

Mailing Room. No. 508 - The Common Cause

The Common Cause

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

VOL. X., No. 508.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919.

[PRICE 2D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Defeat of the Women Candidates	450
Some Notes on Local Government	450
Women in the Health Services	451
Notes from Ireland	452
The Traffic in Babies	453
Women and Aviation	453
Reviews	454
Correspondence	455
Reports	455

[The N.U.W.S.S. does not hold itself responsible for opinion expressed in signed articles or in correspondence.

All MSS. and letters relating thereto should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1. Telephone: Museum 2702.]

Notes and News.

Tried Friends of Suffrage Defeated.

Suffragists heard with deep regret of the defeat, not only of the women suffragist candidates, but of many men who have been the tried friends of their Cause in the past. Sir W. H. Dickinson, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Sir John Simon, Mr. H. C. Chancellor, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have all shown themselves true and consistent friends to the women's movement, and, from our point of view, the House of Commons will be very much poorer without them. We also regret the defeat of Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Brailsford, and other strong feminists whom we should have liked to see in the House of Commons. It is not only gratitude for the past which makes us lament. Our cause is not wholly won yet, and till women have votes on the same terms as men, we cannot regard with equanimity the defeat of any of those "tried friends" whom we can count on to be friends to the end.

Cotton Operatives and Out-of-Work Pay.

We are glad to hear that the agitation of the women cotton operatives in Lancashire against the unequal rate of out-of-work pay for men and women has met with a considerable measure of success. Although the system of piece-work makes it possible for the women who are in work to earn as much as the men, the out-of-work allowance was fixed at thirty shillings for the men and eighteen shillings for the women. This allowance was to be paid jointly by the Government and the employer. Henceforth, the Government will pay the whole of the allowances, and the rate for women has been increased to twenty-five shillings, which will be issued through the Labour Exchanges instead of through the Trade Unions. The women have thus obtained a rise of seven shillings, though not yet full equality with the men.

The London County Council and Demobilisation.

We have received information as to the plan which the L.C.C. intends to adopt in dismissing its temporary women clerks now that the demobilisation of the army is in sight. Generally speaking, and apart from special circumstances, the services of those clerks will be dispensed with first who have joined the service of the Council most recently, and those who have been at work longest will be the last to leave. Exception will naturally be made in the case of the widows of Council officers; it is the wish of the Council to retain them as long as possible, whatever may have been the date on which they

took up work. Account will also be taken of the experience and suitability of a temporary officer for carrying out any particular piece of work, and in suitable cases special consideration may be given to financial and other special circumstances. Although, therefore, length of service will, as a rule, be the main determining factor, it must not be assumed that it will, of itself, secure priority in every specific case.

Unemployment.

In an article called "The Christmas of Unemployment," *The New Statesman* says that there are "probably a larger number of persons without current wages in Great Britain" at this time than at any previous Christmas season. "For the moment, indeed, there is in these households a sudden penury and cruel uncertainty as to the future rather than actual distress. The savings to be drawn on are more substantial than at any previous time. The new Unemployment Benefit provided by the Exchequer from the 10th of December onward, for six months, with separate allowances for all the children—a momentous precedent—is apparently being claimed and (after some delays) paid out, in sums ranging from twenty-five shillings up to more than three pounds per family, at the rate, it is rumoured, of something like a million pounds per week. The discharges are still going on, and the demobilisation of the Army has scarcely begun. Meanwhile, the absorption of the unemployed men and women is proceeding with perturbing slowness. Manufacturers and traders are eager to resume their civil business, but they can get neither materials nor machinery. Orders are delayed owing to the uncertainty as to prices, transport, and markets. Even the indispensable means of communication are wanting. . . . Since the cessation of hostilities we have accomplished the General Election, but we have not, in six weeks, accomplished even a beginning of the 300,000 new cottages that the Government promised for the first twelve months; and not an order has seemingly yet been given for the hundred millions or so of new work on the roads, railways, and public buildings that is imperatively required. The Government has, so far, totally failed to co-ordinate the discharges with the creation of new employment. The result is that already several hundred thousand men and women—the statistics are in the possession of the Ministry of Labour, but they have not been allowed to be published—are "out of work" this week. The Christmas of the Great Peace will be remembered for years as the Christmas of unemployment. There is every prospect that the unemployment will be rapidly increased in the next few weeks."

Need for Co-ordination.

The New Statesman goes on to point out that the situation is made very much worse by the ignorance of each of the Government Departments as to what the others are doing, both in the way of plans for future work and of discharging its present employees. "Presently we shall have a swelling tide of discontent (because large as are the allowances they are not large enough for present prices), as the numbers of unemployed rise, and as week after week passes without the Employment Exchanges being able to find them new situations. And all the time there is work of the most varied character urgently required by the nation, for which the different public authorities have only to give the orders, and by the aid of which the greater part at least of the involuntary unemployment could be prevented. Now that the financial responsibility for maintaining the unemployed has been directly assumed by the Government, we cannot believe that it will be possible for any administration to leave such things to blind chance. But unless Mr. Lloyd George seriously intends to leave the matter to blind chance, some machinery for the co-ordination of the discharges with the starting of new enterprises is urgently required."

THE DEFEAT OF THE WOMEN CANDIDATES.

THE defeat of the Women Candidates for Parliament is, of course, a great disappointment, though it is not in any sense a surprise. The only one who has succeeded is Countess Markievicz, who was returned as Sinn Féin Candidate for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin by a majority of four thousand and eighty-three. Of the unsuccessful ones, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who was the official candidate at Smethwick, polled eight thousand six hundred and fourteen votes, and Miss Mary Macarthur polled seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five at Stourbridge.

A correspondent pointed out in THE COMMON CAUSE of December 20th, some disadvantages under which the women candidates laboured. The fact of their sex was not included among these. The testimony of the women candidates, as far as it has reached us, seems, indeed, to point to the fact that the candidature of women was very much taken for granted. This was, however, among those who actually came to the meetings and saw the candidates; people who cherished sex prejudice probably stayed at home. It is possible, therefore, that this feeling did have something to do with some of the adverse votes. There is, moreover, a portion of the British Electorate to whom any new class of candidates is always suspect; our voters do not, like the Athenians, run after new things, and even with an electorate in which working men greatly preponderated, it took a long time to get any working-men members into the House of Commons.

On the whole, however, we are inclined to think that the rejection of fifteen women by the electorate was due to precisely the same causes as the rejection of about four hundred and forty men. Miss Macarthur, Mrs. Despard, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were, we think, defeated for precisely the same reason as Mr. Anderson, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mrs. Corbett Ashby shared the fate common to those who oppose the Chamberlains in Birmingham. Mrs. Strachey paid the price of

the adjective she had prefixed to the substantive "Coalition." The women candidates were defeated, in fact, because they were not the chosen mouthpieces of the party which has won such an overwhelming majority at the polls. Miss Pankhurst, it is true, had received the Coalition ticket and strong official support; her defeat (by a comparatively small majority) was, therefore, due to other causes, into which we will not enter here; but the other English and Scottish women candidates were all Labour, Liberal, or Independent, and how many Liberal, Labour, or Independent men have got in? The number of those who have failed is, at any rate, very much larger than the number of women who have failed. The women had, moreover, to put up with the constituencies in which there was least chance of success. The Women M.P.'s Bill was not passed until most constituencies had chosen their candidates, and the women had to put up with what was left. Some stood in constituencies in which their party was in hopeless minority, some in constituencies in which there was already a candidate with much the same views as their own; almost all had to come in at the last moment to the scene of action, and face opponents who had been "nursing" the constituency for months, or had sat for it for years.

Considering all these things, we cannot be surprised that the English and Scottish women candidates did not get in this time. We believe that many of the qualities which have contributed to their failure in the special circumstances of the present election will contribute to their success in the future, and will make them a valuable element in the House of Commons when they get there. It is our hope that women M.P.'s will do something to promote the independence and the purity of Parliament. They could not do that if they went there tied and bound by official pledges. Several of our women candidates have, we know, high parliamentary qualities; we are confident that they will have the opportunity of exercising them ere long; meanwhile we wait, as we have waited in the past, with what patience we can.

Some Notes on Local Government.

EDUCATION.

This country has been slow to realise the importance of universal education. For more than two centuries and a half every parish in Scotland has had its elementary school, and the advice of John Knox, that in every notable town colleges should be established for teaching "languages, logic, and rhetoric," was adopted in 1616 by an Act of Privy Council, and firmly established by further legislation in 1633.

Germany also followed Luther's injunctions to provide "Christian Schools" and school libraries for the nation's children, and compulsory education was passed into law in Prussia in 1794. But in England it was not till 1839 that the State began to concern itself with elementary education by making a money grant for the erection of school-houses under the administration of a small special committee of the Privy Council. In 1853 a Committee of Council for Education, consisting of members of the Cabinet, and with President, Secretaries, &c., was set up; and in 1870 the Elementary Education Act was passed, which has been described as "the charter of national education."

Thereafter the control of public education became more local and more democratic; and, at the same time, it became an accepted principle that it was the duty of the State to see that every child received the elements of instruction. Thus education became compulsory, but it was not yet free.

Local authorities, called School Boards, were set up by the Education Department in Boroughs, Rural Parishes, and London, whose duty it was to see that adequate school accommodation was provided for the children in their districts. These Boards had to raise a local rate to meet all cost of education in their areas over and above the amount realised by the Parliamentary grant and the fees paid by the children; they had also extensive powers of borrowing for the building of schools. They were democratic bodies, publicly elected by the ratepayers, and women were eligible to serve on them and were actually elected, prominent among them being such names as Miss Lydia Becker, Dr. Garrett (Mrs. Garrett Anderson), Miss Davenport Hill, and Miss Emily Davies. The first School Boards had to formulate a curriculum, appoint teachers, and see that the necessary books and apparatus were supplied, in addition to erecting school-

buildings. In connection with the selection of teachers, it is interesting to note that in a book on the Factory Acts, published in 1854, it is mentioned in a section dealing with the education of the children employed in silk and cotton mills that the certificate of a schoolmaster or mistress might be annulled "for being grossly ignorant," and "for incapacity to teach reading and writing."

By the Education Act of 1902 the whole of the work of the School Boards, which by this time embraced industrial and special schools, evening schools, and the training of pupil teachers, was transferred to the Councils of Counties, County Boroughs, Boroughs, and Urban Districts (with a population of over 20,000). These Councils became the Education Authorities for their areas, and were obliged to establish Education Committees, which Committees can appoint sub-Committees subject to the approval of the Council. The Education Committees of Councils must include women members as well as men, which provision is usually met by co-opting suitable women. Naturally co-opted members have not the power of elected members, therefore, if only that they may serve on Education Committees, it is urgent that women councillors should be elected on every Council. Suffrage Societies would be doing useful work if they would begin at once to prepare the ground for the support of women candidates for County and Borough Councils. Women can be specially useful, even as co-opted members of Education Committees and sub-committees. In the provision of instruction "other than elementary" (i.e., technical training, &c.), the available facilities are very apt to be put at the disposal of boys first, when it is discovered that, unfortunately, nothing is left for girls. Moreover, the structural arrangements and internal management of schools often call loudly for more attention from the women members of Committee, and much expense might be saved under their housewifely direction. To mention only three small things: washhand basins are often too high for the smaller children to reach, with the result that when washing their grubby little fists the water always runs down their sleeves. It also frequently happens that long narrow schoolrooms are heated by large fires at one end, while at the other end—often the end

by the door—the children are shivering. Again, playgrounds may be seen facing the North-East, so that the children always play in the shadow and exposed to an East wind.

If the new ideals of "progressive and comprehensive education" that have inspired Mr. Fisher's Bill are to be effectually carried out much wider opportunities for travel, culture, and a more complete self-development generally will have to be afforded to teachers.

The payment of fees in public elementary schools was practically done away with in 1891, and after the Education Act of 1902 the Local Education Authorities could, if they thought fit, abolish school fees in "non-provided" schools. The new Education Act declares that "adequate provision shall be made to secure that children and young persons (i.e., children between fifteen and eighteen) shall not be debarred from receiving the benefits of any form of education by which they are capable of profiting, through inability to pay fees." (Italics not in Bill.)

Schools which in 1902 were taken over by the Local Education Authorities from the old School Boards, or which were newly erected by them, are termed "Provided Schools," while "Non-Provided Schools" are elementary schools which previously belonged to private people or societies but afterwards became maintained and directed by the Local Education Authorities. Both kinds of schools must have a body of managers, the difference being that in Provided Schools the County Council appoints four of the managers and the lesser authority—Borough or Parish Council, &c.—appoints two; or, if more are appointed, they must be in the same proportion; whereas in the Non-Provided Schools four of the managers must represent the interests of those who established the school before it passed into the hands of the Board of Education, and one must be appointed by the Council of the County and the other by the lesser Council.

One of the criticisms of the new Bill is that it tends to increase the subjection of small Boroughs and Urban Districts to County Authorities, to lessen the status and administrative functions of the Education Committees, and generally to centralise the control of popular education and withdraw it from local democratic influence. But the advances made in the directions of raised school age, continued instruction to older pupils, social and physical opportunities, restrictions of employment of young children, and other matters under the new Act are so great that it is invidious to point out flaws.

One of the most valuable developments of our modern educational system is that in connection with After-Care work and Junior Advisory Committees in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour. On the whole, we look forward to the day when in England there need be no fear that any Milton will go to his obscure grave mute and inglorious for lack of the opportunities of education and the cultivation of his talents. Women everywhere should use their influence to enlighten parents on the subject of education, and strive to awaken their interest and enlist their co-operation in the new educative efforts of the Government. It is earnestly to be hoped that the wages of working-class parents in this country will be such that their children can take advantage of the new opportunities without its involving suffering and privation in the home.

CAROL KING.

Women in the Public Health Service : A Survey.

It is only twenty-two years ago since the first Women Sanitary Inspectors were appointed in London. To Kensington the honour of adopting this new idea is due, for in 1896 two Women Inspectors were appointed to inspect laundries, and the work was soon extended to include workshops employing women. Gradually, other towns and London Boroughs followed suit, and in 1906 more than forty women were thus employed in London alone in inspecting workshops, outworkers' premises, tenement houses and cases of infectious diseases, serving their own notice to remedy defects where found, and performing duties previously only undertaken by men.

In the meantime, a desire to make use of women's services in a more personal manner among the poorer classes had arisen, and certain towns were appointing another class of official for this purpose entitled Health Visitors. These had no statutory powers to enter houses or serve notices to abate nuisances but had to rely upon their persuasive powers to effect changes in the personal habits of the dirty and verminous. As Health Visitors were invariably at this time paid less than Women Sanitary Inspectors, it is difficult to believe that this new class of

official was evolved for any other purpose than that of economy; especially as Women Sanitary Inspectors, who were still being appointed in greater numbers than Health Visitors, were already taking over the same duties in addition to those appertaining to the office of Sanitary Inspector.

The Pioneer Women Inspectors were usually well educated women who took up the profession because they liked social work of such a varied and independent kind. Although the only qualification required was the Sanitary Inspector's Board examination or the Sanitary Institute qualification for outside London, a very simple matter to an educated person, yet most of the candidates for posts in this early period had other examination qualifications and had frequently had previous experience in social work. From 1904 onwards, as the problem of infant mortality began to be taken up by Public Health Authorities, a further qualification began to be asked for—i.e., the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Nearly all women inspectors obtained leave of absence and qualified themselves as midwives at their own expense. About this time or very soon afterwards the duties of Women Inspectors and Health Visitors were increased by the inclusion of births and deaths of infants visits, and simultaneously voluntary societies began to take up Infant Welfare work.

There can be no doubt that the boom given to infant visiting by voluntary societies resulted in the increased employment of Health Visitors rather than Sanitary Inspectors, partly from the mistaken idea that the visits of Inspectors were offensive to the poor people; and although the tendency of the last year or two has been to pay Health Visitors not less than Women Inspectors; for many years they were employed at lower salaries, thus undercutting them and leading in some cases to the substitution of the Health Visitor for the Women Sanitary Inspector on the occurrence of a vacancy, with the result that work previously done by women such as workshop inspections and tenement-house work reverted to the men inspectors, or to an insufficient number of women inspectors.

Latterly in addition to the midwifery qualification, nursing training is asked for in nearly all advertisements for Health Visitors, so that, by far the greater number of the 2,000 Health Visitors now employed in England and Wales have had partial or full nursing training.

The present prospects of the woman sanitary inspector as such cannot be said to be rosy. Owing to this, there has been a constant stream of the better educated brighter members of the profession into other government services. It would be difficult to find a profession in which more glaring inequalities exist at the present time. Taking boroughs of London, some women inspectors earn as much as £252 per annum (including bonus) others of equal or better qualifications and as long a period of service earn £160 or £170. No one knows when taking a post in one of the twenty-nine metropolitan boroughs whether their Council is going to act meanly or generously by them in the future. Of one thing only can they be certain and that is that their rate of payment bears no relation whatever to the quality of their work. Then, as regards holidays: some Health Visitors get an annual six weeks with frequent Saturdays off; others are held down rigidly to three weeks or less and have no privileges as regards coming late on Mondays after a week-end, or getting a little extra at bank holidays.

The only hope for the future of the profession is in the recognition by the Ministry of Health of the need for remedying these inequalities and improving the conditions of Women Health Visitors and Inspectors so that the profession may attract the right kind of woman and keep her by making it worth her while to remain in it.

The first thing to be done is to secure uniformity of pay and adequate pay, holidays and pensions for all Women Public Health officials.

The next thing to do is to permit fluidity of employment. It should be possible for officials to change their districts comparatively easily. A change of personnel in an office may make all the difference to the happiness of the members and therefore to the quality of the work.

Further, as is done in certain schools, all Women Inspectors and Health Visitors should be allowed a few weeks extra off every three years or so, in order to keep their knowledge of Hygiene, &c., up-to-date.

Finally, the public should remember that nursing training, although always an asset is not the only preparative for public health work; and that a statutory qualification other than that now existing for Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors should be created and held compulsory for future appointments.

E. ORANGE.

Notes from Ireland.

By DORA MELLONE.

I. "COMFORT YE, COMFORT YE, MY PEOPLE."

The notes rang out clear and sweet, rising to the arched roof of the Cathedral, borne up, as it were, on the wings of a faith too strong for discouragement or dismay. They told of warfare accomplished, of iniquity pardoned, of the time when the desire of all nations should come and bring peace to all the world. There in the lit Cathedral, under the spell of that glorious music, it was easy to realise this, to remember that it was many days since the "Cease fire" had sounded along that terrible front, and that now, indeed, the shadow of war was passing from the world. Outside the Cathedral, watching the crowd in the streets, it had been otherwise. Peace and comfort, smoothing out of rough places, and straightening of crooked things—these seemed vain thoughts on that December Sunday in the rain and wind. The streets were thronged too, for there was a funeral that day, and the dead man was one of those whom the people delight to honour. One of the Irish Republican leaders, interned in England, had died during the previous week, and his friends had brought the body home to be buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, near the graves of O'Connell, Parnell, and many another Irish patriot. Here, also, is the more recent grave of Thomas Ashe, another Irish Republican, who died in 1917 in prison under forcible feeding, and whose funeral procession was one of the greatest Dublin has ever witnessed. This last funeral, on December 15th, the day after the General Election, was also in the nature of a political demonstration. The familiar tricolours—not that flag of France which the soldiers of the Empire know and love, but the yellow, white and green of the Irish Republic—was everywhere, with a black cross in the centre to show that Ireland was honouring her dead—her martyred dead, as the people thought, for it was said at election meetings that English prison officials had experimented on the interned Irishmen to see how little food would keep them alive, and this man had died under the treatment. The story is believed as implicitly as the other tale, told to the writer by an Irish lady with an incredible passion of bitterness in her voice, that "the *Leinster* was tor-

II. THE FIRST WOMAN VOTER IN IRELAND.

The *Irish Times* of December 16th mentioned the fact that among the very earliest voters on the election day was a lady who arrived at the polling booth at 7.30 a.m. This lady was no other than Mrs. Haslam, the pioneer of Suffrage work in Ireland, and founder of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, the oldest Irish Suffrage Society. It is good that some of those who bore the burden in the early days are still with us in the hour of success; and we, in Ireland, are proud that we have, as a leader, one who began her work before even the first of the many Suffrage measures was introduced into the House of Commons.

It was felt by many that there should be some public expression of this, and the happy thought occurred to the Church League for Woman Suffrage that a little demonstration should be arranged outside one of the polling booths in Dublin. The Committee of the Irish Women Patrons, of which Mrs. Haslam is President, and which was founded by her Association, co-operated with the Church League and with the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, and invited other Suffrage Societies to take part. Advantage was taken of the fact that women going to record their votes were to be photographed for a cinematograph film, and an impromptu procession, headed by Mrs. Haslam in a motor car, was included in the film, which was shown the following week in the picture houses. The procession included representatives of all Irish Suffrage Societies, but interest centred in the car with the banner "Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 1876," which was carried by Mr. and Mrs. Haslam themselves in the great procession of 1911. It was impossible to look at the flag without emotion as one thought of the two who had worked side by side all their lives long for the cause of woman's freedom, even as they carried the flag that sunny June day all the way

pedoed by a British submarine in order to stimulate recruiting in Ireland." It is stories like these that have filled the hearts of the Irish people with a hatred of England impossible for English people to realise, and that inspire such poems as the "Hymn of Hate," distributed in Dublin during the week of the Election. Here are three of the less violent lines:—

"God of Justice, hearken to our fervent prayers,
Strafe accursed England, bathe her deep in tears.
Wither all her children, blight her fancied Fame."

Indeed, the reaping of that harvest of dragon's teeth, sown in the days of the violated Treaty of Limerick, of the Penal Laws, of the massacre of Drogheda, seems to have come in our own day, and there is "occupied territory" nearer home than Germany. The women, who should naturally be a reconciling force, are amongst the most bitter. Nothing, apparently, that England can do will allay the passion fed by brooding on the history which Sir Horace Plunkett said was "for Englishmen to remember and for Irishmen to forget."

Yet the message of the music holds true, even though the people do indeed imagine a vain thing. The day before, Irishwomen, some wearing the yellow, white and green, and others wearing the red, white and blue, had met together to do honour to a leader whose work had nothing to do with party feuds or national animosities. That was in bright sunshine, under a blue sky; on the following day the heavy clouds hung low over the crowded streets. But the sun is the enduring reality, while the clouds are only shadows which will surely pass with the breaking of another day.

Irishwomen have worked together, even during the last years of strife and unrest; in this lies the hope of the growth of that goodwill among men without which the Christmas message of Peace on earth can never be realised. The nations of the earth have been shaken to their foundations, and from that shaking there will arise, in every country, a new national life, ruled by the spirit of Love, not Hate.

from the Embankment to the Albert Hall. One was still left to keep the flag flying, and as she stood there with her eye undimmed and her natural force unabated, she seemed to embody the very spirit of the Suffrage movement, strong to overcome present difficulties, and full of faith for the future. Victory has not yet been fully achieved, but Mrs. Haslam has lived to vote in a Parliamentary Election, and to that extent, her life work has been crowned with success. For this reason Irishwomen of all political parties gathered to do her honour. They were reaping that day where she and others had sown: women Poor Law Guardians, women Councillors, women Doctors, a woman Senator of the National University, and many women graduates were there to show their gratitude to the pioneer who had done so much to open to women the doors of the Council Chamber and the University. It should be added that Mrs. Haslam has not been content with opening the door, but has worked hard to persuade suitable women to enter therein. One member of her committee was for many years Chairman of an Urban Council, another did splendid work as a member of the Dublin Corporation—not the easiest position to fill; many have striven as Poor Law Guardians to render the Irish Poor Law more just and more humane.

Mrs. Haslam has reason to be proud of her city. The College of Surgeons in Dublin gave women licenses to practise as doctors, and Trinity College gave them the medical degree before any University in Great Britain would do so. Largely through her efforts, Dublin Corporation carried unanimously the famous resolution supporting the Conciliation Bill; and Dublin was the first city in Ireland to have women police. For all these things she has worked; and those who followed her in the procession of December 14th will follow her in unceasing effort until the time comes when men and women can work together on equal terms for the common good.

The Traffic in Babies.

Attention has been drawn of late to the increasing number of advertisements which appear in quite respectable papers dealing with the "adoption"—for a pecuniary consideration—of young children. So serious a national menace has this traffic in infant lives become that steps are being taken in the interests of the country and the children who to-day are its greatest asset to obtain from Parliament a Bill to forbid all such questionable transactions, and render illegal these advertisements which, stripped of their specious wording, amount in plain English to the sale and barter of unwanted babies. Until some such measure is passed, a more stringent application of the law already existing for the protection of such children is greatly to be desired. The provisions of the Infant Life Protection section of the Children's Act of 1908, which touches the evil closely, are but vaguely known to the generality of people, and too often evaded by those interested in this disgraceful traffic. Unfortunately, too, while its requirements in respect of the actual foster-mother are, in theory at least, sufficiently drastic, they permit the prime offender, to whom the larger profits accrue, to carry on a flourishing trade unhindered. For the modern baby-farmer has changed both her milieu and her methods. She is no longer the wretched harpy battenning upon hapless mites entrusted to her tender mercies, whose grosser malpractices were more or less easily brought to book; but frequently unites the business of baby-farming with that of a maternity home. She is the obliging intermediary who, for a more or less substantial premium extorted from the young mother or her friends, undertakes the disposal of the inconvenient infant. This is effected at the cost of the usual advertisement and the payment of a small proportion of the sum received to the foster-mother who assumes with the "adoption" of the child all further responsibility for its upbringing. Plenty of women have accepted such a charge with a £5 note without any thought of what is to become of the child when the meagre sum that tempted them is gone. And it is with the foster-mother alone that the law in its present form can deal, whose neglect or misdeeds are punishable; of the astute and more elusive intermediary it takes no cognisance. The first Infant Life Protection Act of 1872, though it only enforced the registration of nurse-children under one year of age and where more than one was received, did something to check the more obvious abuses of baby-farming as they then existed; and the law since then has been considerably strengthened, both as regards its powers of inspection and the age of registration.

By the present Act every child under seven undertaken for reward, whether weekly payment or lump sum down, must be registered with the local authorities within forty-eight hours of its reception, the only recognised exceptions being in the case of charitable institutions and foster-mothers employed by Poor Law Guardians under more stringent Boarding-Out Orders. Neglect to register is punishable by the forfeiture of all or part of any sum received with the child, and for further offences against the Act a term of imprisonment may be imposed. It is a punishable offence for foster-parents to insure the lives of nurse-children, or for Insurance Companies to accept such policies; and the appointment of Infant Life Protection Visitors has been made compulsory upon local authorities—who are, in rural districts, the Poor Law Guardians; the London County Council in the Metropolitan areas; and in the City, the Common Council. A foster-mother is licensed only so long as she is approved by the Visitor whose duty it is to inspect the homes of nurse-children; and no person once convicted of unfitness, by reason of vice, cruelty, neglect, overcrowding, or other circumstance which renders the home undesirable for young children, can again be accorded a license.

The weak point in this otherwise admirable legislature lies in its inadequacy to discover those who, through ignorance or wilful evasion, fail to notify. In country districts and crowded towns alike, the difficulty of tracing these defaulters is equally great. Inspectors need to be multiplied; and without more effective means of giving publicity to the Act the genuine ignorance that frequently exists as to its requirements will continue to hamper its efficient working. More women Visitors, paid or voluntary, are urgently wanted in place of the already overburdened relieving officer to whom the work of children's inspector is still too often allotted. These duties are, in many places, voluntarily undertaken by Women Guardians and members of Boarding-Out Committees, but their number is far from sufficient for the work to be done. Ignorance and poverty, to say nothing of congenital disease, take a disproportionate toll of these unwanted babies' lives, though it is the general experience of Infant Protection Visitors that the cottage foster-

mother who, for a weekly payment, receives one or two nurse-children usually does so with the intention of doing her duty by them honestly according to her lights. It is with the so-called "adoptions"—now, unfortunately, so much on the increase—that abuses most often occur, the lump sum constituting a bait to the unscrupulous, who may have no qualification whatever for the office they undertake, and, sooner or later, weary of their unprofitable charges. A Protection Bill, that goes to the root of the evil by prohibiting these facile "adoptions," will be welcomed, not only by all social workers faced with the difficult problem of safeguarding the less fortunate children of our land, but by every woman to whom the fate of unloved, unwanted babyhood makes pitiful appeal.

M. PAIGE WOOD.

Women and Aviation.

THAT TRAP-WORD "PERSON" AGAIN.

The recently published report of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee* is a fascinating document and one which leads the mind on along many and great vistas of immediate future development. The share that women will take in that development may probably, relatively speaking, not be a very large one, but it is essential to ensure that, just at the stage when aviation for non-military purposes is beginning to crystallise out into a practical proposition, no artificial hindrance shall be placed in their way. And here, as was to be expected, we at once come upon our old enemy, that unsatisfactorily ambiguous word, "person"—the enemy who is to be found troubling nearly every path women desire to tread, and, as here, lurking in the most unexpected places, concealed among a mass of technicalities.

It is to be noticed that the Special Committee No. 4, in their report upon the problems of labour and on the technical education of artisans and mechanics, refer specifically to male and female labour throughout. In passing, it may be interesting to note that the Committee estimate the body of labour employed in the industry in 1916 at about 100,000 persons, of whom about 25,000 were women and boys under military age. Estimates for a later period of the persons so employed place the proportion of women higher than the 25% given by the Committee. Special Committee No. 5, however, in their report upon research and the special scientific education of expert designers, engineers, and pilots, refer throughout to men only. This contrast may or may not be significant; but it is certainly such as to cause us to examine closely the exact wording of the draft Bill for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, and the draft International Convention in regard to Aerial Navigation which form the basis of the Report of the Special Committee No. 1, which was requested to advise as to policy and legislation.

Section 5 of the draft Bill, dealing with the certification of officers, contains the following provisions:—

(1) Every aircraft when being navigated, shall be provided with a navigator, duly certified in accordance with this section, and also, in such cases as may be prescribed by regulations of the B/T, with such other officers so certificated as may be prescribed.

(2) The B/T may make regulations as to the issue of certificates, &c.

(4) If any person

(a) Navigates, or allows to be navigated, any craft not provided with a duly certificated navigator (abv.†) or

(b) Having been engaged as a navigator or other officer required to be certificated navigates an aircraft without being duly certificated, or

(c) Employs a person as navigator or as an officer in contravention of this section without ascertaining that the person so serving is duly certificated,

That person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

The articles of the draft Convention with which we are here concerned are as follows:—

ARTICLE 14.

The pilot, chief mechanic, and their substitutes, must be provided with licences issued or authenticated, by the State whose nationality has been conferred upon the aircraft of which they are in charge.

In urgent cases the pilot can choose to replace him, or to carry out the duties of the chief mechanic, persons provided with licenses issued or made valid by another contracting State.

ARTICLE 15 (abv.).

Different licenses will be issued for different types of aircraft. These licenses will only be issued after the capacity of the pilots or mechanics has been proved by theoretical or practical tests carried out before a public authority of contracting state or duly empowered Aeronautical Association.

* Ed. 9,218. Price 9d. net.

† abv.=abbreviated.

ARTICLE 16.

Licenses will only be granted to persons at least eighteen years old and of good character. These licenses shall contain the name and description of the holder as well as his photograph and signature.

It will be noticed that the words used in the draft Bill are "navigator," "officer," and "person," and in the draft Convention, "pilot," "mechanic," and "person" and that when pronouns are used they are throughout of the masculine gender. Now these terms are all of a neutral character, and under the Interpretation Act, 1889, would not of themselves serve to prevent women being certificated and licensed as pilots and other officers. The objection raised and upheld in the Courts (in *Bebb v. The Law Society*, 1913) against the admission as solicitors, namely, that women never had acted as solicitors, and therefore there was a Common Law disqualification, which a mere interpretation clause would not suffice to override, would not be applicable here; firstly, because flying is too recent to admit of a disqualification based on ancient custom, but still more because there have been successful women aviators, both here and in France and in the United States. It is just possible though, that should the Bill and Convention as drafted go through, it might be held that they refer to men only, and cannot apply to women owing to some so-called "natural" disqualifications. The risk is probably not a very great one, but it should be borne in mind by women when the whole subject, as it soon must be, is before the newly-elected Parliament. Not only should women's right to be certificated and licensed in this country, should they comply with the regulation tests, be made clear beyond all doubt, but it should be equally clearly impressed upon H.M. Government that in any negotiations for an International Convention the right of British women to an equality of opportunity and status must be insisted on.

There is one cognate matter to which I would like to draw attention. The fifth Special Committee, in their report, contemplate the training of pilots being undertaken by private flying schools, who will prepare their pupils to take the certificate of the Royal Aero Club. Such schools will, presumably, be quite willing to take women pupils, and, I understand, the examinations held by the Royal Aero Club are open to women.

For the training of engineers and designers, the Committee contemplate post-graduate courses at two special institutions, for whose establishment considerable grants would be required. The Committee also recommend the establishment of an adequate system of scholarships. It will be up to women in the near future to ensure that any such educational facilities are not confined to men, but that exceptional women with gifts in that direction shall have the chance to use them to the full. We don't want to have to combat the same difficulties with the new professions as with the old for lack of a little foresight.

L. F. NETTLEFOLD,
Law Tripos Camb., LL.B. London.

Reviews.

The League of Nations: its Economic Aspect. By Hartley Withers. (Oxford University Press. 1918. Threepence net.)

Mr. Hartley Withers has won a wide and lasting reputation as the writer of a series of lucid works upon various aspects of banking, finance, and social economics which are generally dealt with in a manner so forbidding as to repel any but the most enthusiastic searcher after truth. It is, therefore, all the more to be welcomed that it is he who has been called upon to explain for the benefit of the general reader the relationship between the League of Nations and the economic processes which provide the world with such material well-being as it actually enjoys.

The author has, of course, not the least difficulty in disposing of that peculiarly exasperating optimism which thinks that because the war has been won the world can be allowed to fall back into its old manner of life. That manner of life is impossible; for the simple reason that this war has proved conclusively that "preparedness" involves taking for purposes of destruction all but a small fraction of the labour and equipment of the world. Moreover, since "self-sufficiency" involves a cessation of international investment and exchange, the fraction of capital and labour power which is all the world will be able to spare for the creation of comforts and necessities for the civil population will be less fruitful than a similar quota would have been in the old days. As the author points out:—

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

"It is these practical lessons of the war that have shown us that we stand at the parting of the ways, and that one of the roads open to us lead us to despair and ruin; while the other can take us . . . to a new and much higher level of material prosperity, with opportunities for a great step forward towards things much more important than material prosperity. . . ."

It is, perhaps, ungrateful to criticise the shortcomings of a sixteen-page pamphlet, but it would have been well, to our mind, for Mr. Withers to have added a practical comment or two. This voluntary co-operation of peoples all over the world, which we call International Trade, suffers from the fact that, though extremely important for the world's well-being, it is unconscious and misunderstood, and can always be attacked on the grounds that it hides the sinister designs of the "peaceful penetrator." A League of Nations will be quite powerless to check anti-alien "stunts" so long as our economic education is as incomplete as it now is. Secondly, Mr. Withers might have illustrated his argument by referring to the increasing volume of international regulation of economic conditions undertaken by the Governments of the world, even before the war: from the elaboration of common codes of law to the penalisation of unfair methods of developing the export industries of a country (e.g., Brussels Sugar Convention). The work of the League will have to be not merely negative—i.e., safeguarding the rights of trade by common codes of law, but also positive—i.e., elaborating methods by which States can fruitfully increase the world's flow of well-being. In both these directions a good deal of valuable experience has been accumulated, and the ease with which a League can be brought into being will be very much affected by the degree to which the non-expert members of the State can be brought to realise that we are not working in these matters without experience to guide us to better things.

T. E. GREGORY.

The Victory Cookery Book. By Mrs. C. S. Peel and Iwan Kriens. (The Bodley Head. 5s.)

The Victory Cookery Book is really worthy of its name. Mrs. Beeton—the unflinching guide of our mothers—only serves to ruffle the nerves of a generation such as ours to which the fresh, unlimited supplies of cream, eggs, meat, sugar, flour, and peel required for her dishes by that worthy dame are as prehistoric, as would be a juicy bit of iguanodon. Mrs. C. S. Peel (until recently Director of Women's Service, Ministry of Food) does take into account the difficulties under which we now labour. She shows us how to make really attractive dishes with the minimum amount of trouble and expense. In his introduction, the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., says: "To shun waste, to get out of our food-stuffs the full measure of nourishment, these are essential principles in war-time cookery." Mrs. Peel starts her book with a chapter entitled, "The Art of Making Do," which will appeal to many of us harassed housewives. This is the key-note of the book. The information given is of a uniform excellence, and the directions are well and clearly written. The only criticism to be made is on the score of expense, as it will have to compete with so many cheaper rivals. Nevertheless, we can confidently assure anyone who purchases it that the outlay will be repaid over and over again by the helpful labour and money-saving suggestions it contains.

THE WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY

Non-Party

President and Chairman: THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH
Vice-Chairman: THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR
Hon. Secretary: MRS. BANISTER-FLETCHER
Hon. Treasurer: THE VISCOUNTESS RIDLEY.

Object

To promote the candidature of women for the London County Council, Westminster City Council, Metropolitan Borough Councils and Boards of Guardians, all Local Governing Bodies in Greater London and elsewhere as occasion arises.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer at
18, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.1

Correspondence.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN HOLLAND.

MADAM,—The great wave of democracy now sweeping all over the world has not failed to touch little Holland.

The partial revision of the Constitution of December 12th, 1917, gave women eligibility and the possibility of enfranchisement by law. The elections of July, 1910, brought Miss Suze Groeneweg into the Second Chamber. Mr. Marchant's Suffrage Bill, introduced in September, proposed political equality for both sexes, but was not supported by the Government. Then came the triumph of democracy which will ever make November 11th of this year a memorable day in the history of humanity; the Premier declared his wish to see adult suffrage for women as well as men made the law of the land, and now our Suffrage Bill is in progress.

The political parties of religious Conservatism, as well as Labour, may reasonably expect to gain in influence by this doubling of the electorate. This explains the haste which is now made to get womanhood suffrage into the Statute Book.

Under these circumstances the discussions in the annual meeting of the Dutch Woman Suffrage Association have rather a provisional character, but suffragists are in high hopes, and in the best of spirits for the celebration of the Association's jubilee on February 15th, 1919.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

WOMEN POLICE.

MADAM,—Miss Damer Dawson's letter of December 20th raises a point of real urgency. I most heartily admire the splendid work done by many Munitions Policewomen; but experience proves that police work in a factory by no means necessarily fits a woman for police work in the street. The question is now not one of war emergency but of the appointment of women for permanent and constructive work; is it not a pity to be guided in their selection by considerations other than those of securing to the ranks of the Police the very best of our womanhood? Many of these are now available for the first time, whilst they bring with them ability and experience developed by many forms of war service.

A glance at our last Annual Report will show Miss Damer Dawson to have spoken "without book," when referring to posts already filled; as regards those to come, precedent is more reliable than prophecy. May I suggest, too, that the action of the Carnegie Trust, in making a substantial grant to the Federated Schools of Bristol, Liverpool, and Scotland, enabling them to offer maintenance during training to all promising women, may be construed as a solid endorsement of the policy I have outlined above? Already some Munitions Policewomen are availing themselves of this opportunity.

D. O. G. PERO.

Director, Bristol Training School for Policewomen and Patrols.

WOMEN AND DOMESTIC SERVICE.

MADAM,—I did not recommend the "household orderly" system without some personal experience of its advantages. For the past eight years my own little maid (who has been with me twelve years altogether, originally as a whole-time servant in a larger house) has lived at her own home and come to me for three or four hours daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and for a fortnight in the summer, when I should consider it very inconsistent with my own social principles if I did not allow her her liberty. If I require her for any extra duty, she willingly gives me the extra time; and although it is quite true that I have to get breakfast, and even some of the other meals, I do not find that an overwhelming task, especially in these days of rations, with the help of a gas ring and gas fire. I am also enabled to live comfortably in peace and quiet; I can go into my kitchen whenever I wish to do so—how many women might envy me that privilege!—and I am free from all the anxiety and responsibility attendant on the living-in system. I may add that the "man in the house"—that theoretical obstacle in the way of so many domestic theories!—also appears contented.

M.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MADAM,—In an article on Local Government which appeared in a recent number of the COMMON CAUSE, the writer mentioned that it had been the custom to have only one High Sheriff for Hants., Cambs., and the Isle of Ely, and asked if this was still the case. The custom still continues, the three Districts nominating in turn, so that each has the High Sheriff once in three years.

(Mrs.) F. A. KEVNES,
Town Councillor.

A WOMAN M.P.

		Number of Victorious	by
		Votes polled.	
Mme. Markievicz (S.F.)	St. Patrick's, Dublin	7,835	4,083

REJECTED WOMEN CANDIDATES.

		Number of Defeated	by
		Votes polled.	
Miss Mary Macarthur (Lab.)	Stourbridge	7,587	7,587
Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Lib.)	Ladywood, Birmingham	1,552	7,853
Miss M. Carney (S.F.)	Belfast	395	8,916
Miss Violet Markham (Lib.)	Mansfield	4,000	4,957
Mrs. Despard (Lab.)	North Battersea	5,634	5,697
Mrs. Deere Fox (Ind.)	Richmond (Surrey)	3,815	4,749
Miss A. Garland (Lib.)	S. Portsmouth	4,283	11,559
Mrs. Bethick Lawrence (Lab.)	Rusholme	2,985	9,462
Mrs. J. McEwan (Lib.)	Enfield	1,987	6,303
Mrs. H. M. Mackenzie (Lab.)	University of Wales	178	563
Mrs. How Martyn (Ind.)	Hendon	2,067	12,364
Miss E. Murray (Ind.)	Glasgow	991	9,896
Miss C. Pankhurst (Co.)	Smeethwick	6,614	775
Miss E. Phipps (Ind.)	Chelsea	2,419	6,740
Mrs. O. Strachey (Ind.)	Brentford and Chiswick	1,263	7,614
Mrs. Lucas (U.)	Kennington (Results not yet announced.)		



A Triumph of Science

THE modern gas fire is a striking evidence of what can be accomplished by patient research and the spirit that ever strives after better things.

The old-fashioned gas fire was a brave attempt at achieving an important ideal—but no more; the modern fire has beyond cavil "got there". Giving out 80 per cent of its heat in the most hygienic form—radiation; ever-ready, clean and labour-saving; highly economical, in that it gives the maximum power for the fuel consumed and can be turned on and out at need, thus eliminating waste—the twentieth century gas fire is one of the chief triumphs of domestic science.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION

47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

X51c

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

WOMEN WORKERS & THE FUTURE.—2.

Young Women Workers.

Life Assurance should appeal with particular force to the younger women workers, because the earlier in life one assures, the lower are the premiums necessary to secure a given income in later years.

An interesting booklet "The Future of Women Workers" just issued, shows how by small payments out of present earnings, a woman may make provision for her own future and for her dependents if any. Write for a copy to-day!

Scottish Widows Fund ASSURANCE SOCIETY. *Founded 1815.*

The Largest British Mutual Life Office.

FUNDS: 22 MILLIONS. CLAIMS PAID: 47 MILLIONS.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. LONDON OFFICES: 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 17, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE WOMAN WORKER

IF you do not now face up to the problem of providing a suitable income against the day when you can no longer expect to be among the income-earners, what possible ground have you for feeling that later on you may be better able to do so?

It is a problem that has haunted many a woman in the past and, if shirked even till another birthday has passed, its ultimate solution becomes all the more difficult.

Independence is the birthright of the English-woman equally with the Englishman, and a Pension or Endowment Policy with the NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY is the best foundation of solid independence which can be laid as against the time when well-earned rest ought to follow on work well done.

Full particulars on application to the nearest Branch or Agency, or to the Head Office at Norwich of

THE NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OUTSTANDING BRITISH LIFE OFFICE.

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

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Names of Beds.	Donors.
"Lerwick" (Royanmont, further 1 year) ...	"Lerwick Emergency Helpers" per Miss Jessie Mitnell.
"Old Hall" (Girton and Newnham Unit, 6 months each) ...	Per Miss Isabel P. Scott.
"Whalley Bridge" (Corsica, further 6 months) ...	Per Miss Mary Little.
"November" (America Unit, further 1 year each) ...	Per Mrs. Mathers, Abbey View, Kelso.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: MISS MARGARET JONES, MRS. OLIVER STRACHAY (Parliamentary).
Hon. Treasurers: MRS. H. A. L. FISHER and MISS ROSAMOND SMITH.
Secretary: MISS INEZ M. FERGUSON, MRS. HUBBACK (Information and Parliamentary).
Offices—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, Ox, London. Telephone—Museum 2668.

Headquarter Notes.

The office re-opened on Monday, December 30th, after the Christmas holiday. The staff is feeling refreshed, and this is a good thing, as there is a great deal of work to be done.

Women M.P.'s Fund.

Mrs. B. M. Cottrell ...	£ 5 0	Mrs. J. Davidson ...	£ 1 10
Sunderland W.S.S. ...	5 0	Miss Frances Sterling ...	4 0
Miss M. A. Greswell ...	5 0	Miss Gillett ...	1 0
Miss Belle Small ...	10 0	Mrs. Stocks ...	2 0
Miss H. G. Whitton ...	10 0	Lady Rhonda ...	50 0
Miss Florence Rendall ...	1 0	Mrs. H. Enfield Dowson ...	1 0
Mrs. Gossage ...	5 0	Shropshire W.S.S. ...	2 0
Dr. J. D. Browne ...	1 10	Camberley and District W.S.S. ...	1 10
Miss Ethel Colman ...	20 0	Cleveland W.S.S. ...	1 10
Miss Helen C. Colman ...	20 0	Lady Meyer ...	5 0
Miss Marjory Less ...	50 0	Miss Edith L. Willis ...	10 0
Miss A. E. Dumbleton ...	10 0	Mrs. Margaret Crosfield ...	10 0
Miss Mary Croom Brown ...	10 0		
Miss A. N. Jordan ...	2 0		
Mrs. Kate Foster ...	10 0		
Mrs. Gibb ...	10 0		
			£210 5 0

D.O.R.A. 40 D Protest Fund.

Already acknowledged ...	£ 733 9 6	Miss E. A. Ready ...	£ 10 0
Miss Mabel French ...	1 0	Miss F. E. Goodley ...	1 0
Miss A. M. New ...	5 6	Miss E. Maybury ...	2 0
Mrs. Roland New ...	5 0	Mrs. E. Saveriaux ...	5 0
Miss Constance Newton ...	5 0	Miss M. Saveriaux ...	5 0
Dr. Marion Mackenzie ...	10 0	Scarborough W.S.S. ...	1 0
Miss Joint Archer ...	5 0	Miss Edith M. Ericsson ...	2 0
Miss Belle Small ...	10 0	Miss M. Stevenson ...	2 2
Mrs. H. R. Hogg ...	2 2	Mrs. Corbett ...	5 5
Dr. E. H. Edwards ...	1 10	Miss I. P. Scott ...	10 0
Mrs. A. Bartram ...	5 0	Miss Violet Causton ...	10 0
Miss H. P. Rathbone ...	20 0	Mrs. C. G. Montefiore ...	2 2
Mrs. Martin ...	3 6	Mrs. C. A. Jones ...	1 10
Mrs. E. Hirst ...	5 0	Miss Tregelles ...	5 0
Mrs. John Mahler ...	2 0	Miss Hilda Frodsham ...	2 6
Miss Gadsden ...	5 0	Miss Glazier ...	1 10
Miss C. Critchton Stuart ...	5 0	Miss A. M. Rhind ...	5 0
Miss Ethel M. Colman ...	10 0	Mrs. Russel Scott ...	5 0
Miss Helen C. Colman ...	10 0	Misses K. G. L. Hovey ...	10 6
Miss A. E. Dumbleton ...	10 0	Anonymous ...	2 6
Miss M. Carter Sturge ...	10 0		
Dr. Sophie B. Jackson, M.D. ...	2 6		
Miss V. Partington ...	2 6		
Miss S. Freeman ...	2 6		
			£807 13 6

New from Societies.

BRISTOL.—On November 5th a meeting was held at 46, Downs Park West by the kind invitation of the Misses Tanner. Mrs. Burrow Hill was in the chair, and Miss Peto, Head of the Women Police School in Bristol, gave an account of the work of Women Police and Patrols.

A resolution calling upon the Government to give facilities for the entrance of women to the legal profession was passed, and copies sent to the local M.P.'s and the Government.

Several of our members have been to neighbouring towns to speak on the new political responsibility of women. Mrs. Cross went to Thornbury, Keynsham, and Tytherington. Miss Meaden spoke at three meetings at Devizes and one at Broad Plain. Mr. Charles Spencer, one of our pioneers, has been to several women's meetings to tell them why they should use their vote.

On November 21st a meeting was held at Fort's Rooms on the problem of the unmarried mother and her child. Mrs. Cyril Walker was in the chair. Mrs. Baker, of the Council for the Unmarried Mother, gave an account of the work of the Council. She advocated the establishment of Homes where mother and child can be together.

On November 25th a crowded meeting was held at 13, Apsley Road to consider the candidature of Miss Margery Fry for West Bristol. All who heard her felt that her lofty ideals and absolute straightness made her a very desirable candidate. Unfortunately she felt herself bound to

the Labour Party and was unable to stand as an Independent woman. Her withdrawal was a great disappointment, and Col. Gibbs, a consistent opponent of Women's Suffrage, and the only candidate among eleven in Bristol who refused to answer the N.U.W.S.S. questions, was returned unopposed.

A special meeting was held at Fort's Rooms on December 4th to give more people a chance of hearing Miss Fry. Miss Theodora Johnson took the chair, and remarked that, although she differed from Miss Fry in party politics, she should have voted for her.

The leaflets with the fifteen points of the N.U.W.S.S. were distributed at meetings in the five Bristol constituencies. One interesting feature of election week was a mock election at the Bristol Y.M.C.A. There were four candidates, Coalition, Liberal, Labour, and a Woman. The last was ably taken by the Bristol Hon. Sec., Mrs. Cross. She said that she was out specially for saving the children of the nation, and she also spoke on the N.U.W.S.S. programme, which was well received. When the result of the ballot was made known, she was not only at the head of the Poll, but polled more than the other three candidates put together. As the voters were nearly all young men this was a pleasing surprise.

SIDMOUTH AND DISTRICT.—On December 3rd, at Somerton, the annual meeting was addressed by Mrs. Knight Bruce, on "The Ideals and Responsibilities of Enfranchised Women," Miss Chilton presiding. Much regret was expressed on the resignations of the President, Mrs. Fuller Maitland, and the Hon. Secretary, Lady Lockyer, respectively. Lady Lockyer was made President and Miss Dutton Hon. Secretary. The following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting welcomes the suggestion of a Conference on a Citizens' Association for Sidmouth, and asks the Committee of the S. & D.W.S.S. to arrange a meeting of representatives from the various societies and organisations of the town to form such a Conference."

CHESTER.—On the evening of December 4th, at Haswell's Café, a meeting was held by the Chester W.S.S. for women voters, under the presidency of Miss Clay, B.A. Miss Macadam, of the Liverpool University School for Social Science, spoke on "The State and Adult Life," prefacing her address with an appeal to women to realise their new dignity and responsibility as citizens. They must not only vote, but see that the vote was the best vote they could give. Party women should vote with their party, and the non-party should read the election addresses, hear the different candidates, ask for and get as much knowledge as possible, and then go to the poll with confidence. Their ignorance could not be much blacker than that of many male electors! It was stated by the Hon. Secretaries that in Chester two of the three candidates had replied to all the N.U.W.S.S. questions favourably, and that Mr. Paul, the Liberal candidate, was circulating a leaflet with a re-print of these questions and a record that he gladly answered them with a simple affirmative.

WOLVERTON.—A public meeting was organised by this Society and the Women Citizens' Association on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Mrs. Carol Ring gave an address on "The Uses of the Vote." She dwelt on the necessity for women to use the vote wisely, as the eyes of all civilised nations are on their action, and posterity will judge them by it. She advised her audience to attend political meetings of all shades of opinion and vote for the man or woman with the loftiest principles, even if they had to abandon their own party, and to be loyal to the party they had voted for. She explained the attitude of the N.U. to party politics and to a Government by both sexes, and said women should be a purifying influence in political life, and so wield their new power that they not only improved conditions of life, but raised the national character. The address was very well received.

FARNWORTH.—The Farnworth Society began its election campaign by a public meeting in the Moor Hall on Sunday evening, December 9th. The three candidates—Labour, Liberal-Coalition, Unionist-Coalition—were all invited to be present and address the meeting on the questions more particularly affecting women, which the N.U.W.S.S. had drawn up. At 7.30 the large hall was packed with an interested, orderly audience, chiefly of women, but with a good sprinkling of men. Mrs. H. A. Barnes, President, was chairman until the first candidate arrived. All three gave favourable replies to each question, and the chairman advised the audience to attend the various party meetings and study their election addresses if they wished to hear their views on party questions. The officials of the three parties who accompanied the candidates were astonished at the size of the audience, as most of the party meetings had been poorly attended. It was a most successful meeting in every way.

On Saturday afternoon, December 14th, a procession of members of the Society and their friends assembled at the Moor Hall, and, led by a brass band and the Society's banner, accompanied the President, Mrs. Barnes, to her polling booth. Here a halt was made while she voted, then the procession proceeded to the Park, where, in a prominent position, Mrs. Barnes planted a tree to commemorate the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Affleck, on behalf of the Society, presented to Mrs. Barnes a miniature spade—to serve as a jam spoon when there is any jam to be had! The tree was provided by the Park's Committee, sanctioned by the District Council, and the Park-keeper, Mr. D. Tyldsley, had kindly made all arrangements for the planting. The band of St. Stephen's Church kindly gave their services.

HULL.—On December 14th at noon an interesting ceremony took place in the grounds of the new Secondary School for girls, Cottingham Road, Hull (by the kind permission of the Higher Education Committee), when a beech tree was planted by Miss G. Rowland, B.Sc., President of the Hull Society, to commemorate the first Parliamentary election in which women expressed their right to vote. The proceedings were opened by Mrs. F. Richardson, who has been closely connected with the work of the Society since its formation in 1904, first as the Treasurer and afterwards as its valued President. Mrs. Richardson recalled the arduous work done by the pioneers of the Suffrage movement, especially mentioning that of our honoured leader, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and of the late Dr. Mary Murdoch (who started the Hull Society), and then presented the spade to Miss Rowland on behalf of the Society. After receiving the spade and planting the tree, the President addressed the gathering and then asked Mrs. Gardner to accept the tree on behalf of the Higher Education Committee for the coming generations. Many members of the Society were present, also Mrs. Exley (wife of the Sheriff of Hull), and the following members of the Higher Education Committee: Alderman Hanger, Councillor Gould, Mrs. Gardner, and Mrs. Richardson.

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

DICKINS & JONES
GREAT Two Weeks Sale
JANUARY 6th to 18th.

The goods illustrated herewith are selected from our immense stock of "Seeanjay" make, which is the "Hall mark" of good quality.

Letter Orders for Goods at Sale Prices, received prior to January 6th, will be executed in rotation and dispatched on that day.

V36. Genuine Reductions in Black Soft Silk Shirts, with adaptable Collar, which can be worn décolleté if desired. Usual price 35/9. Sale price 29/6. Also of Black Chiffon Taffeta, 42/-. Similar design of Striped silk, 28/9.

V160. Combinations in Wool Mixtures, for Winter wear, as illustrated. Low neck, short sleeves. Str. Wms. O.S. Usual prices 21/- 21/- 22/-. Sale prices 19/6 19/6 19/11. High neck. Usual prices 21/6 21/6 22/6. Sale prices 19/9 19/9 21/-. Long sleeves. Usual prices 22/6 22/6 23/6. Sale prices 21/- 21/- 22/-.

V112. Camisole of fine Nainsook, trimmed Spot Muslin Insertion and edged fine Lace, finished Ribbon Bow. Sale price 11/9.

V113. Petticoat of soft Moiréette, new straight shape, finished at foot with killed Frill. In Black and White Checks or Stripes. Sale price 14/6. Or Black Satin. Sale price 27/6.

V109. Night-gown of shrunk Nunsvelving, scalloped and embroidered in Sky, Pink, or White Wool, finished with Sash. Sale price 32/6.

Fully illustrated Sale Catalogue post free on request.

DICKINS & JONES
71 REGENT ST. LONDON W.1

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

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

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H. Red House, Greenock, or to Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Peace has now been declared, but the Sick and Wounded are still on our hands and will need to be cared for. The Committee therefore urge for continued and even greater support from the public to meet the many demands that are still coming from the various Units. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland," subscriptions for the London Units should be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

- (Serbia) (£2), *Miss Dalziel (10s. earmarked for Miss Holme's Meeting in Bridge of Weir) (£1 10s.), Dr. A. Wood Smith (£1 1s.), T. Balantyne, Esq. (£1 1s.), *Mrs. D. J. Alexander (£1), *Mrs. J. C. Grieg (£1), *M. D. J. C. Grieg (£1), *Miss Jenny Turnbull (£1), Miss J. C. Robertson (£1), *Miss Gordon (2s. 6d.), *The Misses Smith (2s. 6d.), *Workmen's Scheme: Employees, Messrs. Wyllie, Barr & Ross (£15 3s. 4d.), *Messrs. J. W. Hamney & Co. (£10), *Messrs. Wm. Ewing & Co., per Jas. Taylor, Esq. (£10), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd. (£9 12s.), *Employees, Messrs. Hay, Nisbet & Co. Ltd. (£2 10s.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Martin Sons & Co. (£1 1s.), *Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co. Ltd. (110 17s. 6d.), ... 578 3 11

- (£50), Miss Clara V. Reid (50s), Nobel's Explosive Co. Ltd., West George Street, Glasgow, per Mr. Mickie, Sec. (£25), Colonel Charles Hope (£20), Major and Mrs. Paterson (£10 10s.), J. Cathcart White, Esq. (£10 10s.), Buckle Branch, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, per Miss M. A. Reid, Hon. Treas. West Bank, Port Gordon (£10 10s.), Miss Agnes H. Brook (£10), Miss Marie Salvesen (£10), Redding Co-operative Society, Polmont, per A. Smart, Esq. (£10), Miss Leslie Inglis (£10), Mrs. L. P. Glasse (£10), Mrs. G. P. Phillip (£10), Dr. John Aitken (£5 5s.), Mrs. E. Manners (£5 5s.), Mrs. Alan L. Menzies (£5), The Misses Paterson (£5), Mrs. Roper (£5), Miss Walker (£5), Messrs. Andrew Strang & Co. Ltd., Blair Foundry, Hurlford, Ayrshire, per Alex. Fraser, Esq., Managing Director (£5), Mrs. John Pittman (£5), Mrs. A. J. Craig (£5), Miss Eliz. M. Greg (£5), Mrs. G. K. Maerac (£5), Miss Agnes B. Bruce (£5), Mrs. H. M. Allan (£5), J. A. Wilson, Esq. (£5), M. D. McDuguid, Esq. (£5), Mrs. J. H. Galloway (£5), Miss Stuart (£5), Mrs. Hexman (£5), John Fairlie, Esq. (£5), Mrs. A. Douglas Walker (for Serbs. Hospitals, Salanches or Serbia) (£5), Messrs. J. Trail (£1), Mrs. Davidson (£1), Begg (£5), Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ritchie (£2 each) (£4), Miss Alice V. Mames (£3 3s.), "M. L. C." (£3 3s.), Mrs. Cecilia Matheson (£2), Mrs. G. G. Wildbridge (£2), Miss Jessie Wood (£2), Bob. C. Bowie, Esq. (£2), Miss Martin (£2), Mrs. Aymer (£2), Staff and Pupils, Finnart School, Greenock, per Wm. B. Ingram, Esq., Headmaster, per Miss Etta Shanklands, Organiser, S.W.H. (£4), Collected by Miss Ellen Stones, from the Edgar Road Working Party (£2 8s. 6d.), Messrs. J. Bain & Sons (£2 2s.), Mrs. C. J. Pollok (£2 2s.), "Anon."

- (£2 2s.), Mrs. F. M. Brown (2s.), Mrs. E. B. Ewing (£1), "The Girls," Tullis & Co. Ltd., per Miss Clark (£1), Mrs. Haldane (£1), Miss Sime (£1), Skinning Co-operative Society (10s. 6d.), Messrs. James Harper & Sons, Annandale Street, Edinburgh (10s. 6d.), Miss Bertha Shaw (10s.), Mrs. Smart (10s.), Mrs. Pittendry (10s.), Miss Marian F. Grievie (10s.), Miss Nottledge (10s.), Mrs. Underhill (5s.), Mrs. Ormiston (5s.), The Misses G. & J. Johnstone (5s.), Miss Janet Paterson (5s.), Mrs. Will. Robertson (5s.), Mrs. A. Goodfellow (5s.), Miss Hayward (5s.), The Misses Tasker (5s.), H. Cowper, Esq. (5s.), Sums under 5s. (3s.), ... 461 14 0

- Bed (Royaumont), Mrs. J. B. Simpson (4s.), Mrs. Ritchie (10s.), Malcolm, Christina and Lily MacLennan (6s.), ... 1 0 0
- *Per Miss Jacobsen, Organiser, S.W.H.: Flag Day in Melrose and Bowden, plus Sale of Post Cards (£20 9s. 9d.), Proceeds of Lantern Lecture by Miss Geraldine Cooke, on December 4th, 1918 (£10 12s. 3d.), Mrs. Hutcheson (10s.), Mrs. Robt. Lindsay (10s.), Employees, Wedderbank Mills, per Wm. Brown Sons & Co. Ltd., Galashiels (£3 2s. 9d.), Mrs. Hutcheson (2s. 6d.), ... 35 7 3
- Miss Young ... 2 2 0
- *Mrs. Mowat ... 1 0 0
- *The Misses Dunlop ... 1 0 0
- *Miss Kelly ... 1 0 0
- *Staff, Bristol Public School, Edinburgh, per Miss Rankine 1 6 6
- Mrs. Young ... 1 0 0
- Mrs. Mayne, per Mrs. Walker 2 0 0
- Miss Gordon ... 25 0 0
- *Per Mrs. Mathers, for "November" Beds (America) ... 109 11 6
- *Mrs. Ralph Christie ... 10 0 0
- *Miss R. C. Warrack ... 3 0 0
- Mrs. Tindal ... 1 0 0
- Anonymous ... 5 0 0
- *W. P. Hodge, Esq., per Miss Mabel Howell, Hon. Sec., Welsh Fund, S.W.H. ... 1 1 0
- *Alexander Cuthbert, Esq. ... 1 0 0
- *Anonymous ... 1 0 0
- *Alex. Cupples (Monthly donation) ... 2 0 0
- *Huddersfield W.S.S., per Miss E. Harrop, Hon. Treas. (Serbians) ... 20 0 0
- *Part Proceeds of Free Gift Sale organised by farmers in Hawick district in October, for War Charities, per Miss Jean Brunton, Hon. Treas., Hawick W.S.S. (£30 for "Elsie Inglis Memorial" Fund) ... 130 0 0
- *Bainsford and Grahamston Co-operative Society Ltd., Falkirk ... 2 2 0
- *Emergency Helpers, "Lerwick," per Miss Jessie T. Mitchell, Hon. Treas., for "Lerwick" Bed (Royaumont) ... 54 12 6
- *Dr. Mary Ferguson, per Messrs. Davidson & Syme, W.S., Edinburgh (Half of October Salary refunded) ... 12 10 0
- *Joint Committee, Gorton & Newham War Hospital, per Miss Isabel B. Scott, Co. Hon. Treas. for Gorton and Newham Unit (£50 for "Old Hall" Beds) ... 100 0 0
- *Whalley Bridge and District W.S.S., per Miss Mary B. Little, for "Whalley Bridge" Bed (Corstic) ... 25 0 0
- Pife Coal Co. Ltd., Leven, per W. Walker, Esq., Sec. ... 20 0 0
- *Staff, Dunfermline High School, per Miss Mary Y. Nicoll ... 2 11 0
- Miss Kate Duncan ... 5 0 0
- Mrs. Mervyn ... 1 1 0
- *Mrs. Moncrieff Wright, for "Glenfarg" Beds ... 10 0 0
- £357.521 16 0

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN preaches in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., next Sunday at the 6.30 p.m. service. Subject: "The Kind of World We Want."

BRITISH WOMEN'S EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

INFORMATION and Advice, GRATIS, to Women and Girls of all Classes, Professional, Business, and Domestic. Escort provided for Children and others going to Friends or Situations. Teachers needed for Government Schools Overseas. "The Imperial Colonist," monthly, 2d., 2s. 6d. per annum, post free, gives practical information to intending Colonists. Apply Miss LEPROY, Hon. Sec., The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

BARNES
of **Hampstead.**
WINTER SALE
now **proceeding.**
BARGAINS
in all Departments.
WRITE FOR SALE CATALOGUE. Sent post free on request.
JOHN BARNES & Co. Ltd., 191-217, Finchley Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

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

Peter Robinson's Winter Sale
Commences January 6—3 weeks only
Three of the many Excellent Bargains
N. 6. Smart Robe in Crêpe-de-Chine—useful for Afternoon or Party wear. Available in all the fashionable shades. Only needs joining up to be ready for wear. Sale Price, 79/6
The "PENRUTH." Coat in Velour Cloth with collar of black fur. In green, nigger, purple, navy and black. Original price 5½ Gns. Sale Price, £4 10s.
The "SELBY." Practical Coat and Skirt in All-Wool Coating Serge—navy and black. A limited number only. Sizes—S.S.W., S.W., and W. Actual value, 89/6 6 Gns. Sale Price,
Catalogues gratis and post free
The Sale is also in progress at our Regent Street House
Peter Robinson L^d. Oxford Street LONDON W 1



The "Penruth" The "Selby"

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

ALL BRITISH.
VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN
FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s. 9d., 5s., and 9s. of all Chemists.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
MANCHESTER.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BRITISH ISLES, 10s. 10d. ABROAD, 13s. PER ANNUM.
ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The
Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, Evelyn House,
62, Oxford Street, W. 1, and all ADVERTISEMENTS
must reach the Office not later than first post on
Wednesday. Advertising Representatives: West End,
Miss F. L. Fuller; City, Mr. S. R. Le Mare.

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUMBER OF WORDS.	ONCE.		THREE TIMES.		SIX TIMES.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
20	1	6	4	0	7	6
30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,
9, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Subscription:
London Members £1 1s. 6d., Country Members £1 5s.
per annum from date of entrance (Irish, Scottish,
and Foreign Members 10s. 6d.). Weekly Lectures;
House Dinners; Valuable Feminist Lending and
Reference Library available to Members; Excellent
Catering; Luncheons and Dinners à la Carte.—
All particulars, Secretary. Tel.: Mayfair 3332.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR GOD IN HIS CHURCH.
VARIED COURSES of training and many oppor-
tunities for work offered to educated young
women; terms by arrangement.—Apply The Head,
Birmingham Diocesan Women Workers' Training
Home, Bethany, Loveday-street, Birmingham.

POSITIONS VACANT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL. FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE Council of the University invite applications
for appointment as Lecturer in the School of
Social Studies. The duties of the post include (a)
the delivery of lectures on Social Economics and
on the Methods and Practice of Social Work; and
(b) the direction of the students' practical work;
salary £300.

Applications to be received not later than Monday,
February 3rd, 1919. Full particulars may be
obtained on application. Women are eligible for
appointment to any post in the University.

WANTED.—Strong, capable gentlewoman, to help
with house, garden, poultry; superintend
spring-cleaning, about 3 months; references required.
—A. Somerton, Sidmouth.

WANTED, by Liverpool Council of Women Citizens
and the Liverpool Society for Women's
Suffrage, an Organising Secretary, to work for both
bodies; must be able to speak at small meetings;
salary £150 to £200 according to qualifications.—
Applications immediately to Mrs. Pares, 5, Dun-
raven-road, West Kirby.

WANTED, for Tulse Hill. — Mother's Help,
thoroughly domesticated, for partial charge of
two children of five, and light household duties;
wages £26.—Apply for interview to The Secretary,
Victoria Hut, Terminus-place, Victoria Station,
between 2 and 4 p.m.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY are open to appoint women of good
social position as Agents. Special Women's Branch
dealing with Annuities and Endowments; special
facilities for Women National War Bonds by
Installments free Life Assurance no medical
examination.—Apply Miss Rochford, 39, King-street,
Cheapside, E.C. 2.

EDUCATIONAL.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, S.W. 11.
HYGIENE DEPARTMENT.

RECOGNISED COURSES OF TRAINING, commencing
in September and January, for Infant and
Child Welfare Workers, Sanitary Inspectors, Teachers,
and Social Workers.—For particulars of Courses,
Scholarships, and Hostels, apply Secretary.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
REGENT'S PARK, N.W. 1.

Principal: Miss M. J. TUKE, M.A.

FOR RESIDENT and DAY STUDENTS.

DEGREE COURSES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE
SECONDARY TRAINING DEPARTMENT
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE
TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK.

For particulars of Scholarships and Bursaries and
for the College Calendar, apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

MISS ROSA LEO,

Teacher of Public Speaking and
Voice Production.

SPECIAL experience in treatment of delicate
and weak throats. Mr. Israel Zangwill
writes: "Thanks to your teaching, I spoke
nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness,
while my voice carried to every part of
the hall."—For terms apply: 45, Ashworth
Mansions, Elgin-avenue, W. 9.

LADY DISPENSERS.

Complete courses of training commence in May, August,
November and February, at
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
190, CLAPHAM RD., S.W. 9.
Principals { G. S. WILLS, Ph.C. (Founder, 1874).
P. H. WOODNOTH, M.P.S.
Prospectus post free on Application.
Telephone: 1728 Brixton.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School
on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden,
croquet field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care
given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal:
Miss Richardson, B.A.

TESTED FLOUR SAVING RECIPES.

No. 1.—Bread and Maize Scones. No. 2.—Bread and
Oaten Wafers. No. 3.—Cakes and Biscuits, singly,
1½d.; set of three, 3d., post free.—From the Better-
ment Book Room, 403, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3

GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Practical training;
vegetable, fruit, and flower growing. Month or
term. Healthy outdoor life; from 60 gns. per
annum; Spring term begins January 20th, 1919.
Students prepared for R.H.S. examination. Illus-
trated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udmore, near
Rye, Sussex.

PROFESSIONAL

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

MEDICAL, Etc.

ELECTROLYSIS for removal of superfluous hair,
moles, etc. Face Massage and Electrical Hair
Treatment. Lessons given and Certificates granted.
Address Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire-street, W. 1.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.
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.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.—
4, Chapel Walks, Manchester, Tel.: 3402 City.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Enquiries solicited. R. CROMBIEHOLME, General Manager.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

**Real HARRIS, LEWIS, and
SHETLAND HOMESPUNS**

Direct from the Makers. Special light weights for Ladies
wear—all shades. Patterns and Prices on Application
S. A. NEWALL & SONS, Stormoway, Scotland.
State shade desired and whether for Gent's or Ladies' wear

WHITE ART LINEN.—For Drawn-thread Tray-
cloths, Afternoon Teacloths, and Sideboard
Covers. Pieces measure 3 yd. to 1½ yds.; 8s. 6d.
bundle, postage 6d. Bargain List free.—HUTTON'S
159, Larne, Ireland.

WANTED.—Costumes, coats, furs, underwear, gentle-
men's and children's clothing, house furnish-
ings. Specially good prices given.—Hélène, 6,
Hanover-rd., Scarborough.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's) W. & 123, Fenchurch St., E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWEL-
LERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS,
PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVER PLATE, ANTIQUES,
&c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and
appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

SECOND-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.

THE STEMPEL BODICE for Women Workers.—
Support without Bones; Netting, 12s. 6d., Coutil,
10s. 6d., post free. Send for self-measurement form.
Cash with order.—Beatrice Stempel, 17, Uplands-road,
Hornsey, London, N. 8.

TO LET.

VACANT February 1st.—Charming detached old-
world cottage; well furnished; three sitting
rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), kitchen,
lovely garden; twelve miles from London (G.E. Rly.);
accept £2 2s. weekly from careful tenant.—Write
Box 9,000, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.

WOMAN STUDENT, young, wishes to share flat
with kind, broad-minded worker, or two fur-
nished top rooms; slight service appreciated; near
Centre or N.W.; terms most moderate.—Paz,
"Clarendon," Westbourne, Emsworth, Hants.

WANTED, by lady worker.—Unfurnished Flat, bed-
room, bathroom, sitting-room, kitchen; within
half-hour of Westminster; moderate rent; any
district.—Box 8,017, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's-court-square,
S.W. 5 (Warwick-rd. corner), finest centre all
parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables;
write or call for tariff; strictly inclusive terms; un-
equalled for comfort and attention; own private
garage free. B. and B., 6s. Tel.: Western 344.

HOSTEL.—Professional Women. Miss Broadbent,
M.A., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Manchester.

HOSTEL for Lady Workers; terms: bed and break-
fast from 3s. 6d. per night, or 15s. 6d. weekly;
convenient for all parts.—Mrs. Wilkinson, 59, Albany-
street, Regent's Park (Portland-road Station).
Telephone: 3184 Mayfair.

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

THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d. to the Funds of the N.U.W.S.S.
and Subscription £ : s. d. for the Common Cause (Rates: 10/10 12 months,
5/5 6 months, 2/9 3 months.)

Name

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

Address

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, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, E.C. 4, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE
PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. 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