

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

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

LAW-ABIDING.] *Societies and Branches in the Union 561.* [NON-PARTY.]

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

Notes and News.

The Military Service Bill.

A measure introducing "a very limited and guarded measure of compulsion" was introduced by the Prime Minister on January 5th. Its introduction was followed by the resignation of the Home Secretary and by the threatened resignation of Mr. Henderson, who, with his colleagues, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Brace, required a guarantee that the Bill shall not be used for industrial compulsion. We deal with various aspects of the questions raised on page 538.

Women's Suffrage in America.

The National Woman Suffrage Association Convention met in December last at the New Willard, Washington, to elect a new board of officers and to decide on a new plan of campaign. The Shafroth Amendment was discarded. "An educational campaign, and an expert direction of work along national and State lines is the plan of work as outlined at the Convention," says the *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News*.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's Retirement.

"A unanimous and picturesque tribute was paid to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw," who is retiring after ten years' presidency of the National Association, every one of the six hundred women present bringing a flower to throw on the platform; and after the shower of roses the President of Bryn Mawr College presented Dr. Anna Shaw with a gift of thirty thousand dollars from the Convention, "to provide an annuity for her, so that for the remainder of her life she may work for us without any pause. Every farthing in the thirty thousand dollars," concluded the speaker, "represents a heart you have won, or a mind converted to Woman Suffrage." A resolution was passed with acclamation that Dr. Shaw be made honorary president.

In her last presidential opening address Dr. Shaw, who spoke of her life "as one of the happiest a woman ever lived," reviewed the history of the organisation, "due entirely to the hard toil and consecration of the women of the whole country," and held out a little brooch which she took from her dress. "This is Miss Anthony's flag, which she gave me just before she died. It had four diamonds in it for the four Suffrage States. Now it has thirteen. . . . Who says Suffrage is a going and not a coming thing? We have thirteen stars now, as many as the thirteen original States with which this country started." Looking to the future, she said "to-day the home, instead of holding its rightful place in government, as the centre about which and for which all other institutions should be legislated, and children for whom its development it exists, these are the last, least, and most belated considerations of Governments. . . . Over and above all other departments in our Government should be the department of the home, and the consideration and development of child life."

Mrs. Chapman Catt Elected National President.

The great outstanding event of the Convention was Mrs. Chapman Catt's acceptance of the National Presidency. Mrs. Catt, as President of the International Alliance, is known and beloved by Suffragists, not only in the United States and Great Britain, but, it may be said, all over the world. Her work in this connection having been to some extent in abeyance since war broke out, she had recently accepted the Presidency of the Consolidated Suffrage Organisations of New York State, which has released her, very reluctantly, for the National Presidency. A special article on the new policy outlined for the National American Women's Suffrage Association appears on page 534.

Munition Work in France.

The mission recently appointed by Lord Elibank to visit the industrial districts of France and to report on the causes that have contributed to the enormous increase of munitions in that country, has been much impressed by the smoothness with which the system works. The increase is due to private enterprise, which is not subsidised. A great deal of the work is done in small family shops, and a considerable proportion of it by women, whose work is said to equal or excel that of the men. The mission reports a remarkable absence of industrial fatigue and absence of lost time, and great intensity of production; and considers that the long break (two hours) at mid-day, and the absence of overtime have an important bearing on these results.

Women's Efficiency in Engineering Shops.

Fresh instances are constantly being given of the efficiency which women and girls are showing in the workshop. A technical correspondent of the *Engineer* mentions a case where a new shop, fitted up with a hundred lathes for turning 18-pounder shells, was "manned" by youths, who wished to be trained as turners. In five months they had made little progress, and every machine had been broken. Their places were taken by young women, and in five weeks they were doing far better work than the youths did, and not one lathe was damaged.

Once More Ignored.

One would think that the war must by this time have brought

home to everyone the importance of the part which women can play in industry, and also the need for training young women to fill up the gaps that are unfortunately being made in the ranks of our professional men and students. From all sides come laments on the threatened shortage of doctors, dentists, chemists, and recruits for all sorts of necessary occupations. Yet, in his speech last Monday on the economic strength of the Empire, Mr. Runciman ignored altogether the potentialities of women. "I put down," he said, "as one of the first necessities of this country, if she is to hold her own during times of war and when war is over, that we must improve our research methods, the education of our people, and the training of our young men."

"She Stoops to Conquer."

A remarkable tribute to woman's work during the war was paid in *The Times* of January 6th by a writer, probably a benevolent old gentleman, who desired to say a few kind words to "the sex." In innumerable ways, he concludes, woman has extended her usefulness. "This new and glorious creature, truly emancipated by the stern hand of war, is justifying her claim to an equal share of the nation's burden. She has laid aside the winning weapons of her contest, and is now content like a good soldier, to act under authority." In short, the writer has discovered a new reading of "She Stoops to Conquer."

Women Jurors in Kansas.

"A jury composed entirely of women was empanelled recently," says the *Woman's Journal and Suffrage News*, "in a case of Kansas State against a man charged at Kanopolis with violating the liquor law. The county attorney, having had diffi-

culty in previous cases of the sort in securing convictions with juries composed of men, decided to try his case before a jury of women. At the conclusion of the trial he expressed himself so well pleased with the result that in the future he will probably try all his cases for violation of the prohibitory law in the justice courts and before women juries. The law-abiding people of Kansas are elated, believing that they have solved the problem of securing the proper enforcement of the law," adds the *Woman's Journal*, for Kanopolis, being a prosperous mining-town, attracts lawless outside elements, and it is these who cause most of the trouble.

Obituary.

The cause of Women's Suffrage has sustained the loss of several good friends and supporters among Members of the House of Commons during the past year, 1915. Chief among them we must count the death of Mr. Percy Illingworth, Liberal Member for Shipley, an old and tried friend; of Mr. Albert Stanley, Labour Member for North-West Staffordshire, who, in addressing a meeting in connection with a Miners' Federation Conference, at Scarborough, in 1913, pointed out that "in many phases of legislation women could not only help but could give instruction"; of Mr. James Keir Hardie (Merthyr), who voted for every measure for enfranchising women since 1909; of Sir George Scott Robertson, Liberal Member for Central Bradford, who also voted for every Bill in favour of enfranchising women; of Mr. William Jones, Liberal Member for Carnarvon (Arfon), who voted or paired for all Suffrage Bills; of Captain A. F. Cawley, Liberal Member for the Heywood Division (killed in action in October last); and of the Hon. W. Walrond, Unionist Member for Tiverton, Devon.

What the Shafroth Amendment is, and why it has been Laid Aside.

By Miss Ruutz Rees.

By laying aside, for the time being at least, its advocacy of the measure known as the *Shafroth Amendment*, the N.A.W.S.A., through its Congressional Committee, did much to unify suffrage opinion within, hardly less than without, the ranks of the National Association. In order to grasp the situation fully, English readers may need to be reminded that a measure proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would automatically enfranchise women in all the States, has been advocated by the National Association for some forty-six or forty-seven years. This measure, now named in honour of our great pioneer Suffragist the *Susan B. Anthony Amendment*, is known also by the names of its introducers as the *Bristow-Mondell Amendment*. In order to become law, this Amendment must not only receive a two-thirds vote in Congress, but must thereafter be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The obstacles to obtaining the two-thirds vote in Congress—innumerable in the beginning—naturally lessen with every individual State enfranchised; each of these, of course, contributing Senators and Congressmen favourable to the enfranchisement of women. It must be remembered that each State is a Sovereign State, with its own Government in all that does not affect the nation as such. Its relations with the Central Government are, as may easily be seen, complicated and strictly limited. In the main it may be said that the Republican Party leans towards centralisation, as the Democratic, by inheritance, favours State rights. But the ever-increasing number of Suffrage States cannot as yet offset the opposition, much of which is entrenched—and, of course, under the present Administration more strongly entrenched than ever—behind that favourite doctrine of the Democratic Party, the doctrine of States rights, which resents all compulsory Federal legislation. To meet the Democratic Party's opposition, to meet also the difficulty of future ratifications by State Legislatures, which are frequently more conservative and hard to move, more amenable also to the pressure of "interests" than the populations they represent, the *Shafroth Amendment*, a brilliant flank movement, was two years ago devised for the National Association by its Congressional Committee, of which Mrs. Medill McCormick was chairman.

This measure provided in brief that upon petition of 8 per cent. of its voters, any State should be obliged to offer the question of enfranchisement of women to a referendum of the voters. This met the question of State rights by leaving the measure to the individual States and also, within the States, left the decision to the people, not to the Legislatures. Of course,

the amendment itself must first pass Congress and be ratified by three-quarters of the Legislatures, like any other amendment to the Federal Constitution; but it was hoped that it would receive the support of the *States rights* Senators and Congressmen, and, later, that of *States rights* Legislatures, no less than of those already in favour of the enfranchisement of women or amenable to the arguments in its favour. Moreover, it was clear that the *Shafroth Amendment*, with an easier chance of passing than the S.B.A., would, with every State enfranchised through it, lessen the difficulties of the passage of the more comprehensive measure. From its inception, the advocacy of the new measure encountered violent opposition—opposition which, while it came chiefly from Suffragists outside the National Association, who were also supporting the S.B.A. Amendment, was also shared by members of the Association who felt the *Shafroth Amendment* too complicated in itself, and feared also the complications involved in urging upon Congress first one amendment and then another. The wording of the Amendment was also by its very nature somewhat involved, and Suffragists unfamiliar with legislation failed to grasp its meaning at once. It did not make a good rallying point, as did the simpler S.B.A. Amendment.

The Congressional Committee, therefore, with the approval of the recent Convention of the Association, will not—at least for the present—endeavour to get the measure reintroduced. This decision was doubly hard to reach because of the brilliant work which had been done on behalf of this measure by Miss McCollen as Chairman of the Congressional Committee and by Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Booth, its other active members; but, in view of the harmony its withdrawal will induce in Suffrage ranks, the sacrifice may be regarded as well justified.

The change of policy is co-incidental, though not involved in, large changes in the Board of Officers of the National Association, effected at the Convention of the Association held last month. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, so deeply beloved, so long the leader of the National Association, refusing to stand for re-election, the Convention unanimously elected her Honorary President, with a seat on the Board, literally showering her over with flowers in a farewell ovation. The Association secured as her successor the only other figure in the Suffrage field at all comparable with her in prestige, Mrs. Chapman Catt, who yielded her own strong wishes in face of the need of the Association. This involves a great sacrifice, not only on the part of Mrs. Catt, but on that of those Suffrage workers in the State

of New York, who, with her as their leader, had just closed an arduous campaign* during the referendum held in New York, and are inaugurating a fresh move.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, who has been on the National Board for three years, first as Treasurer and then as vice-President, remains on the Board; so likewise do Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the Treasurer of last year, and Mrs. Walter McNab Millar, of Missouri. Mrs. Roessiny, President of the Pennsylvania Association, and Miss Hannah Patterson, its Secretary, who accomplished wonders in the late Pennsylvania "Campaign," are on the Board as vice-President and Secretary. Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, another new member, is President of the Alabama Association, which has done much under her to change opinion about woman Suffrage, not only in Alabama but throughout the South. Miss Ogden, who did remarkable work in the late New Jersey campaign, becomes third vice-President; and Mrs. Jannett Morrison, of Chicago, a graduate of Bryn Mawr and an active Suffrage worker, becomes Corresponding Secretary.

Under these auspices, and with Dr. Shaw giving counsel and support out of her long experience, yet free to use her wonderful gifts of oratory on its behalf, the Association has every right to look forward to a prosperous and progressive year.

Interviews with Representative Women.

VII.—MISS M. P. WILLCOCKS, B.A., the well-known Novelist, gives her Views on the Present Position and Prospects of Women-writers.

"THE OPEN DOOR."

Having been for several years "reader" for a celebrated publishing firm, in which capacity she read practically all the women's manuscripts submitted to the house for consideration, Miss Willcocks is particularly well qualified to talk about women-writers and their work. As a reviewer, moreover, she constantly receives women's books to review, so that there are very few women novelists—among those who are "coming" as well as those who have "arrived"—with whose work she is not professionally familiar. Her experience of all this mass of "copy" leads her, she told me, to endorse to a certain extent the remark once made to her by a French innkeeper. On learning that his guest's metier was novel-writing, the Frenchman, with his nation's instinct for art, shrewdly observed: "Ah! but how difficult it is for a woman to write novels; she does not know life."

"One is constantly struck, in reading woman's work," Miss Willcocks remarked, "with the narrow range of her experience. The majority of women writers seem to have lived behind barriers—those of class, of sex, and, worst of all, the self-created barriers of prejudice. This makes their work not only narrow in range, but often poor in quality, because they have been shut off from the frank criticism that comes from living in comradeship with fellow-artists and workers. Woman seems scarcely to have escaped from Dr. Johnson's 'performing-dog' attitude, and to be always pluming herself, not upon the fact that she can do a certain thing well, but that, being a woman, it is marvellous that she can do it at all.

"Now, for the first time, the door to wider experience is opening to women. There will be a far fewer number of sheltered women in the future than there have been in the past, and so they will have a chance of knowing the rough-and-tumble of life. Above all things, they are being tossed out of the drawing-room, not only the stupidest place on earth but the last place in which to learn 'values'—either in life or art. Further, there seems to be a real growth of comradeship between men and women engaged in common tasks. At present these are the rough tasks, of feeding, saving life, and so forth. But the comradeship learnt in this practical field can be carried on into the intellectual world. We shall see, as a result of the opening door, a higher standard of criticism among women.

"One of the standing problems of feminism has been why the artistic achievements of women are so inferior to those of men. There is nothing to be wondered at in this when one remembers that women have never been free either to experience what they will or to write of what they will. They have been forced, by want of freedom to express their own point of view, to be insincere. Women have got their livelihood for genera-

* A "campaign state" as understood by American Suffragists is one in which a motion to amend its constitution so as to enfranchise its women, has duly passed its legislature, once or twice, according to the requirements of that particular State, and has reached the stage of submission to a referendum of the voters.

tions by *seeming* the things that please. They have always had to express the points of view that they think may be pleasing to others, especially to men. No great art is produced in that temper, and it is not for nothing that the only art in which woman is not only equal, but often superior, to man is that of the theatre—the art of simulation, acting a part. They have played the sedulous ape too long; they have written, not to express themselves as they are, but as they are expected to be.

"Then, lifelong devotion to any big object, to an art, or to any intellectual pursuit has been so long regarded as wrong for a woman (you remember the opposition Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, and others had to face) that she feels herself selfish in trying to develop any individual gift. Her gifts have been 'hobbies' only; for a hobby one cannot push down walls. Therein lies the danger that women may miss the opportunities that are now before them. Seeing that the door is partly open to them, they may think that it is wrong to force it wide. Now, at the moment, one determined kick will bring the door wide open, but—fierce efforts to close it again will be made after the war. That is certain. It rests with the women not to allow themselves to be driven back within the old four walls."

"And how about the practical aspects of the woman-writer's profession?" I asked.

"Regarded financially," Miss Willcocks replied, "the woman-writer has no reason to complain. The big sellers (Alas!) are often women, and there is no reason to suspect that they do not get just as good agreements from the publishers as the men-writers. I have no belief in the old story of the wicked publisher who says—of a new writer—'Here is a woman; come, let us cheat her!'"

"Has she any sex jealousy or sex antagonism to fear?"

"Not conscious and deliberate sex antagonism. But there is one aspect in which the young woman-writer is greatly at a disadvantage in England. She must never expect the appreciation that is extended as a matter of course to the man-writer. This is not owing to male wickedness. It is simply that newspaper offices and the majority of reviewers' rooms constitute, to all intents and purposes, men's clubs, which no woman may enter. Men, meeting each other constantly on terms of equality, can and do log-roll for each other, as they never dream of doing for women. There are, for instance, three young women among the coming writers, whose work has passed almost unnoticed. Yet it is of such a quality that if it had been men's work it would have received the attention paid to those clever young men who play such a large part in reviewers' columns. More than that, a pronounced view of life—a woman's view—is often actively hated, or despised, by men-writers, simply because it is different from theirs.

"Until the door is open wide for women into journalism—which serves literature—women will find this difficulty in making headway. The contrast with France is very marked in this respect, for the reputation of at least two French women-writers was made by the active backing of the most prominent of the best-known French men-writers of the day. The comradeship of the arts is better understood in the Latin countries than with us.

"Never before have the barriers been down as they are at this moment; the door to the open road is wide before the young women, if they will only walk out bravely. Now, at last they may know, feel, dare—and afterwards write the truth as they see it. It will not be quite the truth as men see it, for it will be truth from another view-point. Therefore, the women must not expect roses, but rather stones. Yet, I believe, they will carry the race a stage further on.

"There are, however, two paths outside the open door. One is 'the way of Martha'—of practical reform. On this the women have travelled a long way. 'Reforms' look different already, do they not, now that we see them through women's eyes? It is of 'the way of Mary' that I speak now—of creative work that is, and on that road we are far behind. Yet in this great and terrible time our young women, too, shall see visions and our old women dream dreams.

"But to do that they must first learn to realise the relative values of small powers and great. They must learn that the ultimate duty of a human being is to use his highest powers, even sometimes at the cost of sacrificing his lower ones. And, alas! it is so fatally easy for a woman to do the exact opposite, for she is not told, as a man is, that this is simply laziness; she is told that it is self-sacrificing, and therefore womanly.

"A dangerous doctrine? Certainly. Yet to dare, and often to fail, is the way up for all humanity—for woman dreamer as for man, for artist as for saint."

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: MISS EVELYN ATKINSON, MISS EDITH THOMPSON (Literature), MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary), MISS HELEN WRIGHT.

The Executive Committee wishes to provide an opportunity for the delegates to the Council to meet each other. The usual evening reception seems out of place at the present time, and it is also felt that in view of the darkened streets members might find it difficult to come to an evening meeting.

Treasurer's Notes.

Since the fund was opened the greater number of the contributions received have, of course, been for our Maternity and Relief Unit for Refugees in Russia. Contributions are, however, also coming in to our Active Service Fund from friends at home and abroad.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with columns for 'Already acknowledged since', 'Subscriptions', and 'Appellation Fees'. Lists names and amounts in £ s. d.

Active Service Fund.

Table with columns for 'Already acknowledged since' and 'New Zealand'. Lists names and amounts in £ s. d.

A Special Sale of Diaries for 1916 is now being held at the Shop at 50, Parliament-street, and the prices are now reduced to 1s. 6d. nett for leather and rod. for linen.

As most Diaries commonly sold went to press too early for the Postal Information to be revised, the N.U.W.S.S. Diary, with its more up-to-date information, should command a considerable sale at the reduced prices.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Man's abiding happiness is not in getting, but in giving himself up to what is greater than himself, to ideas which are larger than his individual life, the idea of his country, of humanity, of God.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

OUR MATERNITY UNIT FOR REFUGEES IN RUSSIA.

The call for "more Units" has already come, but it is, of course, impossible to say whether or how far we shall be able to respond to it. Miss Moberly has been to visit Gatchina, a town of 22,000 inhabitants (normally), about thirty miles from Petrograd, and where an enormous number of refugees are now congregated.

"The children are not allowed to go to the town school, so are here all the time. It is, of course, far colder than their native climate, which is hard on them."

Miss Moberly goes on to say that the English community at Petrograd were definitely asked to establish a feeding-point at Gatchina, but were obliged to refuse on account of the distance. To establish a hospital there would be far too large and costly an undertaking, but she suggests that a feeding-centre, with a sort of clinic for babies and small children, managed by a matron and one or two nurses and someone who, with good assistants, could organise occupations and exercises for the bigger children, would be most valuable.

Financial help would, she states, undoubtedly be received from the Tatiana Committee and the English community, among other sources. This is at present merely a tentative suggestion, and Miss Moberly was about to start for Moscow to inspect conditions there.

The Gatchina scheme is an extremely interesting one, and would be relatively less expensive than the Petrograd Unit.

We have been most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Mabel May for Petrograd. Dr. May has done excellent work at Manchester, where she was medical officer to the first baby clinic started there, and has held various important hospital posts.

DONATIONS TO THE FUND.

Table with columns for 'Already acknowledged', 'Received from January 3rd', and 'Miss E. D. Gibb'. Lists names and amounts in £ s. d.

Table with columns for 'Miss Beryl D. Blackman', 'Lady Wilson', 'Mrs. Netta Green', etc. Lists names and amounts in £ s. d.

Table with columns for 'Miss J. A. Woolley', 'Miss M. H. Warren', 'Mrs. Madam Ramsay, M.D.', etc. Lists names and amounts in £ s. d.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Hendon.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the members of this Society and their friends, held on January 7th at 47, Rotherwick Road, N.W. :-

"This meeting of women desires to thank His Majesty the King for conferring the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal on four ladies and on the decoration of the Royal Red Cross given to Miss Macdonald of the Canadian Nursing Service, and hopes that in all future Honours Lists the services rendered by women in every part of the Empire will be fully recognised."

Tunbridge Wells.

At the seventh annual general meeting, held at the office of the Society, 18, Crescent Road, the chair was taken by the President, Madam Sarah Grand. Reports were read by the Hon. Secretary, the Treasurer, Miss Alice Jones (Representative of the Society at the Special and Half-yearly Council held in Birmingham), Miss Moseley (Hon. Secretary of the Kent Federation, and Chairman of the Clothing Depot Sub-Committee), and Lady Matthews (Treasurer to the Clothing Depot), and were in each case adopted.

After the business of the meeting was concluded, Madam Grand addressed the members, welcoming those present, regretting absentees, and asking for sympathy and help towards the work now being carried on.

Miss Alice Jones, in her report of the June Council, referred to the ovation accorded Mrs. Fawcett upon that occasion, and closed her report with some lines which she had written and dedicated to Mrs. Fawcett :-

"I see thee stand, and steadfast gaze into the far future. Thine eyes, firm fixed and resolute, The dim horizon scan, where dawns thy goal. All lesser objects thou has weighed, and wanting found, For the fulfilment of thy large hopes. For mountain tops and highest heights, thou yearn'st. As eagle braves the sun, unflinching, Nor swerves the while from off his line of flight."

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICE MEN.

The L.C.C. is extending its scheme of business preparation classes to provide substitutes for men on war service.

Special courses for shorthand typists have now been arranged, as it has been ascertained that shorthand typists are in demand and that this demand is likely to increase.

Applicants should possess a good general education. Preference will be given to women over 18 and under 40 years of age; men eligible for military service will not be admitted.

It is a splendid opportunity for young women of good education to come forward and undergo training which will enable them, in as efficient a manner as possible, temporarily to take the place of men withdrawn for service with the Forces.

Forthcoming Meetings.

- JANUARY 16. Birmingham—Socialist Church—Mrs. Ring 6.30. Church Stretton—Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips—Illustrated by Lantern Slides Evening. JANUARY 18. Bridgnorth—A meeting in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals will be held in St. Mary's Parish room, when a lantern lecture will be given by Dr. Mary Phillips 8 p.m. JANUARY 20. Birmingham—Vegetarian Society—Mrs. Ring 8.0. Worcester—Lantern Lecture in aid of N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals at the Public Hall—Chairman, The Dean of Worcester—Lecturer, Dr. Mary Phillips 8 p.m. Wallasey and Wirral—Tipperary Club—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe 8-10 p.m.

Meetings for the London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Friday, January 14th—Meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise League at St. Columbus Hall, Fount Street, at 3 o'clock—Speaker, Miss Burke. Sunday, January 16th—At Hampshire House, Hammersmith, a lantern lecture by Miss J. L. Franklin.

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48A, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0. Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0-6.0. Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0. Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0-6.0. Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party Wednesday, January 19th, 3.0. Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30. Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 5.6 p.m. Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30-4.30. Guildford—'Maesmor,' East Horsley—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 5.0. Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held in the Office, 41 Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30. Paddington—21, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen & Co.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Tuesday, 2.45. Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting on January 20th, and fortnightly. Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops Every Monday, 3.0. South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyle Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30. Wakefield—'The Laurels,' St. John's North—Sewing Party. Every Wednesday, 2.30-6.0 and 7.0-9.0. Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30.

Every Wednesday, 3.0-6.0. Wednesday, January 19th, 3.0. Every Thursday, 2.30. Every Thursday, 5.6 p.m. Every Monday, 2.30-4.30. Every Tuesday, 5.0. Every Tuesday, 2.30. Every Tuesday, 2.30. Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Every Tuesday, 2.45. Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30. Every Wednesday, 2.30-6.0 and 7.0-9.0. Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30.

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