

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.

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

Notes and News.

"A Sentiment and a Prophecy."

Both the Republican and Progressive Parties in Chicago have declared in favour of Women's Suffrage. Commenting on the attitude of the Press, *The Literary Digest* points out that *The Boston Transcript* and *The Brooklyn Eagle* think "the Republican proviso leaving the enfranchisement of women to the States takes the force from the Republican Suffrage plank, and leaves the Suffragists but an empty triumph. But *The Boston Herald* calls it a distinct victory, and *The New York Tribune* says 'it registers at once a sentiment and a prophecy which may be said to mark the beginning of the end of opposition.' Suffragists as a whole, writes Mr. Millard, in *The New York Evening Post*, 'rejoice heartily that another citadel of prejudice has fallen,' and that this great conservative party 'is now on record for ever on our side.' . . . It compensates in considerable measure for the Iowa defeat. . . . No party will reverse itself on this issue so long as there are so many millions of women voters. Incredible as it may seem to those who were working in what appeared to be a hopelessly forlorn cause only fifteen years ago, no national party will ignore or oppose Suffrage hereafter."

A Measure of Common Justice.

"Will not the first act of justice," writes Mr. Galsworthy, in last Sunday's *Observer*, "be the giving of the vote to women on the same terms as to men, save that the age at which it is given to women should be that which ensures a practical equality in numbers of male and female voters—a matter of five years or so later?"

"The women of Britain have put themselves and their claims aside, to work and suffer for the country of which they are not yet citizens. It will be too black altogether if, after all they have gone through, they are again refused admittance to that citizenship. . . . To continue after this war to debar from being citizens, if they so wish, the hundreds of thousands of women who have served as loyally as men, and suffered more; to hang up again in hopeless chancery a measure of common justice that has long commended itself to nearly all the best minds in the country; a measure that, but for political accidents, would

have already been granted, would be an unspeakable piece of national folly and ingratitude. We are not so foolish and ungrateful as all that; there is surely now a general will to give the vote. What our minds must be turned to is the need, at the conclusion of the war, or even before, to have ready some means by which that general desire may be carried into effect, and women welcomed into the body politic, before the old deadlock difficulties and heart-burnings can begin again."

No General Election This Year.

"Our Parliamentary Correspondent," says *The Daily Telegraph*, "understands that the Government do not contemplate the holding of a General Election this year, owing to the impossibility of providing the necessary registration machinery in time. Before the Autumn adjournment, therefore, an Amending Bill will be introduced, extending the lifetime of the present Parliament, which expires in September, for, possibly, another six months."

Women's Tribute to Sailors and Soldiers of the Empire.

In order to help the many institutions for the welfare of our sailors and soldiers, the Duchess of Somerset, with the aid of an influential committee, has organised a "Women's Tribute Week," which opened very successfully at the Opera House, Covent Garden, yesterday. A very attractive programme of concerts and variety entertainments has been carried out during the week, including a "symbolic interlude," entitled "The Women's Tribute," by Mr. Louis Parker.

A Tribute to Women from "Punch."

Mr. Punch ends his one hundred and fiftieth volume with an epilogue in honour of "Women in War Time," which shows that this shrewd and kindly old gentleman fully appreciates the significance of the part which the women of the nation are playing. No longer are they "the fair sex," but "representatives of the new citizenship" of whose "address and ability" he is proud and delighted. "Wherever he has wandered of late Mr. Punch has been struck by the sight of a new and capable type of citizen, always in some responsible position and always alert and efficient. He has found her, in various incarnations, everywhere."

After enumerating the many capacities in which he has met the "new citizens," Mr. Punch concludes:—

"Perhaps now and then in the past I may have been a little chaffing about some of your foibles, and even some of your aspirations; but I never doubted how splendid you were at heart; I never for a moment supposed you would be anything but ready and keen when the hour of need struck. And I was right, bless your splendid hearts! I was right. For here you are, filling the men's places, so that they can be the more free to go and fight for us, and doing it all smilingly and cleverly as though you had never done anything else. I think it's magnificent. I'm an old man, and I've seen a great many things in my time, but I've never seen anything better or anything that gave me more pleasure."

Heroines of the Postal Service.

Reviewing, in Parliament, our postal services during the war, Mr. Pease stated that 25,000 women had come forward to take the places of men serving with the colours. He paid a high tribute to the work of women in the telephone service. During the Zeppelin raids, he said, they set a good example to

the whole country. They played a very important part in connection with the organised scheme for giving warning of air raids, and they went on with their work even when bombs were dropping. In Dublin especially, during the recent rebellion, the women stayed at their work while bullets were flying and fires were raging. It was largely through telephonic communication that the authorities were able so speedily to secure the help of the military.

New Conditions.

Speaking at a conference on "War Savings—Present and Future," Mrs. Stuart-Wortley protested against the notion that we were only tiding over a few months, at the expiration of which we should drop back into the old grooves. That would not happen. We were living through a revolution, and we had to adapt ourselves to the new conditions. The poor would never go back into poverty and women would never relapse into economic dependence.

This view of the status of women after the war is also held by Lady Randolph Churchill, the mother of Mr. Winston Churchill. "In governmental activities of other than a clerical kind," she said to a representative of *The New York Times*, "women are making superb records. One woman, because of sheer ability, has been given general charge of all the motor-cars connected with the great Arsenal at Woolwich. If these things are not answers to the men who argued in the House of Commons that women are not fit for serious productive work, then what could be? It is my opinion that after the war women will be given the vote without much opposition."

Training for Medical Women.

At their meeting on June 29th, the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University decided to recommend to the University Court that the classes in the Faculty of Medicine should be open in future to women.

The question was brought before the Senate on a direct representation by the women students themselves. They contend that as the University qualifies the women it should also be responsible for their education, which at present has to be obtained in an extra-mural institution. There are now some 170 students at the Women's School of Medicine at the Surgeons' Hall, over sixty of these having been added in the course of the past year. In consequence of this the accommodation at the School is said to be overtaxed, while on the other hand there is plenty of room in the University classes owing to the number of students on military service.

In London, King's College is setting a good example. Professor Halliburton, Dean of the Medical Science Faculty, announces, in *The British Medical Journal*, that the College is in the position to offer medical education to twenty women for the preliminary and intermediate portions of the curriculum, and fully expects to secure for them the means of completing the final, or clinical, step of their education. He states that the hospitals associated with the medical school refused to take women students for clinical instruction, and thus held back the opening of full medical instruction to them. St. George's Hospital was an exception, and admitted a number of women to its wards, an experiment which has proved "such a complete success that we are hopeful that other hospitals will follow their example."

By the opening, last Tuesday, of the new buildings of the

The Reconstruction of British Industry.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, just published, gives some interesting details concerning the gradual "dilution" of labour and the difficulties which have had to be overcome. With regard to the health of munition workers, the Report is, on the whole, satisfactory, the Committee appointed to deal with this question stating that they "had not found that, as yet, the strain of long hours had caused serious breakdown among the workers, though many general statements indicative of fatigue had been received":—

"This is confirmed by the reports of inspectors from all parts of the country. There is no evidence of any marked increase in the sickness rates; the inspectors have not found any number of individual cases, save amongst the foremen and managers and amongst some of the older men, where the workers admit having suffered in health; and there has been an almost entire absence of complaints that operatives are being taxed beyond their strength. There can be little doubt that the high wages, and the better food that the workers have been able to enjoy in consequence, have done much to counteract the strain of long hours and to bring about this result. At the same time it cannot be said that there are no indi-

South London Hospital for Women, additional facilities are provided for clinical experience, the hospital, it will be remembered, being staffed entirely by women.

A Supply of Trained Midwives.

Lecturing, on Monday, on "Child Wastage" at the National Economy Exhibition, Dr. R. Murray Leslie urged that women must be placed on municipal health committees to be able to insist on a proper supply of trained midwives, on regular collection of dust and refuse, on ante-natal care of mothers, and on a supply of pure, clean milk for expectant and nursing mothers. The need of a better supply of trained midwives was also insisted upon at a meeting of the Council for the Promotion of the Higher Training of Midwives last week, which was held to promote the raising of funds to build a school at Woolwich to train women in all branches of midwifery. Lord Balfour of Burleigh stated that a number of infantile ailments were caused through lack of proper attention at birth, the mothers being looked after by midwives not skilled in their work; and Lady Betty Balfour pointed out that our infant mortality rate was higher than that of our soldiers in the field. The same question was also discussed at the annual congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild, resolutions being passed calling on the Government to make compulsory the appointment of Maternity Committees of Public Health Authorities, on which working women's organisations should be adequately represented, and to promote the institution of a Municipal Service of Midwives, so that adequate payment and training may be secured to them.

Inflated Prices.

Another question discussed by the Co-operative Guild was the control of our food supply. The Congress urged the Government to take prompt action, "because our food and many essentials of our life are still at the mercy of rapacious individuals, who are relentlessly piling up huge profits at the expense of the physical well-being of our women and children." It was pointed out that the prices of co-operatively-manufactured soap, biscuits, and jam have been kept down, thus proving that inflated prices are being charged by some manufacturers. But it is not only the manufacturers who are piling up huge profits. While some of the smaller restaurants and confectioners' shops have raised their prices comparatively little, certain large firms of caterers have made quite unwarranted additions.

Women Prize Winners at the Agricultural Show.

At the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, held last week in Manchester, the demonstrations of farmwork given by women made such a good impression that the Lancashire and Cheshire County Committee for the Employment of Women have received a number of applications for women labourers from farmers in many parts of the country. Many women and girls have also offered themselves for training, and to help in the hay and fruit harvesting. Prizes were awarded for ploughing, milking, tending cattle, tending horses, and field work; and several consolation prizes provided by voluntary contributions of visitors were also given.

The fifty-guinea gold challenge cup offered by the Manchester Local Committee for competition at the Royal Agricultural Show was won by Miss Sylvia Brocklebank, of Oakham, with the best tandem in the harness mares or gelding class.

cations of fatigue of a less serious kind. Individual workers confess to feeling tired and to becoming 'stale'; and there are complaints of bad time-keeping. . . . But fatigue of this kind is quickly overcome by a temporary rest from overtime, though the importance of such relief has not always received sufficient recognition."

While the number of applications for Orders of exemption from certain provisions of the Factory Acts has continued to be large, a distinct tendency towards a reduction of hours has been noted. "Fresh demands for permission to work on Sundays are now rarely received. . . . Requests for Saturday afternoon work have also become less common, and there seems to be a more general recognition of the advantages of a week-end rest. . . . Sunday labour has been found to be more and more unsatisfactory; apart from the ill-effects which must follow from a long continued spell of working seven days a week, it too often results in loss of time on other days of the week and in consequent disorganisation."

Miss Anderson, in her special report on the effect of the

second year of war on the industrial employment of women and girls, states, however, that in spite of the general tendency towards shorter working hours, the eight-hour shift system, with its "many advantages for women and girl workers," is less common than the twelve-hour shift:—

"In some cases shortage of skilled mechanics, tool setters, and charge hands, in others difficulty of securing a sufficiency of suitable female workers, or of organising for very large works the consequent transit and other arrangements rapidly, has, for the time being, made eight-hour shifts impracticable. The success in working on the three eight-hour shifts system undoubtedly depends largely on methods of management as well as on suitable local conditions. Where they have been organised the physical appearance of the workers compares very favourably with that of those in other works on the longer shifts, and highly favourable reports have been made of increased output (in one case to the extent of a third, while need for supervision was decreased). The twelve-hour night shift for any length of time for women (and ordinarily it alternates weekly or fortnightly with work on the day shift) is undoubtedly trying, and permissible only for war emergencies, with careful make-weights in the way of good food and welfare arrangements."

"As improved organisation of work to meet war pressure has proceeded, and supply of women's reserve labour is being brought forth, sufficient for the great industrial demands, all excuse for the essentially wasteful expedient of overtime and night employment of young girl labour vanishes, except for the most extraordinary sudden emergencies. Miss Constance Smith has been much impressed by the marked difference in outward effect produced by the night employment on adult and adolescent workers. 'Very young girls show almost immediately, in my experience, symptoms of lassitude, exhaustion, and impaired vitality under the influence of employment at night.' A very strong similar impression was made on me by the appearance of large numbers of young boys who had been working at munitions for a long time on alternate night and day shifts."

HEARTENED BY THE GOOD CAUSE.

"Whatever may be the ultimate effect for adult women," continues Miss Anderson, "and we can hardly estimate it now, their case (apart from mothers of young children claiming their first care) is on an entirely different footing from that of adolescent girls, and they most willingly bear all their share of these war burdens. As one of them said in a military equipment factory to Miss Smith: 'It is the good cause that gives the good heart for work,' and the simple fact that in the heaviest industrial year that English women have ever borne complaints have decreased in number, as against greatly increased numbers employed, speaks eloquently."

The same has been found with Scottish women. "What strikes one most in Scotland," says Miss Vines, "is the adaptability of the women. 'Most satisfactory,' is the common reply of employers questioned as to how far substitution has succeeded. The remarkable ability shown has been the result, not only of natural capacity, but also of patriotism, and we must attribute the staying power of the women and the girls to the thought that their best efforts were helping their men at the front."

Miss Anderson's assistants have some interesting things to say with regard to the pride which the women, all over the country, are taking in their new work, and the success which they have achieved.

"The revelation of their own hitherto unsuspected and undeveloped capacity has undoubtedly come as a surprise to many women engaged in unfamiliar work," reports Miss Constance Smith. "They have learnt that they are capable of better things. . . . With training in new and more complicated operations the new element of interest has been brought into their work, not only interest in its aim and object, though this acts in many cases with inspiring force, but also in the actual work itself."

Miss Tracey relates that a managing foreman in a great shell factory said to her, with emphasis, "There is more in this than people think. *Women have been too much kept back.*" "In some cases where special aptitude is shown, women have been trained to grind tools and set machines. One young woman told me with pride that she could take her machine to pieces and set it up for herself again. The employer spoke highly of her, but she is no exception."

A WIDER COMRADESHIP.

There is, indeed, in progress a "breaking up of old superstitions" as regards divisions of labour, and "many a bubble has been pricked in regard to what constitutes skilled work." As Miss Anderson observes:—

"Effectual re-building of industry on a new peace basis is evidently closely linked with the chances of expanding the ties of the family into the wider comradeship of Trade Union and other organisations. If that can be achieved there seems to be no limit to the industrial reconstruction and expansion that men and women together can achieve. In the meantime, expansion of women's employment leads to a new appreciation of the closely intertwined relationship between industrial output, as to quality and quantity, and the well-being and welfare of the industrial worker. The important local committees set up on the recommendation of the Women's Employment Substitution Committee by the President of the

Board of Trade to advise on women's labour supply and local welfare questions (housing, transport, and recreation) may greatly foster both this movement and the formation of new ideals on the industrial training of women."

A NEW AWAKENING.

Miss Anderson concludes her Report with some very hopeful remarks as to the effect of the war on certain aspects of industry:—

"A question arises, like the riddle of Samson, why has the manufacture of munitions of war on a terrible scale led at last to systematic introduction of hygienic safeguards that factory inspectors have advocated for many years, such as supervision of women by women in factories, provision of means of personal cleanliness, proper meal and rest rooms, and qualified nurses? Probably it is in part due to a recognition that wages alone cannot adequately reward those who serve the State in time of need, but it also points again to the new general awakening to the dependence of efficient output on the welfare of the human agent."

SOME WEAK POINTS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY.

The need for a new awakening with regard to other important aspects of industry is dealt with in a valuable article on "The Labour Movement and the Future of British Industry" in *The Round Table*. "The Ministers and the responsible Trade Union leaders concerned have," says the writer, "not yet publicly acknowledged that in pledging themselves to restore pre-war conditions they pledged themselves to the impossible, and that a new policy must be devised to meet the new conditions." Certain difficulties, he maintains, which have retarded the output of munitions, need never have arisen if the Government had understood what the reaction of the war upon industry would be, and had taken steps to deal with it in time.

After a review of some of these difficulties, and the way in which they have been met—a record which he considers highly creditable both to employers and workpeople—the writer points out that:—

"The war has thrown a fierce light upon the inefficiency of our pre-war industrial arrangements. Quite apart from the class struggle, British industry was slowly losing ground owing to the superior skill of our rivals. Both employers and workpeople were too old-fashioned and too easy-going. . . . The connection between research and industry, between exact knowledge and business enterprise, has been neglected, and while the 'university doctor' in Germany and the 'college man' in the United States have been applying their brains to production and the development of new markets, our own university output . . . has remained wholly out of touch with the industrial and commercial life of the country, and our technical institutions have languished owing to the lack of good openings for their students. Meanwhile, the same vicious tendency has affected labour. 'Ca' canny' has gained ground in many quarters, both among the skilled and unskilled, with the result that the whole community is taxed for the relative inefficiency of particular groups of workers."

A very interesting section of the article is devoted to a discussion of the German industrial system, with its watchword "Organisation," and the new type of German man, "so unintelligible," according to Naumann,* "to the individualist peoples," that he seems to them "partly a relapse into old, unfree mediæval days, and partly an artificial creation which denies and does violence to humanity"—a being whom they regard "with mingled feelings of pity, awe, respect, and repulsion"; whom they would not imitate if they could, for they have not his discipline of soul, "nor do they desire it, as this would mean the surrender of their own soul."

DEVELOPING OUR OWN IDEAL.

Our British Labour Movement, the writer of the article points out, "is less materialistic than the German or American; its leaders have always set before themselves a moral and social ideal; they have been 'men interested in the betterment of human life, rather than in . . . the working out of steady and logical methods of organisation.'" "We cannot standardise or Prussianise our workers. We cannot submit them to the industrial conscription of Germany or the 'scientific management' of America. Our employers and Government officials are too tolerant, and our workmen too independent."

"What then," he asks, "are we to do in view of our admitted inefficiencies? How are we to meet the world after the war—the ruthless, efficient, organised, large-scale work in which the Germans have set the pace? Our duty is clear. It is frankly to set up our industrial system against theirs. Not to bow down in blind adoration before the demigods of efficiency and the latest exponents of divine right, but to use our own talents, and to bring forth out of our national treasure-house things both old and new. To repair, to correct, to improve, to build up, but always in the light of our own tradition, which has made us what we are."

M. M.

* *Mittel Europa*. Published by Reimer, Berlin.

A Suffragist War Savings Association.

About the middle of May the Distress Fund Committee of the Borough of Reigate appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the formation of a Borough War Savings Association in connection with the National War Savings Committee. The Borough Distress Fund Committee is a municipal body, formed at the commencement of the war, which deals with all war-work activities throughout the Borough. The care of the wives and families of soldiers and sailors which elsewhere is undertaken by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association is dealt with by this Committee, as also the housing and care of refugees, and the relief of all distress due to the war.

Shortly after the formation of the War Savings Sub-Committee a meeting was convened, to which all the churches and religious bodies, Friendly Societies, Thrift Organisations, and Philanthropic Societies were invited to send representatives. At this meeting the question of forming a Borough War Savings Association to affiliate to the National War Savings Committee was considered, and the Societies represented were asked to assist in the work by forming branches of the Borough Association, or by forming separate associations affiliating direct with the National War Savings Committee. The Redhill and Reigate Women's Suffrage Society was among those invited to send a representative to the meeting, and to a subsequent meeting at which a uniform scheme was adopted. The Society's representative then reported to the Committee of the Suffrage Society, who decided to form a Redhill and Reigate Suffragist Branch of the Borough War Savings Association. A leaflet explaining the war savings scheme was circulated among the members of the Society, who were also invited to attend a meeting to hear an address by the Borough Accountant, Hon. Secretary of the Borough War Savings Association, who explained the objects of the Association, the method of working the scheme, and also its advantages to working people. Amongst other things, he pointed out how few were the opportunities given to working men and women to invest their savings in such a way as to obtain as good a rate of interest as that which was available to the wealthier classes, who had expert advice at their disposal, and who were familiar with the ways and means of investing money. It was indeed almost for the first time that facilities were given to working men and women, whereby they could invest their savings with safety and obtain a 5 per cent. rate of interest.

The rules of the Association are very simple. Members can pay in weekly sums from 1d. upwards, which are collected by members of the Society, who undertake to act as collectors. No organisation expenses are allowed, and the work is entirely voluntary. The collectors undertake to collect the amounts weekly, and pay them in to the Secretary of the branch. This is also to save the time and trouble of the working-class members of the Association, who might not be able to spare the time out of their short leisure hours to take the money themselves every week to a central collector. The Redhill and Reigate Suffragist Branch was formed about four weeks ago, and about thirty members' cards have already been taken out. This is an indication that there is a good field for work of this kind among the members of our Suffrage Societies, who will find that War Savings Certificates are a very popular investment with working men and women, especially when the advantages of investing through a War Savings Association are explained to them.

Women's associations can be very useful in undertaking the arrangement of meetings and in forming associations among women workers in factories, in connection with which volunteers will often be needed to act as officers. Thrift exhibitions, such as have been organised in many places by the National Union, are advocated by the National Committee, and it is proposed to devise schemes for persuading every household to restrict its consumption in goods and labour, and open a war savings account either with an association or with the Post Office. A great effort is also to be made to induce children to get war savings cards; either through the school associations or through the Post Office.

A Self-Denial Week.

A War Savings Week will be held from July 10th to 22nd, during which a special effort will be made to form local associations. An appeal is being made to all citizens to observe this week, and to purchase, if possible, 15s. 6d. War Savings certificates or to join a War Savings Association.

For "The Common Cause."

We offer our grateful thanks to friends who have rallied so generously to the support of "The Common Cause," and are enabling us to "carry on."

The following are a few of the letters of appreciation which we have received:—

"Permit me to thank you for the great work you have done in THE COMMON CAUSE."

"I have much pleasure in enclosing cheque for THE COMMON CAUSE fund. I always find the paper most interesting, and should very much like to see its circulation largely increased."

"I enclose 10s. to help our paper, which I like much, and look on it as a necessity."

"I enclose my small subscription to our Suffrage paper; it would be defeat if this bond of union were loosened. In these very anxious days every Suffragist should bear in mind our great quest, political emancipation for women! Wishing you prosperity."

"I send you £5 for the fund. THE COMMON CAUSE, of course, is indispensable, and contains news of value not to be found in the daily papers, as well as valuable articles. I find very few special organs pay their way and the amount of the deficit is perhaps in inverse ratio to their merit."

A subscriber from Scotland writes: "I am very interested in THE COMMON CAUSE and read every word in it."

£85 10s. has been subscribed out of the £500 for which we are asking to tide us over this difficult period.

We gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—

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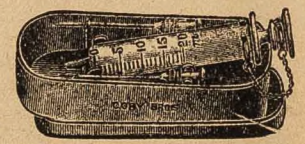


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Correspondence.

THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN'S LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

MADAM.—My attention has been called to an article in last week's *Sunday Pictorial* on this subject by Mr. Leonard Farquhar. It is so crammed with fallacies that it is difficult to know where to begin the task of demonstrating them.

Mr. Farquhar rightly says that the war has transformed industrial problems; but adds: "Woman has stepped out of her sheltered little kingdom into the outer kingdom of man." Is Mr. Farquhar so young that he never heard of the industrial woman before the war? According to the census of 1911, there were at that date nearly 6,000,000 women engaged "in gainful occupations" in England and Wales alone. More than half the female population of these islands between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five was, before the war, engaged in wage-earning work. The woman in industry is therefore no phenomenon produced by the war. What is new is her admission to the higher ranks of industry, her proved capacity, and her access to the good wages associated with good work.

Before the war the average earnings per adult manual working man worked out at £1 5s. 9d. a week, while the average earnings of the manual working woman were 10s. 10d. a week.

Both these figures have been changed for the better by war conditions. We do not yet know in detail how much men and women wage-earners respectively have benefited; but we know from recent Board of Trade returns that the total increase of money paid weekly in wages amounted in the spring to £1,000,000. The problem after the war will be how to apply the capital and labour of the country in such a way as to produce the wealth capable of keeping up this advance in weekly wages.

Mr. Farquhar assumes that, as soon as the war is over, the paid labour of women will be no longer required, and he states that the patriotic duty of women will be to give up their posts and "go cheerfully and chivalrously home." Every woman who is occupying a post formerly filled by a man will, I feel confident, honourably give it up to him when he returns; that was part of the agreement when he offered his services to his country. But the women of the country will not remain idle: they will work; the whole nation will require to work as they have never worked before. The labour of war-time has been mainly destructive, i.e., supporting energy mainly exerted in destruction. The labour of peace-time will be constructive, making good the huge destruction wrought by the war. Mr. Farquhar's suggestion that women should be excluded from working, for instance, in banks, will cause only a smile on the part of those who know that what may properly be described as the world's leading bank employed women years and years before the war.

Mr. Farquhar wants a bill introduced to render it illegal for women to work on railways. The National Union of Railwaymen know better than this. They know that the women have come to stay, and their able secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., has consistently advocated their admission to the Union, their recognition as comrades, and the adoption of the principle of equal pay for equal work. Only last Sunday at Bath, at a meeting of the Union, he said: "Was there any sensible man who believed that, if the war ended to-morrow, women were going to be driven out of industry? If any did so believe, they were living in a fool's paradise. Viewed from the moral standpoint, could any man contemplate with any degree of satisfaction the turning out of the industrial arena of one and three-quarter millions of women?" He said, "No. They had no right to set up a sex war"; and he ended by advocating the principle of equal pay for equal work.

HERB GROWING.

We have received some further particulars with regard to the Herb-growing Association, 7 (sixth floor), Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, mentioned in our correspondence columns last week.

The Association is growing rapidly and enrolls over 1,350 members. The annual membership subscription is 5s.; there is a special 1s. subscription for cottage members. A monthly circular (post free, 3d.) is published, giving details of the herbs wanted for the month and of the method of drying them; there is also a 7d. pamphlet.

Dried wild foxglove leaves, dried raspberry leaves, dried elder flowers, dried dandelion roots, dried couch grass roots, dried woodruff and clivers are urgently needed this month, and are easy to dry. There is a very pressing need for henbane and belladonna, and anyone who can collect the leaves from wild specimens or cultivate the plants, should communicate at once with the Association. *Atropa belladonna*, the real deadly nightshade, is often confused with the woody nightshade which has small purple flowers, like potato flowers, and crimson berries. The real deadly nightshade has large solitary flowers and black berries.

Garden mint, again, is in demand, to supply the curtailed annual imports of millions of bottles from Central Europe.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MADAM.—It is understood that it is found impossible, on account of their specialised experience, to release from their present duties in Government offices men of military age who wish to go on active service.

We may point out that the difficulty of getting women to do the work of experienced men would have been much less at the present time if it had been the practice during recent years to appoint a larger number of qualified women to responsible posts in the Civil Service. The Royal Commission on that service some months before the war recommended an increased admission of women into all grades. The needs of the country more and more demand the services of trained women paid at the same rate as the men from whom the services are required.

A small group of men and women are now forming a committee with the object of urging upon the Ministry the desirability of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, not at haphazard but upon a clear and reasoned plan, so that it may serve as an object-lesson to the rest of the country. Persons interested in the aims of the new Committee and ready to assist its efforts are invited to communicate with Miss F. V. Taylor, 7, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

LUCY DEANE STRAATFIELD, VIOLET MARKHAM, ELIZABETH HALDANE, MILLICENT FAWCETT, CLEMENTINA BLACK, HUBERT M. SOUTH-WARK, MUIR MACKENZIE, MICHAEL SADLER, GRAHAM WALLAS.

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100 Coats and Skirts in Linen and Cotton materials. Regular prices 63/- and 75/- each. Sale price, all at 39/6

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45 Coats and Skirts in Tweeds, Coatings, Moiré, etc. Regular prices 84/- to 98/6. Sale price, all at 59/6

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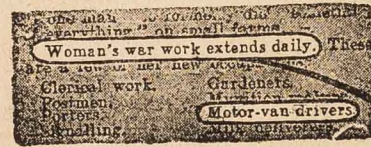
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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted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

Perennial Perplexities.

The war has led many of us to try to puzzle out some of the great problems of life which in normal, untroubled times we had willingly let lie dormant. In many spheres of thought we are conscious of the existence of laws, both apparently true and real, but mutually incompatible and antagonistic. The most familiar instance of this is the classical one of free will and necessity: prove, if you like, up to the hilt, that every action, every thought, is conditioned by what has preceded it: and yet most people will hail with a sigh of relief Dr. Johnson's common-sense outburst against the doctrine of necessity: "Tush, sir, we know the will is free."

In another sphere we have the conflict between the supremacy of the State and the supremacy of individual freedom—in other words, the conflict between order and liberty. This is probably what was in Abraham Lincoln's mind when he said: "It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies." He conceived himself to be under the necessity of curtailing the personal liberties of the great nation which he had to lead through unparalleled difficulties and dangers; he saw the risks involved, nevertheless he faced these risks on the principle that "He that fineth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life shall find it." A nation, an individual, is sometimes placed in the position of having to give up what was most precious in the world in order to save it.

In trying to answer the questions: Does the State exist for the individual, or the individual for the State? we are brought into the presence of two conflicting ideals, both demonstrably valuable, and even essential to a healthy national or individual life. The practical task of Governments as well as of individuals is how to reconcile these apparently irreconcilables. We have got to see that the lion does lie down with the lamb, and not in their proverbial relative positions. Without an ordered co-operation between individuals and classes, there can be no strong national life: law is the condition of liberty and strength. At the same time individuality and responsibility are among the most precious elements of national life: individual spontaneity must not be crushed, or there will be a fatal weakness in that very national organisation which it was desired to strengthen. Somehow we have got to make these two conflicting, or apparently conflicting, principles run in double harness.

We are wont to think of Germany as the extreme instance of the theory that the People exist for the State, and of our own country as the outstanding instance of the opposing theory that the State exists for the People. Yet each country, at its best and if it is to be at its best, must combine the two theories and work them side by side.

It has been said, and perhaps believed, that the Englishman is such an individualist that he would rather paddle his own canoe than be an officer in a big ship. In a heavy storm, however, he would probably see that he and his canoe and his individualism could only survive if he were on the big ship. There are times when individualism must be subordinate to order. However little amenable to authority and discipline a man or group of men may be, there are emergencies when discipline is essential not only to successful action but to existence. The Australians, we are told, are, as soldiers, very rebellious against certain forms of discipline, especially its outward trappings and symbols, such as the saluting of officers and so forth; but when it is obvious that discipline is indis-

pensable, their sense of duty as free citizens endows them, as by a flash, with a capacity for discipline not only good, but unsurpassable. When a transport (the *Southland*), with 1,500 Australian soldiers on board, was blown up by a German submarine, dozens of the men perished, and a deluge of water poured into the hold; but the men stood on deck like statues, each one at his post, and until the boats were lowered, with the wounded, not a soul stirred on deck. "Order was superhuman throughout," the captain subsequently wrote. (See article by M. Chukovsky on the Anzacs.) These men had learned the art of reconciling the apparently irreconcilable principles of order and liberty.

Above all other nations the Germans, and especially the Prussians, have exalted the theory that the individual exists for the State, that the State is everything and the individual nothing. If we are likely to split on the rock of want of discipline, they are much more likely to split on the rock of too much discipline. It has been said that "the Prussian conception of the State is as a sort of divine entity, superior to all ethical principles and entitled to demand unquestioning obedience." This may easily degenerate into a dangerous and despicable idolatry. The error is likely to produce hideous consequences, which those who have read the Bryce Report on the outrages in Belgium are not likely ever to forget. But our risks are rather in the other direction, in want of discipline, want of self-surrender. It is therefore comforting to remember that when the call of duty comes the Englishman, just the average man in the street, does respond with all he has and is. The

Co-operative Kitchens.

In *The Times* of May 31st will be found two paragraphs of no little significance at the present time, both worthy of consideration in view of the abnormal domestic conditions prevailing in the England of to-day. The first of these is entitled "The Feeding of Berlin," and is dated from Amsterdam:—

"The Berlin commission for feeding the population appointed yesterday a permanent committee, which will divide the city into twenty-five to thirty great kitchen districts, under five committees. A special committee will be appointed to provide premises with cooking apparatus, and another special committee will provide food and see to its regulation in conformity with the card system. Arrangements are to be made to deal with half a million persons. Warm dinners and suppers will be provided cheaply, and are expected to be purchased by the great majority of families. The arrangements will, it is believed, be in working order by the beginning of July."

The second paragraph is to be found on another page, and deals with the question as it presents itself in England. It is headed "Co-operative Homes: A Plan for the Wives of Men on Service," and runs as follows:—

"One result of the calling up of the men is that many wives are considering co-operation in housekeeping. This has hitherto been regarded as the Utopian dream of dwellers in garden suburbs, but circumstances have made it a practical proposal.

"Where there is much disparity of age among those who co-operate, its success will be doubtful. Its best chance of working well is where a group of young women of similar upbringing and outlook join their resources and take a large country house which will allow of separate sitting-rooms for each family, and a joint dining-room. Even the small State allowance, if pooled and carefully administered, could be made to go very far if the co-operative housekeepers had a taste for gardening. Rents of large houses in the country, or even in the more distant suburbs, are low enough just now to make such schemes feasible."

At a time when economy of all sorts is urged upon us as a public duty, we may well ask ourselves which of these plans promises the most success. To take the second first: Assuming that all initial difficulties have been got over, that a group of families has been got together whose similarity of upbringing and outlook is sufficiently close to justify the experiment of living together, that a suitable house has been found and adequate service secured, and, finally, that the question of responsibility for the joint housekeeping has been solved either by the appointment of a rota or by the devolution of the responsibility on an individual—What is the economy of the plan at its best and most harmonious? A reduction in the cost of individual living, certainly, and a decrease in the amount of coal required for cooking and heating; but against these we must set the cost of storage, for little furniture would be needed for each family in proportion to what it possesses and the labour which such storage is bound to involve; the heavy expense of fitting up any *cheap* country house with the cooking and heating apparatus necessary for such joint housekeeping when the expense is to fall only on the one small group of families; the upkeep of the place and the difficulty of using the land which would certainly be attached to any house large enough to accommodate several families at a

time when farmers and landowners cannot find labour to cope with the ground they already have; and the question of education, since a house within daily reach of educational facilities such as would be necessary for many of the children in question would be proportionately expensive, and its alternative, the really competent resident or visiting governess, is daily harder to come by. Then, too, the common dining-room has its obvious dangers; where there are many children there is risk of infection, and the quarantine necessarily imposed upon the whole household in the event of suspicion of infectious illness in one of its members might have serious effects upon the education of others of the joint establishment.

This is to put things at their best, to assume only inevitable difficulties, to postulate the faculty of social life among several families, and the mutual goodwill which alone can carry such a scheme to success. Into the worst it is not necessary to enter: bickerings, backbitings, and general dissatisfaction can, unfortunately, be imagined with only too much ease by all who have even limited experience of the life of neighbours in any small town or village.

The German plan has the supreme advantage of assuming the unity of the family, and its continuance in its present surroundings. There is no expense of moving, no question of storage, no difficulty in finding a house suitable to the needs of several households as a preliminary to an attempt whose ultimate success is doubtful. There is the economy that comes of buying on a large scale by the expert—not an economy only, but a definite gain in every way, which makes greater variety possible and means an immense saving of time, trouble, and fuel.

Is such a scheme, modified, of course, to suit the English household, impossible here? Matthew Arnold, the prophet of modern methods of education, put his finger on the weakest point in the English character when he urged on the Philistines, "Organise, organise." Organise the food supply of districts and communities, and the thing is done.

Suppose a committee were appointed, their first duty would be to choose the site for the building to be erected or adapted for the central depot whence the food is to be sent out, and to appoint a competent and well-paid lady as head of the staff, the choice of which would rest with her. To her would also fall the buying of supplies, the overlooking of the various menus to be provided by the cooks under her, and the arrangements for the collection of morning orders and the dispatching of hot and cold meals twice a day.

Under her should be a staff of cooks trained in different branches of their art, and under them kitchen and scullery maids for whom skilful and diligent work should lead to promotion in due course. A thoroughly competent chauffeur should oversee the garage, where a fleet of motors should be kept, fitted with hot boxes and cold storage cases.

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

SECOND NEW UNIT FOR SERBIA.

The pressing need for hospitals in Serbia has decided the Scottish Women's Hospitals to send out a second Unit under the able directorship of Dr. Elsie Inglis. This Unit will be surgical, like all other Units, with all modern and up-to-date appliances, and will have attached to it a number of ambulances. In order to make the most use of the Unit it is necessary to have a large fleet of ambulances, because previous experience in Serbia has shown how much pain and suffering can be avoided if proper ambulances are provided for the wounded in place of bullock waggons. We have none of us forgotten the painful story of how wounded men, and men suffering from typhus, were brought down in bullock carts from Valjevo to Kragujevatz, taking twenty-four hours to accomplish the journey. Their sufferings on the way must have been terrible. It is to avoid incidents such as those that we make an appeal for motor-ambulances. They should be Fords or cars of a similarly light build. They are wanted at once, and anyone who can in any way help should communicate with the Convener of the Motor Cars Committee, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

TRANSPORT FLYING COLUMN.

In addition to the two new Units sanctioned by the Committee, a Transport Flying Column, in charge of Mrs. Harley, is being got ready. The London Committee have given the generous donation of £2,000 towards its equipment, and it is hoped that, along with the first new Unit, it will be able to leave in the middle of July for Salonika.

Mrs. Harley writes to point out that she is not, as stated in our last issue, the first woman to receive the Croix de Guerre. It has been awarded to a good many women who have done notable hospital work during war time. The palm leaf on the ribbon of the cross is, however, a very special honour, which denotes that the decoration is given in the name of the whole French Army.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Table with columns for donor name and amount. Includes entries like 'Brought forward', 'Mrs. Douglas', 'Mrs. Jeffery', etc.

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

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table with columns for bed name and donor. Includes entries like 'Name of Bed', 'M. B. O.', 'Kingsfield College', etc.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Barnes, Mortlake, and E. Sheen. The fifth annual meeting of the W.S.S. was held on June 21st, at the Wigan Institute, Mortlake, at 4 p.m. A business meeting for members only, at which the Secretary's and Treasurer's report was read and the officers and committee elected, was followed by tea and a public meeting, at which Mrs. Henry Fawcett spoke. Lady Nott-Bower was in the chair, and at once called upon Mrs. Fawcett, who, in an eloquent speech, reviewed the changes in the status of women since the war. She showed how from requiring employment by means of relief workrooms, they were now in great request to fill out the places of men in all kinds of work, and she gave many instances of women's adaptability and success in mechanical work, which had hitherto always been in the hands of men. She said experience had proved two things: the intense desire of women to serve and shoulder their share of the national burden, and their undoubted capacity of doing so. She went on to instance the immense change in public opinion with regard to Women's Suffrage, and to quote extracts from the speeches of Members of Parliament who, before the war, had been anti-Suffragists, but who, since seeing the capability of

women in all kinds of work, had changed their opinions and professed themselves ready to support any measure of Women's Suffrage. She regarded the audience of the N.U. demand with regard to the proposed Registration Bill. Lady Nott-Bower also testified to the capability of women in the work they had undertaken. She felt that every piece of work women had done was a sort of silent witness, and thought that if Parliament altered the basis of the franchise they would be prepared to give women the vote. Mrs. Corbet Ashby, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Fawcett and Lady Nott-Bower, made an appeal for new members. She felt the cause was not yet won, thought it could only be won by organising, so that when the time came, women would be able to press their claims. At the close of the meeting five new members joined the Society, and four others expressed their intention of doing so. The Committee of the KILMARNOCK Society held an "At Home" in the "Dick Institute" on Thursday afternoon, June 1st, to welcome back Mrs. Gardner Robertson from her visit to the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France. The

members of the Society, and all others interested in the work of the Hospitals, were invited. Small tables were arranged for tea, and taste-fully decorated with flowers in the Suffrage colours. Mrs. Stuart Park and Miss Whitehead rendered selections on the piano. After tea Mrs. Robertson gave an interesting account of her visit to Roumania and of the magnificent there, which is being accomplished so heroically there. Several letters showing the appreciation of the patients were translated into English and read. After the lecture Miss Gladys Wylie sang very charmingly, Mrs. Stuart Park acting as accompanist, while Miss Betty Thomson and Miss Betty Lang gave a most humorous little sketch, entitled "The Collaborators." The Hon. Elsie Cameron Corbett was in the chair. In Nov., 1915, the Committee of the NAIRN Society decided to open a subscription-hunting campaign, for the benefit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. One member felt sure that many people would willingly give small periodic contributions if collectors could be found to ask for them. A start was made, with results surprisingly successful. This is a non-industrial district, and one in which the financial burdens that the war has brought have weighed somewhat heavily upon all classes; and

yet the Treasurer of the scheme was enabled to send, in December, a cheque for £20 to the Treasurer of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Since then, regular monthly contributions have been sent, the total amounting to £122. The profits on a lecture delivered here by Dr. Mary Phillips (£3 12s. 9d.) together with the surplus from a jumble sale in aid of the Society work-party (£18) were also devoted to this Hospital scheme.

At the present time, when the need of the hospitals is so urgent, the example of this Society may perhaps be of some use to others. The task of begging is a delicate one, and we dare not deny it—occasionally a thankless one; but the cheerful givers to schemes of this sort just now are by no means few, as our experience testifies, and the collector is amply compensated for a rebuff in one quarter by the generous response in many others.

Greenock.

A very successful Garden Fair was held on June 17th in the Greenock Cricket Field, by the kind permission of the Committee. The attractions for the visitors were manifold. A very funny effect was made by living Aunt Sallies; while Houp-la! china smashing, chip penny, and a football alley were also popular. A futurist exhibition was on view in one of the marquees, while another contained war relics, including a bomb which has yet to be sent on its death-dealing errand; while a unique object was the Union Jack which Dr. Alice Hutchison wore during her imprisonment. For the youngsters there was a Punch and Judy show, and a conjuror provided much diversion at intervals. Golf putting and croquet competitions attracted others, while three tennis courts were occupied all the time with a tournament. At various times during the afternoon races were held, including sack, potato, thread-and-needle, and there was also a prize offered for the best skipper. Competitors were eager, and much fun resulted. Hundreds of afternoon teas were provided, while cakes, sweets, and flowers were on sale. Throughout the day the Pipe Band of the 4th Scottish Rifles and the Band of the 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers rendered delightful musical selections. The whole of the expenses were defrayed by private subscriptions, and £330 16s. 5d. was handed over to Mrs. Laurie for the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.

The HERNE BAY Voluntary Association in connection with the Herne Bay Branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has received the recognition of the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, and on Monday, at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Mr. G. Cursons, J.P., the Chairman of the Herne Bay Urban District Council, attended to present the badges issued by the War Office to a number of the workers. These were Mrs. Caroline Bridgland, Mrs. L. Colquhoun, Mrs. T. B. Cornfoot, Miss Alice Cross, Mrs. A. Davies, Miss M. Davies, Mrs. Cowper Field, Mrs. J. E. Heath, Mrs. Heather, Miss Annie Leigh, Miss Charlotte Louisa Lynch, Miss Mary L. Pendered, Miss F. Smith, and Miss A. C. Wood.

Work meetings were started on March 23rd, 1915, and excepting for a short holiday last summer, have been held regularly every week since that date. The total number of workers is thirty-one, seventeen of whom are engaged in carrying out work as requisitioned by the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, and fourteen being busy with work for our Navy and our Allies. With a few exceptions, all these are members of the W.S.S. Large quantities of garments, "comforts," hospital appliance, and money have been supplied to the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the Maternity Units for Refugees in Russia; also to various units of the British Royal Navy, and to the local V.A.D.

On behalf of the Committee, the Hon. Secretary sent copies of the N.U.'s resolutions concerning the question of Registration and Women's Suffrage to the Cabinet Ministers, and, at the time of writing, has received acknowledgments from Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Grey. As Hon. Treasurer of the local Maternity and District Nursing Association, the Hon. Secretary organised a "Flag Day" in aid of the funds of that institution on the 10th inst. The Nursing Association owes its existence chiefly to the energies of certain members of the Herne Bay Suffrage Society, and several of its members assisted on the occasion of the "Flag Day."

Forthcoming Meetings.

- JULY 7. Birmingham - Warley Woods - Women's Meeting - Miss Matheson - Chair, Mrs. King 3.30
JULY 8. Solihull and District - Annual Meeting - A Garden Fete to be held in the grounds of Tudor Grange, Solihull (by kind permission of Mrs. Alfred Bird), in aid of English and Polish Maternity Fund - Address by Mrs. Alys Russell - Chair to be taken by Alfred Bird, Esq., M.P. 3.0
JULY 10. Bromsgrove - At the Oakalls (by kind invitation of Mrs. Martino) - Address by Mrs. Alys Russell on the work of the Russian Unit among the Polish Refugees 3.15
JULY 11. Guildford - At Ennesmore - Members half-yearly Meeting to receive report of work done - Tea, Music 4.0-6.30
JULY 13. Sidmouth - At Somerton Garden Meeting - Miss Dutton - Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett, on "The Position of Woman After the War" 3.0
Stockwell - Meeting at Moffat Institute, Esher Street, Kennington, S.E. - Hostess, Mrs. Gilbert - Speaker, Miss Ruth Young on Florence Nightingale 3.0
JULY 14. Exmouth - At Southlands School - Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett, on "The Position of Women After the War" 8.0
JULY 17. Hunstanton - Members' Meeting - Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby 5.0
JULY 18. Pangbourne - Annual Meeting of Pangbourne W.S.S. at Jesmond Hill - Mrs. Alys Russell on Women's War Work and the Vote - Collection 3.0
Dewsbury - Garden Party and American Tea at Thornhill Rectory - Speaker, Miss G. Cooke on N.U.W.S.S. Work for Russian Refugees - Chairman, Mrs. W. B. Crawshaw - Hostess, Mrs. Hayman

Working Parties.

- Ascot Society - Working Parties for Members and Friends. Held in Ascot every Tuesday, and Sunninghill every Thursday 2.30-6.0
Bolton - Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate - Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0
Bournemouth - At 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 Badford Park - Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0-6.0
Farnham - At Bourne Lodge - Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45-4.15
Hastings - At the Suffrage Club - A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday, 2.30-6.0
Huddersfield - Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30
Leamington - Every Tuesday, at 35, Warwick Street, to make sandbags; and every Wednesday, to make hospital garments 2.30
Lowestoft - For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit - Every Monday alternately - Miss Coates, 61, London Road - North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30
Scarborough - Falconer Chambers - Working Party Every Monday, 2.45
Shipley and Balldon - Ladies' Parlour of Saltire Congregational Church School - Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30
Southampton - Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road - Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson Every Tuesday, 2.30-6.0
South Kensington - 56, Iverna Court, W. - Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0-4.30
Surbiton and Kingston - Working Party for Friends of the Suffrage at 107, Maple Road, Surbiton, to make cloths for East Surrey Regiment Every Tuesday Wakefield - St. John's Institute - Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.30-6.0

WOMEN'S SERVICE OFFERS

Advice and Information with regard to possibilities of training for new openings for women in every trade and profession. Loans and Assistance Scholarships offered to suitable young women desiring training. Full particulars from MISS O. W. ROBINSON, Women's Service Bureau, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on application.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE will hold a Meeting at the New Constitutional Hall, 8, Park-mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W., Tuesday, July 11th, 4.30 p.m. "The War and Criminality." Cecil Chapman, Esq. Hostess, Mrs. Mitchell.

WAR WORK.

DRAWING AND TRACING CLASSES for Minton Work are held in the W.C. District daily from 9.30 to 5 p.m. (fees, £2 2s. a month), and Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 6.30 to 9 p.m. (£1 1s. a month). Vacancies waiting at good salaries.—Write, Box 5,938, COMMON CAUSE OFFICE.

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