

The Common Cause

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Notes and News.

The Reassembling of Parliament.

Parliament has now reassembled and the House of Commons is now considering the drastic provisions of the Government's Man Power Bill. It may be some time before it can spare attention for anything else.

The Waste of Woman Power.

It is, of course, impossible to consider man power properly without also thinking about woman power. Many suffragists feel that the Government has, up till now, made a very inadequate use of the women who are anxious to serve. Some, like Miss Eleanor Rathbone, would advocate either conscription for certain classes of women, or something in the nature of a Derby scheme of attestation. Others think that the root of the difficulty lies not in the absence of compulsion (physical or moral) but in the fact that the action of the Government, and the "many voices" that come from the different departments that have to deal with women's work, lead to a constant renewal of the doubt, only too ready to spring up in women's minds, as to whether they really *are* needed in at all the same way that the men are needed. It is true that women's service to the country has been generously recognised in the speeches of statesmen and officials, but has it been used as it might have been? We cannot quite forget the dreary end of the National Register. It is true that some lessons have been learnt since then, such appointments as those of Mrs. Chalmers Watson and Dame Katherine Furze were in themselves great steps forward. But women are still excluded from all the more responsible posts in the State and the Civil Service. Government committees appointed to deal with matters which concern women even more than men are still composed, exclusively or almost exclusively, of men; women in Government employment are still paid much less than men doing the same work. At a time when it is vitally necessary for the nation that the moral and physical energy of every human being should be employed to the best possible advantage, there is undoubtedly great waste of woman power. We trust that those who are considering the life and death problem now before us will give thought to these facts, and that they will realise that the problem is not one which can be most successfully solved by one sex alone.

The Education Bill.

When the Man Power Bill has been passed, it is hoped that Parliament will turn immediately to the Education Bill with which so many hopes for the future of the country are bound up. Almost everybody wants the Bill to pass, but there are

amendments from different sides which will greatly extend or restrict its scope. The purport of the most important of these was explained in our issue of March 29th. We shall refer to them in greater detail as they come up.

The Women Solicitors Bill.

One measure of great interest to women for which we greatly hope that the Government will find time is the Women Solicitors Bill. It will be remembered that this Bill has passed all its stages in the House of Lords, and that Mr. Bonar Law said in the House of Commons on February 13th: "If it can be shown that a Bill like that, or any other, would have a reasonable chance of passing through the House, I do not say without opposition, but without becoming really controversial, I shall be quite ready, on behalf of the Government, to consider whether or not we shall take it up." The Bill refers to England only, but it is hoped that a similar Bill for Scotland may shortly be introduced.

The C.D. Order.

There is one matter, not a Bill but having the effect of law, to which the attention of the House of Commons will be called and which we regard as supremely important; that is the Order in Council issued during the Parliamentary Recess about which we wrote last week. We have reason to believe that a number of women's organisations will demand its withdrawal, and we trust that no pressure of anxiety nor of work will prevent Parliament from giving immediate thought to an evil which, if the present enactment stands, may do irreparable harm to the moral and physical life of the whole nation.

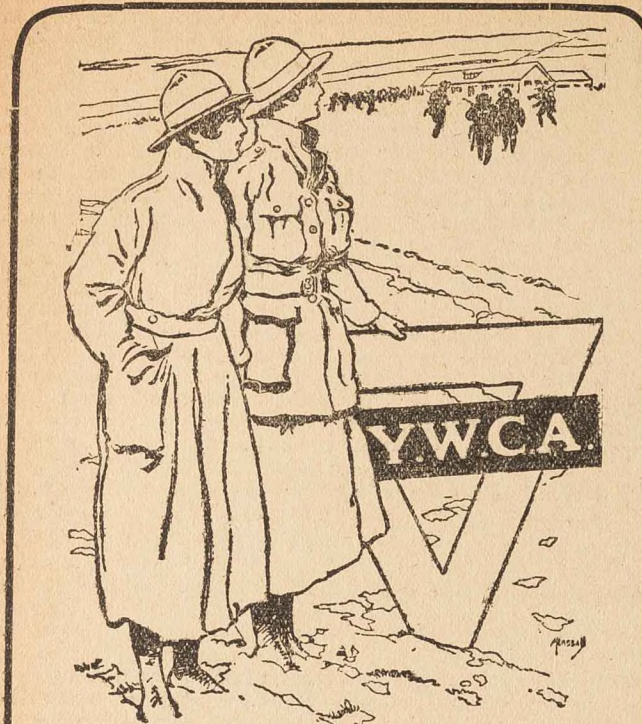
War Office Clerks.

We understand that the clerks in the Casualty Department of the War Office have a particular grievance against the new rate of pay which has been announced, in that circumstances force them to work overtime, and the new 2s. bonus, which is to replace overtime pay (9d. an hour), does not cover what they previously earned in that way. There are, of course, in every office, men and women who are lazy and irresponsible, not working their hardest during the day, and thus, in staying overtime to complete work, earning what is not their due; but we must protest against the suggestion made by a War Office official, and published in the press, that this "pernicious habit" is wholesale. Had the authorities enquired more carefully into the varying circumstances that govern different departments before making such a far-reaching alteration in rates of pay, a way might have been found of safe-guarding the interests of the War Office without penalising a large number of clerks whose overtime work is a genuine necessity, and, despite its unpleasantness, patriotically carried out. We are glad that these clerks have now refused to work overtime as a means of bringing home to the authorities the injustice done to them.

The W.A.A.C.'s in France.

It is announced that Her Majesty The Queen has become Commander-in-Chief of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Her Majesty has chosen an appropriate moment for this fresh proof of her oneness with the other women of the country in this time of national anxiety and stress.

The Army Council announced last week that it was well satisfied by the conduct of the W.A.A.C.'s in the area covered by the German advance. They are said to have "well maintained the credit of their sex and of the Army to which they belong." We venture to think that it would be hard for any human being to do more!



We are still waiting for £212 to give us our HUT on SALISBURY PLAIN. It should have been completed by the end of FEBRUARY and here we are at the beginning of APRIL! Won't you send us something towards it NOW?

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Hundreds of girls waiting to use it. Please send YOUR "bit" TO-DAY!

Cheques, postal orders, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of "THE COMMON CAUSE," Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

To the Editor of "The Common Cause," Evelyn House, 62, Oxford St., W. 1.

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards "The Common Cause" Hut for our Girls in France, viz.:

wishing it every success.

Signed
Address

The N.U.T. Conference.

The National Union of Teachers held their Conference last week at Cambridge, and a woman—Miss E. R. Conway, of Liverpool—was elected president for the year. The Union has 97,000 members; and of the 36,000 men about 20,000 have been withdrawn for military service. The conference therefore was very largely representative of women, and its discussions are of special interest in the light of this fact.

In her opening address Miss Conway touched on each of the leading themes of the later debates: the vital part the education must play in any scheme of reconstruction; the new power which enfranchisement gives to women teachers, and the force of their claim to professional equality with men; and the significance, for children and teachers, of the Education Bill. The first resolution, which in the end was carried unanimously, welcomed the Bill and urged that it should be passed this session. The discussion showed that the chief ground for approval of the Bill was found in the fact that it will do away with the half-time system for children under fourteen, and with an exemption from school attendance up to that age. Miss Conway herself spoke also of the new chances which the Bill, if becomes law, will provide in the establishment of nurseries, schools at one end and of continuation schools for children up to the age of 18 at the other; but she laid stress on what must be the first condition of continuation schools if they are to be of real value to education: they must be "staffed with men and women of broad and sympathetic outlook, with wide academic and professional training." She touched upon what is and remains (for Mr. Fisher's Bill does very little to alter it) the weakest as well as the most fundamental part of the whole system—the elementary school. "No panacea will be found by making elaborate arrangements to grade schools so as to give older children a new and improved system, while leaving the younger ones to be herded in large classes, with poorly qualified teachers."

Resolutions and discussions on each of the following days showed the strong feeling of the Conference that the root of the matter is the position of teachers. And although it may be said that an association of teachers would naturally tend to consider the improvement of their professional position the most urgent of all reforms, it is only fair to suggest that every one who contemplates the hopeless circle of our national education to-day will be brought to the same conclusion. As long as teachers are badly trained, overworked and underpaid talk of reform in education is likely to remain mere talk: but if it is possible to break the circle at this point and to give teachers a better chance, other changes will follow. And it is in the power of the electorate to insist on these changes; but it is a melancholy fact that no political party has found it worth while to work out an education policy as part of its programme. English men and women to-day, as Miss Conway said, have got to make up their minds what they wish the children to be taught and then to leave to the members of the teaching profession the carrying out of these ideas.

But it seems clear from this year's Conference both that the power of the teachers themselves is going to be used first and most definitely to secure an improvement in their position and that they realise what that power is. Teachers in general and the N.U.T. in particular, have often been reproached for their lack of corporate spirit and collective energy; the Cambridge conference suggested no such criticism. A resolution unanimously adopted, declared that "a substantial increase in the salaries of teachers is urgently necessary, so that their serious financial position may be alleviated, the supplementary grant having failed to afford satisfactory relief, and in order that there may be maintained a sufficient supply of teachers without which the proposals of the Education Bill now before Parliament must inevitably prove ineffective." The scales of salaries for London and the provinces which were adopted on the last day of the conference give this demand a very substantial meaning. For London the scale ranges from £124 for assistant masters and mistresses to £650 as the maximum for head masters of the highest grade.

All through the discussions of the position and salaries of teachers the inseparable question of the relative position and salaries of men and women kept demanding attention; and the debates on this point were the most lively and the fullest of the whole conference. The discussion is very illuminating if it is read in connection with the articles that have lately appeared in THE COMMON CAUSE on the general question of equal pay and the factors which tell for and against it.

The President raised the whole question on the first day of the conference. "When we have schemes established,"

he said, "for State endowment of motherhood and increased relief in taxation for those responsible for the rearing of children, women will expect and claim equal pay as a right, but in the meantime they must combat the generally received opinion that men only have responsibilities and that a woman's responsibilities are practically non-existent." This statement, with the curious compromise between two points of view which it expresses, seems to have been endorsed by the majority of the conference. They passed, in the end, an amendment proposed by Mr. Young supporting unequal rates of pay until such time as the State shall make adequate financial provision for wifehood and motherhood: but the amount of the inequality they fixed, in the rates of pay which were adopted, at exactly £50 a year, whether the man's salary be £300 or £600. There was general agreement that the only just cause for differentiation is the fact that men have families to support. But at the same time the recognition of the women teachers' strong claim to equal pay on every other ground—the same training, the same examinations, the same conditions of work, the same grants based upon results—led to this remarkable conclusion, that although salaries start at the same level and rise by equal increments, a man may expect to reach a maximum £50 higher than a woman. It would seem that families cost less than some of us had supposed.

But probably the real explanation is that the conference

was faced with the old difficulty of the man who has no family; and an attempt was made to find a solution by which the unmarried man should not score too heavily, nor the man with a family suffer too much, as compared with a self-dependent woman. The position of the unmarried man who claims a salary equal to that of other men who have families to keep, was defended on the plea that it really costs more to feed a man than a woman. A woman teacher replied: "Have you ever realised that women would like to have a little more to eat? Women don't like a cup of tea for lunch." Although Mr. Young's amendment was carried, on a card vote, by a majority of 16,717, the settlement of the equal pay question was not regarded as final, and it was decided that a referendum should be taken before the next conference. But there can be little doubt about the view of the N.U.T. that differentiation between men and women is perpetuated by one factor and justified on one ground only: joint organisation has apparently already done its work, and the endowment of families would mean, as far as the policy of the N.U.T. is concerned, an immediate demand for absolutely equal rates of pay for teachers of the same recognised qualifications and experience.

Two other important resolutions were passed by the conference, the first rejecting alliance with the Labour Party by a very large majority, and the second demanding the direct representation of teachers on all education authorities.

ELINOR BURNS.

The Prevention of Venereal Disease.—II.*

By DR. C. W. SALEEBY, M.D., F.R.S.Ed., etc.

(4) LET THERE BE LIGHT.

A.—VOLUNTARY EFFORT.

The Report of the Royal Commission, published in 1916, confirmed to the uttermost those very few who have always held that the Truth shall make us free from these and other evils. Of those few, one may specially mention the men and women who, for many years past, have been working to educate the young and their teachers, to kill infectious lies with the natural antiseptic of Light, and to extend the frontiers of knowledge, through the remarkable organisation called the National Council of Public Morals—or, as I should prefer, "of Racial Morals." (Director, Rev. James Marchant, 20, Bedford Square, W.C.) That body was responsible for the National Birthrate Commission, which sat continuously from 1913 to 1916 and helped to formulate the social and pathological factors of the venereal diseases and, therefore, of sterility and still-births. This Commission is now about to resume its sittings for a special Reconstruction Enquiry, in which we hope for even greater help from now enfranchised women, as members and witnesses, than in our earlier work. Horrible, indeed, is the whole subject, but still more horrible is the ghastly price of prudery, the devil's counterfeit of modesty, paid in the past and by hosts of degenerates and lunatics to-day. Even here, also, "there is no darkness but ignorance." Public opinion has been taught this truth at last. Yet, as recently as 1911, when I declined to remove a chapter called "The First Necessity"—that a bridegroom shall be free from venereal disease—at the behest of the proposed English publisher of a book on "Woman and Womanhood," its appearance on this side of the Atlantic was delayed for a twelvemonth and had to be made through another publisher. Such an accident will never befall myself or any other writer again.

A parallel indication of the sudden discovery by the nation that knowledge must be better than ignorance, truth than lies—for ignorance must have something to believe and only lies are available—is to be found in the older and recent theatrical history of Ibsen's "Ghosts" and Brieux's "Les Avariés," or "Damaged Goods." The wicked folly of the censorship in refusing a licence to either of these plays for many years can now be judged for what it was by the conscience of old and young. Before I leave the discussion of these voluntary forces—noting only that sound education in the hygiene and pathology of the racial functions must be an essential part of the education of adolescence under the forthcoming Act—let me quote the admirable words which the great French dramatist puts into the mouth of the doctor—drawn from Fournier, the master of French syphilologists—in the first act of his brave play. The question is, what advice shall a man give his son,

* The first article appeared in THE COMMON CAUSE of March 29th, 1918.

† See its report, "The Declining Birth-Rate," Chapman & Hall, 1916.

‡ Heinemann, 1912.

§ As the Doctor protests in "Damaged Goods"—"Pornography as much as you please; science, never!"

for "some means of avoiding this disease altogether"; and here is the doctor's answer: "To love only one woman, to be her first lover, and to love her so well that she will never be false to you."

B.—OFFICIAL ACTION.

The safety of the people being the supreme concern of the State, the venereal diseases must be fought by the powers that be as they would fight a foreign foe. At present, various departments are waging an intermittent guerilla warfare with these diseases, and the waste and futility of this "method," which is madness, will continue until the Ministry of Health is established. Meanwhile, Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, which will, of course, become the foundation of the Ministry of Health as primarily preventive, is doing all he can under the conditions in which he works. Here is the wholly admirable leaflet, for instance, the quality of which readily indicates its authorship, now published by the Local Government Board, and available in large numbers on application thereto:—

INFORMATION ON THE DANGERS OF VENEREAL DISEASES AND ON FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT.

There are two chief venereal diseases: Syphilis, also known as the pox or the bad disorder; and Gonorrhoea, commonly known as the clap.

How CAUGHT?—In adult life, especially in men, both these diseases are usually acquired as the result of impure sexual intercourse. They may also be acquired otherwise. A child may be born with syphilis or may be infected while suckling. A wife may be infected with syphilis by a husband who has been untrue to his marriage pledge, or who married before he was cured of disease contracted before marriage. Occasionally the infection of syphilis is derived from dirty towels, utensils, or pipes. It is sometimes conveyed by kissing a diseased person.

The infection of gonorrhoea in adults is acquired usually as the result of impure sexual intercourse. It may be acquired also from dirty towels, &c. It may be conveyed from the mother to the eyes of an infant during birth, causing inflammation which, unless vigorously treated, may be followed by blindness.

NOT NECESSARY.—If every case of these diseases were satisfactorily treated and the patient during treatment avoided any act which would transmit infection, these diseases could be greatly reduced in frequency.

If every man and woman would lead a moral life, these diseases would at once begin to decline rapidly.

If every lad and man would believe, what is a fact, that chastity is consistent with perfect health; and would have the courage to resist temptation to unchastity, these diseases would rapidly disappear from our midst.

Remember that one of the chief incitements to unchastity is indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

INDUCEMENTS TO CHASTITY.

You have no right to run the risk of destroying or damaging your own physical and mental efficiency by acquiring these diseases.

If personal motives do not suffice to keep you chaste, bear in mind that you have others to consider besides yourself.

By incurring the risk of these diseases, you are not "playing the game," so far as your future wife and children are concerned. Many men have incurred life-long remorse by not realising this.

The moral inducements to chastity should be supported by the fear which every right-minded lad and man and every woman ought to entertain of the terrible consequences of these diseases.

Look at the following list which is incomplete:—

SYPHILIS is common among prostitutes, and among girls and women who, while not chaste, cannot be called prostitutes. It is stated on good authority that such women on an average, when infected, remain infectious for three years, unless promptly and properly treated.

Syphilis has contaminated the general community to a great extent. It is suggested that 10 per cent. of the population in large towns have been infected by it.

Syphilis causes eruptions on the skin and loss of hair. Syphilis is responsible for the presence of more than one-tenth of the total patients in lunatic asylums.

Syphilis is a common cause of softening of the brain. Syphilis causes locomotor ataxy, a painful spinal disease. Syphilis is the chief cause of paralytic strokes, occurring before middle age.

Syphilis is responsible for a large proportion of the total diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Syphilis is transmissible to the unborn offspring, a large proportion of still-births being due to it.

Syphilis leads to the birth of diseased children, many of whom die in childhood.

Syphilis is one of the causes of mental defect in children.

Syphilis is one of the four or five chief causes of premature death.

GONORRHOEA is far from being the paltry disease which many still think it.

Gonorrhoea in men causes much immediate suffering. Gonorrhoea in men, if not treated skilfully, may be followed by stricture. This may prove fatal many years later.

Gonorrhoea in men may result in loss of virile power and sterility. Gonorrhoea in women causes less immediate suffering than in men, but leads to most serious after-consequences.

Gonorrhoea is responsible for a large proportion of the total sterility in women.

Gonorrhoea is a common cause of chronic invalidity in women. Gonorrhoea in women is responsible, probably, for half the operations on pelvic (internal) organs needed for the treatment of serious disease.

BOTH DISEASES CURABLE.

Both these diseases may be cured by early and skilled treatment. Delay in treatment, or neglect of skilled treatment, may lead to one or other of the results set out above.

It is most dangerous to be treated by quacks, herbalists, or druggists. The outward symptoms may disappear under their treatment, but the disease has not been cured; and the best opportunity of preventing the after-consequences enumerated above has been lost.

WHERE TO GO FOR TREATMENT—Consult your own doctor.

Under the Government scheme there are also now available special Centres for the treatment of these diseases at Hospitals at which other diseases are treated.

At these institutions you can obtain the most skilled modern treatment FREE OF CHARGE and UNDER CONDITIONS OF SECRECY, and you can obtain full information as to THE DAYS AND HOURS OF CONSULTATION and as to the situation of these institutions by writing to The Medical Officer of Health, marking your letter CONFIDENTIAL.

(5) THE RECOVERY OF ADOLESCENCE.

If we are to prevent venereal disease in the best of all ways, we must discover Adolescence as, near the beginning of the century, we began to discover Infancy. Each of these is a link in the living chain, or a rung in the living ladder, up to manhood and womanhood. "Education," which stops at puberty, when the adult mind and soul are being born—as the very word adolescence indicates—was always doomed to the failure which has always been its record. But if we are to rescue Youth from the Unholy Trinity of Cities, Mammon, Bacchus and Priapus, we must begin by understanding the problem. For this purpose I commend, as during many past years, Professor Stanley Hall's two volumes on Adolescence, or his shorter subsequent epitome of them called "Youth: Its Education and Regimen" (Appleton, 1907); "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," by Miss Jane Addams (Macmillan, 1910), and the libretto of the opera *Louise*, by Gustave Charpentier. I have no space to pursue this great theme further now, but the new Education Act will give us our first chance to practise, south of the Tweed, what science has taught these many years.

(6) THE SUPPRESSION OF ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is everywhere and always the devilish accomplice of the venereal diseases in the following four ways:—It lowers the resistance to temptation; it lowers resistance to infection; it aggravates symptoms; it prejudices treatment.

These being the facts, what is our duty? At least to know, and knowing, to teach without fear or favour that every friend of alcohol, whether for the low reasons which make "high policy," or for any other, is the friend of the foulest diseases that ravage and destroy our race.

The foregoing had first to be said. But to-day there exist potent, portable, readily obtainable antiseptics which can be used for sexual purposes just as a surgeon uses similar antiseptics for surgical purposes, to protect and disinfect the patient's skin and his own fingers before and after an operation. Should such "prophylactic packets" be, for instance, distributed to our soldiers and sailors when they go on leave? I will not try to answer this question in the space remaining. Those who have studied the matter least will answer it most readily, in one sense or the other.

Victorian Heroines.—II.

THE WOMEN IN THACKERAY'S NOVELS.

When the Editor entrusted to me the task of writing on The Women of Thackeray, I felt rather like the princess in the fairy tale who was set the problem of sorting out an enormous heap of mixed seeds and grains, only that, less fortunate than the young lady in question, I had no friendly king of the ants and his servants to help me.

For Thackeray's gallery of women's portraits is both large and varied. To mention only a few of them: Miss Pinkerton, her sister, the ladies of the Sedley family, of the Crawley family, the Southdowns, the incomparable Becky, the ladies of the regiment, the Misses Dobbin, Lord Steyne's family and harem, the dwellers in Our Street, and the women at Mrs. Perkins' Ball, the Shum family, the Kickleburys, the Griffins, the Pendennis family, Miss Fotheringay, Fanny Bolton, the Countess of Knightsbridge, the Castlewoods, Lady Fanny Flummery, the Newcomes, Rosa Timmins, Angelica and Rosalba, Rebecca and Rowena, Helen of Cleves, Miriam Codlingsby, the thirteen Misses Hoggarty, "all married, all ugly, and all carr'ty hair," and many more.

But Thackeray's women, whether nominally living in the eighteenth century, as in *Esmond*, or in the nineteenth, as in most of his books, or in "once upon a time" as in the *Rose* and the *Ring*, all, *mutatis mutandis*, have the same virtues, the same faults, the same characteristics as the women of his own date. And it is easy to separate them broadly into classes. There is the tuft hunting, vulgar class, including Lady Kicklebury, Mrs. Haggarty, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Chuff, Rosa Timmins and her odious mother Mrs. Gasheigh, Mrs. Ponto, and her minion Miss Wirt; the shady adventuress type, Becky, Blanche Amory, Lady Crackenbury, Mrs. Mantrap, Captain Rook's Maria, Mrs. Firebrace; the good, Madame de Florac, Helen Pendennis, Lady Jane Crawley, the vivacious Peggy O'Dowd, who with all her vulgarity was an admirable wife, Laura Bell, Mrs. Fairfax, Lady Castlewood; the sharp-tongued clever, wealthy, socially eminent class, Old Lady Drum, old Lady Kew, and old Miss Crawley; and the ordinary, sweet, rather dull and commonplace women, such as Amelia and Mary Smith. Finally the ruck, the Misses Crawley, the Misses Osborne, the Misses Dobbin, Miss Raby, Miss Joy, the youngest Miss Meggot and the ladies who adored the Rev. Mr. Oriel and Clarence Bulbul.

Many of the good women have extravagant, neglectful, weak or wicked husbands, notably Amelia, Lady Castlewood, Fanny Dixon, Lady Steyne and, in one instance at least, the scheming, cold-blooded woman gets a husband in every way worthy of her, namely, in the case of Lady Griffin's marriage to Lord Crabs.

Of the bad women, I think I may say we should all like to meet Becky Sharpe for her indomitable courage even in a bad cause, her wit and her cleverness. Blanche Amory is a not uncommon type, and most of us have probably come across her. Many of Thackeray's other women are our acquaintances in real life. Anybody over fifty has met the evangelical ladies, the Countess Southdown, who ordered us to assimilate "Flesh-pots Broken, or The Converted Cannibal" and Podger's Pills, for our spiritual and temporal benefit respectively, Mrs. Kirk and Mrs. Glowry who was so pained at Amelia's indifference as to whether the Pope was to fall in 1836 or 1839. We have all suffered under Miss Wirt and her performance on the piano of "Such a gettin' upstairs" with variations, and only too often we meet Lady Blanche Fitz Ague who "doctors everybody in the neighbourhood of which she is the ornament, and has tried everything upon her own person." She went into court and testified publicly her faith in St. John Long, she swore by Dr. Buchan, she took quantities of Gambouge's Universal Medicine and whole boxfuls of Parr's Life Pills. She has cured a quantity of headaches by Squintstone's Eye Snuff, she wears a picture of Hahnemann in her bracelet and a lock of Prissnitz's hair in a brooch. Quacks die and are succeeded by others, *uno avulso non deficit alter*, and so their disciples. Lady Fitz Ague is now Lady——— or Mrs. X, the voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau. It used to be made a reproach to Thackeray that his good women were all dull. Amelia, of course, is dull compared to her brilliant and unscrupulous rival, Helen Pendennis is not brilliant and is more than a little jealous, as was Lady Castlewood, but could there be a more gracious and winning personality than Madame de Florac as described in Chapter LXXXVI. of "The Newcomes":—

"I think almost everyone had a certain awe of Madame de Florac, except children, who came to her trustingly and, as it

GARROULD'S

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By Appointment to H.M. The King.



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UNDOUBTEDLY they do, in every direction. A factory in war-time does not increase its annual consumption of gas from four million to fourteen million cubic feet—another from three million to fifteen million—a third from one million to forty million—unless there is profit in it for the individual firm.

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16

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LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WOMEN.

Recognising the increasing importance of LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WOMEN, this Society has issued a leaflet explaining the methods by which a woman can make provision for her later years, or, in case of early death, for those who may be dependent upon her. A copy of the leaflet and any other information required will be forwarded on application.

THIS SOCIETY BEING A MUTUAL ONE ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

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To the Actuary & Manager,
National Mutual Life Assurance Society,
39, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

Please forward me a copy of leaflet "Life Assurance for Women," and quote rates applicable to age.....next birthday.

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ADDRESS.....

DR. ELSIE INGLIS Memorial Fund.

For the endowment and continuation
of her work at home and abroad.

FOR SERBS ABROAD, FOR MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE AT HOME.

Mrs. WALLACE WILLIAMSON,
Hon. Treasurer,

Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Fund,
Room 5, 40, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

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were, by instinct. The habitual melancholy of her eyes vanished as they lighted upon young faces and infantile smiles. A sweet love beamed out of her countenance, an angelic smile shone over her face as she bent towards them and caressed them. Her demeanour then, nay, her looks and ways at other times—a certain gracious sadness, a sympathy with all grief, and pity for all pain; a gentle heart, yearning towards all children, and, for her own especially, feeling a love that was almost an anguish; in the affairs of the common world only a dignified acquiescence, as if her place were not in it, and her thoughts were in her Home elsewhere—these qualities, which we had seen exemplified in another life, Laura and her husband watched in Madame de Florac, and we loved her because she was like our mother. I see in such women—the good and pure, the patient and faithful, the tried and meek—the followers of Him whose earthly life was divinely sad and tender."

Even Thackeray's bad women, with the exception of one, or possibly two, are not altogether bad; the two are The Campaigner (Mrs. Mackenzie) and Lady Baker (Lovel's mother-in-law). But the former is incomparably the worse, a mean woman who loved cruelty for its own sake, not physical torture but mental. The two are personalities about whom when we have once read we never wish to read again.

I said above that Thackeray's women, at whatever date he placed them, were in all essentials those of his own time, possessing the very qualities which his contemporaries admired, or of which they disapproved. And it may further be said that their characters are drawn with such art that they are for all time. Their types are to be found to-day; we even have the beginnings of the emancipated women in the sketch of the charming Mrs. Newboy. Mrs. and Miss Newboy were going out to a party whither Mr. Newboy declined to accompany them. "I'd rather go to the Blackhole in Calcutta," he said, and the following conversation ensued.—Mrs. N.: "Good night, Frederick. I think we shall be late." Mr. N.: "You won't wake me, I daresay; and you don't expect a public man to sit up." Mrs. N.: "It's not you, it's the servants. Cocker sleeps very heavily. The maids are best in bed, and all are ill with the influenza. I say, Frederick, dear, don't you think you had better give me YOUR CHUBB KEY?"

"This astounding proposal, which violates every recognised law of society, this demand which alters all the existing state of things, this fact of a woman asking for a door key, struck me with a terror which I cannot describe, and impressed me with the fact of the vast progress of Our Street. The door Key! What would our grandmother, who dwelt in this place when it was a rustic suburb, think of its condition now, when husbands stay at home, and wives go abroad with a latch key?"

This was written in 1848, in Thackeray's 39th year. The grandmother of a present day man of forty would be even more shocked at her granddaughter's doings and possibly with more reason.

How true, also, to the present day, is the *résumé* of the manners of the other dwellers in Our Street. "Mrs. Minimy takes the homœopathic line, and has *soirées* of doctors of that faith. Lady Pocklington takes the capitalist line, and those stupid and splendid dinners of hers are devoured by loan contractors and railroad princes. Mrs. Trimmer comes out in the scientific line and indulges us in rational evenings where history is the lightest subjected admitted, and geology and the sanitary condition of the metropolis form the general themes of conversation. Mrs. Brumby plays finely on the bassoon and has evenings dedicated to Sebastian Bach and enlivened with Handel. At Mrs. Maskelyn's they are mad for charades and theatricals."

There is one hiatus in the interests and occupations of Thackeray's women which stands out in marked contrast to those of the present day, and that is education, whether among the children of the upper classes or those of the lower.

Education of the lower classes fell to a very low ebb after the Reformation, and was only revived in 1785 by the foundation of the Sunday School Society. Even then, the standard was not high as is exemplified by the opinion of no less an authority on education than Hannah More, who confined her curriculum to the Bible and the Catechism and "such coarse works as may fit the children for servants. I allow of no writing for the poor."

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the upper class boy in general received a sound classical education, and in some families where the parents were sensible he was also instructed in general knowledge and in science, as exemplified, for instance, in those two charming books, Miss Edgeworth's "Frank" and Dr. Paris's "Philosophy in Sport." Miss Edgeworth, by the way, did her best to promote female education, in her "Letters to Literary Ladies" which appeared in

1795, but the education of the upper class girl was deplorably neglected until a beginning was made by the foundation of Cheltenham College in 1854. Governesses were nominally possessed of amazing accomplishments, specimens of which will be found in Chapter XI. of *Vanity Fair*, where Miss Pinkerton recommends two of her friends to Mrs. Bute Crawley for the post of governess. Too often, though, the accomplishments of a governess were those of Miss Wirt, who, it will be remembered, agreed to Mr. Snob's suggestion that Dante Alighieri was so called from having been born at Algiers.

We fancy, however, that the girls of the first half of the nineteenth century knew more about cooking and house-keeping than do their descendants. But such associations as the Parents National Education Union were unknown to the women of Thackeray, while Newnham and Girton would have filled them with amazement.

To sum up, I think it may be said that the charm of Thackeray's women lies in their naturalness, their very human characteristics. They have their own frailties, follies and goodness; like the women of Jane Austen, they are our very own friends or enemies.

H. P. CHOLMELEY.

Correspondence.

WOMEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

MADAM,—The tribute paid by the Secretary of War to the work of the Women's Auxiliary Corps in France revives the doubt which has long troubled the minds of many women as to why the Government does not make more extended use of the services of women in connection with the Army. It is now proposed to raise the age of military service for men to fifty and to lower it to seventeen. But it is generally understood that young lads and middle-aged men cannot be effectively used in the fighting line, and it may be assumed, therefore, that the work in which these new soldiers will be employed will mostly be in the auxiliary services and for home defence. Surely for these purposes healthy young unmarried women between twenty and thirty would be at least as effective as men over forty and boys of seventeen; while they could for the most part be much more easily spared from their civilian occupations. The men of from forty to fifty will inevitably cost the country enormous sums in separation allowances and Treasury grants, since most of them are naturally married men with heavy financial responsibilities. Why not, therefore, extend the Conscription Act to women instead, or at least adopt for them a Derby scheme of attestation, under which every unmarried woman of the stipulated age would feel it her duty to offer her services and to leave it to the proper authorities to judge whether she was of more use in the Army or at her present occupation?

The W.A.A.C. was formed at a period in the war when the great majority of competent and public-spirited young women had already found work for themselves, and the recruiting authorities, rightly or wrongly, took the line of actually discouraging women who were already doing useful work from offering their services. It follows, therefore, that the W.A.A.C. represents very imperfectly indeed what women are capable of, and a compulsory scheme which would comb out the fittest women from other occupations would probably yield incomparably better results.

I believe that such a measure would bring a great relief of mind to innumerable women who are now fretted by the difficulty of deciding between rival claims, who desire earnestly to give more effective help to the country in its hour of danger, and to take a fuller share in the sacrifices which the men are making.

I feel strongly that the question of the extension of compulsory national service to women ought to be judged by each of us without any reference to our original views about conscription. Rightly or wrongly, the country has accepted the principle of compulsion for men, and the last argument for differentiating between men and women in this respect, otherwise than upon the ground of expediency, fell to the ground when the Representation of the People Act conceded the right of full citizenship to women. It did not indeed give us all that we asked, but it gave us so completely the key to the position, that we can afford to take a large and generous view of it. Equal citizenship involves equal obligations, and though that does not necessarily mean identical obligations, I believe that an overwhelming case can be made out for laying this particular duty upon women, and that the Government would have done it long ago, if it had not been for prejudice and the imperviousness of the War Office to new ideas. In June, 1915, I laid before the Council Meeting at Birmingham a scheme for using the services of women in the Army very much on the lines of the present W.A.A.C. Nearly two years of precious time were wasted before the War Office took any action at all on those lines, and then they did it in such a halting and half-hearted way that, to put it bluntly, they seemed to be asking only for the leavings and sweepings of other occupations, though thanks to the zeal of individual women, some of the best offered themselves. If the W.A.A.C. has been a modified success even when started under such conditions, what might it not become if raised to the dignity of an integral and vital part of a national army, empowered to enlist the pick of young womanhood, as it has enlisted the pick of young manhood. It is notorious, and Suffragists are always deploring it, that the work actually being done by many of the women is subordinate and routine work. On the other hand, the middle-aged men who are now to be called up are many of them running single-handed businesses from which all the younger workers have long been stripped. The calling-up of these men involves, can it be doubted, an incomparably greater dislocation of the country's industry, greater financial loss, and greater domestic hardship, than would be involved by the calling up of an equal number of young women without dependants. If "equality of opportunity" is to be one of the watchwords of the National Union in future, let us at once press the formula to its logical conclusion and demand an equality of opportunity for national service and for patriotic sacrifice.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

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"We confidently believe that this appeal will secure a response from all suffragists who desire to advance still further the movement for which Mrs. Henry Fawcett has done so much, and to express, in enduring form, their gratitude for her devoted life-work and leadership."

Yours faithfully,
CONSUELO MARLBOROUGH. ELEANOR CECIL.
E. LONDONDERRY. ELEANOR ACLAND.
FRANCES BALFOUR. LOUISE CREIGHTON.
MAUD, SELBORNE. LETTICE FISHER.
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6,000,000 women have just been enfranchised, 40,000 shilling thank-offerings will provide a "Millicent Fawcett" Scholarship.

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PENALISING THE WOMAN AGAIN.

MADAM.—In view of the new Order issued by the War Office which is a fresh effort to penalise the female wrongdoer for the guilt of two, may I venture to suggest the following resolution, which embodies what to my mind is an indubitable fact—i.e., that Prostitution will never be lessened until it is rendered unprofitable.

"That this meeting, being of opinion not only that the punishment of the female prostitute has in the past proved ineffectual to stem profligacy, but that prostitution will never be lessened until it is made unprofitable, urges the War Office, in view of the many thousands of soldiers who have rendered themselves unfit for military duty by acquiring venereal disease, to substitute for the new Order, a Regulation making it a military offence for any soldier to consort with or offer or give money or its equivalent, to any woman or girl for the purpose of illicit intercourse, the punishment for such offence to include loss of rank, suspension of pay, and a fine.

"It recommends that military policewomen with power to arrest be organised immediately to assist in carrying out this Regulation at all military stations at home and abroad.

"It also urges the Home Office to make it punishable by law for any man to offer or give money or its equivalent to any woman or girl for the purpose of illicit intercourse. This would not only be a useful measure in the direction of eradicating paid vice, but would co-operate with the suggested action of the War Office by meeting the difficulty of dealing with such offences by soldiers in civilian attire."

"I fully realise the difficulty of proving payment, but that has been overcome in other directions, such as in the late prosecutions of fortune tellers and palmists, &c. And in any case the new Order includes the difficulty, since to prove prostitution there must be evidence of payment.

ALICE ABADAM.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS ABOUT WOMEN VOTERS AND THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

J. F. A. writes:—"I have an M.A. degree of Trinity College, Dublin, in recognition of a Cambridge Tripos Certificate. Am I allowed a choice as to whether I vote as a Cambridge constituent or a Dublin one?"

Yes, you would be entitled to vote at either Cambridge or Dublin. The Dublin University charges a single fee of £1 for registration after which you would be placed permanently on the list of voters and voting papers would be sent you by post.

A. L. asks what steps should be taken by women in Scotland in the event of their names not appearing in the lists of voters when they are qualified to vote?

In Scotland women should apply to the Burgh or County Assessor of Parliamentary Registration for a claim form before July 5th.

S. W. asks what steps she should take to get on the Register. She is a joint householder with her mother and her name is in the agreement but the rates are paid in her mother's name.

Forms will be sent to all householders, and S. W.'s mother must put her down as joint occupier with herself. If asked for proof she must produce the agreement.

N. K. writes that she rents a furnished flat of four rooms and has no desire to acquire the furniture, could she get a vote by paying the landlord (1) a sum for the unfurnished flat (2) a sum for the hire of her furniture.

A flat ranks as a dwelling house not a lodging, therefore occupation would entitle N. K. to a vote whether taken furnished or unfurnished.

Pamphlets.

HOW THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT BEGAN IN BRISTOL FIFTY YEARS AGO. (Price 1s. 6d., post free; 15s. per dozen.)

This concise, interesting illustrated history of the movement in Bristol from 1867 to 1914 is by Miss Tanner, who, having served for several years on the Executive Committee, is well known to members of the N.U. It can be obtained from the Headquarters Literature Department.

FACTS FOR PATRIOTS. (National Food-Reform Association, price 4d.) (Fourth Series.)

RECIPES FOR ECONOMICAL AND APPETISING DISHES. By Mrs. Marsden, Battersea Polytechnic. Price 4d., post free. (Second Series.)

Women who desire thrifty and practical recipes should send for these pamphlets, in which the excellence of the former series is well-sustained. Mrs. Marsden gives a number of useful potato recipes; and the facts offered to patriots include some concerning the nutritive value of barley, rye, rice, and vegetable oil.

AN AMERICAN COLLEGE PATRIOTIC FARM.

We have received an interesting and amusing account of the farm run last summer by the graduates and students of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Alys Russell was one of the first students, and where Mrs. Olive Strachey also worked for a short time after she left Newnham. The story of this venture goes that in discussing women's war-time work, a wealthy landowner of West Chester, not many miles from the College, said that farming was not suitable work for women, but offered his wife twenty acres of good land on which she could try to disprove his statement. The land was good farming land, well fertilised, and a competent teacher of agriculture was found to offer his expert services at half price. The work was begun on the last three Saturdays in May, when groups of graduates and students planted and prepared the ground under the expert's direction—five acres of potatoes, seven acres of sweet corn, five acres of beans, and three acres of general garden truck.

Reports.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries: MISS MARGARET JONES, HON. MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary), MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. ALYS RUSSELL.
Secretary: MISS GLADYS DAVIDSON.
Offices—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, Ox, London

Headquarters.

Want of space prevents us from printing this week the list of further subscribers to the Celebration Sum, which is now nearly up to £1,500. Among other sums we gratefully acknowledge £600, the anonymous Thanksgiving offering of a friend of Suffrage, sent through Mrs. Fawcett, and £27 2s. 0d. received from the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, Surrey Branch, on its dissolution. Mr. G. T. Pilcher, the hon. treasurer, writes that they are handing over their balance to the N.U., as it will continue to exist for the further promotion of women's interests. Miss R. Hovey of Colwyn Bay, in sending the first of her generous half-yearly £50 instalments, writes that she feels "that there is still much work to be done by the N.U.W.S.S., and hopes that the scope of the vote for women will soon be considerably enlarged, and the age reduced." Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dunn, of Gateshead, in sending £2 10s. "towards carrying on the work decided on by the Council," asks us to regard it as the first of their quarterly subscriptions, making £10 this year. These promises of future help are invaluable for the treasurer in planning her future budgets, and many more of the same kind would be welcome.

Literature Department.

The Literature Department is stocking Sir Hubert Parry's delightful setting of *Jerusalem* ("And did those feet in ancient time"), which was performed at the Queen's Hall Celebration on March 13th. It is published by Messrs. Curwen at 2d., and can be obtained from the Literature Department for 2½d., post free. *Jerusalem* is very suitable for singing in unison at meetings held to commemorate the granting of the franchise, or at inaugural meetings of Women Citizens' Associations.

A new edition of the leaflet, "Six Million Women," has been issued, with the revised dates for the first register; and there is a steady demand for "And Shall I Have a Parliamentary Vote?" which is very valuable for distribution to prospective voters.

Appeal for the London Society.

We have received a very urgent appeal from the London Society, whose great and increasing work outruns its monetary resources.

The same kind friend who some months ago gave £100 to Women's Service on condition that another £500 was collected within the month, has now made the same generous offer for the funds of the Society itself. Upwards of £400 has been collected towards this sum, and an earnest appeal is now made to readers of THE COMMON CAUSE to help to make up the amount before April 20th.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" £2,000 FUND.

Our appeal, which has already been generously answered to the amount of £321 odd, is for a fund to enable THE COMMON CAUSE not only to continue but to develop into a paper that will be more widely read.

We most gratefully thank those who have so kindly responded to our appeal:—

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged ...	281 8 8	Mrs. James Ward ...	1 0 0
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London W.S.S., per Miss Nettie Baxter ...	1 1 0	Mrs. Smith ...	2 0 0
Mrs. Haslam ...	10 0		
			321 4 8

AN URGENT NEED.

We have one other appeal to make. Owing to the increasing work of our office, one of our typing-machines has broken down. War conditions make it extremely difficult to replace it. We therefore take this opportunity of asking whether any reader of THE COMMON CAUSE living in London has a machine which she is not using, and which she would be generous enough to lend to THE COMMON CAUSE Office till conditions improve?

Peter Robinson's

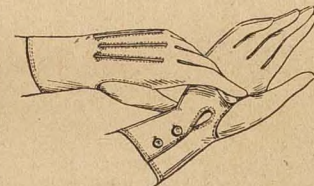
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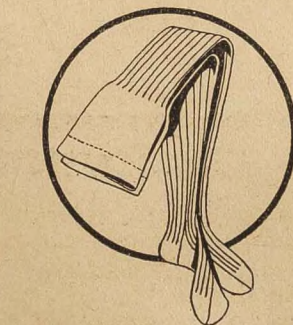


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New Spring COAT and SKIRT, in good range of Scotch Tweeds, Checks, and Plain Mixtures. Coat has waterproof lining. Sizes: S.S.W., S.W., W., and O.S.

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Reports from Societies.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Under the auspices of the N.U.W.S.S., a special meeting of women's societies was held in the Central Hall, Newcastle, on April 4th, to celebrate the giving of the franchise to women.

The platform was filled with representatives of the societies taking part, and friends of the movement, including the Vicar of Newcastle (Canon Newsom), Councillor David Adams, the Rev. W. Moll, and others.

The chair was taken by Mrs. Spence Watson, who, after a warm welcome from the audience, said with appreciation that this was the first time one could address such an audience as "Fellow Citizens."

The chief speaker was Miss Maude Royden. In her introductory remarks Miss Royden referred humorously to the awkward corner into which, before the war, we had brought our opponents—a corner from which there was no apparent way of escape, till the war-work of women made "a golden bridge for our flying foe."

The main message of Miss Royden's speech dealt not with our struggles of the past, but our work and hope for the future, when women should offer to society their great and special gift—a new sense of the value of human life.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed for much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H. Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

LONDON UNITS, SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

There have been some changes in the Committee and Staff of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The resignation of the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves has been received with much regret, as has that of other members who have been obliged to lay down office.

The names of the officers and members of the London Units Committee are now—Chairman, Miss Edith Palliser (re-elected); Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Kinnell; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Flinders Petrie (re-elected); Hon. Treasurers, the Viscountess Cowdray (re-elected), and Miss T. Gosse.

The first and second parties of the Elsie Inglis Unit have reached Salonika on their way to Macedonia. This week the third party expect to start for the Near East, with the rest of the Burford lorries, and their arrival at their destination will bring the Unit to its full strength.

The Equipment Committee wish to thank the Newport, Mon. W.S.S. for their very generous gift of 32 pairs of socks. This department is still in urgent need of garments, pyjamas, shirts, socks and bed-socks, for the equipping of the various Hospitals.

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

Subscriptions are still urgently needed for much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H. Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Table with columns for '£ s. d.' and 'at 4, Belford-road'. Lists various donors and amounts, including 'Forward as per list to March 21st, 1918: £288,966 9 1' and 'Further donations received to March 29th, 1918: £52 11 0'.

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Reports from Societies.

CAMBRIDGE.—A quietly festive meeting to commemorate the passing of the Reform Bill took place on March 19th in the Cadet Club Rooms, Cambridge. After the Annual Business meeting, at which announcement was made by Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson of the decision of the War Office to put the maisons tolérées in France out of bounds for British soldiers—a decision which was felt to be greatly due to the pressure of newly-enfranchised women—an assembly of some 150 members gathered for a War Tea.

A meeting for general purposes was then held. Mrs. Heitland having taken her place on the platform, Mrs. Bethune-Baker in a graceful speech acknowledged her great services to the C.W.S.A. as former Hon. Secretary and now for many years President of the Society, and presented her on behalf of the Committee with a silver pendant as a small token of their affection and gratitude.

This meeting of members of the C.W.S.A. send their respectful and affectionate congratulations to Mrs. Bateson, their first Hon. Secretary, on the passing of the Reform Bill. They deeply feel what the women of the present owe to the pioneers of the past, and are proud to think of the close association of Mrs. Bateson's honored name with the long struggle of the last fifty years for the enfranchisement of women in mind, body, and estate.

Mrs. Heitland feelingly accepted both offerings to herself and her mother, and gave an inspiring speech, full of gladness for the present victory, and confident hope of the future, explaining especially the proposed scope and objects of the Women Citizens' Associations. She referred to the recent losses to the Society by the deaths of Professors E. C. Clark and McKenny Hughes, Alderman Matthew, Jane Macleod Smith, and Ethel Sargent, and welcomed the presence of Mrs. Hort as a veteran member.

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

- APRIL 15. Birmingham—Sparkhill Co-operative Guild—Mrs. King 3 p.m.
APRIL 17. Manchester—Special Federation Meeting—Milton Hall, Deansgate, Manchester—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones, new Hon. Sec. of the N.U. 2.30 p.m.
APRIL 18. Kingston & Surbiton—Annual Meeting at St. Andrew's House, Surbiton—Speaker: Lady Nott Bower—Chair: The Rev. E. S. Shuttleworth—Subject: "Future Work of Society: The Formation of a Citizen's Association" 5 p.m.
APRIL 19. Bristol—Portshead—Speaker: Mrs. Cross—Subject: "Women Citizens' Associations" 5.30 p.m.
APRIL 20. Stoke-on-Trent—Housing Conference—Chair: Miss Audrey Wedgwood—Mrs. Ring 6 p.m.
APRIL 29. Bristol—Gloucester Road—Speaker: Mrs. Cross LONDON UNITS S.W.H.
APRIL 13. Surbiton—Gables Theatre—Concert in aid of Kingston and Surbiton Bed, Elsie Inglis Unit—Invitations may be obtained from Miss Tanner, Melrose, Kingston 3 p.m.

Coming Events.

- APRIL 11th.—Journalist's Board, Lyceum Club—Subject: "Divorce Reforms"—Speaker: Sir A. Conan Doyle—Discussion will follow.—Tickets 1s. 3d.
APRIL 14th.—The Pioneer Players, Princes Theatre (by courtesy of Mr. Seymour Hicks) Rovetta's play "Romanticism" will be performed by the same cast as appeared in it recently at the Italian Play Society's matinee at the Royal. 5 p.m.
APRIL 24th.—The Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road—Discussion on "Housing: Planning and Materials, Permanent and Semi-Permanent"—Opener: Frank Baines, M.V.O. (Principal Architect H.M. Office of Works) "Housing: Fitment and Conveniences"—Opener: Mrs. Sanderson Furness (Hon. Sec. Housing Sub-Committee, Women's Labour League)—Chair: Sir Henry Tanner, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A. 5 p.m.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The annual general meeting was held on April 4th. Mrs. Alys Russell was, unfortunately, prevented from coming to speak, but the Chairman, Mr. Lyon, gave an interesting account of the history of the Women's Movement. After a discussion as to the future plans of the Branch the election of officers and other business followed.

MEMORIAL TO DR. ELSIE INGLIS.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children held in St. Andrew's Hall, Edinburgh, the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. J. Johnston, recalled the fact that the hospital was founded by Dr. Inglis in 1899. No more fitting memorial of her could therefore be established than the making permanent what she had cared for most in her professional life in Edinburgh. The aim was to develop every means for coping with the problem of mother and baby. Twenty beds would meet the purpose. Room was to be provided for women medical students.

In our past issue we published an advertisement relating to a new invention (Spirastic Supports) for the relief and cure of varicose veins and kindred troubles. Mr. D. M. Cooper, the well-known surgical instrument maker, wishes us to make known the fact that he is quite prepared to send the "Spirastic" Supports on approval to any sufferer who writes to him at (Dept. 811) 124, Holborn, London, E.C. 1.

NOTICE.—Training School for Women Patrols and Police, 77, Queens Road, Bristol. Director D. O. G. Peto. In a letter in last week's issue appealing for recruits this address was omitted.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 6d. PER ANNUM. ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to THE MANAGER, THE COMMON CAUSE, Evelyn House, 62, Osnord Street, W. 1, and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday.

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TRAINED TEACHER is forming classes (afternoon) in Rhythmic Gymnastics. Special experience with delicate pupils.—Miss Thompson, 9, Grafton-st., W. (Continued on page 704)

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

Continued from page 703.

POSITIONS VACANT.

THE N.U.W.S.S. require Assistant Secretary. Business experience useful. Apply in writing, stating qualifications and salary required, to the Hon. Sec., N.U.W.S.S., 62, Oxford-street, W. 1.

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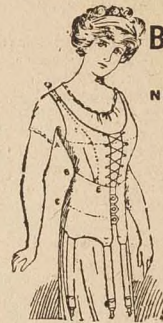
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