

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

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

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

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Progress of Woman Suffrage in Holland. By Martina G. Kramers	202
N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. A Rush of Work at Royaumont	203
First-Hand Experiences. XIII.—Casual Labour	203
The Suffrage Situation. By W. C. Anderson, M.P.	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	209

[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 them."

'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 wisecracks 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 giving votes to the women, his fellow-citizens—to make them in fact really his fellow-citizens in the only way that can be done."

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 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 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 boon."

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 Hospitals.

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.

By MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

The Suffrage movement, even during war-time, is advancing by great strides in Holland, thanks to its victory in Denmark in 1915.

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 police.

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.

A RUSH OF WORK AT ROYAUMONT.

Last week we could only briefly surmise the amount of work going 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 any further.

"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 authorities.

"When Miss Burke arrived, it was decided to call the Refectory the 'Canadian Ward,' and yesterday we had a little opening ceremony. The Comtesse d'Hausseville (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 were 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 can be of the greatest value to Creil, as we take in heavy cases of gas gangrene, to whom a few more hours means a fatal result. The wounds are dreadful. Last year was child's play to it, 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. I must not stay for more. Every moment is precious."

GIRTON AND NEWNHAM UNIT AT SALONIKA.

Pressure of work in this Unit necessitates another motor ambulance and touring car. We want, for despatch at once, one new Ford ambulance and car. Which of our readers will help us with this? A Unit which has not sufficient ambulances to transport the wounded is seriously handicapped, and we hope that 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 daily, gave two columns to the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, as it impressed the well-known journalist who writes under the pseudonym of "Gérald."

Are our readers aware, he asks, that there are immense hospitals in France where our wounded are tended; and in the whole administration there are no men, even for the roughest work? "These are the *Scottish Women's Hospitals*, organised by the *National Union of Women's Suffrage*." "Before the 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 in 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. The doctors and surgeons among them found their work cut out for them at once. 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 rooms. . . . The Scottish women installed their hospital in the ancient Abbaye of Saint Louis. The English love time-worn 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 "inraisemblable 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 in the field. We worked silently, tossing the grass and flowers this way and that, that they might die the sooner in wind and sun. 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 gang.

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 servant-girl. 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 than suffer fools.

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 ye will, ye'll scarce ever meet a body but thinks t'others is queerer, and there you are. Ay! it's a queer world!"

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 chivy 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 nice, civil woman." A CASUAL LABOURER.

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 very much."

"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."

Already acknowledged ...	£ s. d.	Mrs. Walford Common	£ s. d.
Mrs. M. Roberts	100 6 2	Miss Glasier	5 0 0
Bradford W.S.S.	2 6	Miss A. Bishop	1 0 0
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Mrs. Radcliffe	5 0	Miss Margaret Hare	2 0 0
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Mrs. Crook	3 0 0		
Miss E. Briscoe	10 0		
			£216 8 8

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 THE 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 Street, S.W.

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 abstinence 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 of 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 believer in Women's Suffrage, she was one of the workers in the forward movement, whose loss will be deeply felt.

In the Hon. ROLAND PHILLIPS, 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 their evidence can only be of a most tentative character, and are necessarily 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 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 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.

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 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., 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 Well-to-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. 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 tablespoonful, 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.

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.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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THE DRINK PROBLEM OF TO-DAY. By T. N. Kelynaek. (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. 1s.)

SYMBOL 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. 2s. 6d.)

THE TWO ROADS. By H. E. Hyde. (King. 1s. 3d.)

A WORLD EXPECTANT. By E. A. Woodhouse. (Star Publishing Trust. 2s. 6d.)

HOW TO PROTECT OUR SOLDIERS. By T. L. Rawson. (The Crystal Press. 1s.)

LIFE WITHOUT SERVANTS. By A Survivor. (Mills & Boon. 1s.)

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. 4s. 6d.)

BEHOLD THE WOMAN. By T. Everett Harte. (Lippincott. 6s.)

THE CHILD WELFARE ANNUAL. Edited by T. N. Kelynaek. (John Bale, Sons, & Danielson, Ltd. 7s. 6d.)

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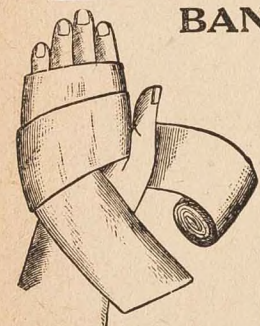
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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted 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 unredressed.

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 matter.

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 position.

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 of 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.

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 long hours—often with the worst consequences to their physical health—and some of them are poorly paid. Such protection 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 Emergency Labour of Women During the War Period.

By ANNOT E. ROBINSON.

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 for, come again.

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. Taking the Board of Trade standard working class food budget as a 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

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 clear.

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 district 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 filling.

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 war worker.

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 months, and have arrived at some definite proposals as to how

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.

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Miss Maud M. Cashmore (3rd donation)', 'Miss Olivia Raymond', 'Mrs. M. N. Adler', etc.

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, £142 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. Willis, and £35 from the Launceston W.S.S. Lamp Day.

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 Société 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 Femmes Françaises against a measure proposed by the Paris Administration, 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 amty contracts. The women workers are paid lower wages than those hitherto paid to men; and the difference goes into the employers' pockets.

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 registers.

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 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.

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Mrs. Kennedy', 'Proceeds of "At Home"', 'Miss Swallow (Serbians)', 'Soldiers' Aid Society', etc.

* Denotes additional donation. 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.

Table with columns for Name of Bed, Donor, and details. Includes entries like 'Hereford (2 Beds) (New Serbian Unit) (Serbia IV)', 'Manchester Civil Servants', 'Women of Hyde', etc.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

North Western Federation.

Miss Geraldine Cooke toured this Federation during the first fortnight in July, speaking on Suffrage and the Work of the N.U. in Russia, and roused great interest.

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

AMBLESIDE.—The Committee met Miss Cooke in the afternoon, and in the evening a public meeting was held for the Russian Units. In spite of the rival attraction of an entertainment for Red Cross work there was a fair attendance, 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.

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 this Society held a meeting at Heaves, and a good number were present to hear Miss Cooke. Two dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and the Society is making efforts to increase the number taken in the district.

Carlisle, Keswick, Lancaster, Penrith, Silverdale, Whitehaven held Committee meetings, and interesting discussion took place.

Miss Cooke met the Secretaries of the Appley and Workington Societies, and talked about local organisation.

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

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

Solihull and District.

By kind permission of Mrs. Alfred Bird, the annual meeting of the Society was held on July 8th at Tudor Grange, Solihull, 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 N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in 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 considerable 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 meeting on Tuesday afternoon, 18th 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 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.

JULY 28. Great Yarmouth.—Drawing-room Meeting for Members—Hostess, Miss Teasdale—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. 2.30-6.0. Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0.

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, 3.0-6.0.

Chilwick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Thursday, 3.0-6.0.

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit. On Thursday, at 2.45-4.15.

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Tuesday, 2.30-6.0.

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street. Every Tuesday, 2.30.

Leamington—Every Tuesday, at 35, Warwick Street, to make sandbags; and every Wednesday, to make hospital garments. 2.30.

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road. 2.30.

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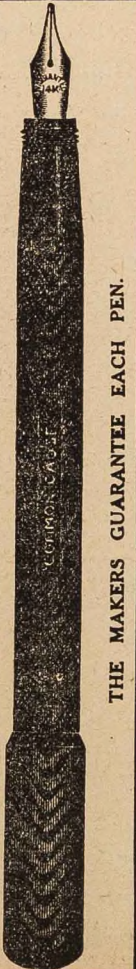
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All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

HELP WANTED.

ISME 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.

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POSITION WANTED.

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. (Continued on page 212)

Continued from page 211]

WEAVING.

HAND-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.

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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.

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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.

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Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 36 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.

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

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All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

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