

(Waiting Room Copy)

# The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Vol. XI., No. 564.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920

[PRICE 2D.  
Registered as a Newspaper.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Children and the Stage .....	544
A Woman's Hospital in Peace. By Dr. Flora Murray, C.B.E. ....	545
The Children of Vienna .....	546
"The Woman's Leader" .....	547
Model Rules Regulating Domestic Service: Results of THE COMMON CAUSE Competition .....	548
Correspondence .....	549
Reports, Notices, etc. ....	550

[The N.U.S.E.C. does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles or in correspondence.

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

### "THE WOMAN'S LEADER" AND "THE COMMON CAUSE."

Next week, on February 6th, "The Woman's Leader" will appear for the first time.

It will include all that has been found valuable in "The Common Cause" and a great deal more. In the first number there will be articles by Mrs. Fawcett and Lord Robert Cecil, the beginning of a serial story "The Frog Baby" by Miss Elizabeth Robins, and many other interesting contributions.

Please look out for "The Woman's Leader" and do what you can to make it known. It will be "The Common Cause" grown to twice its old size and full of new life.

We thank all supporters of "The Common Cause," and we ask for co-operation in our new venture.

## Notes and News.

### The International Woman Suffrage Congress.

Arrangements are proceeding apace for the Eighth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which will be held in Spain this year from May 2nd to May 8th. It is hoped that the Congress will help the Women's Movement both in Spain and in the other Latin countries of Europe, and in the whole of Spanish-speaking South and Central America, where there is a new and growing movement for enfranchisement. A letter which we have received, signed by the officers of the I.W.S.A., Mrs. Chapman Catt, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Coit, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan, asks those who have the world welfare of women at heart, to be present at the Congress, either as visitors or delegates, and also to give financial help. The letter states: "The moment has come when the enfranchised women of the West must not only cooperate in obtaining their own full emancipation, but must lend their organised help to the women of the East in their efforts to free themselves. We stand at the threshold of a new era. There is a growing consciousness that the organised power of woman is not only necessary for the protection of woman's interests and the raising of her status, but essential to the working out of better world conditions."

### The Need for Women in Parliament.

In political life there are always rumours of wars, and women do not want to find a General Election upon them before they have made plans to cope with the great need for women

Members of Parliament. All women will therefore be interested in the mass meeting which has been called in support of this question, which will be held at the Queen's Hall on February 12th. This meeting which is being organised by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, in conjunction with the National Council of Women, will be widely representative in character, and demands for tickets are already pouring in. It is hoped that the Prime Minister will be among the speakers, and Lady Astor, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, and Sir Donald Maclean will also speak.

### New Bills Affecting Women.

The Parliamentary Department of the N.U.S.E.C. is leaving no stone unturned to bring pressure to bear on the Government and the other political Parties, to bring in a Bill during the next Session, which will give equal franchise as between men and women. It is unnecessary in these columns to point out the urgency of this long-overdue reform, concerning which the House of Commons showed its sympathy in voting for the Women's Emancipation Bill in July of last year. The N.U.S.E.C. is also preparing a Bill dealing with the position of women as jurors. Under the Sex Disqualification Act, only women householders are qualified to act as jurors, and, as in the case of the old Local Government Franchise, these are a comparatively small proportion of women, and include practically no married women. The exact form of the Bill has not yet been decided, but an effort will be made to include as possible jurors the wives of men who are themselves qualified to act as jurors.

### P.R. in Ireland.

Now the elections are over, it is possible to generalise on P.R. as an electoral method. To quote the *Irish Times*, which represents the minority in the South of Ireland, "the mechanism has worked without a hitch. The results reflect, with an entirely novel fidelity, the strength of the political and municipal parties. The number of ballot papers spoiled among half a million people will be found to be entirely negligible. The hurriedly trained officials did their work splendidly. The first test of the system on a large scale has been a distinguished success." This opinion is in amusing contrast with that of the *Belfast Northern Whig*, which represents the majority in Ulster. "It cannot be said that the method of voting imposed on the electors by Parliament has shown itself an improvement on the old. It has proved expensive and cumbrous. The transferable vote has shown itself in almost a farcical light. A system which gives the Aldermanship to a minority group as has happened in more than one case in Belfast, provides a curious means of giving representation to public feeling. It was well adapted for giving over representation to minorities." The *Belfast Press* must be forgiven something for their consternation at the earthquake which has brought thirteen Labour representatives into the City Hall, where none were before, but might have found some comfort in the return for the first time of a Unionist for a hitherto solidly Nationalist division. Another charge against P.R. that "there were many who failed to vote for the candidates whom they really wanted, because of the difficulty of remembering so many different names," is rather comic, compared with the low average of spoiled papers in Dublin. Surely a system which is not beyond the intelligence of tenement house dwellers in Dublin, should not be too difficult for the Northern Athens. A final remark as to the "increase of the element of chance and caprice in elections" is somewhat cryptic, since no evidence is offered as to the meaning. It may therefore be said finally, that P.R. in Ireland has afforded a striking instance of a true democratic reform. The majority parties, whether Sinn Fein or Official Unionist, may not be pleased with the results, but that is no argument against the system.



### The Status of Domestic Servants.

A more practical effort than any hitherto attempted is being made towards solving the difficult question of the organisation of domestic servants. At a crowded meeting held by the Women's Industrial League last Monday, the first steps were taken towards forming a domestic service section of the Workers Union in London. Miss Varley, who has successfully organised a similar venture in Birmingham, said that it was not a question of "downing dishes," but of getting the best possible work by cooperation, and this is obviously the only basis on which such a question can, and should, be settled. In addition to Birmingham, of which we give some account below, successful attempts on similar lines have already been made in Woolwich and Glasgow. Miss Manicom, of the Workers Union, who was the first speaker, reminded the audience that in Canada domestic service is a most respected way of earning one's living, and domestic workers are much more looked up to than factory or business girls. In this country domestic service is looked on as lowering one's social grade, and as long as this is so the demand will always exceed the supply, however good wages are offered. As Miss Manicom stated, there are many girls in business to-day who would infinitely prefer a domestic life—girls who are failures at clerical work, who drift on, hating their work, and with no hope of ever getting anything better. Under the past conditions of domestic service it has not been possible to put such girls to the work for which they are really suited. One knows that in a similar way, from the other point of view, there were numbers of girls to whom the upheaval of war gave their first chance of proving themselves—girls who had always "lived at home" and who, being quite unsuited to domestic work, had been looked on as entirely helpless. Many such girls made good at difficult organising or administrative work, much to the surprise of their relatives; in the same way there are doubtless at the present time many excellent domestic workers camouflaged as entirely useless clerks. There is something very wrong in a system which prevents a girl following the career for which she has a real calling.

### Home-makers in Birmingham.

Miss Varley gave an interesting picture of the Birmingham scheme, under which six mistresses and six maids form an Industrial Council. In this way they have arrived at settled conditions and regulations, which have been agreed to by both sides and, in addition, a much better understanding between mistresses and servants has been brought about. It was discovered that the question of wages was not the greatest grievance, and that the need for regular rest time and free hours was more urgently felt. The conditions laid down allow for a working day from 6.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., with four and a half hours off—two and a half of these being for meals; one free afternoon, 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. each week, and the same every other Sunday; a fortnight's holiday on full wages, or if possible board wages; separate bedrooms, and nicely furnished—maid to see kitchen and bedroom before taking situation; visitors to be allowed by arrangement; the maid to choose by what name she should be called; adequate amount of good plain food—remembering that food is part of a servant's wages; where a special uniform is required mistress to provide it, otherwise a minimum allowance to be made of £2 10s. a year; a minimum wage of £34 16s. for a girl aged twenty-four. Under these conditions a girl can respect herself and her profession, and remember that home-making is one of the most important things on earth.

### An Up-to-date Servants' Club.

The important question of servants who have nowhere to go in their free time, has been tackled in Birmingham in an original and practical way. "We have a club" said Miss Varley, "which is second to none in London. Everything in it is dainty and up-to-date. There are no cracked cups or three-legged chairs such as usually fall to the lot of servants." That the project is looked on with sympathy by the mistresses is evidenced by the fact that one has presented the Club with a Broadwood baby grand piano; another comes regularly to give dancing lessons. There are playing cards and good books and papers, and the servants can entertain their friends—both men and women—any afternoon, not excluding Sunday. Here the girls can make friends and exchange ideas, and so avoid the narrow-mindedness of the unfortunate being who had to live her life within the four walls of a kitchen. Miss Eleanor Cock, of the Women's Industrial League, who was in the chair, said that it was hoped to include a club in the London scheme, and she

announced further meetings for both mistresses and maids at the Women's Industrial League next Monday. The League is to be congratulated on a good start in their campaign, and its efforts will undoubtedly have the support and gratitude of the public. In this issue we publish the results of THE COMMON CAUSE competition for a set of model rules regulating domestic service, so that readers will be able to compare the prize-winners' views with the conditions that have been set forth by the Birmingham Association.

### Medical Women and Venereal Disease.

The Medical Women's Federation has issued a well-considered and far-reaching pronouncement on the Duty of the State in the Control of Venereal Disease. They are of opinion that the only effective method of combating the disease lies in the reform of social conditions and moral habits. They condemn the expedients known as prophylaxis and early preventive treatment, because the immunity from disease, which State encouragement of these methods seems to promise, is not obtainable, and because the promise of it weakens habits of self-control and encourages the idea that acts of immorality are venial. They point out that in the case of women either early treatment or prophylaxis would be used as contraceptives, and that "a phase of society would be produced as vicious and degenerate as any of which history has record." The Federation is aware that criticism will be offered to their report on the ground that the weapon of social reform is slow to act, but they are convinced that measures directed to the stamping out of infection by purely mechanical means might quite possibly even increase it. In coming to these conclusions, they have taken into account the statistical evidence adduced by advocates of early preventive treatment and find it inconclusive.

### Constructive Moral Reforms.

The Medical Women's Federation does not, however, relapse into a waiting policy. It suggests some drastic reforms directed to the maintenance of an equal moral standard as between the two sexes, and to the raising of that standard. "Of late years," the Report states, "the tendency has been to extend to women the same lenient views with regard to chastity" that have obtained in the case of men. This will, we think, be admitted and deplored by all thoughtful women, and they will recognise that this change of public opinion has already borne evil fruits, and that its influence in degrading our social life is not yet spent. The Report relies upon the reform of public opinion by education, on the betterment of social conditions by good housing, reform of the marriage law, and reduction of alcoholism, and upon the punishment of commercialised vice by severe sentences on keepers of disorderly houses. A suggestion new to us is that of systematic registration and inspection of lodgings occupied by young persons, this inspection not to be in the hands of the police.

### Women Magistrates in Ireland.

Four women have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Dublin. Amongst them is Lady Doekrell, Vice President of the Irish Women Citizens and Local Government Association, who in the recent elections headed the poll in the Urban District of Blackrock by a larger majority than any other candidate in the City or County of Dublin. The other three women appointed are Lady Arnott, Lady Redmond, and Miss Palles.

### A Frenchwoman as Civil Servant.

Monsieur Landry, the French Minister of Marine, has adapted English precedent to French custom, by giving his daughter an appointment in the secretariat of the Ministry of Marine. English women have been considered to "make good" when they gained appointments in departments other than those for which their fathers or husbands are responsible; to do secretarial work for a male relative has been considered rather as a demonstration of his indulgent affection, than as a tribute to the woman's competence. But Frenchmen are not so afraid of the blinding influence of domestic affection. Who should know what a girl could do if not her father, they would argue. Mademoiselle Landry has taken degrees in philosophy and law; the stir that her appointment has made is quoted as showing that France is far behind England in the path of feminism, but the woman *avocat* is no longer a novelty in Paris courts, while in ours she is still unheard. We are slow, too, in imitating the Frenchman's willingness to take his wife as a virtual partner in his business.

### Miss Anne J. Clough.

This month sees the centenary of the birth of Miss A. J. Clough, the first Principal of Newnham College. She it was who carried the new enterprise through its critical experimental years, when her independence of judgment, her fearless acceptance of facts welcome and unwelcome, together with a surface appearance of timidity and irresolution at once puzzled. She began this work in 1871, having, as she said, waited for her happiness till she was fifty, and died, still in harness, after twenty-one years of increasing success. A breadth of outlook which never allowed her enthusiasm for education to dim her interest in men's ordinary life and misfortunes, a patriotism which showed itself above all in a desire that her pupils should work for humanity in other lands, a frankness and sincerity which less condemned pretence in others than made it impossible, were only facets of a simplicity which, as her work went on, came to be recognised as greatness. Students of the 'eighties and 'nineties who knew her only as an old lady with something at once gentle and vivid in her voice and glance, were never tempted to think of her as belonging only to the past of the college. At the beginning of her twenty years' reign she did not hasten, nor at the end rest upon her achievements.

### Paying Patients at the Royal Free.

The Royal Free Hospital, which, as readers of THE COMMON CAUSE know, is controlled and staffed by women, is appealing for funds for building new wards to accommodate people of moderate means, who can contribute something towards the cost of their treatment. There were always many women unable to afford nursing home charges and unwilling to accept the charity of a hospital, and modern conditions as to housing and service have vastly increased their number. Unless they can become paying patients at a hospital they may well endure much suffering and face grave preventable risks. The same thing is true to a less extent of men and children of the middle classes. The Royal Free is a hospital which has always been well administered, and where a moderate fee will come near to paying current expenses of a patient, once the initial expenses of building are surmounted.

### Shortage of Hospital Beds.

The proposed partnership between the Red Cross and the voluntary hospitals, if it comes to pass, will enable all but the very poorest to give a little towards the hospitals, which are now on the verge of bankruptcy or partly submerged in debt. To restore their pre-war income even if that could be done, is not enough. It is said that at the present time, when no epidemic is raging, though influenza is threatened, there are two thousand persons waiting their turn for admission to Newcastle hospitals. This is a dangerous position, which many persons despair of mending except by a State hospital service. But till that arrives, and even when it is in working order, the Red Cross is an auxiliary which is so powerful as to be almost able to take the part of principal. It took a great war to make every citizen feel the call to give what he could to the aid of the sick and wounded, though to do so was no more than to recognise the simplest duty of a Christian; the lesson so slow to be learned will surely not be hastily forgotten.

### Female Intemperance.

The *Quarterly Review* publishes, over the signature of "Skilled Labourer," an article on Female Intemperance, which calls in question the official figures, which show a reduction of drunkenness among women during the last few years. The results of "Skilled Labourer's" personal observations and enquiries seem to us not incompatible with the conclusions which he challenges, namely, that though the number of cases of drunkenness among women has decreased, the comparatively small class of female inebriates has become more conspicuous, and has been subject to little interference by the police. We cannot agree that the reduction of the hours of sale of intoxicating liquors and the Non-Treating Order have really increased intemperance among women. The better wages and greater personal independence of wage-earning women during the war, which have had many good results, have also enabled women who formerly remained sober from timidity or poverty, to indulge themselves to excess, and that the long absence of husbands has added loneliness to the temptations of the public-house, is undeniable. "Skilled Labourer's" picture of women on the night after an air-raid congregating at a public-house to peel their potatoes and exchange experiences is a pitiful one, but it suggests to less jaundiced observers no orgy of depravity. Nevertheless, there is more drinking among women than there

should be, and some measures intended to promote temperance have reacted in unexpected directions. The remedy for the undoubted unwillingness of male police constables to arrest drunken women is the appointment of an adequate number of women police. "Skilled Labourer's" suggestion that workmen should be allowed several days' leave on full pay to go home and spy upon their wives is absurd to the point of childishness. What would be the next step recommended to the aggrieved husband if he should use his unexpected holiday as intended, and discover what he is expected to discover?

### The Manchester Building Scheme.

The Manchester Building Trades Unions have offered, by a scheme resembling those put forward by Guild Socialists, to supply a large number of houses to the city at a moderate rate. The plan has its obvious difficulties, but one enormous advantage; the need for houses is great and urgent, it is felt by building trade labourers themselves and by their kinsfolk and neighbours. It cannot be supplied by importation, the relative importance of labour and raw material in the cost of the finished article is easily calculated, or rather more easily calculated than in the case of most commodities. We wish the plan every success as a practical expedient; if it succeeds it will naturally serve as a recommendation of Guild Socialism in other directions, but it is only fair to say that its success would not prove very much so far as the general practicability of such enterprise is concerned.

### Mercy and the Law.

Mr. Justice Horridge's address to a girl prisoner at Northampton, marks the softening of public opinion towards unhappy young women, and also indicates the limits beyond which leniency to an offender may work injustice upon the innocent. Kindness, he said, was now shown to unmarried mothers, and if the prisoner had told her trouble she would have been helped; it was perhaps this concealment which had robbed the child of its chance in life. In remembering the human rights of the mother and resenting a law which leaves her so often to face the world alone, we sometimes perhaps forget that as she expects mercy she should be merciful to one even more helpless than herself.

### Prisoner's Sermon to Chaplains.

To those who look in and those who look out, prison bars have so diverse an aspect that the same words utterly fail to describe them. The prison chaplains who listened to Mr. Hubert Peet, a Quaker and an ex-prisoner, were fortunate in having this opportunity. They were no doubt surprised to hear a man whose creed prescribes silence as one of the agencies which heal the soul, denounce the compulsory silence of a prison as almost wholly bad, morally, mentally, and physically, and the isolation of prisoners as inhuman. When a Russian, fresh from the material hardship and physical promiscuity of a Russian prison of last century, compared the cleanliness, warmth, and quiet of our goals with the inferno from which he had come, and pronounced the Russian system the more humane, we were incredulous. Are we to return to the "herding together" which Elizabeth Fry thought so degrading? Why is it that a man innocent at all events in his own eyes, should fail to make his stone walls into a hermitage and disregard the bars? We do not know, and if we ask the chaplains they cannot tell us. Neither, one may guess, does Mr. Peet speak for all prisoners. Prison management is a field in which wisdom is difficult and unintentional cruelty easy; but we have no reason to suppose that clear vision is possible only inside the bars.

### Daylight versus Electricity.

An acute observer remarks that electricity is so cheap in New York that "the New Yorker does not care a pin about daylight." In this one must hope the designer of our projected houses and flats will not follow him. New York, like Glasgow, is largely inhabited by persons who spend nearly half the year seeking health and comfort elsewhere, and who can therefore afford when at home to demand luxuries rather than necessities. Daylight, and if possible sunlight, should be available for at least eight hours a day in every living room, and for six in every bedroom of a house where children live. No fumigation, no meticulous cleanliness will ensure health where sunlight is lacking, and the air-space prescribed by the Public Health Acts is of little avail if uncleaned by sun and freely moving air. Men show a curious indifference to the often deplorable dimness and airlessness of their offices, being saved, one must suppose, from its worst consequences by the air they get when taking exercise, but women and children cannot with impunity substitute a candle or even an electric chandelier for the sun.



## CHILDREN AND THE STAGE.

At first sight the new rules which are to control the employment of children on the stage seem of small moment to the general public. They affect at most three or four hundred children between ten and sixteen, and the majority of these during only a few months of the year. But the Committee appointed to advise the Board of Education on this matter found itself confronted with such fundamental questions as: What is Art? and What is Education? They had to ask themselves whether the theatre is an educative agency, and if so whether it educates the actor or the audience or both. Their report does not answer these questions except by implication, and it induces in the woman who reads it a new tendency to enquire what would be the result of forbidding these three or four hundred children, mostly girls, to take part in stage plays, pantomimes, music-hall turns, and perhaps film acting during their school days, and of putting almost insuperable obstacles in the way of their so doing as long as they are liable to attend continuation schools. What would be the effect on the training of the actress, and how would this react upon our social life?

There are not two possible opinions as to the influence of the stage on contemporary manners and morals. This influence, long obscured, has burst into prominence with the immense part taken in the life of town youth by the cinema, which, so far as it is popular, is the stage at one remove. Thousands and hundreds of thousands have watched the consoling, humanising power of drama upon men just out of the trenches. Some of these must have speculated upon the power for evil which might have been let loose had the plays and players of the Army been other than they were. Some of them no doubt believe that a force so strong, so incalculable in its effects, depending (even when merely reflected in the cinema) so greatly on the personality of the man or woman who acts, is too dangerous to be exerted upon immature minds. There are others who would allow children to witness though not to take part in drama. And, again, there are a few, but those persons worthy of attention, who think the dramatic impulse an ineradicable part of the expanding intelligence, and regard the practice of the art of acting as educative, while danger comes in, as in the case of games, when the energy which should be expended in action is corrupted in the child forced into the position of a looker-on. There is, no doubt, a measure of truth in all these points of view.

The Report, and in this it pays a due tribute to actualities, looks on acting by children for the most part as a trade, a wage-earning occupation, which must be regulated with due regard to health and modified to allow the child actress to share the education of other children of her age. But here and there another conception of the problem emerges. Now and again we are reminded that the law has always recognised a distinction between children's employment on the stage and in other work, and that stage performances are an integral part of the training for a profession which, like all the arts, must be begun young, when a child is still educable and is, according to our modern plans, still being educated. The child who is to be a pictorial or musical artist must also begin his training in childhood, but the practice of his art still allows of his being considered a pupil in all respects, whereas the stage child, for good or ill, must share to some extent the status, with all its risks and rewards, of the finished artist. The risks, it must be admitted, cannot be altogether eliminated; they are, in the proposals before the Board of Education, carefully guarded against. No longer will children be licensed to play at ten years of age as they can at present.

We shall have no more Ellen and Kate Terrys playing Mamillius, Puck, Ariel, and Prince Arthur before that age. Ellen Terry played Puck for 250 nights continuously in her tenth or eleventh year and remembers enjoying it, though rehearsals sometimes lasted till five o'clock in the morning. La Duse began her splendid and tragic career almost in babyhood. The child actor, if the Board of Education does as its advisers suggest, will not be permitted to act for money under twelve, and then only if she has attended school for the prescribed number of hours. Her performance must be over by eleven o'clock, and she must be taken home by a responsible person within fifteen minutes of its conclusion. Her earnings must, if possible, be saved for her or spent upon herself; she must have adequate holidays, and medical inspection is to ensure her against risk to health. She must continue her education in elementary or other schools even while on tour; the local Education Authority must see that she is suitably lodged, unless she is living in her parents' house. And the licence granted by the Education Authority in whose district her permanent home is situated, may be revoked by the Authority of the district in which she is performing, if the conditions under which it was granted are infringed.

Even so, it may be said, the life is not a wholesome one; the training, though conducive to harmonious growth of mind and body, is a training only for a profession full of moral risk which no one should be encouraged to enter, and whose great financial prizes are counterbalanced by the exiguity and precariousness of the usual wage. There is much to be said for this point of view. Legislation must be controlled by actual and not ideal stage circumstances, and entrance to a profession, in itself dangerously alluring, should not be made too easy.

But there is also something against the proposal to treat acting as a trade and to exclude children. It is this. The stage is dangerous chiefly where it is not regarded as a profession, and the actor's art attracts the foolish or the greedy just in so far as it is not considered as an art, but as an easy way to notoriety or wealth. Art, with its exacting training, its call to many kinds of self-denial, its arduous and endurances, is not a bait to catch feeble souls and weak wills. Nor does it demoralise the onlooker. So long as we cannot abolish the theatre we must reckon with women upon the stage of the theatre and the music-hall. And if we do not regard them as artists, as beings endowed with a natural gift for their calling, and in the course of perfecting that gift by a training so arduous that education in the ordinary sense is play in comparison with it, we shall be driven to regard them as do the crowd. They will gain their position by beauty, by playing upon facile emotions, and their influence (and it is great) will be easily turned to evil ends. An actress who is a "living picture" or a clothes peg cannot inspire or even wholesomely amuse, though the drama in which she appears be of the most moral.

On the other hand, a spectacle such as the Russian Ballet, though it may be the illustration of a barbaric fable, by players without any specific moral aim, has the discipline, the asceticisms, the bracing quality of art. We may be glad that the Board of Education, while safeguarding in every possible way the girl for whom the stage is a temporary or permanent livelihood, still gives a loophole for the child who has, for herself and for the world, the gift of genius. That the drama shall be expressed by artists taking their art seriously and making it respected, is the only safeguard against a stage where the actress stoops to exhibit herself as a spectacle.

## A WOMAN'S HOSPITAL IN PEACE.

By FLORA MURRAY, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

The Roll of Honour Hospital for Children, at 668, Harrow Road, is the Woman's Hospital for Children. It is situated far up the Harrow Road towards Kensal Green, in the centre of a district which has an immense child population. On one side of it stretch the numerous streets of small houses which make up Queen's Park, and, on the other, it touches North Kensington and Kensal Rise. The latter are some of the most poverty-stricken districts in London. The children there are wasted by under-feeding, bad housing and evil conditions, and the absence of special medical facilities which they could afford was one of the reasons for establishing this hospital in that neighbourhood. Away to the west, there are the extensive and growing districts of Willesden and Harlesden, reaching out to Wembley, Old Oak, Acton, and Ealing. From all of these, trams run past the hospital, bringing a stream of women and young children to the door.

The hospital was established in 1912, at a time when there were hardly any Infant Welfare Centres available and when the examination of elementary school-children was hampered by the absence of any local institutions at which children's ailments could be treated.

Beginning as an out-patient clinic, by the end of six months it was found necessary to meet the demand for beds. An additional house was rented and seven cots were opened. This number was increased to twelve in 1916, but is still quite inadequate. The Staff could easily keep fifty beds full. Children up to thirteen years of age are admitted, but the proportion of infants who come in for nutritional diseases is very high. It is not uncommon to find three or four of these little people in the ward all the time.

The work is being carried on in small workmen's cottages adapted for the purpose. Three rooms have been thrown together to make the in-patients' ward, which has the aspect of the nursery and not at all of a hospital. It is gay and light, with blue and white colouring and there is an abundance of toys and cheerfulness. The older children smile at you as you pass, but the babies give you a superior stare out of their nests of pillows. There are both medical and surgical cases to be seen; many little ones with tuberculosis affections and many with cardiac trouble; for rheumatism is a prevalent disease. Indeed, thirty beds for rheumatism alone would not be too many. The doctors constantly have to send such children home, with instructions about rest and diet, when admission to hospital, with its regular life and gentle discipline, would give the child a far better chance of recovery.

Every month brings an average of a thousand new cases to the out-patient department and one wonders how the small premises can ever accommodate the numbers, for between seventy thousand and eighty thousand attendances are made every year. This popularity is largely due to the fact that, as a woman's hospital, it has a staff of women doctors. The mothers who throng the doors seem to welcome the opportunity afforded to them of discussing the welfare of the children with doctors who can give them, not only the help of scientific knowledge and wide experience, but who can also understand, with the sympathy of one woman for another, the difficulties and burdens which complicate their lives. Whole families are brought and every kind of question is dealt with—the feeding of the last baby, the convulsions of the former one, the capacity of another for school work, or the health or unemployment of the father; the reason why Reginald flies into passions, or Gladys won't sleep at night. The work of examination, discussion and advice goes on until, one by one, the mothers are helped and satisfied and sent back to their homes to try and act as "the doctor said."

The physicians and surgeons are often requested to consider the moral character of the small people. "I told him I would tell you, Doctor, how bad he is to the little ones, making them cry"; or, "I wish you would speak to her, for she won't mind me," and reports of naughtiness will follow. Then the doctor, properly shocked, admonishes the delinquent, promises reward for improvement, or regrets that a boarding school is likely to be necessary, and the interview closes with smiles and a sweetie all round.

They are patient, toiling mothers who come. They take a pride in the children. They mend, and make, and cook, and nurse, if necessary, day and night.

Fathers, too, come occasionally, some in uniform, or with silver badges, and, with clumsy fingers, they tie strings and button little shoes, whilst discussing what is wrong with the precious son or daughter.

The atmosphere is so unlike an institution that no one is frightened, and shyness soon yields to the charms of the "doctor's dollie," or a curious lizard in a pink flannelette gown, which, when pressed, emits a long and mournful squeal. The co-operation between parents and doctors is a precious asset. A great deal more passes than the mere bottle of medicine, and they do not hesitate to come for small ailments, thus often preventing the development of serious trouble.

Not content with doing valuable work in its immediate neighbourhood, the hospital aims also at becoming a training centre for women doctors in children's medicine. It is, perhaps, difficult for the lay public to see how important this is, but they must realise that specialisation requires special opportunities, and that other children's hospitals are almost unanimous in refusing to give women a chance of doing responsible work. The number of staff appointments open to women in children's hospitals can be counted on one hand. The number of those who hold appointments as House Surgeon and House Physician in children's hospitals is lamentably few; for, since the war, these hospitals have reverted to their old custom of giving the preference to men. Women are asking for responsible children's work. They are eminently suited to it and, as the Roll of Honour Hospital can show, they are successful in it. They have, therefore to make their own opportunity by establishing their own hospital and by adapting it intelligently to meet the needs of the children and of the student. The hospital must have space for development, for research and for the scientific study of children's diseases, since, in this way, and in this way only, can women hope to take a foremost place in this special branch of the profession.

This new building is very urgently required. The premises are so small that sick children are sent away daily, while the work of the medical staff is constantly inconvenienced by the crowding of small rooms. The committee is faced with the necessity of limiting the work or erecting better premises.

A suitable site has been secured and the sum of £13,000 has already been subscribed and promised to the building fund, but in these days a much larger sum is needed before the work of building can be begun.

The principle of the hospital has always been to collect in one year sufficient money to carry it on in the next year, so that no debt is incurred and immediate financial anxiety is spared. But a new hospital needs an income, and for this an endowment is required. Generous friends, interested in the work of the hospital, have endowed a number of beds in memory of soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the war. There is still room on the Roll of Honour for many more similar endowments. Further, the Staff of the Military Hospital, Endell Street, is raising a Commemoration Fund, which, it is hoped, may be sufficient to name a ward in memory of that hospital. The link between the two hospitals has always been a strong one and an Endell Street hospital ward will be greatly valued.

In all, a total of £24,000 has been collected between the years 1912 and 1919.

It is understood that, when the hospital is built and endowed, H.R.H. Princess Mary, will graciously consent to be its Patroness. It would seem particularly appropriate that she should associate herself with a children's hospital, erected as a memorial to those who have given their lives for their country.

The children who attend the hospital are nearly all the children—in many cases, the fatherless children—of soldiers and sailors. They will learn to look upon the new hospital as a local memorial to their fathers and brothers. They will be proud of them and of their hospital, and the names inscribed in these wards will never fade from their memory; they will be kept green in the hearts of generations of little children.



## THE CHILDREN OF VIENNA.

In November the Viennese Food Ministry found itself obliged to discontinue the issue of supplementary rations for children. These had been introduced in March, when supplies from the Entente had caused an improvement in the food situation, but owing to decreasing imports it became always more difficult to provide these supplements for children, and latterly they could only be given to the very youngest children. Meanwhile, the milk supply of Vienna, which was 900,000 litres before the war and in May had fallen to 40,000, reached in November 80,000 through organisation. But even so children went hungry, and mothers "everywhere starved themselves to give to their children," the result being rampant tuberculosis and death.

The American Food Kitchens give 115,000 school children one meal a day, but as this contains only one-third of the nourishment necessary to keep them in health, supplementary food at home is needed. This is hardly ever possible at present. Consequently, the only way to prevent the children of Vienna dying out is to work night and day at the movement for bringing them out of Austria to foster homes, until the crisis is over. There are at least 80,000 children who might be taken away for six months to recuperate.

The sending of food and medicines was followed naturally by the discovery that palliatives were not sufficient, and that the health of the children demanded special treatment, change of surroundings, and happier conditions. The children had forgotten how to play, or what anything meant but to cry from hunger. Holiday homes were found among the hospitable peoples of Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. In March the Swiss railwaymen received 355 Viennese children. The response to their offer was so overwhelming that they wept at the impossibility of meeting it. "Both children and mothers prayed on their knees for consideration."

This movement went on through the summer. The Austrian Workers' Society, "Kinderfreunde" (The Children's Friend), co-operated with the Swiss workers, and "30,000 children out of German-Austria alone are to be brought into Switzerland."

From Christiania we learn: On the 28th May, the first train arrived with German children seeking recuperation here. The children had stood the journey well, and had the kindest reception from the Norwegian Committee, who had made ample provision for them. Money streamed in from all districts and all classes. Very many peasants and fishermen from the North offered to take care of German children. Altogether over 200,000 kronen were collected, so that 2,000 children could be provided for.

A Committee has been formed in Finland, following the example of the Scandinavian countries, to arrange for holiday maintenance of German children in Finland. In its appeal it stated: "We who have ourselves experienced the horrors of starvation feel bound, more than others, to bring our small offering for the alleviation of distress. The feeling of thankfulness for Germany's help will never fade away."

The Norwegian Relief Committee arranged for 2,500 German children to have hospitality given them in August.

The Swedish Red Cross had placed children in families in the Swedish provinces during the Summer, and also in Finland. 3,000 "holiday children" had come to Sweden in June, and the "creamy milk" of Helingsfors was so novel a treat to many that they hesitated before touching it.

In November, Miss Chadwick, the representative of the "Save the Children Fund" at Stockholm, reported that 400 Viennese children had been brought to Denmark, and that the Archbishop had started a fund to bring over the children from Budapest, who could not come over in the summer on account of political conditions in Hungary. A member of the Danish Committee for the Relief of Vienna children writes, January 9th: "We are taking the children up here and placing them in private homes or in small groups. 1,000 children are here already, and about 5,000 are to come yet."

The (*Neue Freie Presse*, December 4th) reports that at Copenhagen machine workers decided to work three hours overtime for the Austrian people, and Danish workers opened collections.

A Dutch delegation went to Vienna in September (*Neue Freie Presse*, September 26th) and arranged for 2,500 children to be received into the families of the Catholic Peasants' Union for six to eight weeks. An appeal for offers of hospitality for children of Viennese doctors was at once met by the reply that 300 children of Austrian doctors or their widows would be received into Dutch families. The Dutch Union of Journalists

appealed to the journalists of all countries to put their papers at the disposal of the Fund for the Children of Vienna, and to quicken its results. Nine truck loads of foodstuffs were despatched to Vienna by the Red Cross, and the Dutch play-houses "dedicated a certain percentage of their income to the Fund."

The *Times*, December 19th, reports that "as a contribution to the Vienna Relief Fund, the Unions of the Dutch workers have decided to work on the second day of their Christmas holiday, allotting the wages earned to the relief fund. The employers are giving their profits for that day. It is hoped that this will amount to £100,000."

Austria's situation obsesses the minds of Europe. Germany is taking over "holiday children" in Heidelberg, Aushurg, Frankfurt, Domstadt, Munich, Carlsruhe, Halle, &c. The German women's League (*Deutsche Frauenbund*), with which numerous women's societies are affiliated, is also appealing for help for the suffering people of Vienna. It suggests that every German should reduce his bread ration to a minimum.

The Italian Socialist Provincial Assembly at Bologna, in concert with the Municipality, allocated 50,000 lire for Vienna's relief, and offers the use of the school buildings at Casaglia for a definite number of children. (*Avanti*, November 27th.) In December, an Aid Committee in the Tyrol arranged for 1,800 Viennese children to be installed in Merau. Italian families in the Trentina are caring for 600 Austrian children, and over 3,000 more are about to arrive in Northern Italy and Rome.

Dr. Wenckebach, on his return to Vienna from England, writes to *The Lancet*, December 20th:—

"Conditions here are growing worse from day to day. . . . Starvation is more visible than it ever was, and it is now the middle class which is in the most terrible need. I give two instances from my own practice.

"A Dutch engineer, with a good income, came to me (I am now regarded as the holder of all English food supplies) to ask some condensed milk for his wife, ill for three months with rheumatic arthritis and endocarditis; after having paid 35 kr. for half a litre of milk, he could get no more for love or money.

"A high official of the Governmental Department for Instruction came to ask me, himself in deplorable bodily condition, whether his son of thirteen years could be sent to my own hospitable country of Holland with one of the children's trains now running nearly weekly. He had not food enough for this boy. His eldest son came home two months ago from Poland, where he was for years a prisoner of war. His only clothes were a shirt and an old uniform, and his father was unable to buy him any more clothes. . . . If my colleagues in England could send supplies of condensed milk, Quaker Oats, and good biscuits, addressed to the 1 Medical Clinic, Lazarettgasse 14, Vienna, they might be sure that their presents will go into the right hands only, and specially to such patients as are not in the hospitals and cannot obtain public support.

"A medical inspector tells me that all of 450 children whom he examined had swollen glands in the neck. . . . What will happen to this city I do not know, the need being so acute at the first beginning of winter. I fear myself that the measures which are being planned on a large scale to restore the possibilities of life to this country will come too late. . . . Last week two young doctors, unable to gain a living in Vienna, committed suicide. The assistants in my clinic (one of them a woman) regularly leave the town on Saturday and Sunday to cut wood in the Wienerwald, and bring it home on their backs. But the supplies are now nearly exhausted."

The misery of the children in Budapest is indescribable. There is a lack of everything—clothes, linen, stockings, and especially shoes. When the secretary of the International Save the Children Fund, Dr. Erb, recently arrived in Budapest with a consignment of gifts, and was received by the Prime Minister Huszar, the latter begged him earnestly to provide the children of Budapest and Hungary with shoes. "Tens of thousands of children are without shoes," said the Prime Minister; "they cannot go to school. Moreover, in this winter weather they cannot even go out. In an increasing number of cases, Budapest children have to have their feet amputated in consequence of frostbite." The Committee makes an appeal to philanthropic societies and individuals throughout the civilised world—England, France, America, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland. If possible 1,000,000 francs must be collected. This, however, will be possible only if the rich countries of Europe and of America give generous assistance.

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

WILL BE ON SALE AT A

## Mass Meeting for Women

AT THE

### ROYAL ALBERT HALL

IN SUPPORT OF

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,

ON

# 2<sup>D.</sup> FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup> 2<sup>D.</sup>

AND AT ALL BOOKSTALLS AND NEWSAGENTS.

### IMPORTANT!

Readers are asked to order copies of "THE WOMAN'S LEADER" from their newsagents at once. The demand for the first number is very great. Punctual and adequate supplies can be guaranteed if advance orders are given.

ANNUAL  
SUBSCRIPTION

BRITISH ISLES  
10s. 10d.

ABROAD  
13s.

Unexpired Subscriptions to "THE COMMON CAUSE" will be transferred to "THE WOMAN'S LEADER."

All communications should be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE Publishing Co. Ltd., 62, Oxford St., W.1.

### Newsagents' or Booksellers' Order Form

To \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Please supply "THE WOMAN'S LEADER," until further notice, beginning with the first number.  
To \_\_\_\_\_

If you miss the first number secure the second by ORDERING IN ADVANCE.



## MODEL RULES REGULATING DOMESTIC SERVICE.

### RESULTS OF THE COMMON CAUSE COMPETITION.

The Prizes in THE COMMON CAUSE Competition for a set of model rules, of not more than 850 words, governing the conditions of domestic service, have been awarded as follows:—  
*First Prize*.—"T. Oupie," Mrs. Raleigh, 15, Dee Bank, Chester.

A free Studentship (value three guineas in board, lodging, and tuition) to the N.U.S.E.C. Summer School, probably to be held at Oxford or Cambridge next August; or if preferred, two guineas in cash.

*Second Prize*.—Miss Lucy H. Yates, 63, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

£1 ordinary share in THE COMMON CAUSE Publishing Company, Ltd., or, if preferred, 15s. in cash.

*Third Prize*.—"Peb," Miss Evelyn Bamford, Oak Avenue, Romiley, Near Stockport.

Six months' subscription to THE COMMON CAUSE, or, if already a regular subscriber, 7s. 6d. in cash.

*Next in Merit*.—"Amalasantha," Miss Vera Telfer, 88, Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W. 2.

Prizewinners are asked to communicate with the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1, stating which of the alternative prizes they would prefer.

We publish below the criticisms of the Competition Editor and the contributions which gained the First and Second Prizes.

Eleven entries have been received for this competition. Most of them are well-considered, and recognise the change of conditions of social life which affect domestic workers who "live in" more than any other wage-earner. But few of the sets of rules are complete; many ignore the important point of a careful preliminary agreement as to the nature and amount of work expected, or detailed information as to the routine of the house, which is necessary if palpable "misfits" are to be avoided, but which is often shirked in these days of frequent change of situation. Most of the competitors ask for at least two hours' free time, leave or leisure per day for the domestic worker, but do not say whether this is to be at fixed hours or "as convenient," or whether such breaks in it as are occasioned by answering the front door bell are infringements of the agreement. Makers of rules who discard the old give-and-take plan of good service because it is no protection against an exacting mistress should be very precise in defining free or leisure time.

"Innovator" and "X." desire to approximate the conditions of domestic service to those of a factory. They recognise that this would be disagreeable to employers, but hardly realise how distasteful and monotonous it would prove to domestic workers themselves. "X." would debar from domestic work all women who have not received a year's training and passed an examination, an innovation which would deprive many rather inefficient young women of a living altogether, and be a disadvantage to employers, who would rather have inefficient help than none at all. "Innovator" forgets that no improved tools and specialisation will much shorten the time taken in the actual cooking of food, nor enable dusting to be done immediately after sweeping, or facilitate the cooking and serving of breakfast, dinner and supper all in the same half-day. Much domestic work, like the care of living animals other than human, defies the speeding up process. "Peb" gives a good time-table for a very busy mistress and maid, and offers the valuable suggestion that this shall be carefully thought out and used experimentally, but altered at the suggestion of the maid if the modification is reasonable. "Athene" is illuminating on those drawbacks to domestic service which are inherent in the nature of things, such as the home-sickness, which would be just as devastating in a hostel as in the employer's house. "Rain" fixes her minimum wage above the means of most employers, and her forty-eight hours week is very short for an occupation affording much incidental leisure during nominal working hours. "Wanderer" is sensible about preliminary agreements, but silent as to food, uniform and accommodation, and (we think) unpractical in her suggestion as to the hour of the kitchen dinner for small householders. "Experience" is useful in her remarks on leave, registry offices, and uniform, but leaves a blank with regard to yearly holiday, kitchen visitors, "obbliging" by doing work of fellow-servants on leave. We are afraid also that while mistresses may like a grey uniform, maids will vote it unbecoming. "Amalasantha" says nothing of preliminary agreements, and is vague about wages. "Organiser" places, we think, too much

faith in committees, and forgets that the "day" domestic servant, who may range from the washerwoman to the almost decrepit caretaker who keeps house while the mother does the shopping, is the most difficult person to pay according to a locally fixed hourly rate. "Lucy Yates" is almost at the top of the list, though she deals a good deal in principles as distinguished from rules. "T. Oupie" has experience, humour, and a knowledge of human nature to guide her, and deserves the prize in spite of several gaps in her scheme, for her plan of action is so clear that we can guess how she would meet almost every situation.

#### First Prize Winner.

In domestic service, as in other careers, one must think of food, hours, pay, opportunities of recreation and the social aspect.

It is difficult to make rigid rules as to these conditions, for they must vary, as those of matrimony vary, and the same versatility is needed in both to make a success.

Food is one of the big facts of life. Hence our first rule:—

*Generally, the food of the salaried help should be the same as that of the family.*

Exceptions to this rule are cases of special food for old people, invalids, delicate children; and perhaps, too, the case of gifts received from friends. It is hard to appreciate fully—say margarine, when ladies over tea in the drawing room sigh out, "I always manage to get butter from the country—one simply cannot eat substitutes!"

*Good service demands good money.*

But the fair share of the Health Insurance money must always be paid by the person who stands to profit most under that scheme.

*Overtime should be paid for.*

Duties taken up ought to be clearly defined, and it is unfair to demand or to accept extra work entailed by visitors, &c., without making some return. By "visitors," one does not mean the casual guest with a pleasant word and a welcome tip, but people who stay long, use the house as a hotel, fall ill, or "make work"; and visiting children.

Charities should rarely be done at the expense of other people, and every woman—servant or wife—does want an hour or two free in the day—to write a letter, read the paper, trim a hat, or iron something for herself!

*Sunday should be made as free as possible*

After all, the fourth commandment is not wanting in plain, hygienic sense, and some folks consider that to get rest and change for those who work hard in the week, either by doing their work or "going without," on the Sabbath, counts as extra church-going:—

"Let thy alms go before thee, and keep Heaven's gate open for thee!"

*Daylight outdoor exercise and variety is good.*

A working girl's friends are generally at leisure in the evening—the grown-up's natural time for amusement. But daylight errands to the shops or outside the town are healthful, and give pleasure to young folks.

The feminist cloven hoof will protrude in our next rule:—

*Women visitors for the kitchen; but not men.*

One naturally likes to offer a friend a cup of tea occasionally; but at convenient times. One does not want her sitting sphinx-like when you are earnestly dishing up for late dinner; or speaking to the person at the wheel at spring-cleaning time.

The male visitor is different. And tea does not always suffice.

When one is walking out with one's boy, the open air, occasional movies, or sometimes supper with his or your married sister, is more pleasing and exciting than sitting in Cinderella's old kitchen, that one knows so well.

And in the house (sometimes almost empty) when he may turn up at any hour of the evening—well; a girl just has often to possess enough honesty and conduct, to serve for the two!

Of course, this rule has its exceptions—long-standing engagements, fathers, brothers away from home, &c. And the case of young people away from home and relatives, is hard. So one hopes for more mixed clubs,

As regards the social aspect:—

*Remember the dignities of domestic service, Even if the cheaper press does not!*

A girl is called Dora or Daisy, or Mary or Millicent, as she chances to be—she is one of the young folks of the house.

But Miss Smith does not want the errand-boy, or the shop assistant, or the dressmaker, or the war-widow who chatters, likewise to "Dora" or "Daisy" her.

And later, when Dora returns, married or widowed, it is just as well to call her Mrs. Davies—unless she insists that she likes "Dora" better, as being more home-like and nicer.

One might go on making rules—all with exceptions. Jane Welsh Carlyle once wrote to someone:—

"Vos discours ressemblent à des cyprès; ils sont grands et hauts, mais ne portent point de fruits."

And old Mark Twain tells us:—

"To be good is noble. But to tell others how to be good is nobler—and no trouble!"

"T. OUPIE."

#### Second Prize Winner.

*Make Allowances.*

1.—While we have a great deal of domestic teaching given to girls in our schools, it has to be remembered that without means and opportunity for practice much of that teaching is not really assimilated, and that the ability to adapt knowledge to circumstances is only gained after long experience. Girls are often blamed for not using their "common sense," when the fact is they have never used anything but their eyes and ears in following out set directions.

Do not expect spontaneous action and originality from a girl who is brought into an environment that is entirely strange to her.

*Aim for Co-operation with Goodwill.*

2.—It is practically impossible to regulate a household as a business or factory may be regulated, even where a mistress is herself most methodical; neither is it desirable to attempt it. Mistress and maid are co-operating together to make—not a successful business—but a home. The profit of their labour is found in its results: comfort, health and happiness. They both share in these results.

Aim to secure the goodwill of your helper and her loyal co-operation in your own endeavours, not merely her obedience to your orders.

*Give Recognition.*

3.—As the prevailing idea in the labour market at the present time is to give so much work for so much pay and nothing beyond it, a mistress, while careful not to encroach or take advantage, should let no opportunity slip of showing the more excellent way of "the little more and how much it is" by her own example. A different attitude of mind in regard to work can sometimes be instilled into an employee by getting her to see that "what she gives she gets"—to use their own expression! Generosity is too fine a flower to expect from a plant which has received no cultivation.

Make it a rule not to pass over or ignore anything that is done unasked, however slight a service it may be, but avoid offering everything in the nature of a bribe, as such only arouses mistrust. Workers are always on the defensive, thinking that for every concession made or extra given something will be required.

*Consideration should be Mutual.*

4.—Both mistress and maid are human beings needing rest, fresh air, the society of friends, change and pleasure. Arrangements with regard to free hours and days out should be a matter of mutual convenience, as in a home it is often most annoying to be obliged to keep to particular days and hours, whatever the weather or circumstances may be. Mutual consideration and a respect for each other's rights will ensure more free time for all parties.

Encourage a maid to link herself on to suitable clubs or guilds where she may find friends, and put her in the way of going to good entertainments. People sometimes need guidance in seeking their pleasures. Aimless drifting about and loneliness tend to create dissatisfaction with an otherwise good situation and lead to changing for the sake of a change.

*Apply the "Costings" Principle.*

5.—A modified system of "costings" adapted to suit the home would do much to ensure a more just estimate of services rendered. A mistress sometimes feels that she is paying another

to do badly what she could do very much better herself—if she had the time. But she is paying in order to have that time free for other uses, and in this finds her compensation. The time which an operation takes is now of as much consequence as the price paid for it, and housewives can no longer afford to give unlimited time for nothing. Where time is not wasted or frittered away there is always enough of it to use for necessary work, and where anyone is paid by the hour that hour should be planned-out and filled-in.

Methods which economise labour ensure a thrifty use of time. The greatest labour-saving device is the brain, and the "brainless" mistress has an expert maid always at her elbow.

*Having the Right Idea.*

6.—"The letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive," and it is the spirit in which work is undertaken that bespeaks success or failure. The finest set of rules ever drawn up will be of little use to those who do not see any joy in serving others.

Let the mistress have an ideal for her home and its conduct clear within her own mind, and the maid will gradually bring her ideas up to meet that ideal.

L. H. YATES.

### Correspondence.

(Letters intended for publication must reach the Editor by first post on Monday.)

#### DRIED MILK AS A FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

MADAM,—As readers of your paper, we were rather surprised to note from an article on "The Milk Supply," by E. M. Goodman, in your issue of January 16th, the following statement:—

"Medical testimony is unanimous as to the inferiority of dried and preserved milk as food for growing children."

This is in absolute contradiction to the experience and recommendations of the Local Government Board who some time ago published a leaflet which has been distributed throughout the country to Doctors, Medical Officers of Health, Infant Welfare Centres, and others responsible for the well-being of the children of this country. We would especially draw your attention to the following passages quoted from this leaflet:—

"Experience during the last twelve or fourteen years shows that dried milk is one of the most satisfactory forms of cows' milk for use in the feeding of infants. It has been very largely employed in connection with infant welfare centres in England, particularly in Leicester and in Sheffield, and experience in these towns, and also in many other places, shows that a very large proportion of babies can take dried milk very well and that on this food they thrive and develop in a satisfactory manner. It has been found that babies digest dried milk well. Vomiting is less frequent with dried milk than with ordinary cows' milk. . . . Dried milk contains far fewer germs than ordinary cows' milk and is less likely to contain the germs of infectious diseases. Also germs do not multiply in dried milk; they do in ordinary milk. . . . Dried milk has the advantage, when made up with the proper proportion of water, of containing the essential food elements in a proportion more suitable for the baby than when full cream sweetened condensed milk is used."

We would further point out to you that Full Cream Dried Milk is prescribed for Infant Feeding by the majority of the Medical Officers of Health throughout the country, and is distributed to practically all the Infant Welfare Centres, who are unanimous in their recommendation of this form of milk for Infant Feeding. Moreover, experience has proved that many babies thrive more satisfactorily on Dried Milk than on any other form of food.

AMBROSIA, LIMITED.

F. IZZARD, Secretary.

[The Local Government Board leaflet, from which quotations are made, is dated 1918, and was prepared before the importance of the vitamins, which are destroyed in the process of drying or preserving, was at all fully recognised. The Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education in his Report for 1919 (issued a few days ago), deals with this subject on pp. 77-79 under the head of "Infantile Scurvy." "Cows' milk, even when raw, is not rich in the anti-scorbutic vitamin; dried or preserved the amount is still further reduced." See also the Second Interim Report of the Committee on the Production and Distribution of Milk, and the Fourth Annual Report of the Medical Research Committee.—E.M.G.]

### BRITAIN AND INDIA MAGAZINE

A unique and fascinating monthly journal dealing with the vital interests that unite Britain and India.

Edited by Mrs. JOSEPHINE RANSOM.

Subscription 13/6 yearly, post free; single copies 1/11 post free.

Offices: 7, Southampton Street, High Holborn, W.C. 1.  
Telephone: Museum, 3796.

#### JUS SUFFRAGII.

### THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Monthly Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

4/- PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

"THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS" forms a Unique Link between the Women of all Nations. It contains Articles, Reports and Letters from all Countries, and constitutes a Valuable Record of Women's Activities. The Inquiry Bureau answers inquiries on woman suffrage abroad.

Order from 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

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



BY APPOINTMENT  TO H.M. THE KING

Mothers!  
Nurse your Babies—  
if you can't,  
get  
Nestlé's  
The Milk that's always Pure

Cash Price 1s. 3d. per Tin

Are you using the hygienic

NESTLÉ PATENT FEEDING BOTTLE?

If unobtainable locally, one will be sent complete, post free, on receipt of 1/6. Additional Teats and Valves can be supplied.

NESTLÉ'S (Advt. Dept.), 6 & 8, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

A MASS MEETING ON THE NEED FOR WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

Thursday, February 12th, 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:  
The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.  
The Vicountess Astor, M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., M.P.  
and other Speakers to be announced later.

Tickets from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W., and from the National Council of Women, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Reserved Seats: £1/1/-, 7/6, 5/-, Unreserved: 2/6 & 1/-  
Doors open at 7.30 p.m.

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

Reports, Notices, etc.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.  
President: MISS ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.  
Hon. Secretary: MRS. A. K. GAMB. Information and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HUBBACK.  
Hon. Treasurer: MISS ROSAMOND SMITH.

Offices—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.  
Telegraphic Address—Volecess, Ox, London. Telephone—Museum 2668.

Headquarters Notes.

Annual Council Meeting, 1920

Owing to the fact that the list of officers and members of the Executive standing for re-election has only just been circulated, the time for sending in the names of those nominated for election has been extended to Monday, February 2nd. The list has now been circulated.

Correction.

Will Secretaries to Societies note that Miss Jessie Beavan's name has been accidentally omitted from the list which has been circulated of members of the Executive Committee willing to stand for re-election.

"The Woman's Leader."

Societies are asked to notice the announcements of the passing of THE COMMON CAUSE into THE WOMAN'S LEADER. Women everywhere are asking how best they can be kept informed and up-to-date on current social, economic, and industrial issues, especially those concerned with women and children. THE WOMAN'S LEADER will supply this want in even greater measure in future than THE COMMON CAUSE in the past, and we ask our Societies to give it a good start and to send orders at once for the first number, for which the demand is very heavy and which we understand will contain articles of exceptional interest.

HOW SOCIETIES CAN HELP THE NEW VENTURE.

- (1) By taking shares. New capital is necessary if the paper is to be successful.
- (2) By securing as many as possible new yearly subscribers.
- (3) By making a point of having papers for sale at every meeting held by the Society whether of members or of the general public.

News from Societies.

In future a whole page in THE WOMAN'S LEADER will be devoted exclusively to N.U.S.E.C. matters, and it is hoped to make this page of special interest to our Societies. Headquarters' Notes will appear as before and space will be given for a list of forthcoming meetings in different parts of the country as well as brief reports of meetings or records of interesting work accomplished. Such contributions from Societies should be sent to the Honorary Secretary (not the Editor) not later than Thursday first post if intended for the following week's issue.

Meeting on the Need for Women in Parliament.

As announced elsewhere in this issue, the N.U.S.E.C. is co-operating with the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, in holding a Mass Meeting on the Need for Women in Parliament, at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on the evening of February 12th. We hope members of Societies will interest their friends resident in London in this important meeting. Those who wish to obtain good seats should not delay in applying for tickets.

Library.—New Books.

- The following books have been added to the Library:—  
"Musings of a Lay Woman."—Miss Picton-Turbervill.  
"Christ and Woman Power."—Miss Picton-Turbervill.  
"Inflation."—Nicholson.  
"Impressions that Remained."—Ethel Smyth.  
"The Municipal Year Book."  
"A Defence of What Might Be."—Edmond Holmes.  
"The School and the World."—Gollans and Somervell.  
"Our Social Inheritance."—Geddes and Branford.  
"Handbook to the League of Nations."—Sir George Butler.  
"The Working Life of English Women in the XVII. Century."—Alice Clarke.  
"The New Outlook."—Lord Robert Cecil.  
"The Skilled Labourer, 1760-1832."—Hammond.  
"The Economic Consequences of the Peace."—Keynes.  
"Village Trade Unions in Two Centuries."—Selley.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

- "Outline of the Practice of Preventive Medicine."—Sir George Newman.
- "Report of the Evidence before the Government of India Bill."
- "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Conditions of India, 1917-18."
- "Board of Education Report, 1917-18."

LIVERPOOL COUNCIL OF WOMEN CITIZENS.

CHAIRMAN—MISS E. F. RATHBONE, C.C.

About eighteen months ago there came into existence in Liverpool a Council of Women Citizens, a body composed of representatives of practically all Women's Societies in the City, including such well-known organisations as the Mothers' Union, National Council of Women, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women Citizens' Association, &c. One of the objects of this Council is to organise educational meetings and conferences on subjects of especial interest to women; and perhaps one of the most interesting of those arranged for the Session is the one to take place this coming week, which is undertaken at the request of the Women's National Committee to secure the State Purchase and Control of the Liquor Trade, when Lady Astor, M.P., and Miss Picton-Turbervill are to be the speakers. Having already, early last spring, held a Conference on the side of Prohibition, the Council welcomes this as an opportunity of affording to its members an authoritative statement of the point of view of the Women's Committee for State Purchase.

The Liverpool W.C.A. has, for some time, desired to help in the formation and organisation of a Police Court Rota, and its members are therefore particularly grateful to Mrs. Bethune Baker for promising to speak at their February Conference on the work of a Police Court Rota and the need of Women Magistrates. Having organised such a Rota in Cambridge for the last nine years, Mrs. Bethune Baker's experience and knowledge are of the greatest value. Bearing on the question of the appointment of women J.P.s, it is interesting to note that there was placed on the Agenda for the last City Council, in the name of a Conservative Councillor, a motion asking the Council to petition the Lord Chancellor to consider favourably the placing of the names of Mary Bamber, Mabel Fletcher, Eleanor Rathbone, and Nessie Stewart-Brown (the four women Councillors for Liverpool) among the first women to be appointed magistrates for Liverpool. Although, owing to the pressure of other business, this did not come up for discussion, it is hoped that the question will be dealt with in the future.

It is a platitude nowadays to say that a society cannot hope to grow in numbers or extend in influence unless it attracts to itself constantly an ever-growing number of young people with fresh ideas and vigorous outlook. Our W.C.A. feels this very strongly and as a result a Young Citizens' Society has been launched, independently of, but in co-operation with, the older bodies. Its members are of both sexes and of ages from eighteen to thirty or thereabouts. These young people have much enthusiasm and are teeming with ideas as to the things they wish to do. Among the fixtures they have already arranged are debates on Equal Pay for Equal Work and the Nationalisation of the Coal Mines, at the latter of which the leaders of the three political parties are to speak on their respective policies with regard to this question. Another evening is to take the form of a Mock Election with Election Addresses from a Conservative, a Liberal, and a Labour City Councillor, when much heckling is expected. While the new Society is still only small, about one hundred members, it is very much hoped that the carefully thought-out programme and the enthusiasm of the members will ensure its growth and future success.

CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR THE POLITICAL EQUALITY OF WOMEN.

PRESENTATION TO MISS G. M. JOHNSON.

The development of the women's movement and the recognition that the winning of the vote is only the first step towards real equality have increased the tasks of willing workers. In Cambridge, for some time past, Miss G. M. Johnson, Hon. Secretary of the local Women's Suffrage Association (now the Cambridge Association for the Political Equality of Women) has acted likewise as Hon. Secretary of the Cambridge and District Women Citizens' Association—a body which, with its numerous Ward Committees and links with various bodies, demands considerable organising powers. Miss Johnson's devoted labours have been carried almost to the point of over-taxing her strength, and her fellow members of these two societies, as well as other friends, have long wished to express their gratitude to her. Accordingly, on the 23rd of January, on the occasion of an At Home, given by the Principal of Newnham College (Miss Stephen) at Sidgwick Hall, where Miss Johnson was formerly a student,

a presentation of a pocket-book, containing a cheque, was made to her on behalf of upwards of one hundred donors. Short speeches were delivered by Miss Stephen, Mrs. Heitland, on behalf of the Women's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Keynes, representing the Women Citizens' Association; and the Master of Downing (Professor Seward) associated the Botany School (where Miss Johnson has given help in the herbarium) with the testimonial. Miss Johnson accepted the gift in a speech with which all present were charmed. Among the guests and donors were Councillors Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Stevenson, and Mrs. Webber; Mrs. Bethune Baker, Mrs. Bidder and Mrs. Ramsey, Poor Law Guardians; the Mistress of Girton (Miss Jex Blake), Miss Clough, Miss P. Strachey, Miss Saunders, Miss Collier and Miss Fletcher of Newnham College; Miss Varley of Homerton College, Mrs. James Ward, Mrs. Rootham, Mrs. Vulliamy, Mrs. Hersch, Miss Joseph, Mrs. Kellett, Mrs. John Chivers, Mrs. Henry Bond (wife of the Master of Trinity Hall), Mrs. Weekes (wife of the Master of Sidney), Mrs. Blanch, and many others actively associated with public work in Cambridge.

NATIONAL UNION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS.

The first annual report of this Trade Union is just issued. The President for the coming year is the distinguished geologist, Dr. J. W. Evans, LL.B., F.R.S.

During the past year an employment bureau has been started, an insurance scheme for the benefit of the members has been put forward, an enquiry has been made into the salary scales operating in institutions which were of interest to the Trade Union. A resolution with regard to minimum salaries has been adopted by the Executive which has since gained considerable publicity.

The Union has taken an active part, together with other Associations, in the formation of a Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations. The immediate object of the Federation is to secure adequate representation for technical and administrative grades on "Whitley" Industrial Councils and other bodies dealing with scientific and technical occupations.

The Research Sub-Committee has considered matters of very great importance for the scientific work of the country, and is giving special consideration to the subject of the relation of the research worker to the newly formed Research Associations and to the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in general. Scientific workers should make a careful study of the last report of this department.

Coming Events.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

FEBRUARY 6.  
Royal Albert Hall.  
Mass Meeting for Women in support of the League of Nations.  
Chair: Mrs. Randall Davidson.  
Speakers: The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Miss Maude Roydon, Miss Mary MacArthur, The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.  
No tickets required for Balcony and Gallery. Free tickets in advance from Secretary of Women's Section, League of Nations Union, 22, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1. Doors open 7 p.m.

GARDEN CITIES & TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

FEBRUARY 10.  
Conference of Women's Organisations in the Conference Room of the "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, by kind permission of the promoters of the exhibition.  
Tickets and further particulars from the G.C.T.P.A., 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

FEBRUARY 4.  
Minerva Cafe, 144, High Holborn, W.C. 1.  
Speaker: Councillor Norah March, B.Sc.  
Subject: "Child Welfare."  
Chair: Miss F. A. Underwood. 3 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

FEBRUARY 4.  
9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly.  
House Dinner Subject: "Experience Versus Enthusiasm."  
Speakers: Miss Mildred Ransom and Mr. Philip Myring. 7.15 p.m.

A highly-nutritive Food plus the natural means to digest it.

The process of natural digestion scientifically combined in Benger's Food, distinguishes it from all others, and makes it pre-eminently the special food for Invalids and Convalescents. When other foods disagree Benger's Food is enjoyed and assimilated.



is prepared with fresh new milk. Both the Food and the milk are acted upon by the self-digestive process in the food, and this is easily regulated during the preparation.

"I have a very high opinion of your Food, and have recommended its use very considerably."  
From a B.A., M.D., &c. (Dublin).  
Benger's Food is sold in time by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, England.  
Branch Offices: NEW YORK 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY 217, Pitt Street. Depôts throughout CANADA.

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

LOOK OUT

for

The Woman's Leader

Next Week,

Friday, Feb. 6th.



**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Advertisements for insertion in the first number of "The Woman's Leader" should reach this office not later than Tuesday, February 3rd.

**DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENT RATES.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Whole Page - 12	0	0		Narrow Column:— Per Column 4 0 0 ,, Inch - 8 0			
Half Page - 6	0	0					
Quarter Page 3	0	0					
Per Inch (wide col.)	12	0					

**PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

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

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.****INFORMATION BUREAU.**

INQUIRIES on subjects of interest to women as citizens will be answered by the Information Bureau of the N.U.S.E.C., which is in co-operation with other expert bodies. Scale of Charges: For individuals, 1s. per inquiry; For Societies of the N.U.S.E.C., no charge; For Societies other than those of the N.U.S.E.C., 10s. 6d. per annum, or 1s. per inquiry.

**PUBLIC SPEAKING.**

CLARA REED'S STUDIO of Public Speaking, Reciting, and Dramatic Work; Day and Evening Classes. Special Public Speaking Class, Tuesday evenings, 7.30-9.30 p.m. All Classes 21s. per term. All communications c/o Rogers' Studios, 60, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

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

**EDUCATIONAL.**

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

**MEDICAL, Etc.**

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

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N  
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.  
FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.  
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.  
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches  
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door  
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

**GARDENING, etc.**

GARDENING FOR WOMEN at Ileden College, G (removed from Udmore to a more extensive property). Healthy outdoor life, with practical comprehensive training. Non-residents also received. Two vacancies for next term, which begins 19th January, 1920. Prospectus of Ridley Peake, Kingstone, near Canterbury.

**TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.**

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

TYPEWRITING: accurate copying and careful punctuation. Stencilling for circular letters, &c. Also Secretarial Training School.—Miss Neal, Walter House, 52, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2. (Gerrard 1472.)

**TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**

Enquiries solicited. R. CROMBIEHOLM, General Manager.

TYPEWRITING.—Testimonials, Examination Papers, Authors' MSS., Plays, &c., accurately and promptly typed.—Miss M. F. Clapham, Brancaster Stathe, King's Lynn.

**DRESS.**

DRESS IDEALISM.

EDU-CRAFT Deco-Art  
Stitchery

Send for particulars and Catalogue,  
307 Evelyn St., Deptford, S.E.

**FOR SALE AND WANTED.**

IRISH HUCKABACK TOWELS, with hemstitched ends, 22 by 40 ins., good reliable quality, four for 12s., postage 6d.—Send for Bargain List, free.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

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

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

COSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings, WANTED. Specially good prices given.—Hélène, 5, Hanover-road, Scarborough.

**WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?**

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

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

**WHERE TO LIVE.**

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

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

**FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.**

APARTMENTS or BOARD RESIDENCE; bracing health resort.—Miss Edwards, White Thorne Villa, Pilmer-road, Crowborough, Sussex.

**TO LET AND WANTED.**

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS OR SOCIAL WORKERS.—Gentlewoman, engaged in teaching, desires a paying guest to share her convenient, easily run, furnished flat in West Hampstead. Terms moderate.—Apply P. E. G., 3, South Mansions, Gondar Gardens, Mill-lane, N.W. 6.

NEAR HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Accommodation in flat offered gentlewoman; daily worker essential, young preferred. Slight attendance; board self; Electric, Gas stove, Geyser; Moderate.—Write Y. P., COMMON CAUSE Office.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FLAT of four rooms to let, suit ladies; 20 minutes from Charing Cross.—Mrs. B. Westfield, Llannuch-road, Colwyn Bay.

BLOOMSBURY.—Unfurnished, three rooms, kitchen, &c. Ground and First Floors, £130.—Write Max, 54, New Oxford-street, W.C.

WANTED.—Lady to share offices, Oxford-street; good position; Telephone.—Apply Box 8,457, COMMON CAUSE Office.

**SITUATIONS VACANT & WANTED.**

HUSBAND AND WIFE (Gentlepeople) would like work together; wife as Companion-help, Cert. Masseuse; Good Music, French, German. Husband excellent gardener.—Mrs. Monin, c/o Miss Edgelow, Clarence Hill, Dartmouth, Devon.

**THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.**

I enclose Donation of £ : s. d. to the Funds of the N.U.S.E.C.  
Subscription and Subscription £ : s. d. for the Common Cause (Rates: British Isles 10/10 12 months, 5/5 6 months, 2/9 3 months (Abroad, 12 months, 13/-.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

Address \_\_\_\_\_

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Evelyn House 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

Printed (and the Trade supplied) by THE NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, E.C. 4, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London W. 1. London: George Vickers. Manchester: John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. Newcastle-on-Tyne: W. H. Smith & Son. Edinburgh and Glasgow: J. Meikle & Co. Dublin and Belfast: Eason & Son.