

THE COMMON CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

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

NON-PARTY.

Societies and Branches in the Union
602.

LAW-ABIDING.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time being suspended their political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war. They desire to help in the most effective way, by work rather than doles; to preserve the life of the race for the future by special care of mothers and young children; and generally to illustrate in their own lives the truth that the Suffragists' demand is for duties rather than for rights, and their ideal is the service of humanity. WILL YOU JOIN?

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Notes and News.

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

The Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies will be in session when this issue is published. Great interest is felt as to the future policy of the Union, among those outside as well as within its membership, and a crowded meeting is anticipated at the Kingsway Hall on February 5th, when that policy will be outlined by the speakers. Mrs. Fawcett will take the chair.

Opening of Parliament.

The most important of "domestic" affairs this week has been the publication of the Report of the Select Committee of the payments to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to their relatives. We publish an analysis and criticism by Mrs. Rackham on another page. Other questions of urgent importance for discussion are the rise in prices—especially bread, coal, and milk—and the exemption of children from school-attendance at the age of eleven or twelve, for work on the land. Mr. Keir Hardie, who secured the first opportunity of questioning the Government, will use it for this latter purpose. The former—the rise in prices—is being tackled by the Workers' National Committee, who have called a Conference with other organisations for February 15th. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Arthur Henderson, now—to the satisfaction of all Suffragists—"Rt. Hon."

One of the Reasons.

We are glad to record that the S.S.F.A. has, by 329 votes to 120, affirmed the principle that the "unmarried wife" of a soldier or sailor shall be, for the purposes of relief, on the same footing as the legal wife. We ask those who resent this attitude to remember that the term "unmarried wife" is not used to cover "fleeting connections," but those which are permanent, and have involved actual economic dependence of the woman on the man. We ask them also to lay to heart

one at least of the reasons why such extra-legal connections exist. "If soldiers," said Lord St. Audries, "have not in many cases gone through a form of marriage, it was the fault of the people who for a hundred years had discouraged soldiers from marrying, because the separation allowance would come out of the pockets of the taxpayers." The italics are ours.

Women and Agriculture.

In connection with the question of employing women, or children, to supply the shortage of agricultural labour, the employment census of 1911 yields some interesting returns. Women are there returned as "engaged in agriculture" up to the number of 90,128. Of these, 20,027 are "farmers or graziers," 56,856 "assisting in work of farm," 4,934 "in charge of cattle," twenty-five bailiffs or foremen, six shepherds, and 8,280 engaged in "general farm labour."

Nursing and Patriotism.

We are asked to make it clear that *The Nursing Times* did not at all approve of the attempt to reduce the salaries of nurses at the front from £2 to £1 a week, because their patriotism would make them want to go at any price. We certainly did not intend to convey the impression that *The Nursing Times* endorsed this scale, and are glad to remove it now. It is also with great pleasure that we learn that the attempt to reduce the salaries at least for nurses at the front has been abandoned. According to *The British Medical Journal*, "The authorities of the Society in France considered that, whatever its legal position might be, the new terms of employment proposed by headquarters in London for acceptance by the nurses in France, could not in the circumstances justly be enforced." On the other hand, at home, the salary has been reduced to £1 a week. Is this a fair equivalent for the skill and devotion demanded?

Problem of Hospitality for the Belgians.

The War Refugees Committee is appealing for funds and clothing for Belgian refugees. We earnestly hope that the appeal will be met with generosity. It is not, perhaps, generally realised that the Belgian Relief Fund, raised under the authority of the Belgian Minister, is destined solely for the relief of Belgians on the Continent, and cannot be applied to the use of those in this country. Nor do British people, as a whole, realise how gigantic is the problem of feeding the six or seven millions of Belgians still in Belgium. This work is being done very largely by the boundless generosity of private American citizens. When relations between ourselves and the United States are a little strained, it is well that people who not unnaturally resented the contrast between the apparent indifference of America to the sufferings of the Belgians and their interest in their own trade, should know that American citizens are supplying with bread and other necessaries practically the entire population of Belgium, still remaining in that country.

The Emergency Committee for "Alien Enemies" in Distress.

The formation of the above Committee has had "one of its brightest rewards" in the establishment of a like Committee in Berlin, for the help of British and other foreigners in Germany. Their report gives a touching account of the people who have been helped. Many are British women, who have never left their own country, but who, because they have German names, cannot now get employment. Others are "new babies," guiltless of anything, unless it be the original sin which, if it be theirs, must be ours also! The Committee may well claim that "the efforts described" (in their report) "have helped to preserve from the destructiveness of war some of the links of love and sympathy which should always bind together the nations of Christendom."

In Case of Invasion.

We are glad that the question of organising women, in case of invasion, is being actively discussed. Miss Helen Ward's "informal conference" on the subject will take place after we go to press, and we shall be greatly interested to hear of the result. The proposals of Miss Rathbone, Mrs. Smart, the Women's Volunteer Reserve, and others, will be discussed. It is to be hoped that the idea of arming women will not be entertained. They will certainly not be recognised as combatants, while as non-combatants there is much useful and necessary work for them to do. In the instructions issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, we notice that "all non-combatants will be liable for non-combatant duties, such as digging trenches and fatigue work." Does this include women?

The "Order of Leopold" for Two Englishwomen.

The Central News reports that King Albert of Belgium has conferred the "Order of Leopold" on Lady Dorothy Feilding and another lady, in recognition of their services to the Belgian wounded. Both ladies have been for three months at Pervyse, enduring the bombardment of the Germans, and constant in their attendance on all who needed their help.

Women Constables for Southampton.

The Southampton Corporation, in spite of the fact that the Home Office have refused to express approval or disapproval of the action, has unanimously decided to appoint two women constables. It is hoped that many other corporations will follow Southampton's example. The Police Force is becoming seriously reduced in numbers, owing to the number of men who have joined the army, and now is an opportunity for the woman constable—if only the corporations are enterprising enough to make the change—to prove that she is quite capable of doing good work, and that in a large number of cases it is a woman's, and not a man's, influence which is needed in the streets to-day.

Women and the National Council of Public Morals.

The National Council of Public Morals has established an advisory council of women, with the somewhat early-Victorian title of "The Ladies' Advisory Council." Its first President is Dr. Mary Scharlieb, and its special charge will be the care of women and girls. Let us hasten to add that it is not Dr. Scharlieb's fault that the "ladies" are to look after the "women," as she herself is content to speak of "women" all through her message in *Prevention*. We hope she may even be able to get the name of her organisation altered in time; meanwhile we wish it all success.

"A Very Gentle Lady."

Commenting on our heading of last week ("A Very Wonderful Lady") Dr. Ethel Williams sends us this week an account of one of those singularly beautiful lives which, like good deeds, "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." Mrs. Scholefield was the woman's counterpart to Chaucer's "very gentil parfit knight." Dr. Williams' account appears on another page.

A Message from Finland.

We have received from Miss Chrystal Macmillan an extract from a letter written by Miss Fühjelm, the Finnish M.P., who is one of the best-loved of International Suffragists. Miss Fühjelm writes:—"I remember the time when we thought the English Suffragists were insular, and now I think you are the most international of us all. The tone of THE COMMON CAUSE is wonderful; it certainly reflects the greatest credit on the N.U.W.S.S." Our readers will perhaps forgive the vanity of quotation. As Miss Macmillan remarks:—"It shows that, even if it is an effort, this island is not so bad as it once was!"

The Report of the Select Committee on Pensions to Soldiers and Sailors and their Dependants.

This Committee, which consists of six members of the House of Commons, and which was appointed last November, has issued a preliminary report. Some very important questions are still held over, as, for example, the scale of pensions for officers and their dependants, but there is plenty of matter of great interest in the Report as we have it. We naturally turn first to see what the Committee has to recommend on the two points which were urged by the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S.—(1) the training and status of the young childless widow, and (2) the importance of women being included on all Committees which have to deal with soldiers' wives and widows.

To take (1) the Committee recommends that the widow without children should have a pension of 10s. a week when under 35 years of age, between 35 and 45 she is to have 12s. 6d., and 15s. after 45. There is undoubtedly some advantage in a sliding scale, as it assumes that a young widow will naturally wish to earn, and therefore does not need a full pension, whereas a middle-aged or elderly woman might find it almost impossible in some cases to resume any wage-earning occupation of a satisfactory character, and it would therefore be a hardship if she were not awarded a pension on which she could live. Perhaps it may be said that 15s. is inadequate for an elderly widow past wage-earning, especially when it is compared with the 25s. a week which is to be given to the single soldier or sailor who is totally disabled. A widow, then, without children, and under 35, must either live on 10s. a week, or she must become a wage-earner; and it is in these cases that a scheme for training would be of such value. The Committee, however, contents itself with the statement: "Various schemes have been suggested to us for encouraging the training of soldiers' and sailors' widows. We think such schemes well worthy of encouragement." But attention must be drawn to a recommendation in another paragraph to the effect that, whenever it may be possible to employ old sailors or soldiers or their widows in Government service, this should be done. This recommendation may prove of the greatest value, especially when a more fully developed Government Health Service offers more openings for trained women, and it might be possible for such training to be arranged for by a voluntary society, by means of a loan fund. The whole question of young widows is much affected by recommendation 6, which does away with any difference being made between wives married before and those married after enlistment. This means that all wives—whenever married—are entitled to a separation allowance, and all widows to pensions, and will obviously result in a large number of pensioned widows with no children, or at most one child.

The second point urged by the N.U.W.S.S. was that there should be women on the committees appointed to deal with pensions, and that such committees should also appoint women officials. The present report does not throw much light on this part of the subject. Allowances and pensions to wives and widows will presumably be administered directly by the War Office, through the Post Office, as heretofore; allowances to dependants, other than wives, are still to be assessed by the Pensions Committees, who are nearly all men, acting on information supplied by the Pensions officers, who are all men. There is, however, to be some means provided for lodging an appeal. The whole question of pensions to "unmarried widows" and their children, and to the mothers of deceased soldiers, is to be referred to "some body" not yet specified; it may be a new body or some existing organisation which has been strengthened for this purpose: a later report will make a recommendation, and meanwhile women's organisations should continue to press their views. There should surely also be some provision for the proper guardianship of motherless children.

A paragraph, which is very unsatisfactory in its brevity, is to the effect that "All allowances and pensions will, as at present, be liable to withdrawal on conviction for an offence." One is anxious to know by whom and on what evidence the decision will be made as to whether the pension will be actually withdrawn or not; also what arrangements will be made for the children in cases where the mother's allowance or pension has been withdrawn; and also whether, in the event of some supervision being considered advisable in doubtful or difficult cases, one can be assured that it will be entrusted to the right and not to the wrong authorities.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a general raising of the scale of both allowances and pensions. This applies more to the

provinces than to London, as it does not appear that the additional 3s. 6d. a week to women living within the London postal area is to be continued. A wife with four children is now to receive 25s. a week, and a widow in the same case 22s. 6d. if she is under 35; after that age she will receive more. Perhaps the pleasantest paragraph in the Report is No. 21, in which it is recommended that both boys and girls are to be "children" up to the age of 16, and that the allowance may be continued over that age in the case of apprentices or young people carrying on their education at school or college.

It will be noted that the Committee has adopted a flat rate throughout for allowances and pensions, and has not attempted to assess either on the basis of the income which the family was receiving before the war. It is recommended, however, that voluntary funds should be made use of to supplement the Government rates in special circumstances, and that these voluntary grants should be administered through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, or some other local committee.

There is a considerable increase in the amount of the disablement pension; the sum for total disablement is to be now 25s., and that for partial disablement such a sum as will bring the man's earnings up to 25s. An interesting fact is that there is to be no difference between the amount for a single and that for a married man, though there is an allowance of 2s. 6d. a week for each child. Apparently it is assumed that the expenses of living for a married man and a bachelor are the same, i.e., that it costs the single man as much to pay for his cooking and washing and mending as it costs a married man to maintain the wife who does all these things for him.

Such are some of the main points of interest in the Report which make an impression at a first hurried reading. It is hoped that other points may be developed in further numbers of THE COMMON CAUSE, and that all women's organisations will keep a strict watch on the legislation which will give effect to the Report in the House of Commons.

C. D. RACKHAM, P.L.G.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

INDIA.

In *The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Review* we read that Indian women are "associating themselves with the effort to send comforts and relief for the men in the fighting line. The native ladies of Delhi, both Hindu and Mohammedan, have held meetings, at which women, who have never in their lives before done such a thing, have made speeches, formed committees, and collected money to buy clothing that would be useful. Both English and Indian ladies have united to form a 'Women of Oudh' Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund. At Bombay some sixty strictly Purdah ladies meet to do needlework for the Presidency Branch. Even more striking than the events recorded above is, perhaps, the effort by the Rani of Vizianagram, who has addressed personal letters to a number of native ladies of position, asking them to collaborate with her in forming an Indian Ladies' Loyal League, one of whose objects was to support the Prince of Wales's Fund. But the proposal has since developed on broader lines, and besides assisting this and other special war funds, the main object will be 'to bring together the womanhood of India under an organisation whose motto will be "Loyalty to the British Raj."'

At the twenty-eighth Indian Industrial Conference, which met at Madras on December 27th, the Jivaraja of Mysore, in his Presidential Address, urged, among other reforms, the abolition of child-marriage, the grant of social freedom to women, and recognition of the re-marriage of widows.

U.S.A.

The *Woman's Journal* gives an account of the debate on the Nation-Wide Amendment in the House of Representatives, from which it appears that the only Congressman from a Suffrage State to vote against the Amendment was Kindel, of Colorado. The only ones from Illinois, where Presidential Suffrage prevails, were Graham and Baltz. Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming (the oldest Suffrage State), who is the author of the Amendment, gave it as his opinion, after twenty-four years of political experience, that for two generations "the women of Wyoming have quietly and modestly exercised a constant, helpful and beneficent influence on legislation and administration. After forty-five years of experience there is no division of opinion on this question among us. Our people would as

soon think of surrendering their Charter of Statehood as of depriving their women of the ballot."


DENMARK.

The Suffrage situation in Denmark has been rather obscure since we received the excellent news that a favourable majority had been returned to the Upper House. Since then little news has reached us; but Mrs. Munch, in Kvindevalgret for October, explained that the Bill for amending the constitution, after being passed in an ordinary Session, must be confirmed by an extraordinary "confirming parliament" of both Houses. "When the election to the Lansting closed on July 10th was the time, in usual conditions, to hold the new elections for September Session, so that the confirming Parliament could have passed the Bill, before the ordinary Parliament [in October] met. The outbreak of the war in the month of July made it impossible that this should happen." This procedure is rather confusing to British readers, but the result seems to be that the Bill is once again hung up. There is, however, a short note in *Kvinden* of Sarnfundet mentioning that another Bill was brought up in the October Parliament, of which no further news is given.

REFORMS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs is reported by the Press Association as saying that laws have been passed in Austria since the war began, "giving mothers equal guardianship over their children, giving women the right to act as witnesses before tribunals, and regulating the question of illegitimate children." These laws are said to have been passed "with the ministerial comment that women had long ago shown that they were worthy to perform these new duties." "Germany too," we are told, "has given mothers equal rights over their children."

Jus Suffragii (February) is again a splendid number. A correspondent sends an account of the Dutch Anti-War Council, and Mrs. Florence and Mr. Ogden continue their onslaught on militarism versus feminism. Best of all are some letters from soldiers—French and German—and from mothers of soldiers—English and French—all appealing to women to lead the way to peace.

Bournville
Cocoa
"The highest grade of nutritive cocoa"

(THE MEDICAL MAGAZINE)

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

FRENCH UNIT.

From the Abbaye de Royaumont we hear that they are busily occupied with fifty-five patients, and on January 27th the ambulances were going off to fetch more. "Perhaps," writes the Secretary of the Unit, Miss Cicely Hamilton, on January 23rd, "a short account of the day's doings will give you a little insight into life as occasionally lived here. We began with a misfortune connected with a pump or a turbine, or something of that nature—I'm afraid I cannot particularise more exactly—but the result was the temporary disappearance of the greater part of our water supply. On the top of this an urgent operation—and while the staff was struggling with the hot water difficulty, boiling it and carrying supplies to the theatre, a telephone message from Creil that a motor load of wounded had started and might be expected immediately. On the top of this, five officers from Beaumont arrived in full fig to pay their respects to the community. I had to represent the community, and—as everyone else was occupied with the wounded and the water—to entertain them in the sitting-room in the intervals of providing tea for them in an otherwise empty kitchen. However, all ended well, the wounded are washed and stowed away, the operation successfully performed! . . . The wards are filling up. There was a lull for a few days at the beginning of the week—the general impression is that the Soissons misfortune had produced a bit of a scare. At any rate the wounded seem to have been hurried as far away as possible; we, in view of a possible German advance, were considered too near. (By the way, we heard the guns at Soissons ceaselessly for a whole day and part of a night.) Now we are getting patients again, as they come into Creil; and we are to send our motors to other stations, Beaumont, and perhaps Le Bourget, where they seem to be badly needed. The men seem so glad to be here—I wish you could see the evening concerts with the gramophone!

Our "directeur" has no doubt that we shall obtain the allowance of 2 francs a day per man from the French military authorities. It is only paid once in three months, when it should amount to a considerable sum. Our "directeur," by the way, takes a real interest in the hospital—there is a lot of esprit de corps about him. . . . I am perhaps biased by the fact that after I had had an hour and a half's conversation with him this evening, he declared himself a convert to Women's Suffrage.

From others we hear of the great friendliness of the neighbours in Asnières. The French women are most anxious to knit for the wounded, but the price of wool in France is prohibitive. Who will help us to send out some wool from Britain for these eager workers?

CALAIS CONTINGENT.

In a circular letter intended primarily for members of the French and Serbian Units, but also for all friends of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, Dr. Alice Hutchison writes, on January 14th:—"A good deal of spade work had to be done by the forerunner before the day arrived when Dr. Depage gave up his annexe of fifty beds for enteric work, and proposed myself to work there with my ten nurses and Dr. Sharp. The proposal took the form of an interview with two august generals, heads of the Belgian Medical Service. A delay of two days was accorded me to allow of the arrival of the nine nurses, Sister Linton having fortunately preceded them. This delay was, however, accorded in name only, and the following morning saw Sister Linton and myself striving in vain to keep pace with the ceaseless flow of new patients into the Annexe (Ambulance Rue Archimède). We had fortunately, even at that stage, the cordial support of some young Belgian priests, who have undertaken to act as orderlies in our hospital. These two days remain in my mind as more or less of a nightmare—one was always making vain efforts to clean up and get new patients to bed, to administer feeds at not too widely separated intervals, to take temperatures and pulses of an ever increasing number of patients, with three thermometers. Add to the fact of our being only two to between thirty and forty patients, the further fact that the hospital was not yet equipped for work and that we were dealing with enterics, many of whom were brought to us already in a state of noisy delirium, and you can form some idea of my nightmare days. Then arrived the nurses from Edinburgh in forty-eight hours—truly a record feat! Wonderfully quickly order grew out of chaos, calm out of a whirlpool, and soon the Ambulance Rue Archimède had adopted what is now its habitual appearance of scrupulous cleanliness, tidiness, and even a certain measure of the daintiness of a home hospital.

"I am fortunate at present in having both help and company in the person of Dr. Phillips, and later I expect to have Dr. Alice Sharp. Of my ten nurses I cannot say too much. They have come to work and they never spare themselves.

"I feel impelled to say also a few words about our orderlies, the bulk of whom are young Belgian 'frères.' The word 'priest' we apply incorrectly to them, as they never officiate at mass but belong rather to teaching Brotherhoods, or Brotherhoods of Charity, who visit the poor and sick. The fact of belonging to a Brotherhood seems to develop a spirit of willingness, devotion, and obedience. . . . The remembrance of these orderlies and their work will be with me always as a fragrant memory. The Frères will certainly be leavened in some intangible way through working under women.

"We have also much cause to be grateful for the type of man (a Belgian doctor) who has been appointed as administrator or chef of the hospital—kindly, courteous, and considerate.

"The epidemic is a very severe one, with frequent grave complications. The work is consequently of intense interest, and one never has a dull moment, though at the same time the tension never relaxes. For a time we were in despair over our inability to get rid of our convalescents, and take fresh cases, but at last a camp was started for them near Tours.

SERBIAN UNIT.

A telegram from Kraguievatz, dated January 22nd, emphasised the "dire necessity for fever nurses," and asks for ten or more to be sent, with further stores—medical, surgical, and domestic. The nurses were at once forthcoming, and will start as soon as uniforms, passports, and inoculations are completed. With them is to be sent an equipment worth over £500, part of which consists of gifts in kind sent by various generous donors to the Hospital headquarters in Edinburgh.

THIRD UNIT.

At the meeting of the Scottish Federation Executive, on January 30th, the Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, reported having already received over £8,000, and a promise of £1,500 from Girton and Newnham for the equipment of a further unit. The estimated cost of equipping, transporting, and maintaining for six months the present French and Serbian Hospitals and the Calais contingent, including upkeep of motors, was £12,000. It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable to obtain further funds that the Committee may meet the strongly expressed desire of the French Red Cross and the Serbian Government for additional help for our wounded Allies. Cheques may be made payable to Dr. Elsie Inglis (2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh), or to Mrs. Laurie (Red House, Greenock). Gifts in kind, too, will be very welcome at 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Carried forward as per list of January 23rd', 'Sale of Potatoes by Miss A. Lamb', 'Mrs. M. L. Lupton', 'Miss Hawley', etc.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED, FOR HOSPITALS.

Table listing hospital beds and their names. Includes 'The "Dr. Arthur Wallace" Bed', 'The "Bartholomew" Bed (France)', 'The "Isabella" Bed (France)', etc.

Erratum Note.—For total as published issue of January 29th, £8,044 13s. 1d. read £8,044 6s. 1d.

The Position of Indian Women. II.

In the matter of education, the Hindu scriptures make no distinction between men and women, and boys and girls, though texts have been fabricated and interpolated in comparatively modern law books to support the view that women should receive no education. The history and traditions of the people conclusively establish the fabricated nature of these texts. We know it on the best authority that several centuries after Christ, a woman acted as an umpire in an extremely learned disputation between her husband and another scholar. Fortunately for us the account of this event has been recorded for the benefit of posterity, and no one has ever doubted its authenticity. Then we have noble instances of highly educated women, in the history, the epics and the traditions of the country. But what is conclusive is that the nature of the duties imposed on a wife and a mother in the Hindu scriptures and books of law, makes a fairly good education an absolute necessity for a wife and a mother. In the matter of personal liberty, Hindu law and Hindu scriptures recognise no purdah (veil), nor does Hindu history of pre-Mohammedan times. All are agreed on that point. Hindu ladies attended durbars, tournaments, fairs and festivals as freely as men did. They travelled with their husbands, fathers, brothers, &c., on all occasions. There is nothing, however, in Hindu literature to suggest that Hindu society ever encouraged the indiscriminate mixing of the sexes, known to European countries in these days. Yet there is ample testimony to the effect that they enjoyed as much personal freedom as was compatible with the social institutions of the country and the genius of the Hindu people. Purdah (veil), so different from the veil worn by European ladies, is an Arab institution introduced into India by the Moslems.

The Hindu Epics and Hindu Drama leave an impression on one's mind that under certain conditions and in certain strata of society some amount of courting was permitted, and that in ancient times Hindu girls had an effective voice in the choice of their husbands. That early marriage, such as prevails now, was not known to the ancient Hindus is certain. To sum up, the ancient Hindu ideals of womanhood do not involve any idea of inferiority in the position of women by virtue of sex. A Hindu mother has always, now and before, stood head and shoulders above the father, not only in the affections of her children but in their respect and esteem too.

The position is thus explained in the Code of Manu. A father, it is said, is entitled to ten times the respect due to a preceptor, but a mother is entitled to 100 times the respect due to a father. To a Hindu the mother is a supreme goddess, entitled to all the respect, love, and devotion that he is capable of. This notion raises the Hindu woman to the highest dignity in society, because Hindus cannot think of a woman without her mother function. Even barren women must, and do generally, adopt children and give due vent to their mother feeling.

Comparing the position of Hindu women in ancient times with the conditions prevailing now, one cannot fail to notice the disparity. The disparity, however, is more in practice than in thought, and due to the political conditions that have prevailed in India for the last thousand years or so. The loss of political liberty is the mother of all evils and brings others in its train. People who allowed themselves to be dominated by others, are invariably carried away by the desire of dominating others. As soon as the Mahomedans gained political ascendancy in India, their ideals and institutions came into fashion and gradually became the mark of respectability. The first stroke was directed against the personal freedom of the women by the introduction of Purdah. The custom of keeping the women in seclusion, in Zenana, behind the walls of the Harem and behind the veil, grew with the growth of Mahomedan rule. In the Deccan, which was only partially subdued and that, too, very late in the history of Mahomedan rule in India, it never gained ground. But in Northern India, it reduced the woman to a position of inferiority and subjection. It was followed by the cruel and senseless custom of early marriage and disposal of girls in marriage like toys. So far as education is concerned, women could not expect to receive it in a world where even men did not have any. False notions of honour brought about the prohibition of widow remarriage, and the institutions of Sati and infanticide in the case of a very few high castes. With the decline in the position of women, the Hindus declined in their character and lost the noble traits and manliness of their ancestors. The legal and economic position of the Hindu woman, however, remains the same as in ancient times.

The ideals of chastity, purity, and motherhood remain the

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The introduction of the wonderful chemical compound "Seldonite," which doubles the "life" of coal, or, in other words, cuts in half the coal bill, is resulting in something like a sensation. At this time, when every penny of housekeeping counts, "Seldonite" proves a veritable blessing, for warmth is almost as important as food.

£10 SAVED DURING COAL FIRE SEASON.

Ladies are now finding that they are able to have in kitchen or drawing-room the brightest, cosiest, and hottest fires they wish, and yet make one scuttiful of coal treated with "Seldonite" go as far as two ordinary ones. A saving such as this is, of course, greatly appreciated, all the more so because servants are pleased when "Seldonite" is used, for fires burn clearer, need less attention, and there is practically no waste, dust, or soot.

No matter how small or large your coal bill, you can effect a wonderful saving by using "Seldonite," and if you use, say, one ton of coals a month, you can easily save from £10 to £15 during the coal fire season.

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TESTIMONIALS.

The Viscount Elibank, who writes—"I like 'Seldonite' as much as ever, and enclose cheque for a further supply. You can certainly make use of anything I have said in favour of 'Seldonite,' as I wish you every success."

The Viscountess Templetown, who writes—"I found 'Seldonite' most satisfactory, and will order more when required."

The Lady Swansea, who writes—"Please send me five more boxes of 'Seldonite.' I was perfectly satisfied with the first trial box, and think it excellent."

Lucy, Countess of Egmont, who writes—"I am quite satisfied with the 'Seldonite.' Please send me a further supply."

Lady Richardson, who writes—"I find 'Seldonite' very satisfactory in making a very bright and extra warm fire. It is also much cleaner than ordinary coal."

Lady Frankland, who writes—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have found 'Seldonite' most satisfactory. It certainly makes the coal last much longer."

Lady Shelford, who writes—"I find 'Seldonite' very satisfactory. The fires burn clear, last long, and retain the heat. In addition to this there is very little smoke."

Louisa Lady Walker, who writes—"I shall be much obliged if you will send me eleven more boxes of 'Seldonite,' as I and all my family use it and find it quite excellent. The fires are bright and the consumption of coal considerably less."

Lady Mary Cayley, who writes—"Having found 'Seldonite' very satisfactory in its results, I enclose remittance for a further supply to be sent by return."

Lady Isabel Stewart, who writes—"I have been using 'Seldonite' on my coals for the last three or four weeks, and find a very great improvement. The coal lasts well, the fires are perceptibly much warmer, and when 'Seldonite' was not used I at once noticed the difference."

Lady Frances Bushby, who writes—"You are quite at liberty to mention my name as using and approving 'Seldonite,' as I consider the results of the treatment very satisfactory."

Lady Esgar, who writes—"Please send me a further supply of 'Seldonite' by return. I find it admirable for brightening up the fire."

Sir John Bramston, who writes—"You are at liberty to use my name as approving 'Seldonite,' as I find it quite successful."

The Rev. Canon Seaton, D.D., Villa Loreto, St. Peter's-in-Thames, who writes—"Seldonite" has given great satisfaction, and the consumption of the coal has been considerably reduced."

Sir Edward Redford, C.B., who writes—"Seldonite" possesses all the advantages it lays claim to, and is of very considerable benefit. The preparation not only economises the coal, but it also ensures an excellent fire. It is, moreover, clean, and gives out more heat in a room than a fire made without 'Seldonite.'"

Sir Charles A. Payton, who writes—"I find 'Seldonite' very useful and economical. Coal treated with it burns well and slowly, giving good heat and very little ash."

Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G., who writes—"I am perfectly satisfied with 'Seldonite,' as I find that it is conducive to cleanliness and economy, and that coal treated with the preparation burns a bright red and consumes the coal slowly. I have given 'Seldonite' this year to my coachman, gardeners, etc., and they are much pleased with it."

Colonel Fludger, 62, Warwick-square, who writes—"I find that when using 'Seldonite' not only is there a great saving in the amount of coal used, but also that the coal treated with it gives out twice as much heat. In the kitchen range I find it saves quite one large scuttiful of coal per day."

The Rev. W. L. Shade, Bruff Rectory, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, who writes—"I found the 'Seldonite' very satisfactory, and it certainly makes the coal go much further."

The Rev. Canon W. F. Pearse, Prebendal House, Chichester, who writes—"I am more than satisfied with 'Seldonite.' It is a great economiser, and gives out more heat than with coal alone."

The Rev. G. Lacey-May, West Tisted Vicarage, Alresford, who writes—"I have tested 'Seldonite' both on household coal and on church coke, and consider it fully answers your description as doubling the value of either coal or coke. I am delighted with it."

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same, if not even stronger, but in actual life the woman plays a subordinate part, though not such a subordinate part as evangelist missionaries, in their zeal, depict. The latter draw their conclusions from isolated cases, and forget that where the position of men is so inferior as is the case in India, even after 150 years of British rule, the position of women cannot be better than it is. The British provided facilities for the education of men because they wanted their aid in the administration of the country, but for women they cared, and care, very little. The men of the country, however, feel the necessity and imperative duty of educating the women and of restoring them to their ancient position in society, but the work is beset with difficulties, and progress is not so rapid and satisfactory as one would wish it to be. Yet one would like to warn the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE against swallowing all that is said about Indian women by zealous missionaries as absolute truth. One need not question their motives, but their knowledge of the country and its people is often meagre and superficial.

With all the sorrow and pain that an educated Hindu feels for the present position of Indian womanhood, he would not have his daughters and sisters go out into the world in search of employment as the girls in Europe do, not to speak of other excesses to which they are all liable by virtue of their conditions of life. Man and woman in the East are as good or bad as they are in the West. Everywhere they are the victims and slaves of their social, physical, and moral environments. The woman in the West enjoys certain privileges and is in some respects in a much better position than her sister in the East. But at the same time she is under certain disadvantages and disabilities, which reduce the dignity of womanhood and expose her to temptations and excesses which disfigure the social life of the West. Neither of us in the East or in the West is in a position to judge the other harshly, or to make sweeping statements derogatory to one or the other. Both are in their respective spheres of evolution and can profit by mutual understanding. Let us approach the great problem of human progress in a spirit of humility, of service, of devotion to truth and high ideals and we are sure we shall achieve something.

LAJPAT RAI.

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

The Y.W.C.A. has started a short course of training for those wishing to help in Girls' Club Work. In the morning and afternoon lectures are given and discussions take place, and every evening students are taken to visit some club or hostel where they can see the theories they have learnt being put into practice. The classes were started on Monday last, and will continue next week. Among the lectures to be given are:—

The Working Girl in Relation to her Family; The Girl Guide Movement; Music in Clubs; Physical Work in Clubs; Some Moral Difficulties and Problems of Discipline.

Names of those wishing to visit clubs, &c., in the evenings must be registered the previous day, and students are urged to attend all the sessions as far as possible. Further particulars of next week's programme can be obtained from Miss Lyne, Y.W.C.A., 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

A WOMAN'S SETTLEMENT.

In response to our request for information with regard to courses of lectures, classes, &c., where training for various kinds of social work is given, we have received the following from the Women's Settlement, Canning Town:—

With regard to the workers who want training, we can really do with any number. The Settlement has now developed so many branches of work that it is most difficult to staff them. But I can put any workers you send under a qualified person in one department or another:—

- (1) Health work, School for Mothers, Baby Clinic, &c.
- (2) Girls' Clubs of all kinds.
- (3) Work among invalid and crippled children, teaching, visiting, getting their instruments, convalescing, remedial clinic, &c.
- (4) Tipperary Clubs and visiting among wives of soldiers and sailors, and all sorts of other social work.

We are at the moment losing our Temperance Secretary. This means a branch of 600 women and 400 children, besides 1,000 new recruits who have just enlisted on the Temperance side "fill the war is over," and need great supervision. Of course the whole thing involves any amount of clerical work, and we often have to spend days filling in membership cards, registers, and that sort of thing, which we should be thankful to get help for. West Ham is virgin soil, for anyone interested in social problems; and we have a footing on all the public Committees—Insurance, Relief Workroom, School Management, &c. I do think it would be good if anyone who could only give a day a week, say, would come and stay first in the Settlement for a week or so, and get thoroughly into the spirit of it. Of course, what we want most are people who will come and make their homes in the place. The charge is 2s. a week for residents. We are very happy together! Personally, I don't think girls under nineteen ought to come—for their own sakes—to live here altogether.

Correspondence.

A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over.

NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

MADAM.—If I (the unhappy "Anon" referred to by Mrs. Swanwick) had remained dumb I should have escaped her severe (moral) whipping. An ancient sage has laid it down that all punishment meekly received is in itself good, as, though the victim may not have done the thing he is punished for, he has certainly done something much worse on some other occasion. I therefore, in accepting my whipping, point out that had I remained dumb I should have been deprived of this aid to self-improvement, and that therefore dumbness on my part is not indisputably established as the better part.

Of course, I also fully accept Mrs. Swanwick's statement that I misrepresented her, and hasten to express my regret for this. My letter, however, did not only refer to hers, but also to Miss Macmillan's, and I may unconsciously have read into both something of what I had gathered from other sources as to their general attitude, particularly from Mrs. Swanwick's speeches and her articles in *Jus Suffragii*. But all these things are perhaps too high for me.

The point I want to make is, that though I firmly believe that the general principle of the absolute supremacy of moral over physical force binds Suffragists together indissolubly, it is dangerous to seek to define as "woman's view" any precise methods of applying this principle in face of the unparalleled catastrophe in which the world is now involved. Such methods may be (a) Democratic control of foreign policy; (b) International or European Courts of Arbitration, with an armed international police at their disposal; (c) That no nation shall go to war in defence of its own point of view, or that it shall not do this until after it has sought a ruling from the Arbitration Court; (d) Absolute rights of all small nations, or limited rights subject to a "common good"; (e) That the armed forces of progressive nations shall be kept up to the same level as the forces of "militarist" nations, and so on, *ad infinitum*. All these methods and the principles underlying them should be studied by all Suffragists, who should also take counsel upon them among themselves and with religious, intellectual, political, and military experts—either as individuals or in leagues formed *ad hoc*—for, as Mrs. Swanwick has finely said: "This war is such an assay of our Suffragist creed as we may not evade and live." Many, perhaps most, Suffragists would enthusiastically endorse this, for to many, surely, the idea that emancipated womanhood may in this century attempt the great adventure of putting an end to war, and may prevail, is an inspiration. But for a pronouncement by "Woman," or by "The Suffrage Movement" as a concrete entity, on method, as distinguished from principle, the means do not exist, and the time is not ripe.

A. HELEN WARD.

"THE PREVENTION OF WAR."

MADAM.—In response to a request for a list of books to help the study of this subject made in a letter of January 8th, I should like to be allowed to suggest a few. A peace study text-book, just published, *Christ and War*, by William E. Wilson, B.D., price 1s. Also *Atonement and Non-Resistance*, by the same author, price 6d. (Headley Bros., Bishopsgate, E.C.). *Lay Down Your Arms: The Autobiography of Marthe von Tilling*, by the Austrian Baroness von Suttner—full of historical interest of late events connected with peace and war—published by Longmans, Green & Co. Also a book written about 1800 by Jonathan Dymond, *An Enquiry into the Accordance of War with Christianity*, a very full examination with philosophical reasons and observations.

ISABELLA BISHOP.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE U.S.A.

MADAM.—Mr. Boxall's assertion that "carrying the vote in one State means doubling the number of voters in that State" is liable to misinterpretation, especially as he adds, "this acts as a powerful inducement to other States to do likewise." Why? As you pointed out more than a year ago, the increase in the number of voters does not carry with it any increase in the number of a State's representatives either in Congress or the Presidential Electoral College. These depend on the population of each State, women being thus already included. Their enfranchisement would alter the *quality*, not the *quantity*, of any State's comparative representation.

D. B. McLAREN.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

MADAM.—A letter on "Public Health Work for Women," signed by "Sanitary Inspector," appears in your issue of January 22nd. The writer very justly challenges misleading statements in articles appearing in *The British Medical Journal* and *The Times*, which imply that a three months' training is all that is necessary to qualify for Public Health work. The need is for all-round capable women, and such are not trained in three months. Your correspondent, however, makes a few inaccurate statements which I should like, with your permission, to correct.

1. "That every woman Sanitary Inspector or Health Visitor is expected to hold a Midwife's certificate." A woman Sanitary Inspector is not required to hold a midwifery certificate unless the supervision of midwives is included in her duties. Neither is it compulsory upon all Health Visitors. The records of this Association can furnish a long list of Health Visitors appointed by Local Authorities who do not hold the C.M.B. certificate, but have other qualifications.

2. "That posts offering a salary of £100 yearly are given only to women who besides the above qualifications are fully trained nurses." To take the Metropolitan area, where no salaries are less than £100, only a small minority of the women Public Health officials are trained nurses. And of the women who hold, or have held, the most highly paid appointments (*viz.*, those with a maximum salary of £200), not one is a trained nurse.

3. The official age limit for appointments was commonly thirty-five years, as stated by your correspondent; but the tendency is now to raise it to forty.

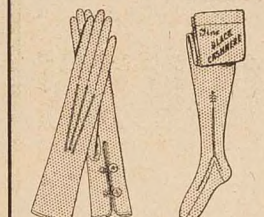
M. E. ROSS-BROWN, Hon. Sec., Women Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

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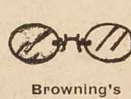
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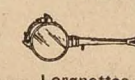
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WAR AND THE SOCIAL ORDER.
A PUBLIC MEETING convened by the Socialist Quaker Society, will be held at
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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.

NOTICE.—This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

Baby Labourers for the Farms.

The first days of the new Parliamentary Session will inevitably be taken up by financial measures and discussion of questions immediately connected with the war. But we hope that the earliest possible opportunity will be taken to raise several other questions of pressing importance. One of the first among these should be the matter of the removal of children of twelve (and even, it is reported, of eleven) from school, in order that they may work on the land. There is a serious shortage of labour in agricultural districts. There are many women still out of work. It would seem reasonable to most of us that women should be employed to take, as far as possible, the place of the men who have enlisted. But the County Councils, or some of them, are of a different opinion. Some, indeed, are determined to protect the children. In a letter to *The Daily Citizen* (January 29th), Mr. W. C. Anderson says that the Hertfordshire Council, and those of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, have refused the request to lower the age of exemption. But, on the other hand, Somersetshire has asked the Board of Education to make it eleven! The Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture adopted last week a report recommending that children over twelve should be taken away from school for farm work.

In West Sussex boys of twelve are released; in Worcester-shire an undertaking has been given not to prosecute for non-attendance "in reasonable cases"; in Wiltshire farmers who want boys can have them.

The Times actually argues that, on this point, only the children, their parents, and the local education authority have a right to an opinion! There are few children who would not rejoice at an escape from school at such an age. There are many parents who would be sorely pressed to choose between the future of the child and the prospect of immediate advantage from his tiny wage. There are education authorities with an overwhelming proportion of farmers wanting cheap labour. These are not the people to decide such a question, and we hope it will be raised immediately in the House of Commons. Already, according to Mr. Anderson, other industries are beginning to make like demands.

If it is argued that women are not strong enough, or not competent enough, to do the work that is needed, it is hard to see on what grounds it is proposed that children of eleven and twelve should be employed. The fact is that there are women to whom an out-door life is more attractive than any other, and such women could in many cases be turned into competent farm-workers. We know of a large farm which is worked entirely by a farmer with a large family of daughters. There is no male labour at all, except that of the father, and two of the daughters have taken prizes in ploughing. No doubt these are exceptionally strong women, but even the most fragile is presumably stronger than a child of eleven! Again, in America there are already 2,550 women "stock herders and raisers." And in France and Belgium women have been long accustomed to labour on the land. We heartily endorse the hope expressed by Captain Bathurst, M.P., in *The Herald* of January 30th, that "if the English people learned nothing else from the Belgians, they would learn the enormous utility of women's labour in certain branches of agriculture."

The Prussianization of Germany.

Problems of War and Peace are discussed in THE COMMON CAUSE in a series of articles by well-known writers. Contributors are left free to express their own opinions, as we believe it to be in the public interest that such questions should be freely discussed. The articles are all signed and must not be assumed to represent the official views of the N.U.W.S.S.

One of the most remarkable things in the present war has been the complete fashion with which Prussian ideas have extended their hegemony over the length and breadth of Germany. About two months after the commencement of the war the present writer had occasion to interview some thirty English people who had been allowed to leave the country, in which they had lived for at least four years, and in many cases much longer. They were, therefore, critics whose opinion was worthy of every attention. Moreover, they came from practically every part of Germany, east and west, north and south, yet one and all told the same tale—everywhere the Prussianization of Germany had become a *fait accompli*. They also agreed that one of the most powerful influences in effecting this phenomenon, apart from the military spirit in general, had been the active propaganda carried on through every part of the country in favour of a fleet by the celebrated Flottenverein, which numbers over a million members.

When one consults the long and chequered record of Germany, one is struck very forcibly by one outstanding fact. In spite of possessing an apparently centralising influence over the Empire, its history has really been, until recent times, that of a more or less ungovernable feudalism, on which the free towns were too few to exercise a sufficiently steady influence, especially as some of the most important, those of the Hanseatic League, had little sympathy for Germany as such. In France and in England, the feudal lords gradually sank into mere dependence on the Crown, in spite of temporary alliances with the Commons against it; but in Germany they budded out into princelets and princelings, a sort of local oligarchy which rendered the real unification of the country impossible. It may be that the configuration of the country, consisting as it largely did in primitive times of forests and marshes, had a good deal to do with these separatist influences—fissiparous one might almost call them—which have manifested themselves so strongly throughout German history. German *kultur* or civilisation was certainly at the outset a civilisation of the forest and the fen, and this may perhaps explain how it still bears the mark of the wild beasts.

Of all the districts of Germany the Mark of Brandenburg was probably the poorest. What inhabitants it had were largely Wendish in origin. Its early lords lived to a great extent by plunder. The plunder tradition goes back far in German history. But even in those remote days some attempt at colonisation was made. As for East Prussia, which was under the Teutonic knights, religious crusaders of a peculiarly savage type, the lower part of the population was also probably non-German, being Lettish in origin. Pomerania, again, which was taken from the Swedes, was also largely non-Germanic. So that, broadly speaking, the Markgraves of Brandenburg ruled over a population the least German of any in Germany, alike from its racial origin and the stern qualities that the bare struggle for existence called forth in its members.

With no natural defensive boundaries, a dynasty such as the Hohenzollerns could only hope to hold their own by force of arms or diplomacy. A fine standing army was the chief asset bequeathed by the father of Frederick the Great to his son. In reading the history of Prussia one is again and again reminded of a farm in the backwoods run by a very practical farmer, who has to defend his holding, and especially the outlying parts of it, against all sorts of enemies. Time after time more desirable parts are added to the estate, often by highly objectionable means, till ultimately the whole lies within a ring fence of more or less irregular shape. One feels about Prussia and the Hohenzollerns that the proprietor has made the estate and the estate the proprietor. There is a note of paternalism which runs through the history of Prussia which is still dominant to-day. Moreover, it must never be forgotten that it is little more than one hundred years ago that the Prussian serfs were liberated by the efforts of Stein. Prussia, therefore, stands in the history of Germany predominantly for militarism, and for paternal government. There is a certain resemblance in fact between the early history of Rome and that of Germany. Both were essentially a nation of settlers and warriors. One must not forget that the word *colonus* meant originally a farmer. The vital difference between the Prussians and the Romans is that the former were serfs and the latter freemen. This analysis does not mean that militarism and paternal government have not existed elsewhere in Germany, but in no part of the country has this been reduced to such a consummate art or have so much thought and brains been lavished so consistently on them.

During the 19th century two great forces came into play which enormously strengthened the development of Prussia. The first was the growing sense of the principle of nationality. In Germany two possible centres of unification existed—Prussia and Austria—and Prussia largely won the day through her policy of the Zollverein or fiscal union that drew the States one after another into her net, and made the commercial classes everywhere partisans of the claim of Prussia to German headship. Equally potent was the trend of middle and South German philosophy, which passing from the contemplation of the universal and the absolute, or rather descending from these pinnacles of human thought, devoted itself to thinking out the problem of realising its vague and nebulous aspirations in something more concrete and national, such as the theory of the State and the accomplishment of national unity. It is the thinkers of Germany like Hegel who furnished Prussia alike with the justifications of its policy and the philosophical explanation of its State rights, while their applications in history were worked out by the Nationalist and Prussian school, as represented by Sybel, Mommsen, Treitschke, and Delbrück. The way in which the hegemony of Prussia, and later of Germany, have been elaborated by these historical thinkers remind one irresistibly of the way in which a *parvenu* obtains from a complacent college of heralds a much-coveted coat of arms, to which he has probably but very shadowy claims. The other great element in the development of Prussia was the growth of the scientific spirit due to the wonderful discoveries in the industrial and scientific world, and its application to the production of national wealth and to the service of social reorganisation. No nation has shown such a whole-hearted devotion to science as the Germans; no nation has applied its canons and its principles with more unremitting thoroughness, to the exclusion (alas) of all those Imponderabilia that science can neither weigh, measure, or approximate, the things of the spirit.

And the systematic conquest of things, the carrying out everything by plan, of having a plan for everything, has done a vast deal for overcoming and neutralising other influences at work in the German soul. It has steam-rolled out of existence or rather out of sight, some of the finer sides of German character. Between Leibnitz and Bernhardt the gulf is enormous. The new thought has set up throughout the whole land the golden calves of material success to worship, and, above all, it has put in bondage that deep religious spirit which is the greatest asset the country possesses, that intense group loyalty that makes the German soldiers ready to die in droves for their country in a series of Balaclava charges, which have become matters of daily occurrence. It may seem to some a mockery to-day to insist on this side of the German character, and yet I am convinced that in spite of the thick layer of Prussian materialism the German soul is at bottom religious. It is not for nothing that the Reformation began in Germany.

Science, unrestrained by religion; philosophy, unrestrained by ethics, have led to the vast extension of a system of feudal militarism, to a chauvinism more exclusive than the worst type of British jingoism in the past, to the worship of mere material success. The nation's attention has been more and more focussed on the material side of things; on such force as is visible, like brute force, to the material eye, or the might that masquerades as right, whose only argument is annihilation or fear. A sort of godless feudalism, in fact, in which the virtues and especially the Christian and female virtues, have been hopelessly subordinated to the ideas of a soulless superstate, the temporal power at its worst, the kingdoms of the world with its worship of the flesh and the devil in the theological sense. Germany is a modern Sparta in process of being ruined by luxury, in which women only serve for three purposes, the most reputable of which are child-bearing and house-keeping. The country in which a transvaluation of the female virtue is most badly wanted is Germany. Modern Germany, and especially Prussia, I have tried to show in my little book on the war entitled *Who is Responsible?* is, above all things, a man-made State. She is, as Bismarck said, a male nation, just as the French are a female nation. According to the fine saying of Bergson, man seeks quantity and woman quality. Man seeks the things that can be weighed and measured; woman seeks the vital point, the essence, the essential. Nothing illustrates this profound truth more clearly than the difference way in which the two nations regard their food. The Prussian is a gross eater and a vast swiller of beer, he is a gourmand; to the Frenchman, on the other hand, the quality of his food is everything. He is a connoisseur, a gourmet *par excellence*.

Some eighteen hundred years ago Tacitus spoke in glowing terms of the high position that German women occupied in the community, and that at a time when he proposed German culture as a model to the decadent Roman Empire. German

civilisation is indeed fallen on evil days to-day, but if the view that Tacitus sets up is substantially true, may we not, after this trouble, even look forward to a spiritual renaissance in Germany, which among other things will be brought about by the rehabilitation of the German woman by her being accorded her proper position in the German State? One of the deepest aspects of the present struggle is that Germany stands forth as the chief exponent of the patriarchal conception doing battle against modern spiritual development. Great as the achievements of man in civilisation have been, German "kultur" seems to show that he has come to the end of his tether. The next world synthesis will have to embody in a spiritual equality the ideals of the two sexes.

[Next week:—"British Imperialism," by A. Maude Royden.]

Annual Meeting Appeal for the Active Service Fund.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Lists donors and their contributions to the Active Service Fund.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY, Miss C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary), Miss EMILY M. LEAF (Press), Miss EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

The Kingsway Hall Meeting.

The great interest aroused by Dr. Marie Verone's visit to London, and her forthcoming speech at the Kingsway Hall, on February 5th, is shown by the great demand for tickets for the meeting. The Hall promises to be packed, and those who have not yet secured tickets should apply immediately to 50, Parliament Street. At the time of going to press there are still some 2s. 6d. tickets to be had, but orders for these are coming in by every post, and 1s. tickets are also selling fast.

Press Report.

The press generally has lately been taking a great interest in the heroic deeds of women during the war. On January 30th, the Telegraph published a most interesting article dealing with this subject, and the Chronicle published on January 26th and 29th articles on heroic women in France.

The appeal for the N.U. Hospital in Serbia has met with a ready response in the press.

Toy-Making.

The kind friend who have been sending us reels, corks, &c., for use in the toy factory, are asked to note that these are no longer needed either by us or by Miss Edith Craig.

Workrooms.

We have in hand a large stock of very good quality flannel in khaki and grey, and should be very glad to receive orders for army shirts at 6s. 6d. each. We still have many applications for work from needlewomen and dressmakers out of employment, and orders for mending and making are wanted.

Mrs. Harley Joins N.U.W.S.S. Hospital.

Mrs. Harley starts for France this week. All our good wishes go with her!

WATERLOO ROAD RECREATION ROOM FOR GIRLS.

The Recreation Room in the Waterloo Road, started by Mrs. Harley in connection with the work of the Women Patrols, is too small for the number of girls now attending, and larger premises are urgently needed. Two good rooms have been offered at a charge of 30s. weekly, to defray the cost of light, fire, and cleaning. Will six members guarantee the sum of 5s. weekly? A gramophone is also badly needed, with dance music and popular song records. Can any member give or lend one? Wool for knitting is also wanted.

"THE COMMON CAUSE."

A correspondent sends us the following interesting news:—"At a meeting of the Federation Committee held on January 14th the Sheffield delegate reported that their news-agents in Sheffield had informed her that there was more demand for THE COMMON CAUSE than for any other suffrage paper. The Halifax delegate reported that THE COMMON CAUSE was to be seen in all the public libraries in Halifax, and that if the paper was late it was asked for."

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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," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we can do with any number of volunteers. Sellers are urgently needed for outside Hyde Park every Sunday afternoon. Copies can be obtained on that day between 2-3 p.m. from 44, Great Cumberland Place, W.

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Federations, Hon. Secretaries, and Key to Letters.

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Q. Honiton.—Miss W. Kirton, St. Michael's Hill, Honiton, Devon.
R. Horley.—Miss Millicent Weekes, Chadderton, Horley, Surrey, and Mrs. Lethbridge, Tai King Shan, Horley.
R. Horsham.—Miss Churchman, 5, Middle Street, Horsham, and Miss Knight, Rapkyns, near Horsham.
R. Horsted Keynes, see under Sussex, Central.
C. Houghton-le-Spring.—Mrs. Atkinson, 68, Sunderland Street, Houghton-le-Spring, Fence Houses, Co. Durham.
I. Hucknall.—Mrs. Rayner, 204, Beardall Street, Hucknall.
F. Huddersfield.—Mrs. Studdard, 44, Springwood Street, Huddersfield.
E. Hull.—Miss Hyde, Rosemount, The Park, Hull.
Branch: Beverley.
P. Hungersford.—Miss E. Davis, Beckford Cottage, Hungersford.
M. Hunstanton.—Mrs. Messiter, Wavel Kellie, Hunstanton.
M. Hunts.—The Secretary, Rosliston Vicarage, Burton-on-Trent.
R. Hurstpierpoint, see under Sussex, Central.
G. Hyde.—Mrs. W. Middleton, B.A., 7, South View, Woodley, Cheshire.
S. Hythe, see Folkestone.
I. Ilkeston.—Miss N. C. Hague, Church Farm, Cossall, Notts.
F. Ilkley.—Mrs. G. E. Foster, Greenbank, Myddleton, Ilkley, York.
Q. Instow.—Mrs. Hastie, Instow, N. Devon.
M. Ipswich.—Miss Gardner, 21, Westerfield Road, Ipswich.
C. Jarrow.—Mrs. Gunn, 21, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Co. Durham.
F. Kelghley.—Miss W. Robinson, Cote House, Cross-hills, near Kelghley, and Miss E. Boase, Ashleigh Street, Kelghley.
D. Kendal and District.—Miss Harrison, Hill Cote, Kendal.
D. Keswick.—Mrs. Frank E. Marshall, Hawse End, Keswick.
K. Kettering.—Mrs. Scott, Lanford House, London Road, Kettering.
O. Keynsham.—Mrs. E. Calvert, High Street, Keynsham, Somerset.
J. Kidderminster and District.—Miss Marlon Smith, Dumbledon, Wolverley, Kidderminster.
M. King's Lynn and District.—Miss Hovell, M.A., 21, Guano Terrace, King's Lynn, and Miss Chadwick, High Street, King's Lynn.
O. King's Sutton.—Miss Huckwell, 4, Vincent Square Mansions, S.W.
Kingston and Surbiton.—Miss M. Farmer, 9, Anglesea Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
L. Knowle and Dorridge, see under Solihull and District.
K. Knutsford and Alderley Edge.—Mrs. H. Cheetham, Hazelhurst, Chelford Road, Knutsford.
D. Lancaster.—Mrs. W. Croft Helme, Castramont, Lancaster.
C. Langport.—Mrs. George Wedd, Eastdon House, Langport, Somerset.
L. Lapworth and District, see under Solihull and District.
Q. Launceston.—Miss Alice Weyll, St. Mary's Vicarage, Launceston, Cornwall.
Leamington, see Warwick and Leamington.
F. Leeds.—Miss B. Rogers, 35, Park Square, Leeds. Leek, see Stoke-on-Trent.

K. Leicester.—Miss Sloane, M.A., 13, Welford Road, Leicester.
G. Leigh.—Miss L. Cook, 13, Railway Road, Leigh, Lancs.
P. Leighton Buzzard and District.—Pro tem., Miss Britton, 18, Lake Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. Leominster, see under Hereford.
M. Letchworth and District.—Miss M. Sugden, 305, Norton Ways, Letchworth.
R. Lewes.—Mrs. Vallance, Pontisbright, Lewes.
I. Lincoln.—Miss E. Giles, The Quarry, Lincoln.
R. Littlehampton.—Miss Arnett, Pellow House, Littlehampton.
H. Liverpool.—Miss Olivia Japp, 24, Prince's Park Terrace, Liverpool, Office: 18, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.
T. Liverpool University.—Miss H. C. New, The University, Liverpool.
S. London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine.—Miss F. E. Rendel, London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, W.C.
T. London Society.—Miss Philippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.
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Bow and Bromley.—Sec.: Mrs. Foulkes.
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St. George's, Hanover Square.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Margaret Darling, 55, Green Street, Grosvenor Square.
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Wimbledon (North).—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. E. Webster, 8, Ridgeway Gardens, Wimbledon Common, S.W.
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M. Lowestoft.—Mrs. Alice Ponder, Waldo Cottage, Ulton Broad, Lowestoft.
P. Luton and District.—Mrs. Chaikley, 32, Studley Road, Luton.
R. Lynton and District.—Miss C. S. Batchelor, Old Ferry House, Lynton, Glos.
H. Lytham and St. Anne's.—Miss A. Sefton, Sunnyside, Ansdell Road North, Ansdell, near Lytham, Lancs.
G. Macclesfield.—Miss Wright, Upon Mount, Macclesfield.
P. Maidenhead.—Miss E. A. Duncan, Abbotsleigh, Maidenhead.
S. Maidstone.—Mrs. J. Hewlett Hobbs, 13, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
E. Malton and District.—Miss Janet Brooke, Slingsby Rectory, Malton, York.
J. Malvern.—Miss B. Alder, S. Werstan's, Malvern. Branch: Upon-on-Severn.
G. Manchester.—Mrs. Smith. Office: Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.
I. Mansfield.—Mrs. Manners, Edenbank, Mansfield, Notts.
M. March.—Mrs. Sherbrooke Walker, March Rectory, Cambridgeshire, and Miss Vawser, West End, March.
S. Margate.—Mrs. Houghton, 59, Approach Road, Margate.
O. Marlborough.—Mrs. Miller, Breamore Lodge, Marlborough.
G. Marple.—Mrs. Sinclair, Green Bank, Marple.
G. Marple Bridge.—Miss Isabel Shanks, Ingieside, Marple Bridge, Assiat. Mrs. Pritchard, Briardale, Townscliffe Lane, Marple Bridge.
D. Maryport.—Miss Sybil Maughan, Hayborough, Maryport, and Miss B. Ritson, Ridgemont, Maryport.
Matlock.—Miss Brown, Fern Bank, Matlock.
K. Melton Mowbray.—Miss Lilian Wright, The Rectory, Frisky-on-the-Wreak, Leicestershire.
E. Middlesbrough.—Miss Ward, Park Road South, Middlesbrough.
G. Middleton.—No Secretary.
C. Middleton-in-Teesdale.—Mrs. Beadle, Burnbrae, Middleton-in-Teesdale.
R. Midhurst.—Pro tem., Miss B. Newcombe, The Manor House, Elsted, Petersfield.
D. Morecambe.—Miss Wolstenholme, Westbourne, Morecambe, W.
C. Morpeth.—Miss McDowall, East Cottingwood, Morpeth.
M. Norton-cum-Hilton, see under Appleby.
T. Northcote (India).—Mrs. Weatherley, "The Deodars," Mussoorie, India.
O. Nailsworth.—Miss Meade King, Dunkirk Manor House, Amberley, Glos.
P. Newbury and District.—Mrs. Sharwood Smith, The Grammar School, Newbury, Berks.
C. Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Miss K. R. Andrew, 2, Grangeville Street, Newcastle.
L. Newcastle-under-Lyne, see Stoke-on-Trent, etc.
R. New Forest.—Miss A. Bateson, Bashley Nursery, New Milton, Hants.
Branches: Brockenhurst, Lynton, Ringwood.
R. Newhaven.—Miss Coker, The Bungalow, Newhaven, Sussex.
R. Newport, I. of Wight.—Miss L. Hills, Birchfield, House, Newport, I. of Wight.
Q. Newquay.—Miss A. Clomes, Llangath, Edgumbe Gardens, Newquay, Cornwall.
Q. Newton Abbot.—Miss F. A. G. Fursdon, Mondell, High Week, Newton Abbot.
H. Newton-le-Willows.—Miss Watkins, Kirkby Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.
F. Normanton.—Miss Dutton, 111, King Street, Normanton.
E. Northallerton.—Miss D. L. Green, The Green, Romanby, Northallerton.
K. Northampton.—Mrs. E. Chamberlain, Five Gables, Holmfield Way, Weston Favell, Northampton.
U. North Hackney.—Miss L. Portlock, 70, Osbaldeston Road, Stamford Hill, N.
M. North Walsham and District.—Mrs. Bent, "The Haven," Norwich Road, North Walsham.
G. Northwich.—Miss E. Brock, Mossfield, Winnington Northwich.
M. Norwich.—Miss Edith L. Willis, Southwell Lodge, Ipswich Road, Norwich.
N. Norwood.—Miss M. Alice Russell, 12, Delcourt Mansions, Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E. Office: 42, Anerley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
I. Nottingham.—Mrs. Alice Percy, 10, Ebers Road, Nottingham, and Mrs. E. P. Anson, 188, Hucknall Road, Nottingham, N.W.

L. Nuneaton.—No Secretary.
D. Oldham.—Mrs. Bridge, 32, Greengate Street, Oldham, and Mrs. Siddall, 63, Greengate Street, Oldham.
L. Olton.—Mrs. Bennett, Trimpey, Kington Road, Olton.
S. Orington.—Mrs. R. Parkes, Oakover, Beaumont Road, Orington.
Oswestry.—Mrs. Cartwright, The Pentre, Meifod, Montgomery.
Q. Ottery St. Mary.—Mrs. Pares, Easthayes, Ottery St. Mary.
K. Oundle and District.—Miss M. K. Elliott, Market Place, Oundle, Northants.
P. Oxford.—Mrs. Geldart, 10, Chadlington Road, Oxford, and Miss E. Lewis, 13, Rawlinson Road, Oxford.
P. Oxford Women Students.—Miss Deneke, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
R. Oxford and Lymington.—Mrs. Seyd, Spinney Meade, Rockfield Road, Lymington.
Q. Paignton.—Miss Moore, Lansdowne, Paignton, S. Devon.
P. Pangbourne.—Miss M. G. C. Jones, Jesmond Hill, Pangbourne.
T. Paris.—Mrs. M. Pearde Beaufort, 75, Elgin Avenue, N.W.
S. Pembury, Matfield, and Bronchley.—Miss Mabel Symonds, The Grange, Matfield, Kent.
D. Penrith.—Miss Altham, 22, Brunswick Square, Penrith.
Q. Penzance.—Mrs. J. B. Cornish, 4, Clarence Place, Penzance.
P. Pershore.—Miss M. E. Davies, Elmley Castle, Pershore, Worcestershire.
E. Pickering and District.—Miss Ida Priestman, Thornton le Dale, near Pickering.
Q. Porthead.—Mrs. Stanley Wood, 11, Adelaide Terrace, Porthead, Bristol.
R. Portsmouth.—Miss Blessley, 2, Southsea Terrace, Southsea, and Miss Gullie, 23, Outram Road, Southsea.
Branches: Cosham, Gosport.
H. Preston.—Mrs. Todd, Farington Lodge, Leyland, Lancs.
S. Purley.—Miss Wallis, 2, Foxley Lane, Purley.
G. Radcliffe.—Mrs. F. S. Barnes, 18, Dayne Avenue, Prestwich.
S. Ramsgate.—Mrs. F. Howe, Westover, Hollandarrie Road, Ramsgate.
G. Rawtenstall and Waterfoot.—Miss F. Whitehead, Ashday Lane, Holly Mount, Rawtenstall.
P. Reading.—Hon. Sec.: Reading W.S.S., No. 7, Town Hall Chambers, Blagrove Street, Reading.
E. Redcar.—Mrs. W. S. Fothergill, 9, Nelson Terrace, Redcar.
J. Redditch.—Miss Alice M. Milward, Foxleydell, Redditch.
R. Reigate, Redhill, and District.—Miss Amy Klein, Halterlow, Reigate.
U. Richmond.—Mrs. Bailey, 18, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond.
R. Ringwood.—Mrs. Pennington, Moortown House, Ringwood, Hants.
G. Rishton.—Miss Alice Fish, 73, Spring Street, Rishton.
G. Rochdale.—Mrs. A. N. Chew, 115, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
S. Rochester.—Mrs. Cobbett Barker, Bryant House, Strood.
M. Romford.—Mrs. E. Walker, The Nook, Oak Street, Romford.
G. Romley.—Mrs. Wilson, 20, Birch Avenue, Romley.
J. Ross.—Mrs. Thorpe, Wyton, Ross.
R. Rothley and Mark Cross.—Miss White, Longcroft, Rothley.
F. Rotherham.—Mrs. Foster, Jesmond Dene, Broom Road, Rotherham.
L. Rugby.—Miss Muriel Wadding, The Limes, Rugby. Office: 27, Bank Street, Rugby.
R. Ryde (Isle of Wight).—Mrs. Grant, Northwood, Queen's Road, Ryde.
C. Ryhope and Silksworth.—Mrs. Pearson, Co-operative Buildings, Ryhope, Co. Durham.
C. Saariston.—Miss M. E. M. Gunn, Prospect House, Saariston.
M. St. Albans and Harpenden.—Mrs. Stuart, South Lea, Hillside Road, St. Albans.
St. Helens.—Miss Christine Pilkington, The Hazels, Prescott.
Q. St. Ives.—Mrs. F. Crichton Matthew, 9, Draycott Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.
G. Sale and District.—Mrs. Rhys Davids, Harbour Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.
O. Salisbury.—Miss Hardy, Harncroft, Old Blandford Road, Salisbury.
P. Saltham and District.—Mrs. Waller, The Cottage, Burraton, near Saltham.
E. Saltburn-by-the-Sea.—Miss Leakey, 9, Leven Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
E. Scally.—Mrs. Barker Sunny Bank, Scally, Scarborough.
E. Scarborough.—Miss E. Stephens, 6, Falconer Chambers, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.
R. Seaford.—Miss S. A. Gardiner, Framfield, Sutton Avenue, Seaford.
H. Seaford.—Pro tem., Mrs. Bell, Lyndhurst, Norma Road, Waterloo.
C. Seaham.—Miss Grimes, 31, Byron Terrace, New Seaham, Co. Durham.
F. Settle.—Mrs. Hyslop, Settle, Yorkshire.
S. Sevenoaks.—Miss Coleman, Babbercombe, Granville Road, Sevenoaks.
R. Shanklin.—Miss E. de B. Griffith, Snowden, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
F. Sheffield.—Mrs. Gill, 19, Southgrove Road, Sheffield.
O. Sherborne.—Mrs. Baxter, The Wilderness, Sherborne, Dorset.
M. Sheringham.—Miss Baker, White Lodge, Cromer Road, Sheringham.
C. Shildon and District.—Miss Hall, 15, Wesley Crescent, Shildon.
F. Shipley.—Mrs. Brunton, 12, Park Mount Avenue, Baldon, Shipley.
L. Shipton-on-Strour.—Miss Lilian Dickens, Cherrington, Shipton-on-Strour.
S. Shoreham and Otford.—Miss Dorothy Scott, Shoreham, Sevenoaks.
C. Shotley Bridge.—Miss A. C. E. Walton-Wilson, Derwent Dene, Shotley Bridge, Northumberland.
E. Shrewsbury.—Miss Hills, 15, Butcher Row, Shrewsbury.
Q. Sidmouth and District.—Lady Lockyer, 16, Pen-y-wern Road, London, S.W.

Silloth, see under Carlisle.
D. Silverdale.—Mrs. Sleigh, The Vicarage, Silverdale.
I. Skegness.—Miss I. M. Willoughby, Rayleigh, Derby Avenue, Seacroft, Skegness.
E. Skelton-in-Cleveland.—Mrs. Kelso, 15, John Street, New Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorks.
P. Slough.—Miss I. Hartopp-Nash, Eastcote, Slough, Berks.
L. Solihull and District.—Mrs. Allport, One Oak, Solihull.
Branches: Knowle and Dorridge, Lapworth and District.
R. Southampton.—Mrs. E. E. Dowson, The Chestnuts, Salisbury, Southampton.
H. Southport.—Miss McVine, 133, Sussex Road, Southport.
C. South Shields.—Mrs. Lothian, Horsley Hill Road, South Shields.
O. South Somerset.—Pro tem., Mrs. Ingham Baker, Wayford Manor, near Crewkerne.
I. Southwell.—Miss Winifred G. Gascogne, St. Michael's Cottage, Hoveringham.
M. Southwold.—Miss Stella Peskett, St. Helens, The Common, Southwold.
F. Sowerby Bridge.—Miss R. E. Stevenson, 6, Dunkirk Lane, Halifax.
C. Spennymoor.—Mrs. Royston, 3, Horswell Gardens, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.
L. Stafford.—Miss Marion Mackenzie, 23, Tipping Street, Stafford.
C. Stanley.—Miss Muirhead, Inglewood, Tyne Road, Stanley, Co. Durham.
G. Stockport.—Miss Andrew, 2, Victoria Grove, Heaton Chapel, near Stockport.
C. Stoke-on-Trent.—Miss Brown, Seaham House, Worthing Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
L. Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyne and District, with Leek.—Miss A. May Curwen, Humdsen House, Garden Village, Stoke-on-Trent.
L. Stone.—Miss Bertha Chapman, Mayfield House, Stone, Staffs.
J. Stourbridge.—Miss E. Downing, The Elms, Hagley, near Stourbridge.
M. Stowmarket.—Miss Worthington, The Beeches, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
L. Stratford-on-Avon.—Mrs. Cameron Stuart, The Firs, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
O. Street.—Mrs. S. J. Clothier, Leigh Holt, Street, Somerset.
O. Stroud.—Miss Nancie Gorton, London Road, Stroud, Glos.
C. Sunderland.—Mrs. Johnson, 2, Gray Road, Sunderland, and Miss Johnson.
R. Sussex (Central).—Miss E. C. Bevan, Horsgate, Knechtel.
Branches: Cuckfield, Hayward's Heath, Horsted Keynes, Hurstpierpoint.
L. Sutton Coldfield.—Pro tem., Miss M. Brooks, 1, Royal Road, Sutton Coldfield.
O. Swindon.—Mrs. Green, 7, Fairview, Radnor Street, Taunton.
O. Taunton.—Miss Greswell, 2, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.
Q. Teignmouth.—Miss Langley, 3, Barnpark, Teignmouth, S. Devon.
M. Thetford.—Mrs. Hardy, St. Mary's Vicarage, Thetford, Norfolk.
Q. Three Towns and District.—Miss Keys, 2, Woodland Villas, Lipson Road, Plymouth.
Q. Tiverton.—Pro tem., Miss Lake, St. Aubyns, Tiverton, Devon.
S. Tonbridge.—Miss B. Milner, 26, The Drive, Tonbridge.
S. Tovey.—Mrs. Bush, Woodbury Lodge, Exton.
Q. Torquay.—Miss N. H. Palmer. Office: 19, Abbey Road, Torquay.
O. Trowbridge.—Mrs. E. H. Pullinger, The Halve, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Q. Truro.—Miss M. I. Robinson, 20, Lemon Street, Truro.
S. Tunbridge Wells.—Mrs. Tattershall Dodd, 18, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells.
C. Tynewood.—Miss H. W. Galleny, 5, Northumberland Square, North Shields.
T. Ubique Society.—Miss Stoehr, 109, Iverna Court, Kensington, W.
E. Upper Wensleydale.—Miss Willis, Bear Park, Gargery, S. O. Yorkshire.
J. Upton-on-Severn.—Pro tem., Miss M. Willan, Hanley Castle S.O., Worcestershire.
Q. Wadebridge.—Miss Helen Symons, Polseath, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
F. Wakefield.—Miss F. M. Beaumont, Hatfield Hall, Wakefield.
C. Walker.—Miss M. Ellis, 613, Welbeck Road, Walker-on-Tyne.
H. Wallasey and Wirral.—Miss E. F. McPherson, 16, Newland Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire. Assiat. Miss J. Ward Platt, Warren Dene, Mount Road, Cheshire.
Branches: Heswall and West Kirby.
C. Walsend.—Mrs. Spencer, The Green, Walsend.
L. Walsall.—Pro tem., Miss Lowry, 74, Lyswags Street, Walsall.
C. Wansbeck S.E.—Mrs. Tomlinson, Lillville, Monkseaton.
H. Warrington.—Mrs. R. Pemberton, Bentley, Ellesmere Road, Stockton Heath, Warrington.
L. Warwick and Leamington.—Mrs. Alfred Hill, St. Bees, 20, Northumberland Road, Leamington.
C. Washington and Usworth.—Miss Spence, Eldon House, Usworth, Co. Durham.
L. Wednesbury.—Miss Westley, Market Place, Wednesbury.
K. Wellington.—Miss L. James, The Laurels, Wellington, Northants.
J. Wellington (Salop).—Mrs. Clemson, Leahurst, Constitution Hill, Wellington, Salop.
O. Wells.—Mrs. M. D. Dison, Principal's House, Wells.
L. West Bromwich.—Mrs. Langley Browne, Moor House, West Bromwich, Staffs.
C. West Hartlepool.—Mrs. Ainsley, Langdale House, 17, Clifton Avenue, West Hartlepool.
H. West Kirby, see under Wallasey and Wirral.
O. Weston-super-Mare.—Miss Vaughan, Waveney, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare.
R. Weybridge and District.—Miss Agnes Gardiner, Heathfield, Weybridge.
Q. Weymouth.
G. Whaley Bridge.—Miss C. D. Simpson, Lynton, Whaley Bridge.
E. Whitby.—Miss Fanny Ingram, 18, Elgin Street, Whitby.
J. Whitechurch.—Mrs. Huntingford, The Vicarage, Tilstock, Nr. Whitechurch, Salop.

D. Whitehaven.—Miss Cowie, 83, Scutch Street, Whitehaven.
G. Wigan and District.—Mrs. Fairhurst, Knowles Villa, Warrington Road, Pemberton, Wigan.
D. Wigton (Scotland), see under Carlisle.
G. Wilmslow and Styal.—Miss Scott, Macclesfield Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
O. Wilts. (North-West).—Miss A. Tennant, L.L.D., The Nutshell, Corsham, Wilts.
O. Wilts. (South).—Pro tem., Mrs. Farrer, The Manor House, Porton, Salisbury.
O. Winchcombe and District.—Mrs. Springford, 8, Bays, Winchcombe, Glos., and Miss Jordan, 8, Royal Parade, Cheltenham.
P. Windsor.—Miss Hodgskin, E. Clarence Crescent, Windsor, and Miss R. A. Miller, Chatenay, Clewer, Windsor.
O. Wincombe.—Miss Dorothy Jordan, 8, Royal Parade, Cheltenham.
G. Winsford.—Miss Mary Walsh, The Hollies, Winsford, Cheshire.
P. Woburn Sands, Apsley Guise and District.—Miss E. Woods, Fritale, Woburn Sands.
L. Wokingham.—Mrs. F. D. Taylor, 107, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
M. Woodbridge.—Mrs. Brooke Edwards, Singli, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
M. Woodrow.—Mrs. H. Morton, Wynstone, Churchfields, S. Woodrow, N.E.
J. Worcester.—Miss J. H. House, 36, Victoria Street, Worcester.
D. Worthington and District.—Mrs. Currey, 36, Mason Street, Worthington.
R. Worthing.—Miss Helen Wright, Office, 1, Warwick Street, Worthing; and Miss Bowen.
O. York.—Miss Brooke-Smith, The Knoll, Yeovil.
E. York.—Miss Mary Cunworth, Butts Close, York.
Q. Yorkley, Lydney and District.—Mrs. B. K. Price, Mount Pleasant, Yorkley, Lydney, Glos.
B.—Scotland.
Aberdeen.—Miss Grant Smith, 39, Carden Place, Aberdeen. Office: 11, Dee Street, Aberdeen.
Aberdeen.—Miss Williamson, Ochil View, Abernethy, Perthshire.
Alloa.—Mrs. Andrew, 16, Victoria Street, Alloa.
Ayr, see under Perth.
Ardgay, see under Tain.
Ardrossan and Saltcoats.—Mrs. Barrie, Kyles-Hill House, Saltcoats, Ayrshire.
Auchtermuir.—Miss Eddie, Zona, Auchtermuir.
Ayr.—Mrs. M. M. Munro, The school, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.
Berwickshire.—Mrs. Hope, Sunwick, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Blairmore.—Mrs. Legat, Duart Tower, Blairmore Argyllshire.
Bonar Bridge, see under Tain.
Bonny, see under Edinburgh.
Brechin.—Miss Jeannie Duncan, 81, Southesk Street, Brechin.
Bridge of Earn, see under Perth.
Bridge of Weir.—Mrs. Dalziel, Norwood, Bridge of Weir.
Brora.—Miss Torrance, Shoemaker Lane, Brora, Sutherland.
Carnoustie, see under Dundee.
Castle Douglas.—Mrs. Patrick Gifford, The Cottage, Castle Douglas.
Coupar Angus, see under Perth.
Crieff, see under St. Andrews.
Crieff.—Mrs. Kinghorn, Mayfield, Crieff.
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Dalketh, see under Edinburgh.
Dingwall.—Miss Ledingham, 70a, High Street, Dingwall.
Dollar.—Miss Marjorie Kent, Drummond Cottage, Dollar.
Dornoch.—Miss Murray, Victoria Cottage, Sutherland Road, Dornoch, Sutherland.
Dumfries.—Miss Douglas, Langlands, Dumfries.
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 Leith, see under Edinburgh.
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 N. Cardiff and District.—Miss Howell, 132, Queen Street, Cardiff.
 Branch: Penarth.
 N. Carmarthen.—Miss B. A. Holme, Kai-ora, Myrddin Crescent, Carmarthen.
 H. Carnarvon.—Mrs. E. P. Evans, Roman Villa, Carnarvon; and Miss Ryle Davies, Cartrefe, Segontium Road South, Carnarvon.
 Branch: Pen-y-groes.
 N. Chepstow.—Miss Edith Smith, 28a, High Street, Chepstow.
 H. Colwyn Bay.—Miss M. Spencer, Farlands, Penrhyn Bay, near Llandudno.
 H. Crickieth.—Mrs. Walter Jones, Emu, Crickieth.
 H. Dolgelly.—Miss Gertrude Lewis, Dr. Williams' School, Dolgelly.
 H. Holyhead, see under Bangor.
 N. Kidwelly and Ferryside.—Miss E. M. Meredith, "Brynhyfryd," Kidwelly, S. Wales.
 N. Lampeter.—Miss Minnie C. Davies, Velindre House, Lampeter.
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 N. Llanelly.—Miss Smith, 9, Mina Street, Llanelly.
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 N. Merthyr and District.—Mrs. M. J. Williams, 1, Lewis Terrace, Heolgergig, Merthyr Tydfil.
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 N. Penarth, see under Cardiff.
 H. Pen-y-groes, see under Carnarvon.
 H. Penmaenmawr.—Miss A. M. Barker, Glan Afon, Penmaenmawr, and Mrs. Philip Williams, Cynlas, Penmaenmawr.
 N. Pontypool and District.—Miss Gwladys M. Bailey, The Grove, Pontnewydd, near Pontypool, and Miss Muriel Moseley, Ty-Gwyn, Pontnewydd.
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 H. Pwllheli.—Miss Moody, Fenlam Street, Pwllheli.
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 H. Wrexham.—Miss Price, 76, Beechley Road, Wrexham.
 M. Ystrad Rhondda.—Miss Ridley, The Schools, Blaen-Rhondda.

A VERY GENTLE LADY.

Last week THE COMMON CAUSE gave us an account of a "very wonderful lady," Miss Slessor, and sketched the work she had done for the women and for the whole human family amongst certain savage tribes. This week, the Newcastle Society has to record the death of its oldest member, Mrs. Scholefield, who might be well described as "a very gentle lady." Mrs. Scholefield died on January 25th, in her 91st year. She had been a member of a Suffrage Society since Suffrage Societies existed, and a member of the Newcastle Society since its inception. Though her gentle manner was the true expression of a gentle and peace-loving soul, yet during a long life, through popularity and unpopularity, through good report and ill, she had adhered with unswerving faithfulness and courage to the cause of Women's Enfranchisement.

After bringing up her large family, she gave herself to public work. At the age of sixty-eight she became one of the first two Poor Law Guardians on the Newcastle Board of Guardians, and she worked on the Board for twelve years, only retiring at the age of eighty. It speaks volumes for the estimation in which her fellow-citizens held her that during those years she was never opposed at an election. She and her husband were largely instrumental in the inception and organisation of the British Women's Temperance Association, and she was amongst one of the most loved and honoured of the National Vice-Presidents.

Those who learned to know her during those active years have a vivid remembrance of her gentle manner, her pretty pink and white face, and waving white plumes, and an equally vivid remembrance of her invariable courageous adherence to the principles of our Cause. Sad, some have said, that she should have gone at a time of so much sorrow and unrest; if only she could have lived to see the triumph! Yet to those who know her as one who not only loved peace, but with unflinching courage ensured it, it is not unmixing sorrow to know that she has been saved from the tribulations which must lie between us and a time when peace again reigns amongst us.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

A Woman's Patriotic Club.

WORK IN BRISTOL.

The Women's Patriotic Club which we started in November has proved a great success, and we have now opened another in a crowded and poor part of Bristol: Miss Ballantine has been busy getting it ready for the last fortnight, with much kind help from one or two local members. Miss Clough and Miss Austin, the Hon. Secretaries, have also been working there. A disused public-house has been lent to us for six months, and with some renovations and alterations makes a pleasant place for a club. Two rooms have been thrown into one, accommodating quite a large number for entertainments, &c. There is a babies' room and a room for quiet reading and writing, and the old bar serves for refreshments. The Club was opened on Wednesday afternoon, January 27th, and there was a large muster of women and babies on that occasion: indeed, a notice announcing that we were "Full" had to be put in the bar window. By the kindness of a friend, tea was provided free for all on that day. We hope that the Club will be a great help to all the women in the district.

The annual meeting was held on Friday afternoon at Hamilton's Rooms, Park-street, and there was a very good attendance. The chair was taken by Mrs. Stanger, the wife of our new County Court Judge, who has been, and is, such a splendid supporter of our cause. Miss Geraldine Cook gave us a most inspiring address on Suffrage and the present situation. We had also short accounts of the work being done by our Society here. Miss F. M. Baker spoke on the Women's Patriotic Club at St. James'; Mrs. W. C. H. Cross on Mothers' Schools; Miss Tanner on Women Patrols, and Miss Baretti on French classes for soldiers.

East Grinstead Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the East Grinstead Women's Suffrage Society was held on January 19th. Lady Robert Cecil (Vice-President) was in the chair. Miss Catherine Marshall, Hon.

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Parliamentary Secretary, N.U., gave an address on "The Position of Women in Time of War," and showed how—given the opportunity—their qualities of imagination, organisation, and adaptability had developed during the war. She mentioned that the National Union intended to send speakers round the country to show what women can do in case of invasion in co-operation with the existing authorities.

Girls in War Time.

MEETING AT BRENTWOOD.

A most successful meeting was held in the Town Hall, Brentwood, on January 27th, on the subject of Girls and the War. Mrs. Harley pleaded powerfully for organisations among girls, and detailed the Active Service Cadet Corps scheme. Mrs. Whalley inspired the meeting by showing what the Waterloo-road Girls' Club had done for girls, and the immediate response was nearly £5 in collection. Mrs. Kirby, a sister of General Smith-Dorrien, took the chair.

Ilkley Hospital Needs Workroom.

The notice in our issue of January 29th should have read: "The Ilkley Society has started a Hospital Needs Workroom, for the benefit of the Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service." The following articles will be gratefully received by Mrs. Foster, Hospital Workroom, Old Council Chambers, Ilkley: Old linen, grey calico, Red Cross calico, and butter muslin, in whole pieces or 6-yd. lengths, white flannel, any old house linen, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, and men's white shirts.

Herne Bay.

The Chairman of the above Society, referred to in our last report as "she," is a gentleman, Mr. Cowper Field.

Forthcoming Meetings.

- FEBRUARY 5.
 Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30
 Glasgow—A Dramatic Performance under the auspices of the Glasgow Dickens Society, in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, of "Nicholas Nickleby," and "A Christmas Carol," at the Athenaeum on February 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th, at 7.30; Matinee, Saturday, 6th, at 4.
 Kingsway Hall—N.U.W.S.S. Public Meeting—Speakers, Mme. Verone, Mrs. F. D. Acland, and others—Chair, Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D. 8.0
 Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's, Seacombe, Tipperary Club 7.30
 FEBRUARY 7.
 Hyde Park—Near Reformers' Tree—Meeting 3.0
 FEBRUARY 8.
 Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party
 Manchester—South Salford Suffrage Club—Oldfield Hall, Gardenwall Street—Speaker, Miss E. C. Wilkinson. 8.0
 FEBRUARY 9.
 Bristol—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers.
 Worcester—Trinity Hall—Annual Meeting of Society—Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D.—Chair, Mrs. Moore Ede. Members, 7.30; Public 8.15
 FEBRUARY 10.
 Manchester—Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Mrs. Pember Reeves and Mr. Gill M. Davies on "Social Questions"—Chair, Councillor M. Ashton, M.A. 7.30
 Worcester—Trinity Hall—Annual Meeting of West Midland Federation—Speakers, Mrs. Fawcett, L.L.D.—Chair, Mrs. Moore Ede 2.30

- FEBRUARY 11.
 Birmingham—Smethwick Co-operative Guild—Mrs. Ring on "Women and War" 7.30
 Bristol—Bishopston Co-operative Society—Miss Tanner on "Citizenship"—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers.
 Croydon—Small Public Hall, George Street—Public Meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden on "War and the Women's Part"—Chair, Mr. G. Theodore Crossfield 8.30
 Glasgow—22, Hope Street—Dr. Barbara Sutherland (Public Health Department), and Mrs. Hope Gordon on "Infants and Children under School Age" 4.0
 FEBRUARY 12.
 Edinburgh—Annual Meeting of Society.
 Eastbourne—Saffron's Rooms—"At Home"—Miss Crompton, M.A., on "Suffragist Women's Hospital at the Front"—Tea, Music 3.30
 Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Seacombe, Tipperary Club 7.30

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