# 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.

Vol. VIII., No. 381.]

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

#### CONTENTS. PAGE The Progress of Woman Suffrage in Holland. By Martina 202 G. Kramers N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. A Rush of Work at Royaumont First-Hand Experiences. XIII.—Casual Labour The Suffrage Situation. By W. C. Anderson, M.P. 203 203 206 The Emergency Labour of Women during the War Period. By Annot E. Robinson . 207 Mobilising University Women 208 Work of the N.U.W.S.S. in Russia

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

## Notes and News.

## The Two Guide Posts.

Recognition of the claims of women to enfranchisement is spreading far and wide. "The Coalition Government," says The Nation, "is divided on the Suffrage, and, not having the moral strength to base its new register on a broad ground of national service, thus taking in as much soldiers' vote and as much woman's vote as is feasible, it allows one claim to kill the other. But of late its worst enemy has been its tactlessness. The House of Commons knew that the business of drawing up an electoral scheme was submitted to it because the Government—its only proper source and agent—could make nothing of the job. But it was the superfluity of 'cheek' for the Minister to leave his unwanted foundling at the door of the outraged Commons, with a ticket of its true parentage. . . . As for a new register, it must obviously be prepared in some form or other, and it is equally clear that it cannot include the soldiers and exclude the women. These are the two guide-posts, and the Government must follow

## 'Have Women Won the Vote?"

'Have Women Won the Vote?"

The Liverpool Weekly Post of July 22nd gives a leading article under this heading, which we quote in full:—

"That there will be no general election for a long time yet may be regarded as a certainty. We say that not only because there is no issue upon which to ask for the nation's mandate, but also because there is no register in existence which, by any stretch of imagination, can be said to represent the national life and the national opinion.

"Besides that, the united wisdom of the Cabinet has up to the present failed to devise a method of compiling a satisfactory register while the war is in progress, or to suggest a scheme whereby our fighting men, at home and abroad, can record their votes. And the wiseacres of the 'ginger' groups, who appear to pretend that they want an appeal to the country, have made no useful proposal.

"A general election in which the men who are fighting for us or serving in a military capacity cannot participate would be a mockery and a waste of public money. There must be a new register, and a new register means franchise changes in the near future. Why not a drastic reform, by consent of all parties, which will abolish plural voting, and, as a general rule, give every man, and certainly every combatant, a voice in the destinies of the Empire?

"Let us at the same time do justice to the women. By their war

service we think they have handsomely won a place in our political system. At any rate they are already staking their claim, and they are very effectively quoting Kitchener's dictum that those who were providing the equipment were serving their country equally with the men in the field, and Lord Derby's declaration only a few days ago that women munition workers are now 'part and parcel of the Army.'

"We cannot afford to return to the days of militant Pankhurstism, with its window-smashing and incendiarism. Women were advised to be patient, and to give proof of their capacity for the responsibilities of citizenship. For two years they have been quiet and docile, and, more than that, they have been a constant example to the men of unselfish devotion to the national cause. They have helped the men to win the war, and they are now holding out their hands for the vote. Shall we give it them or fight them? There can, we think, be but one answer."

## Berne and Women's Suffrage.

During the past session of the Grand Council of Berne, M. Münch, a Socialist deputy, moved that the right of Suffrage be extended to women, "in so far as regards communal questions." "Strange to relate, this motion was not promptly shelved, but was referred to a committee for the autumn session." The Berne Association for Women's Suffrage is therefore preparing an energetic campaign to support M. Münch's motion, says the Mouvement Féministe, and both men and women are signing the petition. "Some years ago a project was set on foot in St. Gall—it now sleeps on the files of the proceedings of the Grand Council—and there was the recent attempt made at Neuchâtel to bring up the question of Women's Suffrage before the Electoral Revision Committee. We all know what sort of reception it had. But these events apart, Berne comes in a good first, with its promised discussion for the autumn session. Nothing is more infectious than example; objections may fall of themselves when the Bear of Berne, who certainly is not supposed to suffer from enthusiasm, sits down seriously to face the possibility of in fact really his fellow-citizens in the only way that can be done." giving votes to the women, his fellow-citizens-to make them

## The Nation's Full Strength.

A memorial, organised by the Strength for Britain Movement, in favour of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors during the war, has been signed by large numbers of men and women of public distinction who are not connected with any previous temperance movement. Appealing to the Governany previous temperance movement. Appealing to the Government to put the nation on its full strength, the memorial states that the signatories are no temperance reformers as such. "We stand," it declares, "for the great desire of all good people to strike the mightiest blow for freedom of which Britain is capable. We support the demand for prohibition made to the Government by its own investigators, and by the Shipbuilders' deputation, with not a teetotaler among them, in March, 1915. Believing, in the Prime Minister's words, that 'No sacrifice is too great when freedom and honour are at stake,' and that rich and poor should bear alike, we ask the Government to withdraw all drink licenses throughout the United Kingdom for

withdraw all drink licenses throughout the United Kingdom for the period of the war."

"We believe," continues the memorial, "that a golden moment has arrived for our country; that, prepared for sacrifice by the example of the King and Lord Kitchener, the nation is ready for the natural step that France and Russia have already taken. The suspension of the liquor traffic during the war, the conversion of the public-houses into houses of refreshment, will quicken up our civil and fighting

populations, will raise a new fire of resolution in our people, and will give to millions the first opportunity they have ever had of breaking old habits of weakness and forming new habits of strength. We believe that in this, as in all other vital issues, there must be sympathy of purpose and unity of action between the Allied nations; and we appeal to the Government to be bold and trust our people to be strong and follow our Allies, to be worthy of the mighty destinies they hold in solemn trust."

## Landlords and Maternity Benefit.

Before the Commission appointed by the Faculty of Insurance to inquire into the position of National Health Insurance, evidence was given on Tuesday with regard to the 30s. maternity benefit. Mr. Morris, Secretary of the London Hospital, stated in reply to Mr. Bennett, that the fees of doctors in the East End had increased for confinement cases, and were often prohibitive. The doctors did not want these cases. Mr. Bennett said that he himself had experience of one locality, where the fee used formerly to be 15s., and was now as a rule two guineas. There were nasty rumours in the East End, said Mr. Morris, concerning maternity benefit. He could not swear to it, but he was perfectly certain that landlords let expectant mothers run up the rent bill to the last moment, and then seized the maternity benefit for payment. This was quite irregular, of course, and it was perfectly scandalous that these men should have so little idea of the nation's good. The Chairman, Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., said he had heard of these rumours.

## The Needs of the Middle-Class Mothers.

Speaking last week at a conference of infant welfare workers held in Bristol, Miss Halford, secretary of the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres, pointed out that at present the middle-class mother was the worst off. "There are no maternity centres for her, though she is often quite as ignorant of mothercraft as the industrial woman. If a day a week could be set aside for the middle-class mother at the schools for mothers, when she might attend by paying a small sum or subscribe, say a guinea a year, it might be a great

The Association, which has its offices at 4, Tavistock Square. W.C., is appealing for helpers for August and September, during which months there is always a great shortage of voluntary workers. At the present time there are more than 6,000 babies on the Association's books.

## Women Doctors for Army Hospitals.

The War Office has asked for the services of women doctors to work in the Regular Army hospitals, and forty have already been appointed, some of whom are going to Malta. It will be remembered that Dr. Alice Hutchison and her Unit were requisitioned by Lord Methuen on their way to Serbia, owing to a temporary shortage of doctors, and worked at Malta for some weeks, and that the Endell Street Military Hospital is staffed entirely by women doctors; but this is the first time that women have been invited to apply for appointments in the Regular Army

## N.U.W.W. Women's Patrol Work.

An interesting development in patrol work is the recent appointment of women patrols to work in Hyde Park. They have been appointed by the Commissioner of Police, and their duties are to assist the police. At present four couples are employed each evening from 7 till 11, and each couple is accompanied by a constable. They report themselves to the inspector in charge at the Police Station, and receive instructions from him. They are to be paid according to a fixed rate, and, in cases of arrest, will, when necessary, attend to give evidence in the Police Court. It is hoped that one result of this step will be a great decrease in the undesirable behaviour that is now too frequent in the Park.

## The Progress of Woman Suffrage in Holland.

The Suffrage movement, even during war-time, is advancing | by great strides in Holland, thanks to its victory in Denmark

When, in September last, the Government declared that there was to be an end of the party truce (Burgfrieden), and legislation was to resume its ordinary course, the Cabinet set to work immediately, and on November 1st it introduced the promised Bill for Revision of the Constitution, which proposes eligibility of women and removal of their disability for electorship. Of course, this instalment of the recognition of due full political equality of the sexes is of a satisfactory nature, but cannot completely content our Dutch Suffragists, and this feeling is largely shared in the country, as appears from every discussion of the Bill in the press and in public meetings. Two political parties, the Social Democrats and the Radicals, have declared their agreement with the women's claim to full citizenship, and in each of the other five parties represented in the Second Chamber, the Suffrage cause has friends and advocates.

On June 18th, at Amsterdam, there was a big Suffrage demonstration, consisting of a procession and open-air meeting, attended by some 18,000 people, which clearly showed the popular feeling with respect to women's political rights.

The first part of the procession, formed by the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association, was of a most refined aspect, having been arranged by an Artistic Committee, whereas the latter part, formed by the two favourable political parties and some trade unions, viz., that of the School-Teachers, represented the mass of the people. There were five bands, and the processions took fifty minutes in passing.

The train was headed by three riders, a gentleman in black and two ladies in white, bearing the Suffrage banner. Then came young ladies in white, carrying shields with the names of the full Suffrage States, and young ladies in yellow, with those of the half-enfranchised States (for instance, Sweden). These were followed by a dozen ladies in green, representing the Dutch provinces and colonies, who surrounded a Royal Maiden on horseback, symbolising the country of The Netherlands. Then came the Executive of the Association and the provinces with the sections in alphabetical order. Of these, many wore

picturesque national costumes. A number of inscriptions, ornamented with white and yellow, and the banners of the sections enlivened the aspect of the whole.

The rest of the procession, mostly consisting of Socialists with their red banners and inscriptions, made quite a different impression; not one of less earnestness in the demand for the vote, but certainly of more need. It must be remembered here that in the capital the preceding days had been characterised by want of cheap food on account of inadequate Government care for the distribution of victuals. There was even a little incident in the procession, when a group of anarchists tried to disturb it, clamouring for food; but this was soon ended by the care of the

In the open-air meeting which concluded the demonstration, stress was laid on the need which the State has of mothers, and mothers' care and foresight. From each of the four platforms spoke one deputy and three women, and finally at each a unanimous resolution was adopted demanding that political equality for men and women be expressed in the Constitution.

The demonstration was an enormous success; the press was favourable in its comments, with the exception only of the anarchists, who have recently had the good fortune of enrolling Holland's greatest poetess. Possibly this strong manifestation of Suffrage sentiment among the Dutch nation may bring us victory when the Constitution is revised.

Nor are the signs of victory lacking which generally accompany political success. I mean the action of Antis and opposition within the ranks. The Antis presented a petition with 43,000 names, collected nobody knows how or by whom, and some fifty would-be "genuine feminists" left the W.S.A., declaring that women's rights can never be conquered by the help of political parties. Both these movements can be easily refuted and met by the arithmetical argument that the two petitions of the W.S.A. and of the Socialist Party received over half a million of signatures to their demand of equal Suffrage, and that, as against forty-seven members who left the W.S.A. in May, 382 new members have been enlisted, and are still enlisting every day.

So, on the whole, our prospects are hopeful. But the war is still raging, and who can be sure of the morrow?

## N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

JULY 28, 1916.

A RUSH OF WORK AT ROYAUMONT.

Last week we could only briefly surmise the amount of work bing on at Royaumont. This week we have the actual facts. Here they are in Dr. Ivens's own words:

'As you will have already heard, we are hard at work. We have had in nearly 300 cases during the fortnight, and they are nearly all 'grands blessés,' in fact, cases they cannot send

As you know, we were asked to double our beds, and, thanks to the permission given by the Committee, I was able to arrange this at once. We put up fifty beds in the cloisters, and nearly 100 in the Refectory, these being lent by the French Army

When Miss Burke arrived, it was decided to call the Refectory the 'Canadian Ward,' and yesterday we had a little pening ceremony. The Comtesse d'Haussefille (President of the French Red Cross) came over, and Mr. Matthews and Mdlle. Montezambert, the representatives of the Canadian Red Cross, decorated the ward with the Canadian flag. Dr. Coussergue represented the 'Service de Santé,' and very nice little speeches made by all three.

Everyone is working very hard. There is every prospect this rush will last for several months. They seem to think we be of the greatest value to Creil, as we take in heavy cases gas gangrene, to whom a few more hours means a fatal The wounds are dreadful. Last year was child's play , but so far we have got over the ground well.

The Refectory makes a lovely ward. M. Pichon has arranged a little stove and taps, &c., in the adjoining stone room. must not stay for more. Every moment is precious.

#### GIRTON AND NEWNHAM UNIT AT SALONIKA.

Pressure of work in this Unit necessitates another motor bulance and touring car. We want, for despatch at once, e new Ford ambulance and car. Which of our readers will lp us with this? A Unit which has not sufficient ambulances transport the wounded is seriously handicapped, and we hope hat no S.W.H. Unit will ever be in this position. Can we make a further call upon your generosity? Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock.

## Royaumont and the "Figaro."

On Saturday last, July 22nd, The Figaro, the great Paris aily, gave two columns to the work of the Scottish Women's spitals of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, s it impressed the well-known journalist who writes under the seudonym of "Gérald."

Are our readers aware, he asks, that there are immense hositals in France where our wounded are tended; and in the whole administration there are no men, even for the roughest "These are the Scottish Women's Hospitals, organised y the National Union of Women's Suffrage.' war," he explains, "these Suffragists ("qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec les Suffragettes') were a powerful organisation for the protection, the moral aid, and social emancipation of women the British Isles. They broke no windows, but they multiplied their faculties. As soon as war broke out, they put at the disposal of the authorities their knowledge, money, and energy they organised ambulances, hospitals, and dispensaries. doctors and surgeons among them found their work cut out for Writers and dramatic authors like Cecily Hamilton, author of Diana of Dobson's, took up administrative work; others took charge of kitchens or mending and linen The Scottish women installed their hospital in the ancient Abbaye of Saint Louis. The English love timeworn stones and old walls enshrined in 'keepsake' surroundings We crossed the park and entered the cloister, where rows of serious cases have been carried out in their beds, into the sunshine. One corner of the cloister serves as dining-room for the staff. We were invited to lunch, which meant that we, like the fair-haired chauffeur who brought us from the station and the women doctors who received us, took each a plate from a pile that stood waiting, and a glass from a row of tumblers, and helped ourselves from a dish of boiled beef and potatoes, or from the water-jug or the coffee-pot. Hunger and thirst were satisfied. Money and time are precious at Royaumont, and neither is wasted.

Passing through the vast wards, "flooded with air and light," the French writer was struck by the smiling response of

the men as the doctors pass, the confidence and the hope; the bright faces of the sisters, in their blue uniforms, and the "invraisemblable simplicité" of it all. He leaves Royaumont, wondering a little at the women who work, "not from any puerile wish to equal men or to triumph over them. They will not be slaves; they are forging for themselves a liberty which will permit them to be choosers instead of being always the chosen. . . . Without thought of reward or halo, with no other passion than the wish to succour, help, and serve those who suffer, they do to the utmost what pity and love ask of them, without choosing, without asking themselves for what domain they were made; women superior to us in this—that they recognise no hierarchies in duty, and do not care to know which, after all, is the better part—that of Martha or of Mary.'

## First-Hand Experiences.

## XIII.—CASUAL LABOUR.

The field was "down," the thick, green grass lay in long, heavy lines. The sun was hot, we had to make the most of every minute to get the swathes spread an even surface over the ground, and the crop was so heavy there scarcely seemed room n the field. We worked silently, tossing the grass and flowers this way and that, that they might die the sooner in wind and The casual labourer's arms soon begin to ache mightily above the elbow, but when the field is spread will be time enough to rest; it is a thirsty job, the casual labourer is soon ready to

drink anything, even tea with sugar in it.

By afternoon the grass has dried grandly, on the top that is; as we "turn," each worker following the other along a separate row, we find on the newly exposed surface grass and flowers as fresh and sappy as those we strewed in the morning. The field will need a deal of working before it is "led," even if the weather keep fine.

Next day we work as before, as soon as the dew is off the rows, which seems late this summer of daylight-saving. The man who makes the pace at "turning," and with whom we all have to keep up, leaves one no time for thought, save to rake close to his heels; no leisure to blow one's nose or mop one's brow; no breath to answer his social amenities with more than a yes or a no. Only at the end of the row can one dab, furtively but not effectively, with one's handkerchief, for he is off again down his turning, and you must follow or stop the rest of the

Next day we work as before, but the weather is uncertain, and the labour available has dropped to three. Men are leaving the village for camp, henceforward there will be but one post in and out in the day. It is thus in our far-away, peaceful mountains we touch the fringe of the war. There is Bob, a tramp, always civil, always talking, always incapable; there is the farmer himself, there is myself, and at odd moments there is the servantgirl. Whatever her strong point-and that has so far escaped my attention—it is certainly not hay-making. She mentally agrees with Bob that it is a "tempory job," and therefore it matters not how it is done. But your Yorkshireman has the gift of chaffing and flattering the incapable into further effort; he, more than his women folk, seems to have a pitying complaisance towards poor tools, for while he uses what he finds available, the Yorkshirewoman would almost sooner kill herself with work

A sprinkle of rain sets us all "cocking," a fine afternoon and we are shaking out the cocks once more; the farmer goes off at milking time, leaving Bob and me turning. That Bob is talking goes without saying; I ask him about lodging-house life, and he tells me that though "soom folk thinks it's like home, it's a long way fra that, is lodging-houses; full of varry unpleasant folk. Ay! they are. Folk is queer, and things is queer, and we live in queer times. Ah! we do. And, gang whar ve will, ve'll scarce ever meet a body but thinks t'oothers is queerer, and there you are. Ay! it's a queer warld!"

It is. It seems queer to me that Bob can pick up a living at all when I see him at work. Even at so simple a job as turning hay, he throws my stroke out by not cleaning the ground ahead of me, and, being without the Yorkshireman's gift of tongues, I tell him plainly what I think of his methods. To his plea of "tempory," I point out that the "tempory" character of his own victuals would not atone for their being part burnt and part raw. Bob agrees. He always agrees most civilly; not that it affects his work. After three days of Bob, I accept his inevitable slackness with philosophy.

With sets-back from weather, we've been over a week at

this one small field. I have forked it, raked it, turned it, windrowed it, cocked it, piked it, till I seem as familiar with every inch of it as I am with Bob's "Tell ye what." "Tell ye what, missis, ye pike a deal better nor what I can; it'll come fra yeer living in London." He sinks on to his knees, the better to admire my prowess; but with a heart of stone I chivvy him into raking the field over if he cannot pike. He explains why it is I also rake better than he; it is because I wear glasses.

With the field still in pikes and unled, and the grey rain streaming across the valley, I have to leave Bob, and return to that London which has given me such supposed insight into hay-making, carrying with me his qualified approval, as reported by the farmer, "Yon's turbel particular, but she's a A CASUAL LABOURER. nice, civil woman.'

## For "The Common Cause."

THE COMMON CAUSE, like many other publishing ventures, has had plenty of difficulties to contend with since the outbreak of war; but, thanks in the first place to the loyalty of thousands of faithful friends, these difficulties have largely been met. Care and foresight on the part of the management have reduced our working expenses as far as possible, but no forecast could have included the PAPER CRISIS, which has more than doubled the cost of materials, and further complicated the problems of labour and other shortage

Few Suffrage meetings are held nowadays, and the members of our National Union are putting much of their energies into national work; but however busy they are, it is most important that the Societies of the Union should keep in touch with one another and with Headquarters. This "The Common Cause" enables them to do.

We have received £216 8s. 8d. towards the total of Five Hundred Pounds which we need.

One Society has set aside a part of the collection made at the Annual Meeting for the Fund, as a "first instalment"; others are trying to find new regular subscribers—the most satisfactory and permanent kind of help. If any difficulty, by the way, is found in getting a supply through a newsagent, the

Manager will be very glad to help.

We are very grateful for the donations which we acknowledge below, and for the kind wishes and practical suggestions which come with them from all over Great Britain.

I enclose a cheque for £1, being a donation towards keeping THE COMMON CAUSE going. I hope you will get the sum required to save it from ceasing to appear. It is a unique sort of paper. I should miss it

I enclose a P.O. for THE COMMON CAUSE, and wish I could send

"I enclose a P.O. for The Common Cause, and wish I could send more. We simply must keep the organisation going."

"I enclose a small contribution for The Common Cause, which must be kept 'going.' It is most inspiring to read in war time, and one is so dependent on it for news of our Hospital Units. The daily papers say so little or nothing at all. With best wishes."

"I enclose a P.O. for the 'C.C.' Fund, and hope that you will soon get all the money you need. Loss of the paper would be serious. . . . It gives so much interesting news that cannot easily be found elsewhere, and its record of women's work during the war will be of great permanent value. I wish I could do more to help."

varior i mion i coura do	111010		inc.p.			CENT
	£ s.	d.	file the second second		£ s. d	1.
Already acknowledged	. 189 6		Mrs. Walford Common		5 0	0
Mrs. M. Roberts	. 2	6	Miss Glasier		1 0	0
Bradford W.S.S	. 1 10	0	Miss A. Bishop		5	0
Miss Macdonald			Mrs. Wills	2	5 0	0
Mrs. Reckitt	. 5	0	Miss Marguerite McArthur	10000	5	0
Mrs. Radcliffe	. 1 0	0	Miss Margaret Hare		2	0
Mrs. M. Evershed	. 5 0	0	Miss E. E. Linnell		10	6
Mrs. Stephen	. 10	0	Miss M. E. Dunn		1 0	0
Miss Meta Bradley	. 10	0	Southport W.S.S	1000	1 0	0
Mr. and Mrs. H. Bath Spencer		6		9-		-
Mrs. Crook	. 3 0	0		£	216 8	8
Mise E Briscoo	10	0		HT COLUMN	THE STREET STREET	259/3

## ONE WAY OF HELPING.

Is there a War Savings Committee in your district? Is a meeting, or a series of meetings, being arranged for, to stir up interest in thrift and national economy?

An extremely interesting series of articles on co-operative house-keeping and national economy written specially for COMMON CAUSE by Miss Clementina Black will appear weekly in

Our pages, beginning with the number for August 11th.

These particularly attractive numbers should find a ready sale wherever interest is being aroused in national aims in household life. Will Secretaries of Societies and others find voluntary workers to sell The Common Cause outside all the War Savings meetings now being held over the country?

Will you give an hour or two when a meeting is held in your town, and so help to make our paper known to a new public?

Copies for this purpose can be obtained at 1s. per dozen

(thirteen to dozen) post free from the Manager, 14, Great Smith

## In Memoriam.

It is with deep regret that we record the death, on July 16th, of Sir Victor Horsley, of heat-stroke, in Mesopotamia. An old and staunch supporter of Women's Suffrage, always a fearless advocate of a just cause, he was one of the bravest of the many Englishmen who have given their skill, scientific knowledge, devotion, and finally their life for their country. A great-a very great-surgeon, a pioneer who opened up new paths in scientific medicine, and particularly in brain surgery which he almost revolutionised, Sir Victor Horsley's experience led him to be a strong advocate of abstention from alcohol, and one of his last communications to the press was, as our readers will remember, the admirably clear and forcible appeal in our columns, in the name of patriotism, for the prohibition of alcohol during the term of the war. His conviction of the justice and necessity of giving the franchise to women led him, as prospective candidate for Market Harborough, to maintain his position, even at the cost of official support.

Another life added to the toll of lives exacted from us by the war was also given in the cause of humanity. Miss S. Macnaughtan, who died in London on July 24th, worked first in Belgium with Dr. Hector Munro's Unit, and afterwards in Russia, until her health finally gave way. Miss Macnaughtan is known in every household as the author of The Fortune Christina M'Nab and A Lame Dog's Diary. Of Scottish birth, she began her experiences of war in the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro, worked as a trained nurse in Balkan countries, was a Red Cross Worker in the South African War. A strong liever in Women's Suffrage, she was one of the workers in the forward movement, whose loss will be deeply felt.

In the Hon. ROLAND PHILLIPPS, only surviving child of Lord St. Davids, killed in action on July 7th, Liberal candidate for South Glamorgan, and an enthusiastic supporter of Women's Suffrage, a brilliant young life has been cut short.

## Reviews.

CREDIT INDUSTRY AND THE WAR. Ed.: Adam Kirkaldy. (Pitman & Sons,

Ltd. 2s. 6d. net.)

This short volume is unusually full of matter. It consists of a number of reports and of other papers which were presented to the British Association a year ago. We live at such a breathless pace now that materials gathered, at the cost of no little trouble and difficulty, in the early part of 1915 are really almost out of date to-day. The conclusions drawn from sarily in constant need of modification. Our industrial life during the war is in a perpetual condition of rapid change. The problems we worked at last year have altered into others, related but different, and worked at last year nave altered into others, related but different, and perfection is almost impossible to attain as we try to envisage the industrial scene. Nevertheless, this volume is one which every economic student will need to study carefully. The presidential address, by Professor Scott, is an interesting survey of the beginnings of the change; the transition from a peaceful to a warlike world. The next section, which deals with the professional section of the change is the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change in the change is the change in the chang deals with the possibilities and prospects of industrial peace, is full of suggestive, useful, and stimulating matter. The various contributions necessarily differ considerably in value, but none are unimportant; they will need close and careful study.

will need close and careful study.

To women the most interesting part of the book will probably be its many references to woman's position in the industrial world: to the new work she is now undertaking especially, but also that which she has long performed, as, for instance, in the cotton trade. Many of the pages throw valuable light upon that difficult question, the attitude of the man to the woman who has tried to do his work during the war. Most of us are trying to think out the problem of women's industrial position after the work and there is much that will habe up in these works. trying to think out the problem of women's industrial position after the war, and there is much that will help us in these pages, great as the changes have been since their publication. They are too concise and closely worked to submit easily to quotation or reference in a short review, and we can only urge readers to read the book themselves carefully and thoroughly. Much of it is raw material for future workers, but there is much, too, which will be of permanent value.

L. V.

PATRIOTIC FOOD ECONOMY FOR THE WELL-TO-DO. (National Food Economy League. 6d.)
FOOD, WAGES, AND ECONOMY, by Edgar Walford Martin. (Cornish Bros.,

FOOD, WAGES, AND ECONOMY, by Edgar Walford Martin. (Cornish Bros., Birmingham. 2d.)

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS, by L. C. Jevons. (Jarrold. 3d.)

The call upon all classes to cut down their household expenses has led to a large demand for practical books on food values and economical cooking. A pamphlet entitled "Patriotic Food Economy for the Wellto.do" has been written in response to requests from a number of housewives to the National Food Economy League for some detailed guidance in planning the weekly budget. In addition to general remarks on the use of particular kinds of food, it contains a number of sample weekly menus and a very useful table of comparative food values.

Mr. Martin's little pamphlet deals with the value of various foods that are generally neglected, and with the question of meat substitutes.

Mr. Martin's little pamphlet deals with the value of various foods that are generally neglected, and with the question of meat substitutes. Miss Jevons's "puddings without eggs" are for the most part nourishing and easily made. Some of the recipes would be more useful if the measurements of flour, sugar, &c., were given by the cupful or table spoonful, as well as by the ounce, as not every household possesses facilities for weighing. The proceeds of the sale of the booklet are given to the Serbian Relief Fund.

JUS SUFFRAGII (11, Adam Street, Adelphi; monthly, 4d.), this month, as an interesting article showing the importance of the vote that has sen granted to the women in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Those who are not familiar with the provisions of the British North merica Act," says the writer, "which establish the respective jurisdiction is the Dominion and of the Provincial Parliaments, are led to believe that the powers of the latter correspond somewhat to those of a County Council a this country. How far this conception is from the truth is easily shown of the provincial Legislatures in Canada." Desse include all laws concerning property, inheritance, the guardianship

JULY 28, 1916.

ind independent jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures in Canada." These include all laws concerning property, inheritance, the guardianship of children, factory and workshop legislation, child labour laws, education, and mothers' pensions. The curtailment or complete prohibition of the liquor traffic is another important matter which is subject to provincial control; also many questions concerning marriage.

The notes from Germany show that conditions of women's work in hat country are extremely bad. Protests have been made in vain against overwork and underpay, which is ruining the health of the mothers of he race. "Talk about a 'population policy,'" says the writer, "is empty and meaningless while this ruin of women's health continues." The Government have, however, announced that not only will the Factory Actsemain suspended during the war, but that on the conclusion of peace naturing will be made as to when and under what conditions they should again come into force. Apparently, the sweated work of women is to be assed for capturing the markets of the world after the war.

THE WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL NEWS (7, John Street, Adelphi; quarterly contains an account of the Conference on Women in the Civil Service d under the auspices of the Council last May, and a useful survey of anty snows the value of the midwife in the general National real-me, and her unfavourable position as regards status and training. It inted out that there is no shortage of suitable midwives in districts e they are treated with proper consideration, but that where they out given their proper status "the class of midwife who in the interest other and child ought to practise in every working-class neighbourhood ing superseded by the overworked panel doctor and a neighbour who, being on the roll, nurses and frequently delivers the patient free from sepection."

THE SHIELD (19, Tothill Street; quarterly, 6d.).—Several articles in

The Shield (10, Tothill Street; quarterly, 6d.).—Several articles in s number deal with the question of sex-education. Mr. Charles C. borne contributes a Plea for the Sex Instruction of the Young; Missrah March, B.Sc., an article on "Education of the Young in the Morals Sex"; and Dr. Helen Wilson writes on Ideals of Parenthood. Miss A. Maude Royden, in an article on Public Opinion and the Social il, shows how women who have transgressed against the social law are ced along the downward path by the effect on their conscience of the mendous weight of public condemnation. "For centuries of human tory women have grown up in the belief that, for them, 'virtue' had ta single meaning, and to sin against that was to be lost. . They—it is probably true—nore 'depraved' in the end than men, because by are cast out, and it remains eternally true that we must be either gods beasts to live alone. They are deprived of human rights: they are seasts to live alone. They are deprived of human rights; they are ted as though for them even repentance lost its value, for they can er again be 'the same' as other women."
Other articles are: "Is Prostitution a Trade?" by Mr. John Cowan;

d Alcohol as Cause of Venereal Disease, by J. Theodore Dodd, M.A.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY. By Edward R. Pease. (A. C.

THE DRINK PROBLEM OF TO-DAY. By T. N. Kelynack. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.) CONCERNING THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF FIGHTING. By James Leith Macbeth Bain. (The Theosophical Publishing Society. 2d.)

TRIED AND TESTED RECIPES. By Annie M. Booth. (Minchin & Gibbs, Westgate Street, Glos. 6d.)

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES. By James Leith Macbeth Bains. (The Theosophical Publishing Society.)

FIELD HOSPITAL AND FLYING COLUMN. By Violetta Thurston. (C. P. Putnam & Sons. 2s. 6d.)

A GENERATION OF RELIGIOUS PROGRESS. By G. Spiller. (Watts & Co.,

Fleet Street. 1s.)
The National Music of Poland. By Marguerite Walaux. (George Allen Unwin, Ltd. 6d.) LETTERS FROM ANOTHER BATTLEFIELD. (Erskine Macdonald. 1s.)

SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR. By the Right Hon. J. M. Robertson, M.P. (Cobden Club. 2d.) AN IRISH STEW. By Frank Bryne. (St. Catherine Press. 18.)

YMBOL SONGS. By Mary Richardson. (Erskine Macdonald. 2s. 6d.) TESTORE. By Pat Candler. (J. M. Dent & Sons. 6s.)

OUR ULTIMATE AIM IN THE WAR. By George G. Armstrong. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 2s. 6d.) DOWNWARD PATHS. With a FOREWORD by A. Maude Royden. (Bell.

THE TWO ROADS. By H. E. Hyde. (King. 1s. 3d.) WORLD EXPECTANT. By E. A. Woodhouse. (Star Publishing Trust. 2s. 6d.) OW TO PROTECT OUR SOLDIERS. By T. L. Rawson. (The Crystal Press. 1s.) THE WITHOUT SERVANTS. By A Survivor. (Mills & Boon. 18.)

THE SECOND PICTURE OF THE WAR. By Kennedy Maclean and Wilkinson Ridde. (Marshall Bros. 7d.)
THE PRINCIPALS OF EDUCATION. By T. Raymont, M.A. (Longmans & Co.

EHOLD THE WOMAN. By T. Everett Harte. (Lippincott. 6s.) THE CHILD WELFARE ANNUAL. Edited by T. N. Kelynack. (John Bale, Sons, & Danielson, Ltd. 7s. 6d.) The Weaving Studios

The problem of rescue work is beset by many pitfalls, but in one case at least a happy solution has been found. Early in 1913, a school of hand-weaving was started with the object of developing the artistic powers of girls of the upper and middle classes requiring a fresh start in life.

Once the technicalities of hand-weaving are learnt, the worker finds in the art endless scope for the expression of her artistic ideas in colour, texture and design. She produces beautiful fabrics or tapestries, finds the work in no way physically straining, and when thoroughly trained, is able in the well-managed industries to earn about thirty shillings per week.

The Organiser of this school, desiring to co-operate with those engaged in rescue work by offering a new opening to better class girls, has found by over three years' experience that hand-weaving is specially suited to their needs.

Inquiries are now invited from the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE who must readily recognise the urgency of this appeal, which opens the way to a sound and interesting lifework to many, for whom domestic or laundry work is unsuitable. Will you help by an annual subscription?

For further particulars, please apply to the Organiser, The Weaving Studios, 6, Denmark Street, W.C. Cheques to be made payable to Miss Skrine, and crossed "London County and Westminster Bank," or to the Treasurer of the Collecting Committee, Mrs. Glynne Williams, 7, Berkeley House, Hay Hill.

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

## GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS, Chief 254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.

Exhibiter at British Silk Exhibition, 1912. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM TRADING UNDER THE SAME NAME.

Established 50 Years,

We are celebrated for Cleaning and Dyeing COURT DRESSES, DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES, CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS. :: :: AND GLOVES. :: ::

> GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS. CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, :: AND CRETONNES. STREET, THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Owing to our having a large reserve of colours at the outbreak of the war, we are in a position to dye in all the following colours:—Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Purple, Mauve, Dark Violet, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Dark Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Claret, Plum, Dark Grey, and Black.

The finest and purest pre-war colours absolutely guaranteed,

Special attention is given to Mourning orders. Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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

HAVE YOUR HOUSE DECORATED BY WOMEN

## Mesdames HAMMOND & HARWOOD.

PRACTICAL HOUSE DECORATORS.

Staff of Lady Painters. Estimates Free. Any District.

13. FAIRMILE AVENUE, STREATHAM, S.W.

## The Challenge

The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.

Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c. A Specimen Copy will be sont to readers of "The Common Canse" on application You should find The CHALLENGE on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send is. 9d. to The Manger, The CHALLENGE, Effingham Houss, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

## IMPORTANT TO **RED CROSS WORKERS**

We hold a large Stock of MATERIALS necessary for the Making of Roller, Triangular, Many-tailed and other





White Bandage Cloth, 36 in. wide White Flannelette, 36 in. wide Grey Bandage Cloth, 40 in. wide White Open Wove Cloth, 36 in. wide Grey Calico 31, 36 and 40 in. wide White Flannel, 26 and 28 in. wide Domette, 27 in. wide

Samples and Prices forwarded per return post.

Special Reduced Prices for whole pieces.

Hospitals & General Contracts Co., Ltd.,

19 to 21 & 25 to 35, MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.

## They ARE Starving

"You can't imagine what a help they are, in these hard times." (From a Lance-

Corporal.)

TT has been definitely stated in Parliament I that our fighting men captured by the Germans are being deliberately kept short of food. These brave fellows are ever on the verge of starvation.

"If it had not been for parcels of food sent from this country the prisoners would in many instances have starved."—Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons.

Mr. Tennant is hopeful that there will be no relaxation of the efforts being made to send parcels to British Prisoners of War. The warmhearted public will not need to be reminded of this truly national obligation.

The more generous support of the Fund of the Royal Savoy Association (which sends 350 parcels of food each week to British Prisoners of War) will make it possible to extend its scope and bring relief to more men in their pitiful plight. British prisoners are really starving, You'll never permit this!

The R.S.A. parcels (value 7/6) include everything that is known to be necessary for the welfare and comfort of the prisoners. Any sum, large or small, will be gratefully received by

and ye came

REV. HUGH B. CHAPMAN, "I was in prison ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION, unto Me." 7, SAVOY HILL, LONDON, W.C.

## THE COMMON CAUSE.

14. Great Smith Street. Telephone: Victoria 7544.

Price 1d

"Homosum, Vic, London." Press Tels.:

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BRITISH ISLES, 6S. 6D. ABROAD, 8S. 8D. PER ANNUM.
ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all Advertisements must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representatives, S. R. Le Mare and Miss Frances L. Fuller (West End).

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

## The Suffrage Situation.

By W. C. ANDERSON, M.P.

It is very necessary that those who are keenly interested in the question of the political freedom of women should watch closely all developments regarding proposed changes in registration and franchise. A number of politicians are anxious that a new register should be made up, that large numbers of voters, including many who never voted before, should be added, but that the political grievances of women should remain

Parliament has declined to set up a committee to examine and pronounce upon the various proposals, and insists that the Government shall formulate a scheme of their own. Pressure will undoubtedly be put upon the Government to make military and naval service a basis for the franchise. My own view is that we shall be committing an error of far-reaching consequence if we do not retain the franchise as a civil right, our soldiers and sailors voting on the same terms and conditions as others. If an election should come whilst the soldiers are still on active service, arrangements could be made to make their votes effective, and the same thing is true of the large numbers of munition and other war workers who have been disfranchised owing to their being scattered about the country. But the laying down of a fresh basis for the franchise is quite another

The Prime Minister has promised that when franchise changes are under consideration, the claims of women will be fully and impartially weighed. I can understand the reluctance of the Government to add at this time to the complex and thorny questions which already assail them. Nevertheless, it will be impossible, I think, to carry through a thorough revision of the register without putting on many new voters, and it will be impossible to put on new voters without raising the question as to whether women are to remain in their present disfranchised

I believe that if the Government faced the facts and introduced the necessary legislation to make the rights of citizenship just and effective at the next election, they would encounter less difficulty and opposition than they might expect. Many of our pre-war controversies which aroused hot and angry discussion at the time, and were spoken of as shaking the very foundations of society, are now seen in true perspective. A measure o enfranchisement, removing various anomalies, and conceding the claims of women could probably be carried at the present time with little trouble. The same thing cannot be said of any scheme which would attempt partial treatment, leaving the position of the women where it now is.

It is generally conceded that women have rendered high service to the nation in this crisis. To a much larger extent than ever before they have entered the industrial field, and no one who has the slightest imaginative insight can believe that things after the war will be as they used to be. In many respects the position of women after the war will be strange and difficult. Without their hearty co-operation in the political field, many of the new problems will never be solved at all. I find it very difficult to understand the position of those who praise in the highest terms the work and service of women at this time, who appreciate fully the sacrifices they have rendered with unstinting hand, and yet in the next breath oppose the claim of women to citizenship and political equality. I am certain that if once the issue were raised, it would be impossible for Suffrage opponents to maintain creditably such a position in the House of Commons.

JULY 28, 1916.

It is generally recognised that the women who are being brought into shop and factory should not be subjected to unfair industrial conditions. Many of them have been working very hours-often with the worst consequences to their physical health—and some of them are poorly paid. Such proction as the vote affords has not become less necessary, but more necessary, especially as the widest powers in regard to labour regulations and conditions are now vested in Government departments, such as the Ministry of Munitions.

The Cabinet are now considering the question, and a scheme will presumably be brought forward. It is earnestly to be hoped that the scheme, when it appears, will display a little insight and courage. There is greater need than ever that this country should be made a real democracy, and a real democracy it never can be without the inclusion of women as voters and citizens.

The fixing of this or that fancy or arbitrary basis for the franchise will create almost as many anomalies as it will cure. The coalition can settle the question if it cares, and can do so with the minimum of upset. It is important that women should make it quite plain that they are not going to acquiesce in some temporary settlement which still leaves them out; and the Cabinet should be made to understand that, whatever the difficulties of doing the right thing, the difficulties of doing the wrong thing are greater still.

For two years the women have exercised great restraint in regard to their political helotage. They have not contributed to domestic controversy. But any changes that are made now, though alleged to be for war purposes, will outlast the war, and hence it is essential that their claims should not be in any way prejudiced by any step now taken. There are members of the House of Commons who are fully alive to this, but in the main it rests with the women themselves to ensure either that progress will be made, or that, at the least, the road forward is left

## The Emergency Labour of Women During the War Period.

The turmoil of the great war and the consequent disturbance of the intellectual and spiritual self-confidence of most of us, make it difficult to concentrate attention on any one of the great changes being wrought in social conditions as a result of the withdrawal of so many men of military age from civil employment. To the Feminist, the widening of the field of choice of employment for women and their adaptability and success in taking up new trades, or, as in farm work, returning to occupations which, formerly theirs, had passed almost entirely into the hands of men, is one of the changes which is of greatest interest now and which will have far-reaching effects after the war is over and the times of peace, which we so ardently long

In a pamphlet, "Women in the Labour Market During the War." the Manchester and Salford Women's War Interests Committee published four months ago a summary of the information then available on the entrance of women into men's trades during the war period. At that time women's emergency labour had been accepted in transport, engineering, in the distributive trades, in banks, commerce, agriculture, in the leather trade, and in many odd jobs difficult to classify. Since then women have come into the wood trades and are in increasing numbers acting as labourers to skilled workers in various occupations. It is now, in July, 1916, impossible to enumerate the trades where women's labour has in certain processes been substituted for that of men, and it is equally impossible in a short article to attempt to state the conditions as to wages, hours, &c., prevailing in every case.

## No Scarcity of Women Workers.

Although so many new occupations are now open to the industrial woman, it is a significant fact that up till the time of writing there is no scarcity of woman labour. The experience of the writer is that Labour Exchanges are often overstocked with women applicants, and that young and capable women may be on the register weeks before finding suitable employment; while it is nearly as difficult as ever, though not quite, for middle-aged and elderly women to find work. In a case of which I have knowledge, twenty-two women were suddenly thrown out of work, as a consequence of a labour dispute. Although young and capable, at the end of four weeks six of these workers are still seeking a job.

## WAGE EARNING OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The entrance of so many young women of the middle-class for the first time into wage-earning occupations has something to do with this So also has the increase in the cost of living The staple foods of working class families have nearly doubled in price since the commencement of the war, and wages and separation allowances have not increased in proportion. the Board of Trade standard working class food budget as basis of calculation, I find that if the separation allowance for a woman and two children of 21s. in January, 1915, is to have the same food purchasing value, it must in July, 1916, be 28s. To obtain this 33 per cent. increase, married women are entering wage-earning occupations in large numbers, although they are not popular in many establishments. A considerable amount of re-adjustment is also taking place. Women are leaving domestic service and other occupations and entering | months, and have arrived at some definite proposals as to how

munition factories or seeking work on the railways and in the service of the tramway companies. At present the supply of available female labour is large, for the reasons given, and for others which it is not necessary to state.

## NEED FOR A FAIR DAY'S WAGE.

With the exception of the tramways, it is very difficult to find women who are doing the whole of the job of the men whose places they are filling. In this distrct women conductors are doing all the duties of the men who have gone and are receiving exactly the same pay, so that in this case "equal pay for equal work" has been asked for and has been granted. But the vast majority of emergency women workers cannot properly use this formula in asking for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Suffragists do not require to be reminded that "men are men and women are women." In two important ways women war workers differ from the men whose place they fill. They have not the same muscular strength, and they cannot become in a short time skilled craftsmen like the engineers or wood-workers who have served apprenticeships and whose places they are

The dilution of labour scheme has led in engineering shops to the setting up of new machinery and the re-organisation of workshops. During the war period the line of demarcation between skilled and unskilled has, for the time being, been blurred, and much division and subdivision of processes has taken place; so that very few women workers are actually doing the same job as the men whom they are replacing. They are doing part of it, or part of a part of it. In these circumstances, the demand of equal pay for equal work cannot be made in the same way that it can for the women conductors on the tramways. But a demand must be made that women taking the place of men, and the product of whose labour is the same as that of men, shall receive such wages as will ensure for the women adequate remuneration for their labour, and the keeping up of the male standard in the industry.

That in many cases this is not being done cannot be too often or too earnestly repeated. In May of this year women over eighteen employed in making munition boxes in this district were receiving less than 3d. an hour. Such wages inflict a double injury. They injure grievously the health and morale of the women receiving them, and they injure the men now serving in the Army. No advanced woman at the present time can be too sensitive to the duty of studying the difficult and intricate problem of women's emergency labour. No woman can be too bold in demanding always an adequate wage for the woman

## READJUSTMENT OF LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

The questions which will arise at the end of the war affecting women must be handled by those who are armed by understanding and knowledge. The Government are already setting up Committees, and a Bill has been passed extending the provisions of Part II. of the Insurance Act, and making all war

workers entitled to out-of work pay.

The Manchester and Salford Women's War Interests Committee have been working at the problem of the position of women in the re-adjustment of labour after the war for some

displaced women should be dealt with. The Committee is convinced that the greatest danger will be a danger which must be avoided at all costs—the flooding of the labour market and of certain industries with women workers who are unorganised and who are prepared to accept lower wages than the standard rates obtaining in these industries.

In the meantime, no effort should be spared to educate both the women themselves and public opinion on the necessity of an adequate wage for the women war workers and of careful and scientific dealing with them when peace comes. I propose, with the permission of the Editor, to deal later with the question of the re-organisation of labour after the war, with special reference to the position of women.

## MOBILISING UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Federation of University Women was held at the University of Manchester, on June 24th, 1916. In the absence of the President, Miss Sargant, the chair was taken by Miss Burstall, Chairman of the Manchester

A special Prize Fellowship of £100 offered by the Federation to encourage research on some questions of special interest in the present national crisis, was awarded to Dr. Alice Lee, Fellow of University College, London. Miss Lee has collaborated for some years with Dr. Karl Pearson, in many statistical investigations, and is also the author of several independent communications. She is about to undertake an investigation into the birth rate as affected by present conditions.

Another important feature of the work undertaken by the Federation this year has been the compilation of a Register of University women ready to offer themselves for War service. About 10,000 forms of enquiry were sent out, and although of the 7,000 women who replied some were already fully occupied, there remained an Active Service List of between one and two thousand who could give the whole or part of their time. Responsible positions have already been filled at the Admiralty Board of Trade, Ministry of Munitions, Customs and Excise, Public Trustee's Office, and the Military Service Civil Liabilities Committee. Among these appointments were those of a temporary Assistant Agricultural Organiser under the Board of Trade, Social Investigator under the Carnegie Trust, higher grade clerkships, secretaries, chemists at Kings North and Woolwich, and Army Pay Superintendents.

Besides Government positions such as these, the Federation has been able to supply women for responsible positions in business houses. A firm of chartered accountants are inviting women to enter their profession, and have appointed a mathematician from the Federation Register who will become Senior Audit Clerk. Apart from paid work of this kind, the Register has also made available the services of women who were unable to leave their homes but were anxious to do work for the country. There are sixteen mathematicians now engaged in confidential computations for the Government.

The Register has now been taken over by the Board of Trade Employment Department, though it will still be kept as a separate register by the Federation Registrar, Miss Agnes Conway. It is hoped that this transference will further the main purpose of the Register, which was to mobilise the University women of the country so that they would be available when the need came to carry on the work left perforce by men called to the Colours

## Correspondence.

POSITION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

MADAM,—Many Suffragists have, since the war, indulged in the easy and optimistic belief that, after the efforts of women during wartime, Women's Suffrage was assured. This idea will surely have been shattered by Mr. Herbert Samuel's speech in the House of Commons last week, when, speaking on behalf of the Government on the Registration Bill, he stated. "Some people seem to be assuming that a magic change has been wrought by the war, in consequence of which Women's Suffrage would now be agreed to almost with unanimity. Yet, if that question is once raised, both Houses of Parliament are certain to find themselves involved in a very bitter political controversy."

We Suffragists had better realise at once that we have no assurance of victory except in our determination to win and in the fact that the dilution of labour by wonen workers is creating a problem which the Labour forces can only solve by securing the co-operation of women and by improving the economic and political status of the industrial women. My experience as a member of the Manchester Women's War Interests

Committee has taught me that the ablest trade union leaders have firmly grasped this point; moreover, they tell us that the best hope for the improvement of the women worker is the significant fact that the most active forces in the feminist movement have come into close co-operation

The letter sent by the officers of the N.U. to members of the House of Commons re the possibility of extending the franchise on a military basis, draws attention to the national services of women, and quotes Lord Derby's words that "women are now part and parcel of the army" in support of the demand for the inclusion of women in the franchise

qualification.

Do we realise that this implies the advocacy of Adult Suffrage as our policy? Do we realise that this is now the only just or logical attitude to adopt? Can we middle-class women ask for a limited franchise, conferring votes on ourselves and ignore the women who have borne the heaviest burden during wartime in the workshops? Moreover, the strongest political lever we can wield is the support of the Labour Party and the trades unions, whose policy is Adult Suffrage. I ask my colleagues in the Women's Suffrage movement to face these two problems courageously—viz., the refusal of the Government to deal with Women's Suffrage and the question of Adult Suffrage. (Mrs.) JULIE E. TOMLINSON.

#### WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS.

WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Madam,—I read with much interest Mrs. Simon's account of the Manchester Association of Women Citizens, which is evidently doing admirable work. But, as Mrs. Simon herself points out, there is a fundamental difference in our outlook and aims. I believe I am right in saying that the idea of such associations was first put forward by me in the summer of 1914, for the purpose, primarily, of "interesting women in the good government of the city for their—and its—sake," but also, avowedly, as a means of educating women in the question of Women's Suffrage by the natural method of leading them on from the nearer and more concrete problems of local government to the remoter and more abstract—but fundamentally connected—problems of national or international politics. To me as a Suffragist, and, I suppose, to most members of the National Union and readers of The Common Cause, the citizenship of women is a seamless garment, which cannot be divided without spoiling it. One of the worst lacks in the English language is the lack of a word signifying membership of a nation, as citizen signifies membership of a city. "Patriot" should do, but it has got to itself a different meaning. But, after all, the modern counterpart of a Greek or Roman moles or civitas is not city, but state. There seems, therefore, something extraordinarily artificial and incomplete about an association which sets out to make women good citizens, but bars itself out from talking to them about national problems and obligations.

From the point of view of the interests of Women's Suffrage, it seems to me simply deplorable that what I regard as one of the best political weapons that the National Union has ever forged—of course, I am here open to the charge of parental partiality—has been allowed by the supineness of our Societies to pass out of our own control into that of another National Union, which, although a Suffragist organisation in a sense, exists mainly for other purposes. To Mrs. Simon it seems one of the advantages

the work. I reply that we do not want their co-operation. In work hat does not concern the feminist question—in scrubbing wards or cutting andwiches for hungry soldiers—by all means let us work side-by-side with all sorts of women. And in political matters, let us co-operate to the with all sorts of women. And in political matters, let us co-operate to the fullest extent that our differing methods make possible or expedient with every other kind of Suffragist. But are we to accept as colleagues in the work of developing the citizenship of women, women who go about preaching that their own sex are fit to be consulted about sanitation and child welfare, but should leave to their betters the great issues of national and international life? To put it bluntly: such women seem to me no better than deserters to the enemy, who deserve to be shot. ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

WOMEN PATROLS.

Madam,—It requires great faith in the generous instincts of the British public to appeal for money for anything unconnected with wounded soldiers, but we feel that if the work which the Women Patrols are doing was more thoroughly understood, people would gladly give the financial help that is so badly needed at the present moment.

Women Patrols are doing work which cannot be over-estimated; work which has won warm commendation from the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, and Commanding Officers. An essential part of patrol work is that there should be clubs to which the patrols can invite girls, and to which, when in good working order, girls can invite their friends in

work is that there should be clubs to which the patrols can invite girls, and to which, when in good working order, girls can invite their friends in khaki and blue, and where girls who are working in munition factories can have wholesome food at the cheapest rate possible, and much needed rest, instead of spending their free time unprofitably in the streets. Several of such clubs are badly needed now in London, and the London Patrols' Committee appeals most earnestly for a sum of £3,000 for this purpose. Subscriptions will be received and gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Wilson Potter, 219, Ashley Gardens, S.W., or by the Metropolitan Organiser, Mrs. Hartwell, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., or by myself (Lady Codrington, 110, Eaton Square, S.W.).

ADELA CODRINGTON,
Chairman, London Women Patrols' Committee.

BRISTOL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN PATROLS AND POLICE.

MADAM,—I should be extremely grateful if you would allow me, through your paper, to make an appeal for recruits on behalf of a movement now spreading through the country—that of Women Patrols and

Women Police.

At a time like the present, when too much cannot be done to protect and stimulate the moral growth of our national girlhood, it would be disastrous to neglect the unique opportunity offered to Women Police and Patrols; and I would urge most strongly that women of education, tack common-sense, and perseverance, ready to undertake this work, either permanently or during the war, should come forward immediately for training. Previous experience in some branch of social service, such as nursing, club-work, health-visiting, teaching, is of great value. The length of the course itself depends on the individual needs and qualifications of the candidates; while the pay after appointment ranges from 20s. to \$2\, 2\, 2\, 3\, a\, week.

cations of the candidates, 30s. to £2 2s. a week.

If any of your readers wish to offer themselves for training, or to make further inquiries, I shall be very glad indeed to hear from them.—

D. O. G. Peto, Director.

## Notes from Headquarters.

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

Hon Secretaries MISS EVELYN ATKINSON. MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)

TULY 28, 1916.

Agrices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Leiegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

#### Women Citizens Associations.

The Women Citizens Associations Sub-Committee held its first meeting in June, and decided to recommend to the Executive Committee that a special Organiser be appointed for work amongst societies in the foundation of Women Citizens Assoations' Committees. They also recommended the co-option to the Committee of Miss Deakin, of the Women's Municipal Party. Both these recommendations were endorsed by the Executive, and Societies are asked seriously to consider the nuestion of the formation of these committees in their areas, and write to Headquarters in good time if they wish the services f an Organiser in the autumn.

## Mrs. Harley's Decoration.

Suffragists will be interested to know that a film showing Mrs. Harley's decoration by General Sarrail with the Croix de Guerre is at present included amongst the collection of war ctures at the Scala. We understand that these pictures are go on tour round the country, and it seems an excellent opporunity for Suffragists to get the local picture houses especially advertise this activity of the N.U.W.S.S.

## The Friends of Women's Suffrage Leaflet.

A new and interesting edition of the Friends' leaflet has been sued, and is on sale at ½d. per copy. A specimen copy will be ent to all Secretaries.

## Literature Department.

Arrangements are being made to publish the "Women's Suffrage Diary and Handbook for 1917." Users of the diary who have any alterations or improvements to suggest are asked to communicate with the Literary Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., at 14. Great Smith Street, who will be glad to know if the extra pages for November in the 1916 have been appreciated, or if a hinner diary would be preferred instead.

#### Contributions to the General Fund.

£ s. d.	GENERAL SERVICE FUND DONATIONS.
Already acknowledged since	£ s. d.
November 1st, 1915 1,595 2 9	Miss D. L. Bakewell 1 0 0
Received from July 17th to	Miss M. E. Knight 10 0
22nd, 1916:—	Miss Ruby Saint 10 0
	Camberley and District W.S.S. 1 10 0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Miss M. A. Temperley 1 0 0
Mrs. Ralph Durand 7 6	
Miss Emily S. Cooke 1 1 0	Mrs. Little 1 0 0
Miss S. Gatliff 1 1 0	Staff of the Gloucestershire
	School of Domestic Science
AFFILIATION FEES.	(earmarked Belgian Relief) 6 10 6
Nottingham W.S.S 2 13 0	Miss Stephens 5 0
Neath and District W.S.S. 13 9	Solihull W.S.S 1 1 0
Silverdale W.S.S 7 6	Mrs. R. E. Wills 10 0 0
Winchcombe W.S.S 5 0	
Wallasey and Wirral W.S.S 2 10 0	Mrs. Edmund Garrett 5 0 0
Criel Wes will W.S.S 210 0	Mrs. Crook 2 0 0
Crick W.S.S 5 0	
Applehy WSS	£1 £7£ 10 0

## IMPORTANT.

Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.

CHEQUES should be crossed.
POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

TREASURY NOTES should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.
TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and always registered.
If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.
Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary, or to
Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, not to the Treasurer.

## Suffragists from Overseas.

The following letter has been sent to the Executive of the National Junion from the British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union:—

TO MRS. FAWCETT, PRESIDENT, N.U.W.S. SOCIETIES.

MADAM,—Will you and the Executive Committee of the National Union ccept warmest thanks, sent by me on behalf of the delegates and friends from Overseas who were so kindly invited by you for Tuesday, June 27th. We all enjoyed the afternoon intensely, and were more than ever mpressed by the magnificent and truly permanent War Relief Work lone in connection with your great Society. With many thanks,—Yours aithfully,

HARRIET C. NEWCOMB, Hon. Sec.

## The Work of the N.U.W.S.S. in Russia.

The Russian authorities are struggling to deal adequately with the enormous numbers of wounded, both Russian and Austrian, now pouring into Kief from Galicia. It was impossible for our doctors and nurses bound for Tchistopol and Galicia to proceed on their way, owing to the congestion on the railways, and they are, for the time being, working among the thousands of wounded housed in the Goods Station at Kief.

The following extract from a letter written by Dr. King Atkinson, of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units, gives some idea of the conditions under which they are working. She says:-"The authorities suggested that as we should be delayed in Kief for a short time, we should begin work among the wounded coming from Galicia. We went down on Tuesday morning to see the Goods Station, which had been converted into a huge sorting station for the wounded. The trains run alongside the platforms, and wooden sheds and buildings are put up as bathing-huts, dressing-rooms (surgical), and huge soup-kitchens. We went down with the intention of discussing the work, but the chief doctor asked two of us to stay. The arrangements were to be 12 hours on duty, and 24 hours off, which made our work alternate nights and days. We were three doctors, Drs. May, Atkinson, and Hall, and three sisters, Sisters Percival, McDowell, and Morris, so we ran three continuous shifts, one doctor and one nurse to each shift. We were put in Room 18 (I think there are about thirty rooms in all), and I believe during the great rush of work each room averaged 600 cases a day, at any rate, I know that was our average during the great pressure. Austrians and Russians were treated indiscriminately, the greatest kindness being shown to the Austrians, just as much as to the Russians. The whole Goods Station was crowded with wounded, and on the second night that we were working there 9,000 wounded came in ; 85,000 came in during the fortnight, so we heard. A Russian lady doctor was in charge of our room; she was a very charming little lady, and insisted on my taking my share of control, and left me to sign tickets as to the location of the wounded. A red ticket was given to the seriously wounded, who would have to remain in Kief; a green ticket to the badly wounded who could, however, stand a railway journey in a hospital train to a distant hospital, and a white ticket to the slightly wounded. The fighting must have been at very close quarters, as there were very bad sabre wounds amongst them, mainly amongst the Austrians. I was very struck by the humanity of the Russians in dealing with the Austrian wounded. The Russian sisters would run and fetch them water when they appeared collapsed during the dressing of their wounds, and there seemed to be no bitterness, although their own people were so badly mangled. In our room (No. 18) there were about twelve sisters (I believe they have had only a few weeks' training), and also three sanitars-men who fetch and carry, and also stretcher-bearers. There are about ten stools and tables, and two long tables for stretcher cases. The doctor

## WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU

Advice and Information with regard to possibilities of training for new openings for women in every trade

Loans and Assistance Scholarships offered to suitable young women desiring training.

Full particulars from Miss O. W. Robinson, Women's Service Bureau, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on application.

## The Coming Day.

Monthly Paper of the Free Church League for Woman Suffrage.

The Coming Day stands for the spiritual equality of men and women. For the expression of this equality in all human activities, including especially the political enfranchisement of women. For a reconstruction of society which shall relate Christian ideals to daily practice alike for individuals and communities.

Annual Subscription, 1s. 6d. post free. Send for free specimen copy to-

The Manager, "The Coming Day," 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

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

is supposed to see each case, and say what antiseptics and dressings are to be used. Twelve hours is a very long shift in a stuffy room, with the smell of gangrenous limbs, and foul, discharging wounds; but one felt that all that was humanly possible must be done to cope with the appalling congestion of the wounded. The platforms were lined with them, and thousands also lay in the yard. One had to step over their bodies as they lay like sardines on the platforms outside the dressing-rooms. They slept there during the night, as the ante-rooms to the dressing-rooms were also full to overflowing, and still more trains came in and discharged their hundreds where one would have thought there was not room for another dozen. We have only been working for ten days, and the worst of the pressure is now over, but there is still much to do."

Dr. May has already gone on to Tchistopol, and, as soon as it is practicable, the remaining members of the party will proceed on their journey to take up, among the refugee women and children, the work they set out to do. It is a matter for congratulation that during their time of waiting, they have been able to give to Russia, in such a time of need, the assistance of their skill and devotion.

## Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

		S.			
Already acknowledged 7,	.504	16	3	Miss Maud M. Cashmore (3rd	
Miss Celia Smith	2	5	0	donation) 3	
Miss Olivia Dymond	2	0	0	Miss Elworthy (2nd donation) 5	
Mrs M N Adler	1	1	0	Mrs. Little 1	
Miss G H Kemeys-Tynte	5	U	0	Hull W.S.S. (4th donation) 1	
Miss Eleanor T. Kelly	1	0	0	Mrs. R. E. Wills (3rd donation) 100	
Silverdale W.S.S (additional				Barrow-in-Furness W.S.S 3	
donation)		2	0	Miss Marg. A. Woods 2	
Mr. James Talbot	1	1	0	Great Britain to Poland Fund	
Farnham and District W.S.S.				(for Motor-Ambulance) 142	
(additional donation)		2	6	Launceston W.S.S. Lamp Day 35	
				West Lancs, West Cheshire,	
Miss Antrobus				and North Wales Federation,	
Miss V. Partington	1	1	0	Blackpool Citizens' Com-	
Miss Evelyn Thompson		10	0	mittee (for Kazan) 200	
Miss Lucy Mason (7th dona-					
miss mason (1011 dona-	1	10	0	£8 012	

The Hon. Treasurers gratefully acknowledge, among other sums, an additional £200 from the Blackpool Citizens' Committee of the West Lancs, West Cheshire, and North Wales Federation, for Kazan, £12 from the Great Britain to Poland Fund, to complete the cost of the ambulance and carriage to Liverpool, a third donation of £100 from Mrs. R. E. Wills, and £35 from the Launceston W.S.S.

amp Day. Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Missterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London S.W.; cheques and postal orders to be crossed London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch.

## Announcement of Meetings.

Secretaries of Societies are reminded that meetings arranged by any Branch of the National Union are announced, free of charge, in The Common Cause. Notices should be sent in to the office of The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, not later than the Tuesday morning before the date on which the announcement should appear.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following resolution, says *Le Féminisme Intégral*, was passed at the general meeting of the Societé Nationale du Féminisme Français:—
"The members of this Society urgently desire that the law authorising a French woman to retain her nationality in spite of marriage with an alien should be voted at the earliest possible opportunity; and that it should also be enacted that the children of such a marriage, even if born abroad, should be of French nationality."

An energetic protest has been made by the Conseil National des An energetic protest has been made by the Conseil National des Femmes Françaises against a measure proposed by the Paris Administra-tion, by which temporary male workers on the administrative staff of the Prefectures are to be paid seven francs per day and women, for the same work, are to receive six. The only justification, apparently, for this difference is that a man, being a man, gets preferential treatment from the male dispensers of salaries.

The Law of July 10th, 1915, guaranteeing a minimum wage to French-women working at home, is reported to be almost a dead letter. Too many people find it profitable to let things go on as they are; and the cost of efficient inspection would be very heavy. Fortunes are being made meanwhile out of army contracts. The women workers are paid lower wages than those hitherto paid to men; and the difference goes into the employers' proceeds.

A Chinese lady, Mademoiselle Tcheng, of Canton, has, says Le Matin, passed her examination before the French Faculty of Law, being the first Chinese subject to appear before the French Faculty. Mademoiselle Tcheng, who is twenty-four years of age, took part in the Chinese revolution of 1911.

Numbers of women are offering themselves as holiday-workers on the land, and in some parts of the country their help is being greatly appreciated, but there is still a great need for permanent women workers. Fifty-five thousand women have now registered under the Board of Agriculture, states Miss Talbot, who is in charge of the scheme of village

The shortage of skilled labour in the boot and shoe trade is so considerable that the Cordwainers' Technical College has drawn up a scheme for training women and girls for factory work, which has been approved by the Education Committee of the L.C.C. Women and girls will be invited to volunteer for preliminary training in clicking, rough stuff cutting, lasting, hand and machine sewing, and other processes, and employers will be asked to send their female employees to the college for a course of instruction. The employers and trade unions have agreed that women substitutes shall receive the same rates of pay as men.

A Loan Fund has been raised to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Mary Murdoch, her high professional standard and the inspiration and encouragement she was to her colleagues and friends. By its means it is hoped that the remembrance of her work for women will not pass away with the generation of those who have known and loved her.

The Committee which has been formed to administer this Fund is prepared to grant loans of £100 or less, free of interest, so as to give women doctors some financial help at a time when they may specially need it. Such special need might be during their early years of establishment in practice, to enable them to study some special subject or purchase some particular apparatus, &c., thus making their work more valuable and efficient.

This Fund will be open to all medical women, but special preference

This Fund will be open to all medical women, but special preference will be given to those who have been trained at the London School of Medicine for Women, which was Dr. Murdoch's own school.

All applications will be regarded as confidential, and should be made to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, 50, Porchester-terrace, London, W.

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

н		
	£ s. d.  Brought forward 120,884 10 7½  Mrs. Kennedy 5 0 0	Clow & Co., Abernethy
	Proceeds of "At Home" per	(8s. 4d.), Miss Williamson (2s.) 4 16 4
	Miss Swallow (Serbians) 112 b	*Per Miss Shankland: Girls of Ferguslie Thread Works, Messre J & P Coats Paisley
	Per Mrs. Adam, Elgin: Mrs. Shiach (£3 5s.), Anon. (£5 15s.) 8 10 0 M.F. (Serbian Relief Work) 5 0	(Serbia) 5 0 0
	Mrs. and Miss E. Robertson,	Treas., Farnham and District W.S.S., I.D.P. part wages for
	Mrs. and Miss E. Robertson, per Miss Allison, Hon. Treas., Perth W.S.S	
1	Mrs. and Miss Dow 1 0 0	Bristol W.S.S.: Mrs. Taylor
	Cogsmill School, Hawick, per Miss A. B. Speady	at Meeting held at Mrs
I	(Serbia) Speady 7 0	naymaking 9  Per Mrs. Hicks, Hon. Treas., Bristol W.S.S.: Mrs. Taylor (Is.), Talbot (Is.), Collection at Meeting held at Mrs Talbot's on "Kossovo Day" (£1 18s. 6d.) 206
	(Serbia) 7 0  *Hereford W.S.S., per Mrs. Dymond, Hon. Treas., to name 2 "Hereford" Beds	Outend Ctudents WCC
	name 2 "Hereford" Beds	Lady Margaret Hall 7 6 Anon. (Serbia) 10 0 Anon, Kossovo Day 5 0 0 Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon, Treas., Cheltenham W.S.S. : Proceeds of "Kossovo Day" (Naw Sarbian Luits) 1 0 0
	The control of the	Anon., "Kossovo Day" 5 0 0
	S. Henderson 1 0 0 Hugh Highgate & Co., per	Cheltenham W.S.S.: Pro-
	Miss Etta Shankland 5 0 0	ceeds of "Kossovo Day" (New Serbian Units) 1 0 0
	*Proceeds of a Social Evening organised by village S.S., per Mrs. Roberts, Rugby 1 7 0	"Kossovo Day"—Per A. Walker
		(New Serbian Units) 1 0 0 "Kossovo Day"—Per A. Walker Taylor, Esq., Part Proceeds of concerts held by Pupils
	for S.W.H., per Miss Hunter, Hon Treas Skegness 20 0 0	(Serbia) 56 6 11
	for S.W.H., per Miss Hunter, Hon. Treas, Skegness 20 0 0 Wakefield W.S.S., per Mrs. Wales, Hon. Treas, for New	Wm. Norman Hayes, Esq 5 0 0
	Serbian Unit: Collection at Field Head Garden Party	Meeting at High School,
	Field Head Garden Party (Wakefield Working Party)—	Headmistress 5 0 0
1	(Wakefield Working Party)— Collected by Mrs. Shaw Polton (#3) Mrs Riley (10s)	Per Miss Craigle: Proceeds of Meeting at High School, Wigan, per Miss Banks, Headmistress 5 0 0  "Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas, Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee for S.W.H.: Miss McOnie 10 0 0 Miss Martin 3 0 0 Per Miss Etta Shankland: Paisley Brass Works Co 10 0 "Per J. Allison, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas, Flag Day Committee, Glasgow (2nd instalment) 4,500 0
	Bolton (£3), Mrs. Riley (10s.), Smaller sums (£2 6s. 9d.) 5 16 9	Scotland W.S.S. Joint Com-
3	Smaller Suills (£2 60s, 30.5) 5 10 3 september 2 10 10 Treas., King's Sutton W.S.S. 1 9 10 Treachers and Pupils of Dollar Institution, per Wm. Masterton, Esq., Headmaster 7 0 0 Per Eter Grant, Esq.; Miss A. Paterson 1 0 0 Per A W. Simpson. Esq.;	McOnie 10 0 0
	Teachers and Pupils of Dollar Institution per Wm. Master-	Miss Martin 3 0 0 Per Miss Etta Shankland:
	ton, Esq., Headmaster 7 0 0	Paisley Brass Works Co 10 0
	A. Paterson 1 0 0	and Treas., Flag Day Com-
	Per A. W. Simpson, Esq.: Share of Prize Money of Scholars in Monymusk	ment) 4,500 0 0
		*Per Miss Hyde, Hon. Sec., Hull W.S.S. (monthly col.). 2 19 7
1	Mrs. G. S. MacLellan 50 0 0 "Kossovo Day"—Collection at Newcastleton School, per J. P. Walker, Esq., Head-	Hull W.S.S. (monthly col.) 2 19 7 *Per Miss A. K. Jordan, Proceeds of Lecture by Miss Pares, to Braintree and Dist.
	Newcastleton School, per	Pares, to Braintree and Dist.
	master (Serbians) 10 2	High School (Serbian Relief) 7 12 0
	Numer How 1 0 0	Miss Jane Edward, c/o Miss Russell (for wounded sol-
	"Kossovo Day"—Collection at Meeting in Widnes Wesley School, arranged by Mrs.	diers) 7 6
	Robinson, per Dr. Corbett	*Bruntsfield Public School, per T. G. Robertson, Esq.,
	(Serbia, New Units) 2 5 0 Mrs. Wardlaw 1 1 0 Miss Chalmers 5 0 0	per T. G. Robertson, Esq., Headmaster 1 5 0
	Miss Chalmers 5 0 0 Paisley Provident Society Ltd.,	Friends 5 0 0
	per Miss E. Shankland 2 0 0	Per T. G. Philip, Esq.: Col-
	Per Miss Bury: Employees of Messrs, D. Beveridge & Sons,	lected in Stewarton 15 7 6 Alex. Cupples 2 0 0 Per Vincent Desson, Esq.:
	Kingskettle (£1 12s.), Firm and Employees of Messrs.	Per Vincent Desson, Esq.: Part proceeds of Jumble Sale
	J. & W. Dixon, Balbirnie	in Banff (Serbia) 10 0 0
	Messrs. D. Beverldge & Sons, Kingskettle (£1 12s.), Firm and Employees of Messrs. J. & W. Dixon, Balbirnie Paper Mils (£2 14s.), Em- ployees of Messrs. Robt.	Total £125,707 12 92
The same	* Denotes addit	tional donation. to thank all those who have helped and

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further donations to help to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock, or to Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

#### FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed. ereford" (2 Beds) (New Serbian	Donor.			
nit) (Serbia IV.)	Hereford W.S.S., per Mrs. Dymor Hon. Treas., Hampton Grang Hereford.			
anchester Civil Servants" (Cor-	Per Mrs. Chapman, Hon. Sec., Ma			

chester and District Federation, 16, Deansgate, Manchester. "Women of Hyde" (2 Beds) (Corsica), one for 6 months, one for 12 months... "Oldham W.S.S." (Corsica), 6 months... "Chinley & Chapel en le Frith" (Corsica), 6 months ... ... ...

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

JULY 28, 1916.

North Western Federation.

Miss Geraldine Cooke toured this Federation uring the first fortnight in July, speaking on uffrage and the Work of the N.U. in Russia, sed great interest.

Although the summer is not a good time to visit his district, meetings were fairly well attended, and, in consequence of her visit, there is a pect of some good work being undertaken in

AMBLESIDE.—The Committee met Miss Cooke Ambleshie.—The committee the stars cooke in the afternoon, and in the evening a public teeting was held for the Russian Units. In pite of the rival attraction of an entertainment Red Cross work there was a fair attendance. a nice sum was collected.

and a nice sum was collected.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—Two meetings were held, one of members and friends in the afternoon, when Miss Cooke spoke on the work of the Russian Units, as a result of which three guineas were forwarded to the Fund.

were forwarded to the Fund.

At a drawing-room meeting in the evening Miss Cooke spoke on Women's Suffrage.

Carnforth held a meeting of members, which was not well attended, partly owing to very bad weather and partly to the fact that there was to be a garden meeting in a fortnight's time.

Cockermouth held a garden meeting at Dewent Hall, by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Kendal. By the kindness of Mrs. Gandy his Society held a meeting at Heaves, and a good number were present to hear Miss Cooke. Two lozen copies of The Common Cause were sold. en copies of The COMMON CAUSE were sold, the Society is making efforts to increase the other taken in the district.

Carlisle, Keswick, Lancaster, Penrith, Silverle, Whitehaven held Committee meetings, and teresting discussion took place.

Miss Cooke met the Secretaries of the Appleby

d Workington Societies, and talked about local

Maryport and Morecambe were quite unable make any arrangements, the former on account

You cannot give a more acceptable Gift than a RELIABLE FOUNTAIN PEN.

## COMMON CAUSE"

afety Non-leakable ountain Pen, with a olid 14-carat Iridium-Pointed Gold Nib.

Price 5/= each

These pens are admirably uited for Ladies' use. Can carried in a handbag, attaché case, or in any posi-tion without fear of leakage.

## COUPON.

Please send a "Common Cause" Safety, Non-Leak-able Fountain Pen; fine, medium, broad pointed nib (unde line point required). or which I enclose P.O. 5/2

Address ....

Please write distinctly.

Coupon must accompany each Order.

of the absence from home of all the officials and the latter from pressure of work at this time of

Solihull and District,

Solibull and District.

By kind permission of Mrs. Alfred Bird, the annual meeting of the Society was held on July 8th at Tudor Grange, Solibull, following by a garden fête in aid of the British and Polish Maternity Funds. Mr. Alfred Bird, M.P., presided at the meeting, and complimented members on the work which they were doing. The annual report was read by Mrs. Allport, who appealed to women of the district to join the Society and help its members in the work they were accomplishing. They might be assured that their money and aid would be directly and efficiently applied to capably organised and unwasteful relief where it was most needed. The Society had held monthly committee meetings during the past year with a good average attendance.

It had raised a considerable sum for the

It had raised a considerable sum for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and a "Solihull Bed" was named in one Serbia, and a "Solihull Bed" was named in one of the hospitals in that distressed country. A series of food economy lectures had been arranged by the Society and had proved a great success. Working parties had been organised, and a large number of garments sent to Italian and Serbian soldiers. The Society had also helped to place women on the land, by facilitating communication between women who wished to do farm work and employers who had need of their services. It had, though quite a small Society, contributed about £85 in cash and a very considerabel value in goods in alleviating distress due to the war.

Mrs. Alys Russell gave a very interesting account of the work of the National Union for Russian Refugees, and appealed for liberal help for the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units. A sale of work followed, and a number of outdoor competitions were held, a shooting-range proving specially attractive, and being patronised by a number of wounded soldiers.

The SOUTH WOODFORD Branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage held an informal neeting on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at the meeting on Iuesday afternoon, i8th inst., at the Hon. Secretary's house, Ferulea, Latchett-road, South Woodford, to hear an address by Mrs. Streeter on the work of the Union since the outbreak of the war, their present position, and the need of being prepared to bring forward the policy of the Union should a new Registration Bill be brought forward. Mrs. Streeter urged the audience to follow closely the present work. the audience to follow closely the present work of women, and to acquaint themselves with the conditions under which women are now employed. A hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. Streeter, and the Committee expressed their desire that they might have the pleasure of hearing her again at one of the future general meetings.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

EACH

Great Yarmouth—Drawing-room Meeting for Members—Hostess, Miss Teasdel—Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby—The Women's Interests Work of the National Union.

## Working Parties.

Ascot Society—Working Parties for Members and Friends. Held in Ascot every Tuesday, and Sunninghill every Thursday 230-6.0 Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's

Ing Party for one N.O.N.C.

Hospitals

Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0

Cold Christchurch Road— Bournemouth—At 187, Old Christchurch Road— for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 5.0—5.0 Cottism Women's Respiration Park—Working Party for Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0—8.0

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15 Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working
Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday, 2.30—8.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30 Leamington—Every Tuesday, at 55, Warwick Street, to make sandbags; and every Wednes-day, to make hospital garments 2.30

Scarborough-6, Falconer Chambers-Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Party Every Monday, 2.45
Shipley and Balldon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire
Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting
Every Thursday, 2.30
Southampton—Working Party for the Russian
Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—
Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson
Every Wednesday, 5.0—6.30

South Kensington - 56, Iverna Court, W. — Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0—4.30

Surbiton and Kingston—Working Party for Friends of the Suffrage at 107, Maple Road. Surbiton, to make cloths for East Surrey Registry Tuesday

wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party
Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

## ALL BRITISH. VALKASA THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.

An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.

ls., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.

James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.

## WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables ROBINSON Bros. of 5, Rampstead Rd. (ur. Maple 8), W. & 127, Fenchurch St. E.C. To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity, Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.

ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS. Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help The Common Cause.

## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORDS.	ONCE.	THREE TIMES.	SIX TIMES.
10	s. d - 9	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 6
20	1 3	3 3	5 9
30	1 9	4 6	7 6
40	2 3	6 3	12 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

#### HELP WANTED.

I SME STUART, Witham Close, Winchester, would be grateful for money help for an old French teacher. Left England at the war and is starving at Nice. No teaching now there.

## NURSERY TRAINING.

WOMEN'S DUTY TO THE NATION. NFANT CARE.—Probations received for training at Whitefield Day Nursery, 53 and 55, Whitefield-st., W. Vacancies in October and November.—Apply Miss Robertson, 16, Portland-pl., W.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR HOUSECRAFT & NURSERY TRAINING.—Students received; course of four months, £16 [8s.; bables in residence.—Apply Lady Supt., 36, St. George's-square, Primrose-hill.

### POSITIONS VACANT.

() CTOBER 1st for Bude. Lady servant and lady nurse; vegetarians.—Box 5,981, COMMON CAUSE

W ANTED.—Secretary for important post in Scotland; must be capable organiser and experienced in office management; salary from £150.—Applications, with references, to be addressed to Box 5,970, COMMON CAUSE Office.

#### POSITION WANTED.

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity
Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates,
61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32,
Kirkley Park Road

2.50

HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT Wanted for August, near
sea or country; would act as companion, or
assist with gardening, fruit picking, &c.—Write, Box
5,000, Common Cause Office.

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

Continued from page 211]

#### WEAVING.

WARD-WOVEN MATERIALS Made in the Dauntless Work-room. Artistic Dress Fabrics in Linen, Cotton, Wool, &c. Send for price list, or 2s. for sample Towel, to help the Women Workers, or call and see the goods at the Alston Studio, New Bond-st., W. Children's Jumpers and Frocks from 6s. Sports Coats from 13s. 6d.

## BOOKS, REVIEWS, Etc.

Problems of Prostitution. THE SHIELD(72d. post free quarterly.) Summary of Royal Commission's Report on Venereal Diseases. (22d. post free.)
Warning to Men in Regulated Countries. (12d. post free.)
Present Moral Conditions in Indian Cantonments. (ditto.)
From The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 19,
Tothill Street, S.W.

#### MOTORING.

## 259, WARWICK ROAD, KENSINGTON. Telephone 946 WESTERN.

Officially appointed and recommended by the Royal

Automobile Club.

Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.

Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training.

Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

THE HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK'S AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS.

Special August Course at reduced fees. Motoring, Driving, &c., with Garage work daily, 10 to 6, at 8, Brick-st., Piccadilly. Phone, 5,740, Mayfair.

## EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

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

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk,

Telephone: Regent 774

MISS E. M. STEAR, 39, St. James's St., S.W. (corner of Piccadilly).

## TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND OFFICE.

Personal Supervision.

General Copying, 12d per folio. MSS. carefully copied, 1s. per 1000 words (over 5000 words).

MEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—

R. Cromblebolme, General Manager. Enquiries

#### DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, MR. CHUDWIGK BRUWN, ENGEDIE M. CHIEFLY,

Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.

Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.

Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches,
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door,
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

#### LAUNDRY.

DUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 18-20, Becond-avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

#### DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

IF YOU ARE WANTING an Artistic Overall for yourself or your child write to Elizabeth, of The Green Door, Chesham, Bucks

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piocadilly.

#### PROVISIONS, EGGS, etc.

#### ARTHUR'S STORES

114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
CENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle!
Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed.
Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities;
made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water
Co., 236, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

PLUMS.—Pershore Egg Plums, 12 lbs., 3s.; 24 lbs., 5s Victorias, 12 lbs., 3s. 6d.; 24 lbs., 6s. Carriage paid in England and Wales.—Frank Roscoe, Steeple Morden, Royston, Herts.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxfordst. London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

LECTROLYSIS (for removal of superfluous hair, moles, &c.), face massage, and electrical hair treatment. Lessons given and certificate granted.—Address, Miss Thearlston, 54, Devonshire-street, Fortland-place, W. Hours, 11 to 5.

POR SALE, owing to mourning, navy-blue coat and skirt; scarcely worn, large size, full skirt; originally four guineas. No reasonable offer refused.—J., 49, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

CREAT SALE OF LINEN.—Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, slightly imperfect, 5s. 6d.; postage 5d. Usually 8s. 6d. Hundreds of bargain free sale catalogue.—Write Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

(OLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. 1s. 3d. post free from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-Sq., London, E.C.

M ADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, dresses, books, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid; cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

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

#### TO LET.

OUNTRY COTTAGE, Mylor, Falmouth, on water's edge; 2 sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms; secluded garden; two guineas weekly.—Miss Fox, Rosehill, Falmouth.

DURNISHED Self-contained Flat To Let at Chelsea; 3 rooms, bath, first floor; overlooking river; gasstove. References required. Low rent.—Box 7,000, COMMON CAUSE Office.

HERNE HILL—To be Let, furnished, until mid-september, a single-roomed Flat for a lady; kitchen, bath, garden; very moderate terms—Apply Housekeeper, 3, The Quadrangle, Herne Hill, S.E.

IGHT Room to let; suitable for Studio, or bed-sit-ting-room for lady.—Mrs. Seymour (2nd floor), 159, Piccadilly, W.

MALVERN.—Furnished, for six months or longer, water, no basement; garden adjoins golf links; near church, post-office, station; lovely views; 2 guineas; with stabiling or garage and paddock, 2½ guineas weekly.—The Bent, Malvern.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED eight-roomed House to let, furnished (or rooms); garden, orchard; quiet, bracing country.—Miss Binns, Sibford, near Banbury

PLEASANT airy Rooms (one, two, or more) over-looking Square garden, to Let, unfurnished; club and restaurant on basement floor; terms, 18s. to 2s. per week per room; electric light, central heating, lift and cleaning included.—Apply Manageress, Teachers' Guild Club, 9, Brunswick-sq., W.C.

To LET, quiet, small, nicely furnished House; 4 bed-rooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bath-room, kitchen, ser-vant's room; suit four lady workers; five minutes from Sloane-sq.—Apply 29, Danvers-st., Chelsea.

NFURNISHED two large rooms, second floor, rent 245, bachelor service (optional); also Bed Sitting room and Dressing-room, third floor, rent 236. Westend, very central.—Box 5,987, COMMON CAUSE Office.

#### WANTED.

WANTED, one large or two small rooms, unmoderate rent; one lady.—Box 5,999, COMMON CAUSE Office.

#### FOR HOLIDAYS.

DRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; in minute pler, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; drawing, smoke, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 is per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

OTSWOLD HILLS.—Food Reform Holiday Home-600 ft. above sea level, delightful scenery and woods, invigorating air, sheltered, good cooking, home comforts.—Apply Manageress, Hillside, Pitch-combe, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); spacious house, grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, croquet, motors, magnificent scenery; vegetarians accommodated; 35s. 42s. week.—Photos, prospectus, Hallam, Little-dean House, Littledean, Glos.

M EMBER strongly recommends comfortable rooms; lovely country; vegetarian and other cookery.— Mrs. Thompson, Park View, Wray, nr. Lancaster.

MEMBER recommends comfortable rooms, one sitting room, two double bedrooms, good cooking; beautiful part of Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Gardiner, Golly-yf-y-harryd, Oakridge Lynch, nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WENSLEYDALE.—The Heugh, Aysgarth, over 1,200 feet above sea level: Board-Residence, bath, magnificent views.—Particulars from Miss Smith.

## WHERE TO LIVE.

BED SITTING-ROOM and breakfast, 3s. 6d.; privale house, 10 minutes' walk from Selfridge.—M., Box 5,988, COMMON CAUSE Office.

BOARD Residence for Students and Workers; quiet, but accessible to all parts; tennis; very highly recommended.—34, Barrowgate-rd., Chiswick.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL—Earl's-court-square (Warwick-rd corner), finest centre all parts; 2 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; write or call for tariff, strictly inclusive terms; unequalled for comfort and attention; own private garage free; B. and B., 4s. Tel.: Western 344.

POR LADIES visiting London and Working Gentle-women. Rooms, 25s. with board; cubicles, 19s. 6d.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-place, W.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, Students, and others; central and convenient for all parts, terms moderate—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany.st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

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

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined.—13. St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—write, or wire, Mise Davies.

## NATIONAL UNION RVICE FUND.

I enclose Donation of £

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

Address\_

Name

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

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