GLOVES. ::

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,
WINDOW HANGINGS,
CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES,
:: AND CRETONNES. ::

Special attention is given to Mourning orders.

Instructions by Post or Telephone
command immediate attention.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Bournville Cocoa

"The highest
grade of
nutritive
cocoa"



(THE MEDICAL MAGAZINE)

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

at moderate prices.

- BED JACKETS
DRESSING GOWNS
PYJAMAS
DAY SHIRTS
PANTS & VESTS
BLANKETS
FEATHER PILLOWS
PILLOW CASES
SHEETS & TOWELS
DRAW SHEETS

ETC. ETC.

Inspection Invited.

Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd. Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

Anderson, Anderson & Anderson Ltd.

RUBBER GOODS for HOSPITALS

THE MOST USEFUL GIFT IS

WATERPROOF SHEETING

BUY THE SAME QUALITY AS SUPPLIED BY US TO THE

BRITISH, FRENCH, & BELGIAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

FULL CATALOGUE OF WATER AND AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS BY NEXT POST.

37, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Telephone City 2800.



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

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

In the absence of Dr. Inglis, her place as Commissioner at the Scottish Federation office is being taken by Miss Mair, whose name is so familiar to Suffragists, and who is well known in Edinburgh for the support she gives to every scheme for the advancement of women's interests.

We regret to announce the resignation of Miss Crompton, owing to ill-health. Her ceaseless devotion to the work of these hospitals has entitled her to a well-earned rest. Miss Craigin, with the rest of the Federation staff, has done her utmost to lighten the task of our new Organising Secretary, Miss Marris.

Dr. Inglis, travelling by the overland route to Serbia, was able to pay a visit to Roayamont on the way. She writes:—"I am more than delighted with the place; the new wards are beautiful. The operating theatre is as perfect as any I have ever seen, and the whole place is in perfect order. The patients—178 were in to-day—seemed most contented, and everybody on the staff looked well and keen."

From Malta comes the exciting news that Dr Alice Hutchinson's Unit, which was on its way to Serbia, has been requisitioned by the Government for immediate service to nurse our own troops.

SERBIA.

From Serbia Dr. Soltau reports that though there does not seem to be any decrease, as yet, in the number of typhus cases, the epidemic is becoming less virulent and the mortality is decreasing. The results of the Scottish hospitals are most satisfactory.

Mrs. (Florence) Brown, Manchester, has kindly promised to send for Kraguievatz, a supply of medical and surgical stores, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, &c. She says:—"We are making an appeal here to all golfers, to raise a memorial to Miss Madge Neill Fraser, which will take the form of beds in the Kraguievatz Hospital. How brave these good souls are to go to those terrible places, so that they may do good to those poor sufferers."

Gifts in kind, as follows, will be gratefully received by Dr. Elsie Inglis, at 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or at 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W. They should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the donors:—

Bed jackets, dressing gowns, bedroom slippers, pyjamas (flannel and cotton), day shirts (flannel and cotton), blankets (old and new), draw sheets, feather pillows, sheets, towels of all sorts; pillow-cases; helpless case shirts, pants, vests, hot-water bottles (rubber), hot-water bottle covers.

Further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our units. Subscriptions very gratefully received either by the Hon. Sec., Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrie, Red House, Greenock; cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Contributions for the London units should be sent to Lady Cowdray, 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; gifts in kind to Miss Hunter, Equipment Secretary, London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

WELSH UNIT FOR SERBIA.

As a result of Dr. Inglis's visit to Newport and Cardiff, on March 24th (when she spoke of the urgent need for help in Serbia), it was decided to try to raise enough money to equip a Welsh Unit, £1,500. A letter signed by Mrs. Lloyd George, the Lady Mayoress of Cardiff, Mayoress of Newport, the Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Mrs. Lewis (President of the S. Wales and Monmouth Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies), and Mrs. James Robinson, ex-Lady Mayoress of Cardiff, appealing for money, was sent to all the leading Welsh newspapers. In Cardiff a separate committee has been formed, with Miss Mabel Howell as Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Lewis Greenmeadow as Treasurer, and the Lady Mayoress as Chairman of Committee. A very warm response to this appeal has already been received, and many gifts in kind have been sent. In addition to those already received, several more have been promised. In N. Wales much zeal and enthusiasm is shown, Bangor alone having already sent in a contribution of £250.

We were very glad to welcome the second contingent for Serbia which passed through Cardiff on Monday, April 19th. The smart nurses, wearing uniforms with the Gordon tartan, attracted much attention and sympathy when their mission was known.

FURTHER DONATIONS TO SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.

Table listing donors and amounts: Brought forward 21,822 7 3/4, Mrs. McMullen (Serbia) 5 0, Misses W. I. and D. J. Bertram (Serbia) 2 0 0, Dundee W.S.S. per Miss McIntyre, Hon. Treas. (to name "Dundee" Beds—further donations—Serbia) 2 0 0, Mrs. J. Henry (43), Mrs. H. M. Swanwick (Serbia) 1 0 0.

Table of donations for the Scottish Hospital, listing names and amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence. Includes entries like 'Anon. (to name "A Gift of Love for the Cause") 2 0 0', 'Mrs. S. Moore Esq. 2 2 0', 'Miss Dorothy Marshall 2 0 0', 'Mrs. Galloway, per Miss Philip Mrs. Mercer (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Per Miss Dorothy H. Melvin, Superintendent, Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science (to complete "Glasgow College of Domestic Science" Beds) from Staff and Students (France) 25 0 6', 'Mrs. T. B. Lawson (Serbia) 5 5 0', 'Anon. (to name "Ramsgate W.S.S." per Mrs. Bath, Hon. Treas. 1 1 0', 'The Hon. Sec., Hon. Treas., and a Member, Ramsgate W.S.S. 7 6', 'Mrs. Patne (Serbia) 10 0', 'Miss Moffat (Serbia) 1 1 0', 'Miss E. McNeil (Serbia) 15 0', 'William Mackenzie, Esq. 5 0 0', 'Mrs. P. M. Craig, per Miss Mair (Serbia) 1 1 0', 'Mrs. Grainger Stewart (Serbia) 1 1 0', 'Miss Alice M. Tebbutt (Serbia) 20 0 0', 'Anon. (Serbia) 3 3 0', 'Mrs. C. W. Allan (Serbia) 3 3 0', 'Collected at North Devon Infirmary, Barnstaple (2nd collection), per Miss M. Lillie, Matron 5 0 0', 'M. Lillie (2s.), G. Hindle (1s.), M. Pinks (1s.), M. Broom (1s.), P. Ariel Wright (6d.), P. Burrows (6d.), D. Merchant (6d.), Lenten Fines (7s.) 13 6', 'Staff of Borrowstone School and Friends, per Miss J. L. Malvern W.S.S. per Miss B. Alder, Hon. Sec. (2nd donation, to name "Malvern Suffrage" Bed, Serbia) 25 0 0', 'Mrs. Napier 2 0 0', 'Mrs. Cossar 1 0 0', 'Miss Janet Duncanson 25 0 0', 'Anon. 2 6', 'Per Mrs. Gunn (to name 2nd "Craigmillar Park" Bed)—Per Miss Gillie: Miss Scott Moncrief (41), Dr. Margaret Cameron (41), Small Sums (42), Miss Stewart (41), Per Miss Knott (10s.), Mrs. Oswald (5s.), Mrs. Henderson (10s.), Mrs. A. Cormack (41 1s. 6d.), Mrs. Colquhoun (41), Per Miss Graham (41 1s.), Per Miss Clark (42 12s. 6d.), Per Miss Ross (43), Anon. (41) 17 0 0', 'Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S. (Serbia)—Mrs. Keyworth (410), Bridlington W.S.S. (42), Mr. C. G. Husband (41 1s.), Miss L. Greenfield (41), Mrs. Todhunter (41), Per Miss G. Cooke: Cheltenham W.S.S. (41), Dr. Farengay (10s.), Mrs. Duncan (44 4s.), Two Sympathisers (4s.), Members of Old Girls' Society, Central Secondary School, Hull, Proceeds of Entertainment (410), Miss A. Robson (41), Mr. E. W. and Mr. G. M. Jones (10s.), Mrs. F. H. James, "In Memoriam, April 17th, 1911" (7s. 6d.), Mrs. C. F. Taylor (7s. 6d.), Mr. J. Naylor (5s.) 33 9 0', 'Miss A. C. MacLeod (Serbia) Olan, Berks, and Bucks Federation, per Mrs. R. H. Berney—Mrs. Dixon Davis (41), Mrs. Whitfield (41), Mrs. Cornelline (10s.) 2 10 0', 'Per Mrs. Irwin Smart (to name Bed "In Memory of Dr. Elizabeth Ross," Serbia) 50 0 0', 'Mr. Finlay B. Anderson, of Messrs. Lindsay, Jamieson, Haldane, and M. Murray (Serbia) 15 0 0', 'Mrs. Buckley (Serbia) 10 0 0', 'Mrs. Fairbairn (Serbia) 5 5 0', 'Miss F. W. G. Anderson (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Mrs. E. M. Sempie (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Miss Coutie 5 0 0', 'Miss Constable (Serbia) 2 0 0', 'Anon. brought forward 1 0 0', 'Kilmarnock W.S.S., per Mrs. Robertson—Mrs. J. W. Thomson (towards "Ailsa" Bed) 1 0 0', 'Miss Janet Watson 1 0 0', 'Mrs. Kennedy (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Anon. (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Miss Anna J. A. Boase 5 0 0', 'Kentish Federation—Deal, Walmer, Kingsdown, and Sandwich Branch N.U.W.S.S., per Mrs. Marks, Hon. Treas. 8 0 7', 'Anon. (Serbia) 10 0 0', 'Miss K. C. Erskine (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'J. C. Thomson, Esq. 1 0 0', 'Kelso W.S.S., per Mrs. Fleming (further towards "Kelso Margarets" Beds)—Mrs. Storey (1s.), "Margaret" (5s.), Mrs. Napier (2s. 6d.), Another Margaret (1s. 6d.), The Misses Duff (Abbey de Roayamont) 1 10 0', 'Mrs. Farquhar (45 5s.), Miss R. J. Farquhar (43 5s.) (Serbia) 8 8 0', 'The Pupils of Langside Public School, per John S. Gilchrist, Esq., F.E.I.S. (Serbia) 3 5 0', 'Alexander Rankin, Esq., M.D. (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Miss W. M. Anderson 3 0 0', 'Mrs. Malcolm (Serbia—2nd donation) 10 0 0', 'Herne Bay W.S.S., per Miss E. M. Field, Hon. Sec. (Serbia—towards "Herne Bay" Bed) 6 0 0', 'Mrs. A. C. Clark, per Dr. Honoria Keer (Serbia) 1 1 0', 'Miss Annie T. Hope (to name "Hope" Bed) 25 0 0', 'Anon. 5 0', 'C. R. Jamieson, Esq., per Dr. Sandeman 2 0 0', 'Anon. 2 0 0', 'Wallace Williamson 20 0 0', 'Miss I. R. Heggie (Serbia) 1 1 0', 'Miss Clough 1 0 0', 'Miss H. Armour 15 0 0', 'Mrs. Oliver 10 0 0', 'Mrs. Allan S. Kennedy 10 10 0', 'Miss H. M. Lamb 2 2 0', 'The Hon. Mrs. Scott 5 0 0', 'Lady Agnew (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Mrs. MacPherson 1 0 0', 'Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomson 1 0 0', 'Mrs. Hart 10 0 0', 'M. K. 40 0 0', 'Miss Sullivan 5 0 0', 'Miss MacCallum 10 0 0', 'James Speid, Esq. 10 0 0', 'Union Jack Pin cushions and Belgian Pen-wipers, Mrs. Caverhill (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'The Girls' Y.W.C.A., per Miss E. S. Musher, Hon. Sec. (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Wigtown Work Party, per Mrs. Black, Hon. Sec. (Serbia) 2 10 0', 'Proceeds of Concert given by Scholars of Finhorn School, per Alex. Middleton, Esq., Headmaster (Serbia) 2 16 3', 'Miss Lorimer 1 0 0', 'Miss M. E. Thomson 2 0 0', 'Miss J. Peterkin 10 0 0', 'Mrs. Wight 5 0 0', 'Mrs. T. H. Vickers 1 0 0', 'Miss K. M. Anderson 3 0 0', 'The Misses Lyon (further contribution) 1 1 0', 'Per Mrs. Todd—Collected by Mrs. Isles (Serbia)—Mrs. Fowler (5s.), Mrs. Stenhouse (5s.), Mrs. Isles (5s.), Miss Johnston (2s. 6d.), Mrs. W. Isles (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Laidlaw (2s.), Miss Stewart (2s.), Miss Colwagan (1s.) 1 5 0', 'The Misses Colwagan (25 for Serbia) "Madame Coralle Cohen" Bed in France, £5 for Serbia) 30 0 0', 'The Misses Mason, per Mrs. Murray, Hon. Sec., East Lothian Work Depot (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Manchester Branch of Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., per J. G. Pearson, Esq. 1 2 6', 'Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas. (further donations—Serbia:—Women Assistants, Messrs. H. Burn's Son & Co., Drapers (43 6s. 6d.), Result of Sale, per Miss M. S. G. Burford, District Nursing Association (12s.), Amounts under 10s. (12s.) 4 10 6', 'Collected by Miss Bell—Mrs. W. C. Dickson (41), D. Baird, Esq. (41), Miss Baird Shaw (41), Miss King Webster (10s.) Mrs. Newall (5s.), Miss Stewart (5s.) 4 0 0', 'Part Offertory at Whitton Parish Church (42 1s.), Mrs. Hale (41 5s. 6d.), per Miss M. Whiteford (Serbia) 3 6 6', 'Miss Christine Orr (for Dr. Elsie Inglis' Hospital in Serbia) 13 0 0', 'J. Strang, Esq. (Serbia) 10 0 0', 'Mrs. F. W. G. Anderson (Serbia) 100 0 0', 'Scottish Women's Guild, per Mrs. K. Miller, Hon. Sec. (Serbia) 8 10 0', 'Per Dr. Honoria Keer—Mrs. R. Johnston Paton (to name "Templetonburn" Bed, Serbia) 50 0 0', 'Misses G. Barton and R. Gardner (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Lodge Saint John, No. 1,021, Aberlour, per E. Annan, Esq., Sec. (Serbia) 2 16 0', 'Miss Williamson (Serbia) 10 0 0', 'Kentish Federation, N.U.W.S.S., per Miss Mosely—Mrs. Lelaucheur (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'P. Stewart, Esq. (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Miss M. Brown (5 for France and 45 for Serbia) 10 0 0', 'T. Yule, Esq. 2 2 0', 'Mrs. Harris 2 2 0', 'Miss Jamieson (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Miss Thompson (Serbia) 25 0 0', 'Mrs. R. B. M. Lorraine (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Miss Bennet 10 0 0', 'R. Ramsay, Esq. (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Miss Churchill 15 0 0', 'Mrs. Conochie (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Letchworth W.S.S., per Miss M. Surden, Hon. Sec. (to name "Letchworth" Bed, Serbia) 25 0 0', 'Dunbar Literary Society, per J. Gibb, Esq., Hon. Treas. (Serbia) 1 1 0', 'Miss H. M. Snow 8 6', 'Per Mrs. Thoms.—Mrs. Rodger From Six Children (In Memory of Miss Neill Fraser) (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Mrs. J. Ivnes (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'St. Margaret's Sunday School, Corstorphine, per Miss Webster—Miss C. Main, C. Beck, Mr. D. Brown, P. Thomson, E. Styles, H. Thomson, E. Bain, J. Main, S. W. Bain, W. Main, S. Brightee 4 6', 'West Bromwich W.S.S., per Miss Bye, Hon. Treas.—Proceeds of Meeting (Serbia) 1 3 0', 'Miss K. M. Cordiner 1 0 0', 'J. W. (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Miss Menzies 1 0 0', 'Miss Lillian M. Howell (Serbia) 15 0 0', 'Mrs. Buchanan (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'William George Symb, Esq. (further donation) 1 0 0', 'F. J. Armstrong, Esq. 1 0 0', 'Mrs. Priggen 1 1 0', 'Dalrymple U.F. Church, per Mr. Watson 1 0 0', 'Anon. 2 6', 'Per Mrs. Carter (to name "Ainslie Place" Bed)—Fred. W. Carter, Esq. C.A. (410), Mrs. Carter (47 5s.), Miss Carter (41 1s.), Thomas Barclay, Esq. (45), John Macmillan & Son, S.S.C. (41), P. W. Campbell, Esq. (42 2s.), Hon. J. W. Moncrieff (42), Mrs. Myne (42), Mrs. Nelson (42), Mrs. Blair (43), Mrs. Bruce (41 1s.), Miss Don Wauchope (41), Mrs. Matthew (41), Miss Spence (41), Lady Constance Blackburn (41), P. W. Campbell, Esq. (41), Prof. Rankine, K.C. (41), Miss Rankine Brown (41), Lady Kinross (41), R. H. Blair, Esq. (41), Mrs. McNair (41), Lady Kennedy (41), Mrs. Mackenzie (41), Maids at 11, Ainslie Place (17s.), Mrs. Cumming (10s.) 50 0 0', 'Mrs. Douglas 1 0 0', 'Proceeds of Concert given by Kinn Girls' Social Circle, per Miss E. L. Ferguson, Sec. 10 10 0', 'Scotstounhill Branch of the Red Cross Society, per Mrs. Rea 10 0 0', 'Thomas Nicol, Esq., Calcutta, per Mrs. Nicol (Serbia) 5 0 0', 'Mrs. Mutter Napier (further donation towards "Clarendon Crescent" Bed), per Mrs. Murray, Hon. Sec., East Lothian Work Depot (Serbia) 10 6', 'Surrey Suffrage" Bed, per Mrs. M. Atkinson—Farnham and District (12 1/2—Total to date, £13), Reigate and Redhill District (45), Crofton (2nd donation, £2), Oxted (2nd donation, 13s.), Camberley (2nd donation, 6s. 6d.), Miss Sylvia Drew (45), Mr. and Mrs. G. Pilcher (41), Lady Jenkinson (7s. 6d.), Farnham W.S.S. (additional, 7s.) (Total, £27 7s.) 7 0', 'Staff of Battlefield School, Langside, Glasgow, per Alex. Flint, Esq., Headmaster 5 2 6', 'Miss Blair (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Total to April 24th £22,787 16 9 3/4', '* Previously acknowledged.', 'Proceeds of Concert held in Nairn (to name "Nairn" Bed, Serbia), per A. Mackenzie, Esq. 26 10 0', 'Miss Grace G. Gray 2 0 0', 'The Misses Middleton 1 0 0', 'J. S. & E. (Serbia) 1 0 0', 'Mrs. A. B. Mitchell (Serbia) 2 0 0', 'Miss Annie Maclean 10 0 0', 'Mrs. Johnston, per Miss A. E. Thomson, Hon. Sec., Winchester W.S.S. (Serbia) 25 0 0', 'J. F. M." (to name "Delta" Bed, Roayamont) 25 0 0', 'Miss Osmond Williams (further towards "Owen" Bed—Total to date, £50) 25 0 0', 'Miss S. E. S. Mair (towards "Moray Place" Bed) 20 5 0', 'Miss Jeanie S. Cooper 6 0', 'Miss H. Scott, Moncrieff 10 0 0', 'Mrs. A. A. Duncan 5 0 0', 'Collected in the Established Church, Strathpeffer, per A. Wallace, Esq. (Serbia) 1 5 0', 'North Berwick W.S.S., per Lady Schafer, Hon. Sec. and Treas.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid (425), Hall Blyth, Esq. (420), Dr. and Mrs. Teacher

Table listing donors and amounts for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Includes names like George Dalziel, Esq., Mrs. J. H. Cassels, and various anonymous contributions.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table listing named beds and donors, such as 'Madame Coralle Cohen' (France) and 'The Rutherford U.F. Church'.

A WOMEN'S EXHIBITION.

The British Industries Fair, organised by the Board of Trade, at the Agricultural Hall, which opens on May 10th, is open only to the trade, but on May 10th, 11th, and 12th an exhibition of equal interest, which is open to the public, will be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: MISS EVELYN ATKINSON, MISS EDITH PALLISER (Literature).

Press Report.

In the general Press the news of the War naturally overshadows other topics. The Lady's Pictorial is issuing articles on the work of the National Union of W.S.S. which ought to be read by its members.

Members of the National Union are urged to make a point of calling at the Shop at 50, Parliament Street, and inspecting the literature on sale. There is a large stock of books and pamphlets dealing with questions of War and Peace.

Active Service Fund.

Table showing Active Service Fund contributions from donors like Dr. M. O'Brien and Mr. T. Tindle Anderson.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table showing contributions to the General Fund from various W.S.S. branches like Swindon W.S.S., Ringwood W.S.S., and Bingley W.S.S.

PIONEER WORK FOR WOMEN.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept a bound copy of Dr. Blackwell's book, 'Pioneer Work for Women,' sent to her by Mrs. Fawcett.

WATERLOO ROAD CLUB FOR GIRLS.

The organiser of the Club for Girls, 23, New Cut, Waterloo Road, founded by Mrs. Harley, gratefully acknowledges the sum of 5s. sent by Miss E. E. Goodrich, and a box of flowers from Mrs. Bertram.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Cirencester.

The annual meeting of the society was held on Saturday, April 24th, when a most interesting address on the work of the N.U. since the outbreak of the war, was given by Miss Cooke.

Kentish Federation.

It is matter for regret that we are financially unable to employ an organiser, and that the Societies do not desire to undertake educational courses.

Blairmore and Shine.

A very successful Jumble Sale and Flag Day was held in Shine Public Hall on April 10th, by the Blairmore and Shine Suffrage Society.

Scarborough W.S.S.

At the Grand Hotel on Thursday afternoon, April 15th, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit in Serbia, an interesting lecture was given by Colonel W. A. Tilney, 17th Lancers.

Richmond.

Considerable interest was aroused by a meeting held at Richmond on April 23rd, under the auspices of the Richmond Suffrage and other local Societies, for the purpose of establishing women police.

Shipley.

A public meeting was held in the Saltaire Institute on Wednesday, April 21st, at 7.30 p.m. Miss Salt gave an interesting address on 'Women's Work in War Time.'

Winchester.

The Winchester Society has been working for the Scottish Women's Hospitals all the winter. It has collected over £25 and named a bed 'The Winchester Suffragists Bed'.

Ealing and Acton.

The annual meeting of the Ealing and Acton Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage was held in the Lecture Hall of the Town Hall, Ealing, on Thursday, April 22nd.

Items of Interest.

Lecture by Miss Thurstan.

At a meeting of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society on May 13th, Miss Thurstan, who has lately been in Belgium, Russia, and Poland, will speak on 'Her Red Cross Work' in these countries.

Florence Nightingale Commemoration Meeting.

The Women's Freedom League (r, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.) is holding a Florence Nightingale Commemoration Meeting at the Essex Hall, Strand, on May 12th, at 8 p.m.

Forthcoming Meetings.

- May 7. Blackheath. "Elmsdale." Blackheath Park—Hostess, Mrs. R. H. Green—Speakers, Dr. Hazel Cuthbert and Miss Douglas Irvine. Edinburgh—Patrick Thomson's Tea Room, North Bridge—Whist Drive (in aid of the Serbian Unit of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals)—Tickets, 2s. 6d.—Speaker, Miss Alice Low. Manchester—Unitarian Schools, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy—Speaker, Miss Illingworth. South Kensington—No. 8 Studio, Bedford Gardens, Campden Hill—Meeting in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Hostess, Miss Sloane—Speaker, Dr. May Thorne. Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party. Manchester—Temperance Hall, York Street, Hulme—Hulme Suffrage Club—Speaker, Mrs. Atack. Strand, W.C.—Savoy Theatre—Public Meeting—Speaker, M. Emilie Vanderveide. May 11. South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Bristol—10, The Vicarage, St. Agnes—Working Party. South Kensington—19, Phillimore Gardens—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Muriel Maters—Chair, Mrs. Arthur Savory. Woking—The Tipperary Rooms, Duke Street—Annual Meeting of Society at 2.30—Public Meeting at 3.0—Mrs. Julius West on 'The Government Scheme of War Service for Women'—Chair, Mrs. M. Handley Spicer. May 13. Hoddesdon—Esdales Hall—Mrs. Rackham on 'The Consequences of War'—Chair, the Rev. P. E. S. Holland. Wallasey and Wirral—St Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club. May 14. Bradford—136A, Manningham Lane—Annual Meeting of Society—Speaker, Miss I. O. Ford. Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—'At Home'—Mrs. Melville and Mrs. Shaw M'Laren on 'Women Patrols'. South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Wolverhampton—St. Peter's Institute—Speaker, Miss Dix (of Coventry)—Chair, Mrs. B. Hinglefield-Jones.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London Market enables ROBINSON Bros. of 5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St. E.C. To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036. ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d per insertion. Four insertions for the price of three. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Memorial Hall, Manchester, Monday, May 17th, at 7.30 p.m.
RECITAL OF PIANOFORTE DUETS AND SOLOS
By HOPE SQUIRE and FRANK MERRICK.
Tickets 5/- (reserved), 2/6 and 1/-, from Messrs. FORSYTH BROS., 126, Deansgate, and at the door.

RONALD KILDARE, versatile reciter, attractive repertoire.—21, Downside-crescent, Hampstead.

POSITIONS WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY (very active) desires home as useful companion. Good cook (vegetarian inclusive).—Mrs. Grainger, At Open Combe, Haslemere.

LADY desires post as chauffeur or chauffeur-secretary. Do running repairs.—Apply Box 5,025, COMMON CAUSE Office.

MOTORING, Etc.

LADY TEACHES MOTOR DRIVING, RUNNING REPAIRS, ENGINE INSTRUCTION.
Ladies trained as Private Chauffeurs or as Drivers of Vans.
Hon. G. BORTHWICK, 55c, Greencoat Place, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

MISS A. PRESTON

Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs," Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.O.
2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

MOTOR MECHANISM & DRIVING, ADVANCED COURSES.
Expert advice on Automobile, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering matters.

MISS C. GRIFF, Consulting Engineer.
48, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. (late of 52, New Bond St.)

GARDENING, &c.

FARMING FOR WOMEN.—Practical training for colonial life or home farming, and in market gardening on large dairy and mixed farm; riding and driving; short or long courses; excellent opening for trained student.—Mrs. Gardner, Prestbury Park Farm, Cheltenham.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH in a Sussex Village.—G Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated position; efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. Phone: Central 6649.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

WOODVILLE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham, offers careers for women. Students assisted in finding posts. Certificates awarded. Two reduced vacancies for those affected by the War.—Miss Ross, Principal.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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

TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone, 5638 London Wall.

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

LAUNDRY.

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

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and gowns, blouses, Re-modelling; ladies own materials made up at moderate charges.—Miss Baxell, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W.

DRESSMAKING: Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns, Blouses, Re-modelling; ladies own materials made up at moderate charges.—Miss Baxell, 19, Richmond-rd., Westbourne-gr., W.

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

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 12s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3½ guineas. Patterns sent or application.—H. NELISSEN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W. (near Waring's).

PROVISIONS, &c.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (old bought; we pay absolutely highest genuine prices—up to 5s. 6d. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 10s. on silver; 12s. 6d. on gold; 35s. on platinum. Immediate cash. If offer not accepted, we return parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. Cann & Co., 69a, Market-st., Manchester. Bankers, Parrs. Mention "C.C."

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR is made from the best materials, guaranteed unshrinkable, and gives lasting wear. Write for Free Book, and buy direct at first cost.—Dept. 8, Athletic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

LUXURIANT HAIR.—Grey hair restored to its natural colour, baldness prevented, and dandruff cured by using Luxur Hair Tonic; no dangerous ingredients; trial package 1s. post free.—Luxur Co., 165, Shirland-rd., Maida Vale, London, W.

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

WHITE ART LINEN REMNANTS, lengths from 3 yard, specially suitable for Drawn Thread Work, &c., only 5s. per bundle; postage 4d. extra. Write for Free Catalogue, Hutton's, 159, Larnie, Ireland.

TO LET.

BARNES.—Two furnished rooms, with use of kitchen; facing river; close 'bus route.—Reply by letter, 24, St. Ann's-terrace.

FURNISHED FLAT to be let from end of May for about 3 months; 1 minute from High-st. Station; 6th floor; lift; very light and airy; electric light; constant hot water (central); 1 reception, 3 bedrooms, dining-hall, kitchen range, and gas cooker; rent, 4 guineas.—Stoehr, 109, Iverna-court, Kensington.

CROATHLAND, on the Yorkshire Moors.—House to let, furnished with old oak; 5 bedrooms; sanitary certificate; garden; golf.—Dott, Orchard.

HOLBORN.—Furnished, self-contained flat to let; 2 bedrooms, 1 sitting-room, kitchen, gas cooker; moderate rent.—Box 5,027, COMMON CAUSE Office.

LEXHAM GARDENS, W.—Double bedroom and share small furnished flat; gas cooker, geyser bath, electricity; near Tubes, 'buses, University, Kensington Gardens; suitable women students or other workers who could board and look after themselves; owner often away.—Box 5,028, COMMON CAUSE Office.

TO LET, furnished, good ground-floor studio; high north light; attached to house; separate entrance; electric light, water, lavatory; near station; rent, 45 per month; to view Saturdays and Mondays.—31, Flanders-rd. Bedroom might be had.

WANTED.

BOARD-RESIDENCE wanted, near station, Piccadilly Tube, where about 6 are received; 27s. inclusive.—Miss Cross, 78, Abingdon-villas, Kensington.

TWO LADIES require residential offices for agency business. West End, near Regent-street preferred; about 4 to 5 rooms. Rent not to exceed 475.—Apply "C.F.," Maisonette, 113, Edgware-rd., W.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Dean Forest, Severn-Wye Valleys; beautiful holiday home; 600 feet up; grounds; bath; billiards; tennis. Boarders, 31s. 6d. Photos, prospectus.—Littledean House, Littledean, Gloucestershire.

WHITSUNTIME Motor Tour, 350 miles. Cotswolds, Wye Valley, Dean Forest, Shakespeare's Country. 45 5s. inclusive.—Send stamped envelope, "Cause" Library, Mitcheldean.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s.; private sitting-rooms, 21s.; electric light throughout; own private garage free. Tel: 344 Western.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 69, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

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

PROFESSIONAL MAN'S FAMILY in Hampstead would be glad to hear of student or other worker as paying guest.—Box 4,083, COMMON CAUSE Office.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined, 15, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

THE NATIONAL UNION. ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque for £ : s. d. for relief and educational work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with the war.

Name

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

Address

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

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