

The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

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

LAW-ABIDING.]

Societies and Branches in the Union 561.

[NON-PARTY.]

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



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A HOSPITAL FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN.

The bonny baby seated in the foreground of the picture was found on the frozen river bank. She was picked up by two "Sisters" and taken to the Hospital, and as her parentage and name were unknown, she was afterwards christened "Dwina." Owing to the care and attention lavished upon her there she is none the worse for her terrible experience.

Notes and News.

Lord Kitchener's Work for Women in Egypt.

Among the many appreciative notices of the successful activities of Lord Kitchener's life we believe no word has been said of the improvements he brought about in the position of women in Egypt. He extended their opportunities of education and promoted the organisation of a supply of trained midwives for the poorer classes. No representative of England in Egypt did more to promote the uplifting of the women than the great soldier whose loss we are all deploring. His interest in education was probably a family tradition. Many of his near relatives have been, or are, heads of schools, or, in other respects, leaders in the educational world. It will be remembered that when, after fourteen years of steady work, his object was accomplished, the Mahdi overthrown, and the British and Egyptian flag planted at Khartoum on the spot where Gordon had fallen, Kitchener's plan of "avenging Gordon" and of celebrating his own victory, was to found a college called by the name of Gordon, to be for all time a seat of learning and enlightenment for the Arabs of the Soudan. He appealed to the British public for funds to carry out this project, and did not appeal in vain.

A Transport Flying Column.

Mrs. Harley has returned from Salonika for a month's rest before undertaking fresh work. Under the French military authorities, the hospital at Salonika will continue its work, of which Mrs. Harley will give a full account in our next issue, and the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee now proposes to send a Transport Flying Column, in charge of Mrs. Harley, to be attached to the Serbian Army. Nothing can, however, be decided until the sanction of the Serbian Government can be obtained, but the Committee hope to get this in the course of a few days.

It is intended that the column shall go up as near to the front as it can, to meet stretcher cases at the nearest possible place for cars, give first aid, and transport the wounded to the regular hospitals. The need of transport in the Serbian army is most acute just at present. Indeed, all through the war the wounded have suffered from the difficulty of getting them down to the hospitals. Mrs. Harley has studied the question out there, and discussed it with the authorities, and she is convinced that the help of a Transport Column is most urgently needed. The Committee propose to send out special cars suitable for use over such bad roads. It is intended to send six ambulance-cars, one lorry, and one motor-kitchen, which will provide nourishment for the wounded. The personnel under Mrs. Harley's charge will consist of two doctors, two trained nurses, four or five orderlies, and eight chauffeurs. The Unit will take its own tents and all necessary equipment, but will travel as light as it can in order to get up as near the dressing-station as possible.

Women as Workmates.

At the annual conference of the National Union of Clerks opened at Birmingham on Saturday, the President (Mr. John Lindsay) said that one of the most noticeable features of these times was the wonderful way in which office work had been baited for women and girls. It seemed they were to live on patriotism and phrases. The employers must not make temporary women clerks their dupes for more profit during the absence of enlisted clerks. There was need for organisation of the women who were replacing men, and for a persistent demand for equal pay for equal work. He confidently relied on the earnest work of their women comrades who customarily earned their living in offices to help them to prevent a set-back to prospects that were so well advanced before the war.

The same confidence in women as workmates was shown by Mr. John Beard in his presidential address at the opening of the Workers' Union Conference at Birmingham. "Whilst the old type of trade unionist," he declared, "may swear by his traditions, the new trade unionist, whose ideals of life are beyond this stage, must put aside fetish and superstition. The part that women are going to play is not a part that will have evil results, but a part that will teach them responsibility and give them confidence. Women are bringing revolution into the industrial world. They are going to be responsible for an amazing increase in the powers of production, and they are going to be on our side."

"Elle ou Lui?"

"The Frenchwoman's dress," says Pierre Hamp, in *The Figaro*, "is the model for all the world. Before the war her skirts were tight sheaths, and she used as little material as possible. Industry suffered from these fashions. By cutting down her finery woman imposed misery upon the textile workers. . . ." (Alas! alas! Pierre Hamp, that such specious fallacies should still pass muster for economic truths!)

"But war," he continues ironically, "has brought back prosperity to those industries. In all France there is not cloth enough nor leather enough to equip our troops, and prices have doubled. So woman has increased the width of her skirts because cloth is scarce; linen-thread is hardly to be had, so she wears lace; fine lawn is wanted for our aeroplanes, so white petticoats have come in. . . leather is dear, so woman cannot do with low shoes but must have high boots, even if they cost 80 francs per pair." Quite true; and still more severe things might be said of unpatriotic fashions and their creators, but the sublime "creator" of these preposterous demands, after all, is not "Elle" but "Lui." For how many of the "grand faiseurs" are women? How many of the manufacturing firms? How many of the capitalists who find the money for these concerns? How many of the newspaper proprietors, whose so-called "woman's page" in the paper often consists of barely-disguised trade advertisements?

When a protest was raised by English women, in 1915, against the drastic changes—which few of them desired—in the fashions, they were met with every sort of plea for extravagance. The oft-disproved dishonest argument was put forward that finery is good for trade; and the purveyors of finery did not even hesitate to appeal to their customers to "pity the work-girl"; to cry aloud that true philanthropy consisted in buying useless, fragile, extravagant dresses and underwear to keep the workers in employment. By this philanthropy the manufacturer and the draper certainly benefited. It is incredible that Pierre Hamp (or anybody else) has the *naïveté* to suppose that "woman" decides on the width or the length of her garments. The male dressmaker, the manufacturer, and the capitalist, "screened by a petticoat," share that responsibility among them. It is they who engineer the "drastic" change which compels every woman to adopt a new style of dress; it is they who divide the proceeds. All of them have their living to make, and frequent changes of fashion bring grist to the mill.

Help for the Dustman.

There is a shortage of labour in the dust-removal department, as in so many others. How to lighten the work for the depleted staff is no doubt a question which urban and other councils are trying to cope with just now, so that a word of warning uttered by the writer of a letter to *The Woman's Dreadnought* is a word in season.

The Barking Urban Council, wishing to reduce the task of their dustmen, have issued an order to every householder in Barking to carry the dustbins to the front of the house for the dustmen to remove. The men wait, accordingly, while the women bring the dustbin out through the kitchen and front room to the street door. The disadvantages of this method are obvious. The weight is a dangerous one for women to carry, especially for the old people, and the young wives whose husbands have gone to the war. Some women are getting their children to carry the dust, at the risk of rupture; others give small tips (which they cannot afford) to the men to lift the heavy weight for them. The whole wasteful dustbin problem awaits a satisfactory solution. Possibly, some day, co-operative enterprise will do what many a private householder has done already, and the contents of the dustbin will provide the hot-water supply, not for one house but for a whole row of cottages, while the actual dust left over will be removed from the boiler-house.

National Health Insurance.

In view of the deficiencies in the National Health Insurance scheme revealed by the Report of the National Health Committee on Approved Society Finance, the Council of Faculty of Insurance have appointed a Commission of Investigation. The Commission will consider these reports and any further reports that the Departmental Committee may issue, and will review the whole position of National Insurance. Representative Women's Organisations are nominating members to serve on the Commission.

A Children's Hospital in Eastern Russia.

Poignant stories of suffering among the refugees in Russia reached England early last autumn. Within a very short time the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies formulated a scheme by which they could offer assistance to the Russian Committees who were making valiant efforts to deal with the terrible conditions of these miserable people. Russia, prepared to receive them in thousands, was quite unable to cope with them in millions. All available medical aid had been commandeered for the army, and every woman who could in any way be trained for work among the soldiers had been pressed into the service of the wounded, whose numbers far exceed those of any other belligerent country.

The Flight into the Interior.

Fleeing before the relentless foe, melancholy crowds of homeless refugees thronged the roads. In the absence of their menfolk, many of the women had managed to keep going the little farms from which they gained a livelihood, and when at last they were compelled to leave their homes, they could take very little with them save their children, often carrying in their arms tiny new-born babies. They tramped for weary miles—men, women, and children—in an endless stream. By night they camped in the woods or at the side of the road, getting food as best they could on the way. Transit by train was almost impossible, as the claims of the army came first; troops, munitions of war, provisions, wounded, had all to be dealt with before the refugees could be given place. And if at last an empty train were available, into which the people were literally packed, in many cases they had to wait for days in a railway siding. These journeys were filled with horror; so crowded were the fugitives that they only had standing room; no kind of privacy was possible; disease and death were their travelling companions. It was equally bad for those who travelled by road, and hundreds of wooden crosses mark the graves of those who have died on the way. Children succumbed in enormous numbers. Babies were born and died; little children dropped behind, died, or were lost.

Russia's Effort.

When the crowds of homeless people poured into the Russian towns, there was no house-room for most of them. Wooden *baraks* were run up as quickly as possible, feeding centres were established, and a certain amount of clothing was provided; but there were few hospitals and few facilities for dealing with the large number of maternity cases among the refugee women. The Tatiana Committee, therefore, gratefully accepted an offer from the N.U.W.S.S. to provide doctors and nurses to staff a Maternity Hospital, which was in course of construction at Petrograd under the auspices of that Committee, and in December of last year an administrator and a nursing organiser went to Russia to arrange preliminaries. Early in January the staff left for Petrograd, taking with them drugs and clothing and necessary equipment, and the Maternity Hospital in Petrograd has now been in full working order for some months. The Medical Administrator, Dr. Mabel May, came back from Russia a few weeks ago to report progress, and to discuss the possibilities of future work. She had been in communication with the Russian Zemstvos in the Province of Kazan, and brought back a detailed report of the terrible need for skilled medical help among the refugees, and especially among the children. Dreadful have been the privations which they have undergone during the winter. Herded indiscriminately in ill-constructed buildings with very little light and no drainage, or crowded into underground cellars, the children have in many cases been unable to go out for lack of adequate clothing. Their bodies have been starved, and their minds too; as during long, wearisome days they had nothing with which to occupy themselves; while the men and women had become so demoralised by sorrow and suffering that they were in the grip of despair, and powerless to make any effort to better the general conditions.

What the Students did for the Children.

We are told that in some of these terrible buildings babies lay dead on rude beds on the floor, and children suffering from all kinds of disease were almost untended, in the few feet of floor-space which was all that a whole family could claim. Fortunately, in the town of Kazan itself, there is a university, and some of its students took up with great devotion the care of the refugees. They housed them as well as they could, lived among

them, provided them with useful occupations, and did all in their power to rouse in them feelings of hope for the future. But when the long vacation came, the students were obliged to relinquish their work, and an urgent appeal was made to the British Women to carry it on. The work is additionally necessary in the summer, after the spring thaw which opens the river courses, for the refugees are being drafted along the great waterways to the grain-growing districts along the Volga and its tributaries, and are bringing in their train infectious diseases of all kinds. Typhus has been prevalent during the winter, and now small-pox, cholera, and dysentery are rife. Naturally the native inhabitants of the towns and villages upon whom the refugees are quartered also contract these diseases, and unless steps are taken immediately to deal with them, the epidemics will become widespread over the country. Dr. May was able to place before the Urban Council, or Zemstvos, in Kazan, which was sitting while she was there, an offer of skilled workers, and we are told that when our offer of help came before the meeting, everyone present rose in token of respect.

Equipment for the hospital has been provided by the Great Britain to Poland Fund, who have also promised most generously to pay the monthly bills for maintenance.

The Babies at Kazan.

While the Zemstvos have made magnificent efforts to provide for the refugees, and have secured in the main the bare necessities of food, shelter, and clothing, they admit that military conditions have prevented adequate care for the children, among whom the mortality has been terrible, though the full extent will never be known. In Moscow, for instance, 75 per cent. of the refugee children were carried off by measles alone! Hundreds of thousands have already perished, hundreds of thousands more are orphaned, or lost, having been separated from their parents or other relatives in the flight, and only a small percentage of these can be provided for in "homes," at a time when it is of vital importance that the nation should preserve the lives of its children. Two buildings have been placed at our disposal in Kazan, and even now a staff of English women-doctors and nurses are hard at work organising and equipping them as children's hospitals for infectious diseases. A large out-patients department will be established in connection with the hospitals, and it is hoped that a School for Mothers will help the refugee women to tend their children well and wisely in the future. We shall appreciate the opportunities now given of lending aid to our gallant Ally who has for so long borne alone the brunt of the enemy's onslaught in the East. The future will be in the hands of the children of to-day; it is for the women of every country to see to it that their hands are made strong to deal worthily with that future and its difficulties.

FAREWELL TO DR. MAY AND HER PARTY.

A large party assembled at King's Cross the middle of last week to see off our fourth party to Russia, Dr. King Atkinson and Dr. Hall and four nurses in charge of Dr. May, who will now act as Medical Administrator in Russia, in co-operation with Miss Moberley as civil administrator. All those who have met Dr. May, or heard her speech at Mrs. Russell's successful little meeting in Chelsea, on June 5th, have been much impressed with her ability, as well as with her simple sincerity and her dignity of character. She is an ardent Suffragist, and feels, as do other women war workers, that women are daily hampered in their usefulness by not being full citizens.

WHO WILL ADOPT A NURSE?

Nurses are so desperately needed for the refugees in Russia, that we appeal to any Association of the National Union, or to any individual, to undertake the responsibility of equipping and sending one nurse to Russia, and of paying her salary out there until the end of the year. £98, or £14 a month for seven months, will pay for a nurse at Kazan, in the new infectious diseases hospital for children (which we have just opened and which we are pledged to staff until January), or it would pay for a nurse at the receiving point at Chistopol, or in one of the village hospitals at Izgara, Chulpanoff, or Stara Chilna, or for a nurse to accompany the motor ambulance in Galicia. Who will adopt a nurse for Stara Chilna, Chulpanoff, Izgara, Chistopol, Kazan, or Galicia?

"A Shadowy Page of Economic History."

By MRS. STOCKS.

II.

In justice to the German Government it must be confessed that, in the case of bread, at least, its administrative machinery has moved like clockwork; with bread, at least, the powers of Wilhelmstrasse appear to have asserted themselves quickly and decisively, without waiting for the pressure of hardship or the bitterness of recrimination. The first shadow of the bread control fell upon the Berlin bakeries during the second month of war. These establishments had, it appears, been defrauding the guileless Hausfrauen by tampering with the weight of loaves; the 70 pfennig 5-lb. loaf dwindled to 4 lbs., and public indignation began to mutter. A remedy was immediately forthcoming, and on September 12th bakeries throughout the Mark of Brandenburg were directed to exhibit inside and outside their premises a specified table of weights and prices, while scales were to be provided at every counter, wherewith the suspicious customer might test his purchase. Needless to say, the order found little favour among those against whom it was directed. The trade, it was asserted, had not been previously consulted; differences in rent, &c., made a uniform bread price impracticable; it was impossible to avoid changes in weight through exposure to the air; the whole measure was a poor return for the large quantities of bread which had been distributed as relief by the master-bakers; finally, if the price of bread did rise, and undoubtedly it had risen, it was the fault not of the bakers but of the flour merchants, who, in their turn, were demanding high prices.

It is to the corn exchange and provincial market reports that we must turn for the next stage in the coming of the bread regulation; and throughout October official circles were busily employed in the compilation of an imperial scale of maximum corn prices, designed for the confusion of the speculator and the relief of bakers and bread eaters alike. The terms of the final measure as it appeared on October 28th, the dislocation which it brought to the entire German corn trade during the autumn months, and the ingenious forms of evasion by which its provisions were set at nought, are too complicated to be dealt with here; suffice to say, it constitutes one of the first striking economic failures of the war, and provides some instructive information for advocates of State price control. It should be noted, however, that although the actual maximum price clauses were based on the assumption that the existing high market rates were due to the machinations of speculators, nevertheless the Government spoke openly of corn, and in particular of wheat scarcity, and took the opportunity of issuing at the same time three important "economy orders."

The first order forbade the use of bread-corn for fodder; the second provided for the coarser, and therefore more economical grinding of corn; the third prescribed a 10 per cent. rye addition to wheat flour and a 5 per cent. addition of potato to rye meal. It is from this last order that we can trace the appearance of the famous "war-bread," that grey mixture of rye and potatoes, officially stamped with the sinister letter "K" for "Krieg," and recommended for public consumption in a multitude of inspired eulogies on the part of the middle-class Press.

From the end of 1914, events began to move rapidly in the direction of complete control. Growing insistence on the necessity of corn and flour economy may be traced in the contemporary press, and increasing efforts on the part of isolated local authorities to achieve such economy by a piece-meal policy of cake-prohibition, &c. On January 5th came a second group of Imperial "economy orders," prescribing still coarser grinding, an increased rye and potato percentage, the limitation of cake making, and the prohibition of baking at night, which last revolutionary provision put an end to the pleasant and almost universal German custom of new rolls for breakfast.

Hardly had the public discarded mourning for its depleted breakfast table, than a new measure of control was forced upon it. On January 25th the famous Imperial corn confiscation order appeared, with its forty-three intricate clauses and its implied confession of the maximum price breakdown. All corn and wheat supplies were declared confiscate in the interests of the Imperial Government, all meal supplies in the interests of the local authorities. For the distribution of the corn so acquired, a complicated scheme was outlined. The central authorities were to supply the local authorities, according to their notified need. The local authorities, in their turn, were responsible for ensuring an equal and economical distribution

to consumers, for which purpose they were invested by the order with wide sumptuary powers. The effect of the measure was therefore to monopolise the entire corn trade in the hands of the central government, acting through the semi-official "War Corn Co.," at the same time to entrust the local authorities with its eventual distribution. It is to the local authorities therefore that we must turn for the final developments which led up to the existing minute control.

In Berlin the final steps came quickly; on January 31st the municipal authorities limited the amount of bread consumed per head per week to 2,000 grs. (4½ lbs.). During the weeks which followed, it transpired that many persons were considerably exceeding their prescribed ration, and the city fathers laid their heads together for the purpose of hammering out some device for effective limitation. The scheme adopted was, as is well known, the bread-card system. Household lists were drawn up, 170 "Bread Commissions" (local voluntary bodies), were called into being to undertake the necessary work of distribution in the greater-Berlin area, and on February 22nd the Berlin bread-card system actually came into force. These Berlin bread-cards—each locality appears to possess a pet set of its own—are described by the contemporary press as being about the size of post cards, bearing around their edges perforated tickets for prescribed amounts, somewhat resembling postage stamps. For every purchase of bread, or alternatively of flour, the equivalent ticket must be handed to the baker, who in his turn receives meal from the local authorities in proportion to the number of tickets accumulated by him. Throughout the month which followed the publication of the confiscation order, local authorities in all parts of Germany came into line with the regulation of their bread consumption on the card principle; and, finally, on March 15th, 1915, the adoption of such a system became compulsory on all local authorities, by order of the Imperial Chancellor.

From the spring of 1915 to the present day, this incredibly complex piece of administrative machinery appears to have worked extraordinarily smoothly. From time to time the ration has been supplemented or reduced, according to official estimates of available supplies, and during the summer of 1915 the central machinery was overhauled, and subjected to a certain amount of Parliamentary and Press criticism; but apart from the abolition of the "War Corn Co." and its resurrection in the form of a full-blown "Imperial Corn Dept.," the organisation remains substantially the same. It is not in the bakers' shops, but in the butchers' and dairies that the "war bread spirit" fails to-day. Nevertheless, the story of the coming of bread cards forms an extraordinarily important chapter in the history of German food legislation. Its central machinery has served as model for a number of less coherent food projects; the bread card has played its part in sales other than that of bread; while the devoted "Bread Commissions" form a nucleus of voluntary local activity which has been utilised, and will be further utilised, for wider schemes of municipal distribution.

For Students of International Relations.

THE ECONOMICS OF MILITARISM.

In view of the coming Economic Conference at Paris, M. Henri Hauser has written this sketch of trade organisation in Germany in the place of an exhaustive book originally planned by him. It is to be hoped that the larger work will be completed in the course of time; but readers who would probably never attempt the study of the international aspects of the problems of German trade on a large scale, have, in the meantime, a well-arranged volume, very easy to read, for it is written in that lucid way of which French writers have the secret, and more entertaining than nine novels out of ten.*

Industrial Germany is a mushroom growth. Huge manufacturing cities have sprung up in less than forty years; an immense amount of money has been invested in machinery, in experiments, in chemical research, and other kinds of applied sciences. To pay interest on this enormous outlay there has been a rapid and immense increase in output.

In spite of the growth of population Germany has been unable to absorb the products of her factories, and has suffered

* *Les Méthodes allemandes d'Expansion économique.* By Henri Hauser. (Paris: Armand Colin. London: Hachette et Cie. 2s. 8d.)

—at times severely—from over-production. As a measure of self-protection the smaller German manufacturers, between 1870 and 1900, began to combine together to regulate their output and the prices they charged for their goods. These organisations are, in a certain sense, trade unions, but the members of the Kartels (as they are called) are not workmen but manufacturers. It is the Kartel that decides (for example) the selling price of steel rails and girders, of cotton yarns, of bricks, and certain kinds of paper. The Kartel also decides how many girders and steel rails, or bricks, or how much paper, or potash shall be put upon the market within the German Empire. Stringent regulations were made to prevent secret under-selling. The whole output of the associated manufacturers, therefore, is put at the disposal of a *Verkaufsbureau*, which controls all sales in the interests of the Kartel, and fixes the prices. An inquisitorial and expensive system of surveillance, which would not be tolerated in England or France, checks the accounts of every firm, and at any moment the inspector may come in and go through the books and take stock of the business. Fines may be imposed by the inspector for every ton delivered above or below the limit. By a whole elaborate system of regulations and penalties the individual is kept under this tyrannical control of the trade. The German manufacturer within the Kartel "cannot call his soul his own."

For a time the Imperial Government vehemently opposed the Kartels, which seemed to be a growing and dangerous rival power within the State. The coal combine, in particular, was objectionable to authority. "There was an epic struggle fought between the King of Prussia (who is himself a coal merchant and owns large coal territories) and the Coal Kings of the Kartel" (page 179). But in the end it was the State which gave way, the better to gain Imperial ends. The State, in this instance at any rate, preferred peaceful penetration to fighting so powerful a rival; the State took shares in the Kartel, and ended by controlling it from within. For the Prusso-German State began to realise that in the Kartel they had a new and very powerful weapon of offence and defence. And with this discovery a new system grew up, under State encouragement, of manufacturing goods for export. The State regulated the price of coal to the manufacturer. Cheap coal was issued to manufacturers which the Prussian Government decided to assist; and, in particular, coal was supplied at special prices to the steel trades for export work. For each ton of Bessemer steel for export the manufacturer, for instance, was allowed 150 kilogrammes of coal, and, for every ton of cast-iron, 1,100 kilos of coke, and so forth.

Every difficulty in the way of export in the steel and iron trades was smoothed out of their path. Special rates for railway carriage (railways being State-controlled) were charged on certain goods for export; sea-freights (again State-controlled) were secretly lowered beneath actual cost to enable the German manufacturer to undersell manufacturers abroad in their own markets (page 146). German railway companies actually carried goods for export at a loss.

The supply of various chemicals was also regulated on similar lines. Phenic acid, for example, was chosen by the Government as a subsidised industry. It was supplied at such cheap rates (for export) that French manufacturers discontinued making it, and relied entirely upon Germany for their supplies. At the outbreak of war, phenic acid (an indispensable element in explosives) was not to be had! Carefully the Prussian Government studied the bearing of this or that trade upon war preparation, and sedulously undersold competitors, until the monopoly remained in German hands. Sometimes the Prussian-German State went further still. A very curious chapter in economic history is the story of the recent Posschl trial for high treason, when the property of a wealthy citizen of Lubeck, a personal friend of the Kaiser, was confiscated to the Empire, which thus became possessed of enormous holdings in Swedish and Norwegian iron and copper mines.

Among the problems which must assuredly be dealt with after the war, and probably at the Paris Conference, will be this special and grave aspect of future trade relations—when trade is not an honest exchange of the products of industry but an ingenious and far-sighted preparation for war, and an insidious attack upon a neighbour. The Allies have not been the only sufferers. Predatory trade has been so heavy a drain on Germany's economic strength that probably it has been one of many causes that have brought on this war. It was commonly said in South Germany, in 1913, that the economic strain was fast exhausting the nation.

Is there no way of meeting this insidious militarism at work within the factory walls except by the "boycott of Germany" advocated in a spirit of retaliation? M. Hauser rejects this idea as "an evil dream." His contribution to the discussion

is a recommendation that all the Powers after the war should adopt a system similar to that introduced by Canada and followed by New Zealand and South Africa. Wherever imported goods are invoiced at a price lower than the price current in the country of origin, a special tax is levied to bring the cost of the goods to the normal level. Secondly, he looks to a growth of the spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of industries; and, lastly, he says, "There is not only much to be done; our whole attitude of mind must be changed. Our manufacturers must be made to understand how much needless expense they would save, and how far more economically they could do their work by a national use of the laboratory, and by constantly summoning the chemists into council."

C. A. D.

For the "Common Cause."

The two years since the outbreak of war have brought abundance of new problems for us all, and of these, THE COMMON CAUSE, like every publishing venture, has had its full share. The first outstanding practical difficulty, how to reduce as far as possible our working expenses and to maintain the circulation, were met to a large extent by care and foresight on the part of the management and the loyalty of thousands of faithful friends—readers and writers too—who, through all the heavy pressure of war work and war burdens, have kept up their interest in THE COMMON CAUSE. So for nearly two years we have been able to come through unprosperous times without making a public appeal for financial aid. But now—

We need at least £500 at once to "carry on" THE COMMON CAUSE.

WILL YOU HELP?

Never has THE COMMON CAUSE been more useful; never has it been so important a factor in the Suffrage work of the Societies.

WE WANT TO INCREASE OUR USEFULNESS.

All over the country women are taking up new work, and finding new openings. In the nineteenth century numerous kinds of work (including practically all well-paid work) were laid under a mysterious taboo—"not suitable for women"; and "a woman could not possibly manage to do" what thousands of women have done and are doing to-day. The hard and fast lines between men's work and women's work are no longer drawn, and in the future, where such distinctions are made, we may hope that they will not be purely arbitrary. But now, during the time of experiment, it is necessary to watch and record the results for future guidance, to note every bit of successful work done in a new field. THE NATION IS LEARNING WHERE ITS STRENGTH LIES.

We want to keep the record of these discoveries. Women and girls are looking out anxiously for something which they can do for the country. We want, in THE COMMON CAUSE, to give them all the information necessary. And because the cost of collecting information at first hand, and of verifying reports, has now to be met out of the very scanty resources, we need money to make this possible.

WE WANT MORE ILLUSTRATIONS, to give readers and the public a more vivid idea of all the work being done by Women-Suffragists at home and abroad in the Allied countries; the hospital work for the wounded, the co-operative schemes, the munition and "welfare" work, the care of babies and children, and all the wide fields covered by the Women's Interest Committees. FOR WE WANT NOT ONLY TO MAINTAIN, BUT TO INCREASE OUR CIRCULATION.

Public interest in women's work is very keen. The story of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia, told week by week in THE COMMON CAUSE, has found a new and widening circle of readers. Our work in Russia for Polish refugees is breaking new ground, bringing us in touch with the Women's Suffrage movement in Russia.

Few Suffrage meetings are held now-a-days, and our members are all busy with "war work," but however busy we are, we all want to keep in close touch with each other and with the work of our societies for the Suffrage.

We shall be grateful for every donation, however small, so please send to THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. All cheques and postal orders should be crossed Williams Deacon's Bank, and all treasury notes should be sent in registered envelopes.

FOR BRITAIN'S WELFARE.

We ought to grow our own
MEDICINAL PLANTS
WE CAN and WE MUST

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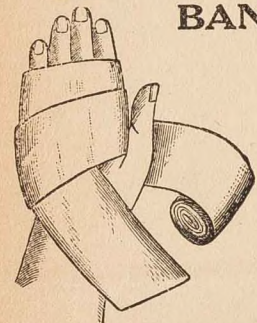
EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY

The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with. Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c. A Special Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on application. You should find THE CHALLENGE on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 6d. to THE MANAGER, THE CHALLENGE, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON W.C.

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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 Mare.

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, and are devoting their organisation to various efforts which have for their object the sustaining of the vital strength of the nation.

Our Girls in War Time.

The report of the Women Patrols' Committee, issued by the National Union of Women Workers, is very pleasant reading. In sixty-nine places in England, two in Ireland, and about twenty in Scotland, there are centres in working order, and over 2,000 Patrols are on the English register. It is difficult to praise too highly these voluntary workers, who, in the words of the report, have taken up a service which is never under the lime-light, "without the glamour of excitement to urge them on and help them to sustain their enthusiasm." It is quiet, unostentatious, useful work, inspired by the love of their kind, which these women have done and are doing; but it is meeting with recognition on all sides.

Foremost with praise are the station officials, who say what a difference the women patrols have made; and the constabulary of various areas, notably of Dublin, say that the patrol movement is responsible for much improvement in the streets.

One of the most difficult and troublesome problems is the quite young girl of fifteen or sixteen, of what is often called the lower middle class. She finds it easy to obtain work which provides her with ample pocket-money, and, after a day of constraint, and more or less monotonous work, her craving for excitement and movement is, too often, worked off in noisy romping in public places. Workers in Girls' Clubs know well the sudden burst of exhilaration and over-high spirits at the end of the day, the reaction after the day's work, and the fatigue that only shows itself at the end of the evening. Now that the excitement of war-time has to be reckoned with in addition, it is perhaps not to be wondered at if the streets, towards night-fall, are full of excited bands of girls, when rougher and noisier elements are, as usual, most in evidence. The wonder is, on the whole, that there is not more rowdiness, and that wherever the woman patrols are at work, it should be so comparatively easily dealt with. "We have travelled," says the report, "up and down one line in different carriages when the girls leave work, as we were told that a great deal of rowdy behaviour and very bad talk goes on at the stations and in the trains, but we have not experienced it, and possibly our presence prevented it."

Quite recently, at a Mothers' Union Service at St. Paul's, the Bishop of Oxford took occasion to say that we were more proud of our young men than our young women, and more ashamed of our young women than of our young men. You cannot bring an indictment in this way against the young women of a country. As a general statement the words are cruelly untrue, and it is unfortunate that they have been given prominence by wide publicity in the Press. The difficulties, certain to arise in the neighbourhood of large camps where troops are quartered, are discounted beforehand; but, all unconsciously, while every allowance is made for young men under the strain of war conditions, the same charity and psychological knowledge is not always brought to bear in the case of young girls. Yet the good service now rendered by tens of thousands of young women deserved, we think, to be taken into consideration before passing so general a judgment.

Less has been done for girls in the past than for boys. How few girls' cadet corps have been formed, and how hard it is to get funds for these most valuable corps! How easy, in comparison, to get support for a boys' scout centre. The women patrols, who are coping with the results of past neglect, deserve the cordial support of us all in their admirable work.

Undesirable Retrenchment in Education.

For the winning of the war, we are told to weariness, the three grand essentials are men, money, and munitions. To this end the country has been rigorously mobilised and every effort has been, and is being, made to deserve success along these lines.

It should have been quite as evident to our statesmen that for the work of reconstruction after the war the one hope lay in the children; that the old country should be able in her exhaustion to look to a generation young, energetic, disciplined, mentally and physically fit. We should then have seen also a mobilisation of forces in our schools and a "standing to arms" in our Department of Education.

All the more was this necessary, as the schools were in danger. From the elementary schools alone 20,000 teachers had joined the forces. True, their places could be taken by women, could these be found at the moment when so many more attractive careers were opening. Women are successful teachers of boys under the age of twelve or thirteen, and also of boys over sixteen, but in the years between, the task is much more difficult and requires careful organisation. It was obvious that under the best conditions the schools would feel the strain, but with thoughtful statesmanship and a strong hand at the helm, they might weather the storm. At any rate, we could hope for a strong Minister of Education. Alas! those to whom we actually looked for light and leading were the first to sound the retreat. At the moment of our greatest need the ministry passed into the hands of the Labour Member of the Cabinet—a member quite openly added, not for the work of education, but to help the Government in its relation with the world of labour—a tumultuous world at this moment. Obviously he would have his hands full with matter quite other than the schools.

Then the staff at Whitehall was dissipated. It was taken for granted little would be doing in the schools, so that permanent staff—inspectors, clerks, &c.—were freely lent to other departments—the Home Office, War Office, Board of Trade, &c. So openly was this done that one of the first documents issued was Circular 927, which threw the greater part of the responsibility for whatever might happen on to the local education authorities, telling them to do the best they could with staffing, but to cease to give the ordinary notification of what was done to the Board. (It is only fair to say that the Scottish Education Department gave much greater help to the Scottish School Boards, and their Circular 478 compares most favourably with this document of the English Board.)

The battle for the schools was thus transferred from the central authority to the counties and the boroughs. It was a sad day for the Progressive members of the local education authorities. Up to this time those who cared for education, with the backing of the Board of Education, had just managed to keep the forces of reaction in leash. That backing now removed, the members of these bodies, who had always grudgingly the expenditure on education, now preached their doctrines in the name of patriotism, and cut down budgets "for the sake of the country." It is not only that there is hardly a local authority that has not reduced its education budget, but many have made their main retrenchment on education. One of the largest is not ashamed to tell us that four-fifths of its total retrenchment was made on education and one-fifth on the work of seventeen other committees! It has been stated and not denied that the present education budget of the London County Council is almost a million below the last pre-war budget.

And the pre-war standard was not a luxurious one. It provided for classes of sixty to one teacher, and even in peace times the labour in schools was diluted to the extent of 34 per cent., only 66 per cent. of the teachers being certificated. The total vote of the Board of Education for elementary education is nearly £12,400,000 in the present year, and a sum of £15,000,000 is added to that by the various local education authorities. We were told before the war that this sum of about £30,000,000 was the very greatest amount we could expect from the country—it now appears that it is about the price of a week's war!

Now the standard is lowered, classes are larger, headmasters and headmistresses must be responsible for classes (not an evil had they a good staff which did not need supervision), old teachers have returned, married women have resumed work, but still, all who know the schools know that they are now in a much less satisfactory condition than at the outbreak of war.

The local education authorities are not entirely to blame. They are burdened, many of them, by allowances made to men who have joined the colours, and only the support of public opinion could have strengthened their hands in maintaining the efficiency of the schools.

Things gradually got so bad that an alternative had to be found. If the authorities were not prepared to pay for staff, the number of children must be reduced. Why not lower the leaving age to twelve, or even eleven, in agricultural districts, and propose to admit no more children under six? It is interesting to note that the need of children's labour on the land has never been pressed by the Board of Agriculture, and we have had the spectacle of the education authorities arranging for the release of children below school leaving age (under certain timid restrictions) before the Department for Agriculture ask for them. The iniquity of refusing to admit children under six in poor areas, unless adequate crèche accommodation is forthcoming, is obvious.

All will agree that economy was necessary. All capital expenditure on new buildings and alterations, all expenditure on decorations, repair, furniture, apparatus, and even stationery, was necessarily reduced to the very lowest figure. But it is quite clear that in other directions the economy is dangerous and unremunerative, and has been made at the cost of a very considerable loss of educational efficiency.

At last in these later days a few protests against these undesirable economies are being heard, e.g., from the National Union of Teachers, the Head Mistresses' Association, and from the Workers' Educational Association, but they attract little notice. A crying need is for the organisation of those who care for education, and a great meeting to rouse public interest in the schools. The writer travelled with some men home from the front the other day and heard a most interesting discussion on the relative characteristics of the Allies and the enemy. One speaker closed the argument by saying: "I tell you what it is, miss, they (the enemy) are better educated than we are." I sadly reflected that his younger brother was likely to be still worse educated than he was.

Do not let us give up because little money is now available. Let us remember the words of the statesman, who almost alone has tried to stay the rush of false economy in matters educational in these dark days. "For the present," he says, "there is little public money to be had, and those who are pressing forward will have to pursue their labours in straitened circumstances. But they will be unworthy if they allow this to damp their idealism or to dishearten them in the task of bringing home to a great democracy that a far-reaching system of national education may bring with it the solution of many and great social problems," and is in point of fact a first line of national defence.

M. M. ALLAN.

Homerton College, Cambridge.

KOSSOVO DAY.

A national demonstration is being organised in recognition of the magnificent heroism of Serbia to celebrate throughout Great Britain the anniversary of Kossovo, on June 28th, as a SERBIAN DAY.

Memorial services will be held, lectures will be given in schools, drawing-rooms, and public halls, and garden fêtes, and there will be a distribution and sale of literature.

The object of the commemoration of the day is not primarily to raise money but to draw together more closely the two nations. But it is hoped, nevertheless, that there will be liberal gifts as a mark of our national sympathy. All that is raised, after expenses are deducted, will be given, one-fourth to the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia, and three-fourths to the Serbian Relief Fund (Children's Branch).

Helpers are urgently needed, and all particulars can be obtained from the Kossovo Day Committee, of which Dr. Elsie Inglis is Chairman, at 50, Parliament Street, Westminster.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS FOR BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Foreign Office, for extending to British prisoners of war interned abroad the benefits of the scheme which has been in operation for the last year in connection with Ruhleben, for supplying selected books of an educational character to those of the interned who may be desirous of continuing their studies in any subject. An appeal is, therefore, made for a plentiful supply of new or secondhand books of an educational character (light literature and fiction is available from other sources) to meet the needs of the many thousands of British prisoners interned in enemy or neutral countries. It is to be hoped that to this appeal there may be a liberal response. A circular explanatory of the educational book scheme can be obtained by sending a postcard, addressed at the Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W., to Mr. A. T. Davies, who is in charge of the arrangements.

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

Table listing various donors and their contributions to the Scottish Women's Hospital, including names like Mrs. Ring, Mrs. Ring, and Mrs. Ring.

Table listing donors and their contributions, including names like Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Bruce, and Mrs. Kynoch.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table listing named beds and their donors, such as 'St. Cuthberts' Co-Operative Women's Guild I and II' and 'Banffshire League of Honour'.

WANTED.

Lady between 24 and 35 years to serve as orderly. Must speak fluent French or German, and have hospital experience or training in Domestic Science.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

West Riding of Yorks.

The BOLTON Society held its annual meeting on May 17th. It was followed by a very successful public meeting, with J. Edwards, Esq., of Bolton, in the chair, and Mrs. Annott Robinson, L.L.A., as chief speaker.

Miss Siddon, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that good continuous if unobtrusive work was being done in the cause of Women's Suffrage.

ILKLEY.—The annual meeting of the Ilkley W.S.S. was held in the Congregational Lecture Hall on March 30th.

SHEFFIELD.—A garden party was held at Ecclesall Grange on Saturday, June 3rd, by kind invitation of our President, Mrs. Fisher.

Huddersfield.—The annual meeting was held at the Temperance Hall on May 20th.

Lilian Chesney, a senior doctor in the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit, gave a most interesting address on "The great retreat with the Serbian Army across the Albanian Mountains."

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with our gathering was warmly expressed. A vote of thanks to the speaker and the hostess was proposed by the Rev. Canon Houghton, vicar of the parish, and seconded by the Rev. J. F. Matthews.

On Monday, June 5th, we had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Geraldine Cooke, who attended the monthly Committee meeting and addressed us.

Manchester and District.

MANCHESTER.—The Society held a successful meeting at the Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., at 5 p.m., on Monday, June 5th.

Miss Cox, in proposing the vote of thanks, laid emphasis on the need for further Suffrage work.

OLDHAM.—On June 1st, Mrs. Annot Robinson addressed a meeting of members and friends in the Music Room, Wernale Park, Oldham.

North Western Federation.

An informal meeting of this Federation was held at the Station Hotel, Carnforth, on Saturday, June 3rd, to meet Miss Geraldine Cooke and discuss the campaign suggested by the Executive Committee.

Societies were urged to supply THE COMMON CAUSE at local libraries and clubs. Miss G. Cooke made an invigorating speech, and societies present were eager to have a visit from her.

The following resolution was passed: "In view of recent Ministerial assurances that the Parliamentary register is going to be revised, this meeting urges that legislation which would enable women to vote at the next General Election shall be introduced by the Government before the end of the present Parliament."

AMBLESIDE.—A well attended drawing-room meeting in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals was held at Croft by Mrs. Cunliffe's invitation, on May 17th, when Dr. Alice Hutchison gave an intensely interesting account of the work and adventures of the Unit she was in charge of in Serbia.

South Kensington Independent Branch.

A maternity and child welfare centre has been started by the Committee of the South Kensington Independent Branch on Campden Hill, in the congested area behind Notting Hill Gate Station.

The number of attendances since the centre was opened on March 16th has increased very rapidly, from thirteen at the first consultation to thirty-one at the last, and it will soon be necessary to open the "Mothers' Welcome" on a second afternoon in the week for weighings and health talks to mothers.

HOCKWOLD.—The annual meeting was held on the afternoon of June 7th, and Mrs. Tennant gave a lantern lecture on the Scottish Women's Hospital in Hockwold Old Schoolroom in the evening.

NEWPORT.—On May 18th, the Society held a meeting, presided over by Lady Baring, of Cowes, support by Alderman J. Thomas, J.P., Mrs. Harvey, and others.

South Kensington.—Belgian Hostel, 58, Iverna Court, W.—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 17. Southampton.—At the Central Football Field, an outdoor "Olde Engleise Faire," in aid of the Polish Children's Unit at Kazan—A Pastoral Play, Shakespearean Songs and Recitals, Morris and Maypole Dances, Skittles, Archery, and Quizzes Competitions, and a Jester are among the items—Provision has been made for indoor accommodation in case of bad weather.

JUNE 19. Birmingham.—St. Barnabas' Mothers' Meeting—Motherhood—Mrs. Eric Carter Birmingham—Miss Heath Women's Co-operative Guild—Motherhood—Mrs. Barrow Cadbury Birmingham—South Yardley Sisterhood—Motherhood—Mrs. Harrison Barrow Birmingham—St. Mary's Aston Brook—Motherhood—Miss Smallwood

JUNE 20. Birmingham.—Floodgate Street Medical Mission—Motherhood—Mrs. Ring South Kensington—Drawing-room Meeting at Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, in aid of the Campden Hill Child Welfare Centre of the South Kensington Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage—Speakers, Miss Richmond and Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky—Chair, the Mayoress of Kensington Bristol—Women's Interests Committee, at 40, Park Street Shipley—Annual Meeting for members and friends—A Garden Party will be held at Normandy Villa, 23, Moorhead Lane—Miss G. Cooke will speak on "Russian Maternity Work for Refugees—Tea, 4.30—Collection for Russian Maternity Unit

JUNE 21. Tunbridge Wells.—At "The Wilderness" (by kind permission of Mrs. Lelecheur)—Speakers, Mrs. Streeter and Miss Alice Jones—Lady Mathews in the Chair Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen—Fifth Annual Meeting, at the Wigan Institute—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, on "The Status of Women after the War"—Chair, Lady Nott-Bower Birmingham—Mrs. Rabones' Infant Welfare Meeting, Handsworth—Mrs. Ring

JUNE 22. Birmingham—Barnet Green B.W.T.A., at Upwood—Mrs. Ring

JUNE 23. University College—A Lecture will be given by Miss Muriel Matters

JUNE 25. Cheltenham—Garden Meeting at Hill House, Leckhampton Hill—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser

JUNE 30. Eastbourne—"At Home," at Raven's Croft School, St. John's Road (by kind permission of the Principals, the Misses Mullins)—Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D., on "The Status of Women after the War"—After Tea, Musical Programme—Members of N.U.W.S.S. invited Bradford—Preliminary Meeting—Annual Meeting at Patriotic Club (Girls' Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke—Entertainment, 8.30—Refreshments—Collection

JULY 1. Carnforth—Station Hotel—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke

Working Parties.

Ascot N.U.—Working Party for Members Every Tuesday, 2.30-6.0 Ascot Society—Working Party for Members, at Sunninghall Every Thursday, 2.30-6.0 Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0 for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0-6.0 Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 2.0-6.0 Bristol—Working Party, at 40, Park Street—June 21st 3.0-5.0 Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0-6.0 Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45-4.15 Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday, 2.30-6.0 Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the office, 4, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30 Leamington—Every Tuesday, at 35, Warwick Street, to make hospital garments 2.30 Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30 Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45 Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Salfaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30 Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson Every Wednesday, 3.0-6.30 South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 58, Iverna Court, W.—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0-4.30 Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.30-6.0

COMING EVENTS.

On Friday, June 23rd, at 5.30, at University College, a lecture will be given by Miss Muriel Matters, the well-known Australian Suffrage speaker for the Montessori Society, on Dr. Maria Montessori's recent course at Barcelona. Miss Muriel Matters has just returned from this course. Her interest in the Montessori movement is not merely a pedagogic one, and her lecture will appeal to a general audience. Tickets (1s. each) from Dr. Jessie White, 49, Gordon Mansions, W.C.

The British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union are holding a public meeting on July 7th at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which a number of interesting questions will be discussed, including "Loss of Nationality through Marriage." The International Women's Franchise Club kindly offers the hospitality of its rooms for the week to delegates and representatives from Overseas. An "At Home" will be given at 400, Old Ford-road, Bow, by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, on Monday afternoon, July 3rd.

ALL BRITISH. VALKASA THE TONIC NERVE FOOD. An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE. 1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. MANCHESTER.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION. B.—Conference, July 5th, 6th, and 7th, Central Hall, Westminster. Subjects: Women as Citizens in the Dominions Overseas; Sex Morality and Sex Education; Women and Children in the Industrial World; India.—Particulars from the Hon. Sec., B.D.W.S.U., c/o International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.—June 21st, 8 p.m. "Hodge in Petticoats," by the Countess of Warwick. Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel.

MONTESSORI SOCIETY'S Summer School, Wootton, Oxford, August 3rd to 23rd. For teachers and parents. Montessori class, lectures, discussions.—Particulars, Dr. Jessie White, 49, Gordon Mansions, W.C.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE will hold a meeting at the New Constitutional Hall, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W., Tuesday, June 20th, 3 p.m. "Sidelights on the Zeppelin and a Visit to a Zeppelin Shed" by Mrs. Pigott. Hostess, The Baroness de Knop.

WANTED.

READING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY DAY. 229, King's-rd.—Who will give, lend, or sell very cheaply a good Mangle? Urgent need. [Continued on page 136]

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

Continued from page 135.

LADY (L.S.W.S. Member), not desiring to purchase in war-time, would like to give house room to the Piano of any reader who may be warehousing her furniture. Advertiser has taken charge of friend's piano for some years, but now, owing to removal, is without an instrument. Greatest care taken. No children. References given.—Write, Manager, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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GENERAL SERVANT—Must be capable, trustworthy, and good plain cook; age, 25-40; 3 in family; no washing; no basement.—Apply, giving particulars, V., Dene Cottage, Northwood, Middlesex.

WANTED, a lady who has had experience of dogs, to take charge of four to eight dogs. If possible on the Metropolitan Aylesbury line.—Write, stating terms, accommodation, and experience to The Director, Galton Laboratory, University College, W.C.

THE LAND.

GARDENING.—Taynton House, Taynton, Gloucester. Miss Atherton, assisted by Miss Marion Stewart, is willing to receive limited number of students.

NURSERY TRAINING.

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

MOTORING.

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BOOKS.

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

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

BARRISTER'S wife wishes to take little Girl, 6 to 8, to educate with her own child; near Regent's-pk.; open-air school close; excellent nursery governess; terms 30s. week.—Box 5,872, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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

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