

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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Notes and News.

Support for Women's Suffrage.

The following cablegram has been sent from West Australia to the Australian Prime Minister, Savoy, London:—

As Australian Women's Representatives, we urge you to support Universal Women's Suffrage publicly.

(Signed) ELLIE LE SOUEF,
(Secretary, Women's Service Guild, West Australia.)

A New Argument for Women's Suffrage in Switzerland.

A Swiss Suffragist urges that the women of Switzerland ought to be endowed with the free rights of citizenship—now. After the war large numbers of foreigners will flock in from the defeated countries, to escape the consequences of the boycott which the nations will probably impose upon their labour and their goods, while Swiss labour will emigrate to fill the gaps abroad. To avert this danger, the women should have a vote. Their practical experience would be useful in the solution of practical problems, while they would probably be less careless of their electoral rights than the male voters, who often neglect to cast their vote, even on a referendum involving grave constitutional questions.

Interrupted Education.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education to consider steps to be taken to provide instruction for children and young persons after the war is to consider particularly the interests of those children who have been "abnormally employed" during war time, and require special training for employment. Two of the members of the Committee are women—Lady Edmund Talbot and Miss C. Martineau, a member of the Birmingham City Council. Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and official representatives of the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Education, and other departments are among the members of the committee, which is presided over by Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P. Other problems, beside the special war-time difficulty of completing an interrupted education, come within the scope of the inquiry. "The main question," according to *The Times*, which any committee of inquiry will have to face, "is the failure of our present educational system to provide the average boy" (the girl has somehow been omitted) "with an adequate equipment for life."

Some Evidence for Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

"You tell me there is a very widespread demand in India for the reforms in female education which you advocate," said Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on October 12th, 1915, addressing a deputation headed by Mrs. Fawcett, who presented a memorial asking for greater educational facilities for the girls and young women of India. "I cannot trace any similar representations made in India through the channels that are open there; and, for my part, I think it is desirable," continued Mr. Austen Chamberlain, "that movements of this kind should originate in India rather than in London." Evidence of a widespread demand is certainly now available. At a meeting of Indian ladies, held so long ago as last September, at Lahore (reported in *India*, of March 3rd), a resolution was passed urging the starting of Girls' High Schools, and calling on the Government of India to organise the education of girls. At a public meeting of the Hindu ladies of Bombay, held also last September, "the women of all communities" expressed their belief "that the education of the women of India on right lines is essential for the regeneration of this country," and passed a resolution cordially supporting the action of the deputation alluded to above.

Another great public meeting of Hindu women of all communities was again held at Bombay, on December 31st, 1915, presided over by Mrs. Sumant Mehta, B.A., who was authorised by the meeting to submit a Memorial to the Viceroy of India praying that the ever-growing desire in India for the education of Indian girls and women may be borne in mind by the Government, and calling attention to the work already begun by Hindus themselves in different parts of the country.

It is immensely significant that a meeting should be held with an Indian lady in the chair. Mrs. Sumant Mehta is the first woman who has presided over a public meeting in India. And this first public meeting, let us record, was held to ask for education and training for women.

"Female" Education.

Much very portentous language appears in the documents issued by the Government of India as to the imperative necessity for making "female education," above all things *female!* Girls must have quite different text-books, and the assumption is made that every department of knowledge has somehow a separate male and female entrance door, to be kept as far apart as possible. Well, reading, writing, and arithmetic can, at any rate, be taught alike to boys or girls; and, for the present, these are the pressing educational wants of the overwhelming majority of Indian girl-children.

Women as Detectives.

Bristol has taken a step in advance of all other cities by the appointment of a woman detective, an appointment which no other police force in the kingdom has taken, although London and several other cities have volunteered police. This new officer is not an amateur, as she has received special training in police work, and is an extremely able woman. Her duties will be chiefly connected with women and children, but she will also be used to solve all classes of crime and mystery.

The constitution of the Metropolitan Police does not provide for the appointment of women detectives, but there are Government departments which have found women useful in investigations.

Work in India for the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Mrs. Shaw McLaren, who has just returned from India, gives an interesting account of the work originated by her on behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

An appeal was issued, and it was agreed that the Indian Empire should raise £3,000 for the Hospitals. All the papers put in the appeal, and *The Pioneer*, one of the largest papers in India, printed the appeal in full, namely four and a-half columns. The Alliance Bank of Simla very kindly agreed that all their branches throughout India would receive subscriptions and send them up to the head office to be paid over later to the Treasurer of the Indian Fund. This saved an enormous amount of work, and the most cordial thanks are due to the management of the Alliance Bank.

All classes have subscribed to the fund. An Indian gentleman has taken up the work very keenly, and has issued an Urdu appeal by which he hopes to reach the women in the Zenanas. A number of little Indian boys attending a Christian school organised an entertainment which was entirely carried out by themselves, and handed over about £6 to the fund. Four public meetings were held—at Saharampur, Arjmere, Lucknow, and Meemutch, at which £100 was collected. The largest donation has come from the Bombay Branch of the Indian Relief Fund, which sent to Mrs. Shaw McLaren just before she left for this country, £1,000. A great service of all the Scottish regiments in Bombay is to be held shortly, and the collection at that service is to be given to the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The funds up-to-date amount to over £1,500, and the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Wimberley, c.o. Major Wimberley, Neemutch, Rajputana, will be pleased to acknowledge any donations sent to her for the Indian Fund.

"The Woman Captain."

A friend sends us the following amusing story from the *Corriere della Sera*, of March 26th: "America gives us, first of all, the example of a woman to whom has been given the command of a big steamer for transatlantic journeys. She is Mrs. Mary Baustig, of Chicago, wife of a doctor in the American Navy. Probably, accompanying her husband, she took her fancy for the sea. This first woman-captain who crosses the Atlantic represents a big victory for feminism.

"Up to now had been denied to women the qualities of quickness, energy, and cool blood that a captain must have, especially in moments of danger. The appointment of Mrs. Baustig has given place to a very funny trial between the steamship company and a tripper, Mr. Fred Wälter. Mr. Wälter had bought his ticket and already occupied his cabin; but, just before sailing, wanted to be landed at once, and, at any cost, refused to sail on a ship under the command of a woman-captain. And he asked the company to refund his fare. As the company refused, esteeming his reasons very childish, Mr. Wälter brought the company into Court. During the trial he protested that this was a trap set by the company for travellers, and that the travellers were already too much in danger through submarines and mines to be exposed to the additional peril of a woman commanding the ship. "Why," he cried, "make woman also queen on the sea, when already she is becoming queen on land? Think of the perils of the passengers on a vessel commanded by a woman!!" . . . and he brought two reasons (according to the *Corriere*) "why a woman cannot be a good captain. First, because a woman is by nature very talkative; secondly, a woman has not the strong arm of command, as she is recognised of the weak sex."

Sad to record the Teuton won his case, and his fare was repaid. We look forward with interest to further news of the captain.

Payment for Votes.

Under this heading, the writer of a letter to *The Times*, of April 11th, proposes that every voter should be made (for revenue purposes) to pay a registration fee, with a five-shilling minimum, rising, in proportion to his return of income-tax, to ten pounds. From this source it is estimated about £8,000,000 would be derived, and the return might be doubled if the vote were given to women. "After the experiences of this war, and after all they have done to help," the writer goes on to say, "would not the votes of women who would pay the fee be as good as the votes of"—a whole string of "named varieties" of male voters, who are vigorously denounced. After all, we are used to being classified with criminals and lunatics, but it seems odd to have taxation with representation put before us in this form.

A Fourteenth Century Song of Consolation.

"When a new book comes out, read an old one," said the cynic, and though at one time or another we have all disputed the truth of the saying, it meets the mood of to-day for most of us. When every day brings change and innovation and new problems calling for immediate solution, it is a relief to turn for comfort to some of the old writers, and to see what we can learn from their attitude to life.

There is a poem, written long centuries ago, but still apt to-day, which tells how the author, having lost his child, and being full of grief, so that within him "doubt with doubt fast fought," fell asleep, and saw a vision of his "Perle withouten spot," standing on the far shore of a wonderful stream. In a long passage, full of exquisite poetry, father and child talk together of their separation, and finally the father is granted a sight of the heavenly city where his darling dwells. He was filled with "love-longing" to cross the river and join her, but before he reached the water's edge, the bright vision vanished and he awoke. His eyes fell on the blossom-bound grave, beside which he had fallen asleep, but his heart was so full of the glory and wonder which he had witnessed that he no longer felt the agony of bereavement. A deep peace had fallen on him and stilled the pain, and he felt that, knowing of his Pearl's happiness, he could not wish her back.

"O Pearl," he cried, "so rich and rare,
If it be true in very sooth
That thou farest thus, in garland gay,
'Tis well with me in this house of ruth,
Since thou art fair to that Prince's pay."

Apart from the interest of its subject and its message of consolation, *Perle* is well worth studying as a work of art.* Writing at the end of the fourteenth century, when English poetry divided its allegiance between two schools, one under French, the other under Old English influence, the anonymous author combined the influence of both in a marvellous way. He seems to have exulted in preparing difficulties for himself, secure in the knowledge that his art could triumph over all the obstacles of complex stanza and elaborate rhyming-system, and fashion from them a simple and beautiful instrument for the expression of his deepest and most tender feelings. He wrote with intense religious fervour, combined with a depth of human feeling and passion which we only meet again in such a connection in Tennyson's "In Memoriam," written nearly five centuries later. *Perle* is overflowing with exquisitely imaginative passages and a wealth of Oriental imagery found nowhere else in the early poetry of Germanic nations, which is usually far more cold and reserved. Again and again we come upon lines which are strangely applicable to the present, and to all who mourn brave men who have laid down their lives in a righteous cause.

"Good seed, I ween, shall bear good fruit,
Nor seed so seemly in vain hath died. . . ."

"The hand that is set to no deed ill,
The heart that abideth pure and white,
His foot shall rest secure and still. . . ."

"Sir, ye have sure mistook your theme,
An' ye say that your pearl is gone astray,
'Tis safely in coffer kept, I ween,
In this gracious garden that gleameth gay.
Where one may linger for ever more,
Nor loss nor sorrow draw ever near,
Methinks thou shouldst hold it for treasure store. . . ."

We do not know the name of the author of *Perle*, but in his poem we see revealed the secrets of his soul, and as we lay it down, we feel that we have been reading a real song of consolation—a fourteenth century "In Memoriam."

M. M. McA.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Hope is the mark of all the souls
Whom God has made His friends."

Dante.

*The Middle English in which *Perle* is written presents considerable difficulties. Professor Gollancz has published the original with a fine modern rendering, but his book is not easily accessible. A good translation, from which the above quotations are taken, is to be found in Miss Jessie Weston's *Romance, Vision, and Satire*. (Published by Nutt. 6s. net.)

TO ALL OUR READERS.

DEAR READERS,—Will you sell the SPECIAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NUMBER OF "THE COMMON CAUSE" on Lamp Day (Florence Nightingale's birthday), May 12th? Or if you are pledged to give other service on this day, will you pay for a substitute to sell for you? Three shillings will pay for a seller for the day. If we can collect £50 we can employ 200 to 300 sellers.

It is very important that our paper should be sold at every pitch in order to bring the aims and work of the N.U. before as large a public as possible. We want Our Great Day in London to be also a magnificent advertisement for "The Common Cause."

Motor-Cars.

In order to achieve this it will be necessary to have at our disposal at least six motor-cars, with drivers. Who will lend these?

We must make arrangements for the employment of sellers early, and we therefore earnestly ask you to forward your substitute donation to the Manager, at THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, as early as possible. It will greatly facilitate the organisation of the sale if offers of personal help are also sent in early.

Secretaries who are organising COMMON CAUSE sales in conjunction with Lamp Day, are asked to let us know as soon as possible the approximate number of copies of the Special Florence Nightingale Number, May 12th, that they will require.

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Boys' and Girls' Help Wanted Now for Lamp Day.

As Florence Nightingale's birthday draws nearer, we need more and more help in preparing for it. There are still a large number of tins and boxes waiting to be labelled and turned into collecting boxes, and the work goes on every day between 9.30 and 7.30 at the Countess Brassey's house, 24, Park Lane. We appeal confidently to the boys and girls just beginning their holidays to come and help. A post card can be sent to me at 58, Victoria Street, S.W., or they can go straight to Park Lane and set to work at once, as everything is ready to hand, and there are plenty of specimens to copy.

A. HELEN WARD.

Correspondence.

COLLECTIVE ECONOMY.

MADAM,—It is true that our most wasteful nation requires to be reminded to practice economy. But hitherto the advice seems generally to be specially levelled at women, who are not the greatest sinners in this respect. I should like some of your readers to draw the attention of collective bodies as to what they might do. For instance, town councils.

(1) They might lay aside an empty room in their town hall, or borrow an unlet house, and let their ratepayers and others know that they are willing to receive *old metal*. They would be deluged with tins from willing housewives; some of them, like Benger's Food and cocoa tins, able to be used again for sending supplies. There would be a large quantity of old kettles, old saucepans, iron, tin, and some of them even copper, old pokers, scrap-iron, pewter spoons. The help of supply gratis to the foundries for munition works would rise beyond all expectation. The only cost would be cartage.

(2) The same invitation might be extended to bottles, and even to broken glass. The cost of glass has risen enormously. Bottles can be cleaned and used over again. I know that I give my pint bottles of Horlick's Malted Milk to a dairyman, who is very glad to use them; and I give my old ink bottles back to the stationer's—but scientists can tell many a use to which even broken glass may be put.

(3) There might be another room for the reception of white rags for paper; and of woollen rags for felting. These could easily be delivered by the owners in small quantities, and dealt with by the corporations in large quantities.

(4) A more difficult economy, yet practical, if a wise method be found, is the collection of vegetable refuse as fodder for cattle, pigs, and even

horses. A large amount of such refuse, cooked and uncooked, is necessarily wasted every day by a large family, which goes in sink or dustbin. Outer leaves of cabbage, lettuce, pea-pods delight all domestic animals. Abroad they are always saved for the donkeys.

(5) Corporations have themselves a great many odd corners of ground. At such a time as this, these might be tilled for producing spring vegetables. The gardens of empty houses, which the owners do not use, might be commandeered for providing further supplies. Indeed, there is no end to the possibilities of collective economies, which individuals could not themselves practice.

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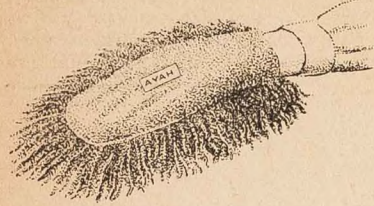
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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Boys and Girls Come Out to Work!

When we read that there is a great increase in children's offences, and that much larger numbers of juvenile offenders are being sent to industrial schools and reformatories, we are perhaps inclined to say that it is only what was to be expected. As the Chairman and honorary officers of the State Children's Association have pointed out in a letter to the press, "darkened streets, the lessened number of police, the absence of social workers from boys' clubs, church brigades, and scout organisations, all have their widespread effect." Fathers are absent, men-teachers are fewer. Cinema shows have certainly prompted small boys, and even youths, to try their hands at burglary. The same writers assert that, while in Germany there has also been a great outbreak of criminality among boys, there has been no increase in France! But then, in France the rules of school attendance have been rigorously enforced, whereas in England, to say nothing of a great amount of "half-time education," over 150,000 children between the ages of eleven and thirteen have been "released" from school to do war work.

This war work is of the most varied nature. From Birmingham come reports of numbers of children withdrawn from school to work in the cheap jewellery trade, which has become such a flourishing industry since the outbreak of war. The demand for trinkets is enormous among the wage-earning classes, who are getting good wages; and as labour is very scarce and the children are to be had cheaply, the manufacturer does his best—for himself. Nobody can suppose that this industry is a vital one, or necessary for maintaining our export trade. Nobody benefits by it except the manufacturers, who are said to be making large fortunes. Farmers, again, all over the country, are trying—in many districts with complete success—to take the boys from the schools to work upon the land. Of all the forms of child labour, this is possibly the least objectionable, for the health of the children often improves with the out-door life; and if better food is a part of the bargain—as it sometimes is if the boy lives in—a labourer's wife is usually glad to have her boy taken on for farm work, even if the wage is small. But now, under war-time conditions, it is not so certain that the change from school to farm is as wholesome as it used to be. Where there is too much for the few hands to do, children, like their elders, are overworked, and the labourers' children may be pressed into service by high-handed methods, from which there is practically no appeal. Very high-handed methods are now being advocated by the Lancashire Section of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works, who are suggesting to the Home Office and the Board of Trade that children should be compulsorily registered, and should not be allowed to work, at any rate in "the textile areas," in "non-essential occupations," where, thirdly, it is asked that children of twelve should be allowed to work eight hours a day for the period of the war. Altogether, the meshes of the net seem to be drawn pretty closely about the child-operative. The work of the cotton mills, like the work on the land, is certainly of prime national importance. The maintenance of our export trade, and the maintenance of our food supply are certainly the paramount problems. But the farmers and the master cotton-spinners are alike anxious to lower the school age and employ child labour sooner than pay a living wage, as Mrs. Fawcett has pointed out, to adult women. "Employers who are willing to face the task of the necessary reorganisation and to offer reasonable wages seem to be able

to get almost any amount of suitable women to undertake work which it was formerly considered could only be done by men.

There is not one of the arguments usually advanced against the employment of women that does not apply with even more force to the employment of the immature. To make an over-draft on the nation's vitality in the case of adult women, is a short-sighted and even criminal policy (as we have often pointed out in *THE COMMON CAUSE*), but women's work, properly organised and properly paid, ought not to be describable as an over-draft. To work children of twelve for eight hours daily, before they have finished growing, is to make posterity pay for the war in the worst possible way. As Miss Margaret Ashton said in a letter to *The Manchester Guardian*, "it is neither right nor wise to put the burden of the war on to the shoulders of the immature and undeveloped; and to handicap the workers, only of the future by reducing their limited chance of healthy growth of mind and body."

No amount of the postponed education or "training," which is the subject now placed before a departmental committee under the Board of Education, will make up for the lost time at the critical moment. To quote Mr. John Scurr, "The battle of Waterloo was won, we are told, on the playing fields of Eton. The battle of democracy has to be won in the elementary schools of Britain." Democratic France has recognised this. Shall not Democratic England realise it also?

Why Not Find Out?

PENT UP GRATITUDE.

The part played by women during the war has entirely changed the attitude of the public towards women, and there can be no doubt that some recognition will, after the war, be given to women for their services. Such various authorities as *The Daily Mail*, *The Nation*, and *The Round Table* would be in agreement on the point. It is not quite clear what form the recognition will take. It may be the vote; it may be a pledge; it may be a roll of honour prefaced by a letter of thanks from the Minister of Munitions; or it may be an obelisk on Salisbury Plain. Some few optimistic Suffragists believe that as soon as Germany has been enthusiastically disposed of, the pent-up gratitude of the members of the House of Commons, reinforced by the dominating public sentiment, will burst out in a full measure of Suffrage for the women who have done so much for their country. Others fear that the outbreak of party rivalry and abuse with which Parliament will be overwhelmed after the war will give members every excuse for forgetfulness.

THE NATION NEEDS THE WOMEN VOTERS.

Has the need for the vote been altered by the war? Some have said in the past that the vote was necessary as a means to improving the industrial and social position of women. The industrial and social position of women has certainly been altered by the war: not only has the actual number of women-earners increased, but the tendency has been towards an improvement in the kind of work and towards equality with men in wages and conditions. This tendency is not yet, perhaps, very far-reaching, but an advance has been made and further progress will be easy. The vote is no longer a necessary means to industrial freedom. There can be no doubt that in the past the active demand for the vote has, in large measure, been due to the common sense of restriction that has united the woman baulked of the Bar with the woman baulked of cab-driving. Give the women their Bar and their Cab and the demand for the vote will be more academic and less insistent; and this is certain to be one result of the altered status of women. But women's demand for the vote, intensified though it be by industrial advantages, springs from no mere desire for economic gain, but from a conception of the part that women must play in the government of men and women alike. Has this more fundamental conception been altered by the war? Women have seen men fighting for them, it is true; but they have also seen men's incompetence, men's carelessness, men's injustice nullifying men's bravery in the fight for liberty. No, the fundamental Suffrage conception has not been altered by the war. The need of women's help in public affairs has never been so great.

AND NEEDS THEM NOW.

But if the need for the vote still exists, is it necessary to have the vote now? Would it not be better to put women's interests on the shelf until after the war? Undoubtedly, if women's interests alone were involved they would have to be

sacrificed, as the interests of so many men have been sacrificed. But the future conduct of the war, the terms of the settlement, and the questions of organisation that will arise after the war are not things that can be lightly left to run on of themselves. In the autumn we may see a new Parliament. Even if a measure of Suffrage is granted to women by that Parliament it will be ineffective for years. But it is supremely important that women should have a voice in settling the great questions that are already taking shape. If women feel that these questions are as important as the Divorce Laws they must feel that the vote is necessary now, and that it is cruel kindness to defer administering physic until the patient's disease is incurable. The next Parliament should be elected by women as well as by men.

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The need for the vote still exists; further, it is a need that is greater now than it has ever been in the past or is likely to be in the future; and the work done by women during the war makes votes for women a practical proposition to put before the public. Now is the greatest need; now the opportunity is greatest. What stands in the way? The Party Truce.

But the Party Truce surely only applies to contentious measures. If there really is such a widespread and developed feeling of gratitude and appreciation towards women as the papers indicate, votes for women would not be a contentious measure. Is there time enough to get a Suffrage Bill through? Many non-contentious measures, such as the Defence of the Realm and the Munitions Acts, have taken only a few days. There might, of course, be a negligible minority against the Bill; but the outstanding feature of such a minority is that it is negligible. The grant of Suffrage to women would do as much as the production of Mr. Lloyd George's book of photographs to encourage and stimulate women in helping men to win the war. Mr. Asquith has only to explain that the measure is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war and the trick is done. Gratitude, the lively sense of favours to come, will not last for ever. Why not find out if it exists now?

EMILE BURNS.

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

HONOUR FOR DR. INGLIS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNIT.

The following letter has just been received from the Serbian Legation, and shows how much the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia has been appreciated:—

"Legation Royale de Serbie, London,

April 8th, 1916.

"DEAR MADAM,—I have pleasure in informing you that during his recent visit to London His Highness the Crown Prince of Serbia was pleased to bestow the decorations I proposed on the chiefs of your Units who stayed behind with the Serbian wounded soldiers in Serbia.

"The Order of the White Eagle V. to DR. ELSIE INGLIS.

"The Order of St. Sava III. to DR. A. HUTCHISON and DR. HOLLOWAY.

"And on the following members of your Committee:—

"The Order of St. Sava III., Miss S. E. S. MAIR, President.

"The Order of St. Sava IV., to MRS. HUNTER, Chairman of Committee, and

"The Order of St. Sava V. to MRS. LAURIE, Hon. Treasurer; MRS. WALLACE WILLIAMSON, Chairman Personnel and Uniforms Committee; Miss B. RUSSELL, Chairman Equipment Committee; Miss KEMP, Chairman Transport Committee; MRS. FRED SALVESEN, Chairman Motor Car Committee; and MRS. WALKER, Hon. Secretary Equipment Committee.

"Dr. E. Inglis, on whom was bestowed the Order of Saint Sava III. during her work in Serbia, is the first woman decorated by the Order of the White Eagle.

"Will you convey my congratulations to the members of your Committee, and thanks to all the members of your Society, who have taken part and interest in your work for our country.—Yours truly,

(Signed) "M. BOSHKOVITCH."

AJACCIO.

The work there has been very heavy last week, and the staff have all felt the strain, particularly as it has been hot. It has been found necessary to employ Serbian orderlies, who, although most willing and charming, are like the Serbian washerwomen—"one day they come, and the next they do not." Lady Boyle, the wife of the British representative, is handing over a sum of money towards hospital expenses.

Notes from Headquarters.

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

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Whitby W.S.S.', 'Oxford and Limsfield W.S.S.', 'Miss Ursula Thompson', etc.

General Service Fund Donations.

Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Miss L. Puller', 'Mrs. J. Richardson Dickson', 'Miss B. C. Staley', etc.

IMPORTANT.

Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union. Contributors Please Note. CHEQUES should be crossed. POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S. TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and always registered.

Scottish Womens' Hospital for Foreign Service.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Scottish Womens' Hospital. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Per Miss Agnes Paterson', 'Per Kirkcaldy, Bethelield U.F. Church Mission Class', etc.

Main table of donors and amounts, continuing from the previous table. Includes entries like 'E. Common (10s.)', 'Buchan-Hepburn (11 1s.)', 'Miss M. Howden (11 1s.)', etc.

* Denotes further donation. The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further subscriptions to carry on the work.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table listing named beds and donors. Includes entries like 'Emma Curtis', 'Coates Crescent', 'Leamington', 'Scottish Women's Teachers', etc.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Central Counties Federation. STAFFORD.—On March 31st, Miss Fraser, of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, gave an interesting account of the experiences of our Unit while they were prisoners of war in the hands of the Austrians to a most appreciative audience at the Girls' High School, Stafford.

Leeds. A drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Robert Hudson's, St. Ives, on March 31st. The President of the Suffrage Society, Mrs. Connor, took the chair. Miss Geraldine Cooke gave an address on the work the National Union has lately undertaken in Russia.

Nottingham. Owing to the kindness of the Principal and Committee of the University College, the large theatre was lent for a meeting on March 22nd, in support of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Wolverton. A general meeting of this new society was held on March 27th, when it was decided to affiliate at once with the National Union. To make the work of the N.U.W.S.S. more widely known in the district and to increase the membership of the Society, a public meeting is shortly to be arranged.

Wokingham. A lantern lecture will be given by Miss Pott in the Town Hall, Wokingham, on Wednesday, May 3rd, at 8 p.m., on the subject of Women's Work on the Land and the need for it in Berkshire. Miss Pott has recently returned from a visit to France, for the purpose of studying women's work in the fields and farms under war conditions; her lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides, and should be of exceptional interest, as well as of great service in stirring up the patriotic feeling of women in this respect.

North-Eastern Federation. The annual general meeting of the GATESHEAD Society for Women's Suffrage was held on Wednesday evening, April 5th, at the Red House, Durham Road, Gateshead, by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Emley.

Cambridge. The thirty-first annual report of the Cambridge Society shows a good record of work done. Lectures have been given in connection with the Education and Thrift Schemes of the N.U., help has been given in registering women for war service, a bed has been endowed in the Scottish Women's Hospital, and work of many other kinds undertaken.

Brighton. The members of the Sussex Pioneer Club are holding Working Parties every Tuesday afternoon at the Club, 4, New Road, Brighton, to make clothing for the Scottish Women's Hospitals. They have been well attended by the members and their friends, and up to the present four large parcels, consisting of pneu-

SUNDERLAND.—In connection with the annual meeting of this Society, the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Johnson, entertained the members on Friday evening, April 14th, in the Fawcett Street Café, and provided a programme of music and recitations after the serious business of the evening had been disposed of.

Forthcoming Meetings. APRIL 27. Birmingham—Ladywoods Mother's Meeting—Motherhood—Miss Bett (Matron of Maternity Hospital) 3.0

Working Parties. Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 484, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk. Every Tuesday, 2.0-6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Monday, 2.30 and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, 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

Chiswick 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

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terrinus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia. Every Monday, 2.30-4.30

monia jackets, pyjamas, vests, pants, socks, and many other garments, have been sent to the Headquarters in Victoria Street, for dispatch to Royaumont and other hospitals where needed.

On Thursday, at 2.45-4.15 Guildford and District—Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals and Russian Maternity Unit, at the office, 14, Mount Street, Fridays, 3.0-6.0

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

Highgate—At 25, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited every 3rd Friday. 3.0-5.0

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

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

Paddington—22, Kildare Terrace, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Mrs. Barstow)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Reigate—For N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals and Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees—February 28th and alternate Mondays

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party. Every Monday, 2.45

ALL BRITISH. VALKASA THE TONIC NERVE FOOD. An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN, FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE. 1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. MANCHESTER.

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EMPTY Coffee or Cigar Tins, or Boxes with Lids, as Collecting Boxes for Women's Service "Lamp Day."—Please send Countess Brassey, 24, Park-lane.

THE LAND.

SUSSEX.—To let, small Farmhouse, with good garden; suitable for two or three ladies wishing to assist on land; rent moderate.—Marriott, Alphonstone, Bures.

HOUSE to let on Farm, partially furnished; suit educated women wanting to work on the land.—Full particulars, Managing Director, Women Co-operative Farmers Ltd., Heathfield, Sussex.

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WANTED, Suitable Women to train as Police Candidates for openings now offering.—Apply Training School for Women Patrols and Police, 5, Belgrave-rd., Tyndall's-pk., Bristol.

WANTED, for forward movement in rescue work, a lady-gardener to teach gardening and poultry farming in a training school in Hampshire; salary according to qualifications.—Apply in the first instance to Dr. Helen Wilson, Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.

WANTED, Lady Parlourmaid for country house; good salary, congenial company, comfortable conditions.—Box 5,769, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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