

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

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

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

Notes and News.

The Women's Trade Union League.

The Annual Conference of Delegates representing the trades in which women are employed is held under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League Conference at Birmingham, this week, under the presidency of Miss Gertrude Tuckwell. We hope to give our readers a report of the proceedings in our next issue.

Trade Union Congress.

The Conference is meeting at the same time and place as the forty-eighth Trade Union Congress, which opened on September 4th, with an address from the President, Mr. H. Gosling (Secretary of the Watermen, Lightermen, and Bargemen's Society), in the course of which he congratulated the womanhood of the nation "upon the imminent fruition of their years of patient hope and unremitting toil"; and declared that the Congress should see to it that those who are fighting for us to-day shall have every possible chance to vote for and with us to-morrow.

The V.A.D. and the Red Cross.

Attention was drawn in our number of July 14th to the exploitation of V.A.D.'s by the Red Cross Society. The R.A.M.C. privates, who are released by these women for other service, are provided with free kits which are renewed as required, are allowed a fortnight's leave annually with pay, and (if required) with railway passes; and they receive attention and pay while sick. None of these privileges had been accorded to the V.A.D.'s. We are glad to learn from a correspondent that after attention had been drawn to these shortcomings in our columns and in *The Daily News*, officers commanding Hospitals have been notified that for the future, fourteen days' leave with pay are to be granted, but there is no relaxation of the rule that grants in aid of renewals of uniform may not be made; nor that absence for illness forfeits salary, yet appeals are made through the Press and elsewhere for further volunteers to fill the depleting ranks of this magnificent band of the truest patriots, for they are patriots indeed who, with no hope of gain

or applause, sacrifice health and pleasure for the sake of suffering humanity, and this is peculiarly true of the ladies who have volunteered for general service in the Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachments.

Workhouse Wiseacres.

At a meeting of the Steyning Guardians last month, a letter was read from the Local Government Board informing the Guardians that the Board had received a letter from a married woman, an inmate of the Steyning Workhouse, stating that her husband had been in the Infirmary for eight months suffering from sciatica without any prospect of a cure. She herself was, in consequence, detained at the workhouse, though she was quite capable of earning her own living, and she wanted to know why she was detained. To the woman herself the Local Government Board is reported to have intimated that "under the circumstances the question of her detention is one within the discretion of the Guardians," and she appears to be doomed to remain in the workhouse until it shall please the Board to liberate her.

A writer in *The Poor Law Officers' Journal*, commenting on the case, points out that this is a complete misapprehension. By the Regulation governing discharges from the workhouse (Article 29 of the Poor Law Institutions Order, 1913), it is laid down that "an inmate may discharge himself from the institution upon giving reasonable notice to the Master," but a special provision is made that sick or infirm members of the inmate's family need not be discharged with him, but may remain in the institution after he leaves.

There is no enactment, says the writer, that requires that a wife shall be detained so long as her husband remains an inmate of the workhouse. On the contrary, it seems pretty clear that the above regulation permits the Guardians to discharge the wife without the husband.

Marital Authority.

The view that the Poor Law Board at one time took was that the husband, being in the workhouse, could, if he thought fit, exercise his marital authority and forbid his wife to go! And if he refused or was unwilling to exercise his marital control, then in the opinion of the Poor Law Board it was certainly open to the Guardians (if they thought fit) to turn out the husband and all his family! So that the retaining of a wife from discharge was dependent upon the husband—he exercising his marital authority through the Guardians. But since the decision in the "Jackson Case" in 1891 it is plain that the husband (even if he wished to do so) could not enforce the detention of his wife. It is, in short, totally unreasonable to compel a woman to remain "on the rates" when she is able and willing to support herself. This obvious truth seems to be withheld from the Local Government Board, though it might have commended itself, one thinks, as a war-time economy.

The Military Medal for Women.

In the lists (published in *The London Gazette* of September 1st) of non-commissioned officers and men, who have received the military medal for bravery in the field, appear the names of six women, five of whom are nurses who have been wounded in France: Miss Mabel Tunley, matron, mentioned in despatches in February, 1915, and awarded the Royal Red Cross in January,

1916; Miss Ethel Hutchinson (trained at the London Hospital), Miss Jean S. Whyte (trained at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow), Miss Nora Easeby and Miss Beatrice Allsop (St. Thomas's Hospital). The sixth, Lady Dorothy Feilding,

daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, has driven an ambulance in the Monro Corps, and attended the wounded for over a year with marked devotion to duty and contempt for danger. It is the first time that women have received this decoration.

Wages of Women Munition Workers.

II.—WOMEN WHO ARE NOT DOING "MEN'S WORK."

Last week I showed that women munition workers employed on work hitherto customarily done by men, do not, by any means, always get the £1 a week to which we were led to suppose that they were entitled under Order L.2. I also showed that since Order L.2. was issued there has been a growing tendency for employers to refuse to pay more than £1 a week, even for quite skilled work, the £1 being regarded not as a minimum, but as a standard wage.

Apart from women doing men's work (who come under Order L.2), no minimum weekly wage has been guaranteed. Yet, as Mr. Anderson pointed out, these women, under the Munitions of War Act, cannot leave their employment to seek better-paid work without incurring a penalty of six weeks' enforced idleness. The Order, with regard to women employed on work not hitherto recognised as men's work (Order 447), says that wages shall be in one case 4d. and in another case 4½d. an hour. "That does not mean," said Mr. Anderson, "that a minimum is going to be fixed below which no one can be paid, but you are really going back to the old Elizabethan principle of trying to regulate and fix wages, and if you take a wage of 4d. as 4½d., subject to present conditions and with the enormous rise in food prices and the cost of living, that is altogether inadequate. I do not believe that 4½d. at this moment is worth more than 3d. would have been prior to the outbreak of the war, and wages ought to be based upon present conditions and present prices, not upon pre-war conditions and pre-war prices."

If the women are not employed full time they lose a part of their ordinary weekly wage. Order 411 states that "where women are prevented from working owing to breakdown, air raid, or other cause beyond their control, they shall be paid for the time so lost at the rate of 15s. a week, as above, unless they are sent home." If they are sent home, apparently, they need not be paid at all—yet they are still bound to their employer!

Order 447 Does not yet Apply to all Factories.

As to the rate fixed for women employed on work not hitherto recognised as essentially men's work, it would be interesting to know what proportion of these actually receive as much as £1 at the end of each week.

Certain factories are actually exempt from the provisions made in recent Orders as to the wages of this class of workers on the ground that, Dr. Addison explained, "there are some points with regard to wages that we must have cleared up before we can apply it"! Does this mean that wages are at present so low in these factories that they could scarcely be raised, with a leap and a bound, to the magnificent sum of 4d. an hour—i.e., 16s. for a forty-eight-hour week, or about £1 for a fifty-three hour week. One would like to know what rates are actually being paid in these exempted factories. Can it be truly said that there is no sweating going on in them?

Dr. Addison admitted that it is "to some extent a complaint" against his Department that the orders have not yet been applied to every workshop in the country, and explained that it has already been applied to all the national factories and to all the large munition areas, while he believed they had brought within the Order far more than half the women employed in munitions outside the national factories. It was being applied, he said, as rapidly as possible throughout the country, and would be applied "in the letter and the spirit" of the undertaking of the Secretary of State for War.

Unfair Deductions.

There are also deductions, even in some Government-controlled factories, from the standard rate fixed by the Ministry. Mr. Anderson drew attention to something which is happening in the Llanely National Steel Shell Factory, and if it is happening in this factory the same kind of thing is probably happening in others:—

"Here are various pay-forms that I have in my possession which were actually given to women workers in this factory, which is owned and run by the nation. I find on one side of the

form a girl has deducted from her wages 4s. 6d. for an overall. Altogether, the deductions from her wages that week amounted to 5s. 1½d. I should say that this is an especially bad week. But the amazing thing is that on the other side there is a list of rules to be observed by all workpeople. Rule 17 says:—

"Persons who are in possession of war service badges or overalls which are the property of the factory must surrender the same when ceasing to be engaged at the factory."

On one side the girl is actually made to pay 4s. 6d. for an overall and yet, on the other side, she is told this is the property of the Government, and must be returned to the Government when she leaves their employment.

There are other deductions which I think are quite unreasonable. There is not only a deduction in regard to health insurance, which of course, is legal, but there is deduction from the girl's wage of 6d. for a medical fund and another deduction of 3d. for a hospital. I should have thought that if she paid 3d. for health insurance it ought to have included some of these medical funds and hospitals. Altogether that week, in regard to health insurance medical funds and hospitals, she had deduction to the extent of 1s. 2½d. That in respect of the wages paid is altogether too heavy a deduction.

There is no Provision in the Orders for Overtime, Night Work, or Sunday Labour.

Mr. Anderson called attention in Parliament to the lack, in the circular, relating to women not included in L.2, of any provision for extra payment for overtime, or night work, or for Sunday labour. As Miss Macarthur pointed out in an article in *The Daily News*, "To men trade unionists, as a matter of course, and by special arbitration awards to sections of women who have definitely revolted, extra rates are guaranteed for overtime, Sunday work, and night work; but the Statutory Order, which applies to the meeker and weaker mass, is, on these points, discreetly silent."

Miss Macarthur shows that in certain cases, where women engaged on vital work have been driven desperate by over-fatigue and under-payment and have refused to continue, it has been found possible to do more for them in a few hours than has been done for the mass of silent uncomplaining women in a year. "The Special Arbitration Tribunal," she writes, "who, we are told, are responsible for the terms of the Order, have themselves given awards in such cases vastly superior to that now laid down for identical work. Not only have the rates been higher, although fixed when the cost of living was less than now, but many safeguards conspicuously absent from the Order have been insisted upon. In such cases it has been laid down that piecework rates must be so fixed as to ensure to the average worker at least one-third more than the time rate. Provision has been made for payment for waiting-time, especially important in these days, when, owing to lack of organisation or to reorganisation necessitated by a change in the military demand, girls may have to stand idle by their machines for hours, and sometimes days, at a stretch, or when an anticipated air-raid necessitates the plunging of the factory into darkness, and abstention from work under unspeakably trying conditions for the best part of the night."

Dr. Addison stated, in reply to Mr. Anderson's criticism, that he quite agreed that in a revised Order it would be as well to deal with Sunday labour and night shifts, and stated that there was going to be a further circular providing that there should be extra pay for that class of work. It is to be hoped that this circular will be published without delay.

It was only by constant pressure that the Ministry of Munitions was induced to take the steps it has already taken for safeguarding women workers. By constant pressure we may soon see further improvements brought about. Mr. Henderson has always proved a good friend to women, and it is a hopeful sign that he is being called into consultation upon the question of munition workers' wages.

M. M.

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

OFF TO RUSSIA.

Dr. Elsie Inglis's Russian Unit, consisting of two Field Hospitals and a convoy, is now well on its way.

The expeditions of armed warriors have trampled the surface of the world through all time, as human beings reckon it; and still, to-day, the tramp of soldiers wakes the echoes in every part of Europe. But beside them we note a softer footfall, a new and gentle echo on the roads of the world. Woman also is sending out her expeditions to meet the dire needs of the warring world; and for the first time now at last led by her own captain, and equipped and furnished through her own resources. In the midst of horrors and woes unspeakable, here, at least, is a glad portent.

"Heaven has ordained the women of the twentieth century for a great mission," writes Jinzo Naruse, of the Japan Women's University. "The opportunity of women has come."* Eighty women sailed from Liverpool last week to take their opportunity on the fields of blood, to heal, to restore, and to console in the reconstructed Army of heroic Serbia.

Some few people from London and from the Headquarters Committee in Edinburgh had the privilege of seeing the last of them in England, on a beautifully sunny evening at the end of August. What a pity that representatives of all our National Union Societies could not have shared this experience; it was a day to remember, and to remember proudly.

"BERENICE'S HAIR."

The evening before embarkation the women of the Transport Column were called upon by their commandant to make a sacrifice in the cause of efficiency, which was undoubtedly costly. They were told that everyone in the corps must have her hair cut short. None demurred—the girls and the older women alike obeyed the order, and many beautiful locks fell that day beneath the Liverpool barber's scissors. Did anyone look up, one wonders, the first night on board ship, to the stary heavens and note on the North-Western horizon the twinkling constellation of Berenice's Hair? Named for all time by a Samian astronomer to commemorate a like sacrifice.

The Queen of the Ancient World who sacrificed her locks in propitiatory offering for the safety of her husband's Syrian expedition could but wait at home in trembling anticipation—our modern Berenices will crown their sacrifice with devoted service, and do their little part to bring about the fulfilment of the nation's hopes.

The members of the Unit, before starting, were distributed between two hotels in Liverpool. Dr. Elsie Inglis and her staff of grey-uniformed doctors, sisters, and orderlies were at the North-Western Hotel, and the khaki-clad chauffeurs of the Transport at the Exchange.

THE "YOUNG OFFICERS."

When arriving at Liverpool on the day of embarkation I entered the dining-room of the Exchange Hotel, for a couple of seconds (or less). I saw before me a number of young men at table.

"Who are these very remarkable looking young officers?" was the enquiry that rose in the mind. Then some one sprang up from a seat, revealing her skirt, and the situation was elucidated.

The nation has lately learned what its men look like to the outside world: the British type has been revealed to us by reason of the common dress and the universally shaved faces. In like manner, for a moment, the variation in type, and the likeness together of the woman's face, set, as it were, in the same surroundings, and the men's, was shown as by a flash-light.

Psychologically, the impression was curiously interesting. The "young men" seen were remarkable by reason of a singular effect they produced of abounding energy and vitality which was hardly physical; it was an inner life in some sense, and accompanied by a gentle gaiety that enhanced the impression. Before it could be analysed it was gone, and the generic had become the particular; girls and women with shorn locks in khaki uniform.

These shavelings, after a roll-call in the corridor of the hotel, were hurried off to Mount Pleasant, a little public garden in the centre of Liverpool, to be photographed. There we found them all lined up, with the other members of the Unit, facing the camera. Certainly it was a goodly company; and as the sun shone gaily one may hope for a record worth keeping.

* *Times' Japanese Supplement*, September 2nd.

Later, at the door of the North-Western Hotel a lorry was being loaded up with the green haversacks of the Unit, and two brakes, full of the grey uniforms, doctors, nurses, and V.A.D.'s, all with equipment, were ready to start for the docks. Dr. Inglis, looking tired after the anxious, final days of preparation, but with an alert eye on everything, stepped with her Administrator into a taxi—and the Unit was "away," as they say in Scotland.

Down at the docks a somewhat dirty-looking steamer rubbed her side against the stage, while a rubicund and beaming official refused leave to all and sundry, save only those in uniform, to board the vessel.

"No strangers may go on board." He was polite, but inexorable, and the "strangers" were fain to remain in the vast shed which gave access by little doors to the ship's gangways.

Here dock hands and labourers worked intermittently, boys of the gutter-snipe variety gambolled, small groups of dock-side women gathered, and the members of the Unit flitted about, passing in and out across the gangways to the sanctum of the cabins, hidden from "strangers."

"Dirty," was the dictum, "and very untidy;" but maybe things simmered down and improved before any start took place. All were to be on board by four o'clock was the order, but sixteen hours afterwards that ship was still in the river—cleaner, we hoped.

OUR FOOD BILL—AND BILL OF FARE.

At any rate, the Unit had a peaceful night for the first on board. Through the hours of the afternoon we watched many things brought into the vast shed, and taken aboard the Admiralty ship which was to convey our adventurers. The food supply was interesting. Great joints of meat piled high on a truck, each in its muslin bag—boxes of strange-looking dried fish, bundles of rhubarb (surely a little belated), great bunches of celery, chickens in boxes, even grouse. We wished them appetite to eat thereof. It was *our* food, we felt. Have not the authorities intimated to the London Committee that they must pay £250 for it!

On board the ship passport business was proceeding, we understood, and it took time. At length all was concluded, and the members of our two Field Hospitals with their convoy lined up under the great roof for Good-bye. Little speeches were made, and the Unit was congratulated on their splendid leaders, while we remembered Serbia and the terrible retreat, and what Dr. Inglis and Mrs. Haverfield had done, facing fearful odds. Then the last letters home and for the Front were collected, and the touching little telegrams hastily written by departing girls, signed with the home name, and sending love, were taken charge of; and after many hand-shakes the grey and khaki uniforms disappeared through the doorways into the hidden interior that we might not see.

WANTED, WARM CLOTHES FOR WINTER.

At home in England there is much to do to maintain their splendid work. Among other matters there is a note on the minutes of the London Committee (who, apart from salaries, are wholly responsible for the expenses of the Unit) that fur or sheepskin coats, fur caps, and felt boots will be needed for the rigours of the winter. Who will subscribe? These things are expensive, as matters stand, and they will be wanted soon. The large transport column, serving two Field Hospitals, is a great expense. We who stay behind must maintain it.

Donations should be sent at once to the Hon. Treasurer, The Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street, London.

M. L.

Postscript.

The Equipment Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital for Russia makes an urgent appeal for the following articles:—

Men's leather slippers (particularly large sizes).
Men's trousers and coats (new) ,, ,,
Cotton and flannel pyjamas. ,, ,,
Handkerchiefs.

Parcels should be addressed to 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

The Betterment of Child Life.

THE CHILD WELFARE ANNUAL. Edited by Dr. T. N. Kelynack. (Bale & Danielson. 7s. 6d.)
TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH. By Norah H. March, B.Sc., M.R.San.I. (Routledge. 3s. 6d.)

The war, says Dr. Kelynack in his preface to *The Child Welfare Annual*, has given a tremendous impetus to child welfare work. Slowly but surely, the State has been devoting attention to this subject, "and now in these critical days of conflict new forms of State aid have been introduced for the benefit of the nation's children, while numerous varieties of voluntary effort are accomplishing much beneficent work." There must, however, Dr. Kelynack insists, be an increase in loyal co-operation between State efforts and voluntary enterprises if the best results are to be achieved in the betterment of child life throughout the Empire.

Such co-operation should be greatly helped by the valuable work of reference which Dr. Kelynack has edited as a companion Year Book to *The Child*, a monthly magazine, dealing with all manner of subjects connected with the study and care of childhood. An account is given, in the annual, of the steps already taken by the State for the benefit of children, and of the schemes that have been started by various local authorities, a comparison of these being very useful to anyone wishing to promote child welfare work in a district in which it has hitherto been neglected. Another section contains information with regard to some of the chief national organisations dealing with children, and a large number of books relating to mothercraft, education, and various aspects of child life are reviewed. In addition to these reports, there are a number of excellent special articles, which bring home to us the great progress that has been made of late years in the proper care of childhood, and also the urgent need for further effort.

It is only ten years, Mr. Benjamin Broadbent reminds us, in his article on the "History of the Evolution of Child Welfare Work," since the first British Conference for the Prevention of Infant Mortality was held in London. The idea originated with the delegates to an International Congress in Paris, who had been greatly impressed by the vigour with which France had set to work to tackle its infant mortality question, while in Great Britain there was a lamentable lack of interest in the subject. A few authorities were at that time making tentative experiments in infantile mortality work, but Glasgow and Huddersfield were the only towns in Great Britain which had officially appointed delegates to Paris. The London Conference was a great success. A number of resolutions were passed, most of which were subsequently carried out either by legislative or administrative action.

But there was one weak spot in the efforts made for the reduction of infant mortality, which has only quite recently been detected. "Although," writes Dr. Francis J. Allan in his article on "The Coming Race," "we have been congratulating ourselves on the decline of infant mortality, closer inspection of the Registrar-General's figures reveals that we have not yet got to the root of the matter. We are now beginning to appreciate the fact that our labours of the last fifteen years, fruitful though they have been, might have been rendered easier had we directed our energies more to the welfare of the mother. . . . Statistics indicate that, in order to diminish infantile mortality, it is necessary to study pre-natal conditions, and this need is strongly emphasised when we consider the number of deaths of infants which occur during pregnancy or at birth." If pre-natal mortality could be prevented, there would be a double result; "the birth rate would rise, and the mothers would enjoy more continued good health than would otherwise be their lot."

"Another important result," Dr. Allan shows, "would be that the proportion of the two sexes would be rendered more nearly equal. Although boys are at present slightly in excess of girls at birth, the excess is not sufficient to allow for the greater wastage which takes place among the males. Even before the end of the first month, the females are in excess of the males. Apparently the proportion of ante-natal deaths of males is also greater than of females (stillborn births in the practice of London midwives show an average of 115 boys to 100 girls), consequently any saving which could be effected would be valuable from this point of view."

"Incidentally, one recalls the statement that during the siege of Paris many more boys than girls were born, and the recent

announcement that in Vienna, refugee mothers from Galicia and Bukowina had given birth to boys and girls in the proportion of more than five to four."

Dr. Allan shows that the question of the rest and feeding of expectant mothers had not had nearly sufficient attention paid to it, and that provision for the confinement of women of the poorer classes is altogether inadequate. The more respectable among them do not care to go to a workhouse infirmary, and consequently have to fall back on the assistance of unqualified women. He suggests, also, that there might be some improvement in the training and instruction of medical students, and that a more thorough training should be given to midwives.

The want of sufficient knowledge on the part of both doctors and nurses is insisted on by other writers in the volume. "Not all the laws—indeed, very few of the laws—which regulate ante-natal life and health are well enough known yet to enable the medical man to secure the well-being of the child by remedies applied to the mother," writes Dr. Ballantyne, Physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh. "As knowledge of ante-natal physiology and pathology extends it cannot be doubted that pre-maternity wards, homes, nurses, and clinics will do much to reduce the unrecorded but certainly very large ante-natal mortality; in the meantime, the mothers of the children are made much more comfortable and healthy thereby, and in not a few cases their lives are saved."

Dr. Reginald C. Jewesbury, Physician-in-Charge of the Children's Clinic at Charing Cross Hospital, urges that students should be obliged to study children's diseases before they can obtain their diploma, instead of, as is often the case at present, only beginning to learn anything about children after they are qualified, and that nurses also should have a period of training in a children's hospital.

Another reform that would, no doubt lead to greater attention being paid to the study of ante-natal pathology and diseases of children would be the admission of women students to all maternity and children's hospitals, and the throwing open to qualified women of all posts in such hospitals. At present women have very poor opportunities, compared with men, of specialising in the branch of medical science, which is of the greatest importance to their sex, and it is most urgent that they should be enabled to bring their best powers to bear upon it.

Very urgent, too, is the bringing home to the general public of the ravages of venereal disease. Little is said on the subject of sex hygiene in *The Child Welfare Annual*, yet the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases shows that these are largely responsible for pre-natal and early infant mortality. Steps are already being taken to carry out the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the provision of treatment, but little or no progress has been made with regard to another matter on which the Commission laid stress—the education of children and young people in sex hygiene and sex morality. School teachers, for the most part, are unwilling to undertake this duty, and it is very doubtful whether many of them are capable of undertaking it. Parents, even when they realise the necessity for such instruction, shrink from the difficulties of the task.

Miss March's little book offers suggestions for sex instruction which can be adapted to different circumstances, and should be a most valuable aid to parents and others responsible for training the young. It is not a book to put in the hands of children or young people themselves, but is intended to help those who wish to prepare themselves to give instruction, for, says the author, "the training of children is no light task to be undertaken thoughtlessly and unpreparedly. Only if we are sure in our own knowledge shall we be able to carry conviction in our teaching and to avoid mistakes. . . . Moreover, children vary very much; no two children have exactly the same way of looking at things." Teaching, therefore, must be varied to suit the temperament of the particular child.

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From the Press.

"All modern wars, of course, have drawn women out into wider fields and made them feel their solidarity," writes Harriot Stanton Blatch in *The Outlook*. "Our own Civil War put them in hundreds of industries, and gave them class consciousness as workers. But while the same reservoir of labour has been tapped in war after war, I find a wholly new spirit in the old situation in Europe to-day. Until now governments never thought of calling upon women to work, nor did women put volition into their acts. Employers used women because they stood handy for use; women worked because they needed bread."

But now we are in an atmosphere of national calls and a citizen response. This new sense of the close relation of women to the nation has touched both men and women too deeply to be effaced. Recognition of the relation deepens as the war continues, for although at first the physical force side of the contest was uppermost, the idea that the energy used in making ammunition and creating national wealth is of prime value, has laid hold of the imagination of the warring nations. I talked to trade-union leaders, to heads of organisations, to women in every rank of life, to Suffragists and anti-Suffragists, and found the conviction uniformly held that the work of women will be interpreted in votes for women when peace is declared.

"But if I might prophesy," concludes Mrs. Stanton Blatch, "I would say, in France women will be given whatever they ask for; in England they will get no more than they can win."

A correspondent of *The Sheffield Daily Telegraph* suggests that "women have shown so much ability and resource in adapting themselves to all sorts of masculine employment that there is little to fear, even if they take the places of some of our over-paid M.P.s."

"Votes for women," he continues, "were inevitable sooner or later; and it is, perhaps, as well that they should be granted sooner. The war has interposed a veil between us and that sad past when the Suffragist cause was marred by window-breaking and arson. The vote can be conceded now without seeming to give way to a lawless party. It need not be regarded either as a reward to women for national work, but as a recognition of facts that the war has revealed."

"The biggest task before the Conference which will soon sit to consider the whole franchise question," says *The Nation*, "will, of course, be to provide for the settlement of women's claims. But there is much else to be done before we shall have a reasonable and democratic franchise. After Women's Suffrage there is nothing that so urgently needs attention as Proportional Representation. We are moving into an unknown and uncertain climate in our politics. Many things are possible, but the only thing that is quite impossible is the restoration of the traditional two-party system as it was before the war."

The "Common Cause" Fund.

"Now that the whole franchise question has been reopened in Parliament the information contained each week in THE COMMON CAUSE is indispensable to all members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies," writes a subscriber to THE COMMON CAUSE Fund.

We want to acknowledge with our most grateful thanks the sum of £9 10s. 7d., which, in addition to the £307 5s. 6d. already received, makes £316 16s. 1d. out of the £500 for which we are appealing to carry on THE COMMON CAUSE. Some of the amounts come from distant parts of the world, from South Africa, Australia, and Canada, accompanied by kind letters and messages:—

"I enclose cheque for THE COMMON CAUSE Fund . . . the paper must not stop . . . it is too good."
"I enclose small subscription for THE COMMON CAUSE, and I feel sure that you will get the money necessary to carry on. THE COMMON CAUSE is too valuable to women to be allowed to die."
"I have pleasure in enclosing a contribution to THE COMMON CAUSE Fund. With best wishes for the success of your paper."
"I should indeed be sorry to be without this most interesting and encouraging paper, which I have taken regularly for several years. I enclose donation towards the fund."
"Please find enclosed cheque for THE COMMON CAUSE Fund. I should consider its being unable to carry on a national disaster."
"I enclose my contribution towards THE COMMON CAUSE Fund. I trust the paper will always flourish, even after our cause is won."

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Correspondence.

KEEPING THE CHILDREN TIDY.

MADAM,—Being a reader of your "Women and their Work" column, may I take a few minutes of your time? I am a working woman with six children—aged from fourteen years to sixteen months—and naturally find a very great difficulty in clothing them decently. I go out to work two days a week, and I spend every penny trying to keep them tidy. My struggles have not made me downhearted, but have given me an idea which I think would be a boon and blessing to many a mother situated as I am. To get to the point—don't you think that a second-hand clothing store on weekly terms would be a God-send to them afterwards? I think it far better than the "tally-man" business; they would get better value for their money and could keep their children tidy on easy terms. My idea was this:—

To get in touch with a few ladies with children, who would let me have parcels from time to time, and pay them weekly or monthly, as they prefer; and get a small store together so that I could retail them cheaply on weekly terms to many poor women that I know. I don't want to make money out of it; as long as I got back expenses of post or carriage I would be content. My two days' money that I earn weekly I would put aside for that purpose. Boots would be specially acceptable. You have helped many women and I thought you could perhaps help me. If you think the scheme is workable, will you put me in communication with a few ladies? I can send references as to bona-fides, &c., as we are well-known in the town in which I live.—Yours, &c., (Signed) ENA STERRY (Mrs.).

THE ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

MADAM,—The Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases laid great stress on the provision of facilities for free and adequate treatment for all sufferers, irrespective of sex or guilt. This recommendation has met with the support of the Government, and the Treasury has promised 75 per cent. of the cost of the establishment and upkeep of such facilities in recognised centres. Regulations for carrying out a carefully planned scheme of treatment have been issued by the Local Government Board to all local authorities, and there is every reason to believe that in due course its administration will result in a very great reduction of the incidence of venereal diseases.

In order that this result be not unnecessarily deferred, it is of the utmost importance that the scheme should have the whole-hearted support of the general public. There is, however, one serious impediment: the persistence among many people, including a certain number of medical practitioners of the firm belief in the superior efficacy of measures such as the Contagious Diseases Acts. These people hold the very plausible but entirely fallacious idea that in such matters compulsory methods are swifter and surer than voluntary methods, and they are persuaded that in adopting the latter the authorities have weakly yielded to puritanical opinion in this country. Leaving aside the ethical aspect of this question, I should like to point out that State Regulation of Prostitution has been condemned as useless for the reduction of these diseases by expert medical opinion in the leading countries of Europe; that it has been discarded by Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland (except one canton), and Italy; that Government Commissions in France and Sweden have declared against it; and that the prevalence of disease in the British Army and Navy actually increased while the Contagious Diseases Acts were enforced, and has steadily decreased since their abolition.

To anyone who desires to have these assertions substantiated, I should be glad to send, free of charge, pamphlets which clearly show why compulsory methods defeat their own ends, and why such a scheme as that adopted by the Government deserves the unqualified approval of the public.

19, Tothill Street, Westminster. F. M. McNEILL, Secretary.

THE FLORENCE CONYBEARE MEMORIAL CLUB.

The late Mrs. C. A. V. Conybeare had many friends, and there are none who knew her who will not gladly learn that a memorial to a dear and noble woman, whose death is poignantly regretted, is to be established. For many years she dwelt at Dartford. Dartford is now a considerable industrial centre, employing thousands of girls and women. To them a non-political, unsectarian Social Club would be a boon. No such provision for their social comfort exists as yet. Therefore, no place nor form for a Florence Conybeare Memorial could be more suitable. Near her home, as indeed elsewhere, with "every virtue, every grace," she toiled for the help and advancement of girls and women. The club will perpetuate her name and work in a way particularly desirable now, when working girls and women are more numerous than ever.

A beautiful and devoted life has ended untimely, but the influence of it must not cease to last on. Therefore, we ask those who knew of it to give to the Fund for establishing this memorial. Mrs. Hirsch, of 10, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W., is acting as Treasurer, and even the smallest tribute will be welcomed.

WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU

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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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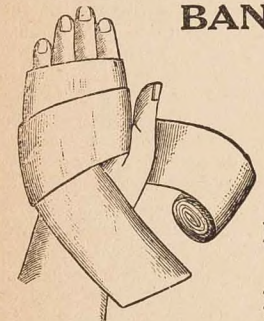
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The Armies of Reconstruction.

Sometimes we are told by our watchers, who count and record our gains and losses, that one great and fine result of the war has been the growth of a new feeling of comradeship and friendship among the men who forsook all and went out to combat "the abusers of the world"—to quote the words Sir Philip Sidney used to describe another militarist tyranny which threatened England and ravaged Belgium and Holland in the age of Elizabeth. All things seem to work for this unity. Friendliness, a spirit of give and take, a better understanding among men who lead widely different lives, were the great gains of our national sports, which the Germans despised so much, without comprehending their real significance in our national life. But stronger links have been forged in the fire of war. Officers and men have learned to know, to trust, and to love each other. Uncertainty about to-morrow is a great leveller of class-distinctions. The ever-pressing questions which divided wage-earner and employer, have ceased for a while to exist. The battlefield seems to have this in common with the playing-field, that new human values are brought out under the stress of a great demand. But the war has done something more than the breaking down of barriers and abolishing some old-standing causes of friction; it has meant unity in face of a great peril, and of great issues. For all those who are paying the price of our freedom and of that of the little nations who have suffered, are fighting for an Ideal; and, consciously or unconsciously, are united in a fellowship of the spirit of sacrifice. And rooted in this fellowship of sacrifice there is a great hope. After the war the old problems will have to be faced again, but the men who will face them will be different men. Before the breath of a new spirit of the old insoluble problems have a way of changing too, they cease to exist—as the problems of slavery disappeared when the conscience of the age revolted against slavery. Some of our watchers tell us that those who pass through this "change of heart" will shape the new age.

But how about the rest of us who abide by the stuff? Are we also finding our way to a new standpoint?

"Unrest" seemed to be the chronic condition of the labour world before August, 1914. Trade Unions and Employers' Associations assumed, almost as if they had been European nations, that their interests were antagonistic, and their existence, it has been said, "involved a piling up of armaments not unlike that of the rival European groups before the war." People talked as though only by crushing out opposition could life be made tolerable. We are gradually beginning to understand that the way to a new age does not lie through such victories and defeats. The tremendous test of peace, like the fiery ordeal of war, is going to demand unity and co-operation and sacrifice in the face of great perils. Already demands are formulated. The President of the Trade Union Congress said the other day at Birmingham that workmen demand a voice—even an equal voice—in the daily management of employment, conditions of work, and remuneration, and in the management itself. "They would never get lasting industrial peace, except on the lines of Industrial Democracy."

Is it too much to hope that industrial democracy will be penetrated also by this new-found sense of human values?

One who knew a good deal of the temper of the Dominions once said of them: "If you begin haggling and bargaining over tariffs and what not, you get them at their worst. Ask them to rally to a big ideal, and you'll see them at their best; they'll respond magnificently." We have lived to see the words gloriously fulfilled. And what is true of Britons over-seas, is true of Britons everywhere. If the great aims and issues of Peace are put before us as clearly and plainly as the issues of the war, recruits will flock in once more to train for the armies of reconstruction.

The Next Step in Housekeeping.

V.—WHAT WE SHALL SAVE.

By MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK.

Let me begin by remarking that the economies of federated housekeeping will be almost doubled when that way of life becomes common, and when, consequently, groups of houses are designed and built on purpose for federations. But it would be unwise—even if this were not wartime—to build yet. Our experience is not yet ripe enough; we do not know, and only by trying can we find out, within what range of numbers a co-operative group of this kind would be most successful—although even without experience we can see that the numbers would differ for a set of families and for a set of single persons, and would differ also according to the standard of requirements.

Savings in Actual Cost.—The federation will employ fewer persons than an equal number of single households now employs; but there will be little or no direct diminution of the wages bill. The fewer persons will all be rather more highly paid, and some very much more highly. But the fewer people will require less food, and there will be a saving of expense corresponding to the difference between the number previously and the number now employed. There will be a great saving upon household appliances and upon fuel for cooking, and there will certainly be a saving in the cost of food. Exact calculations are not possible in a period of rapidly shifting prices, but the saving (for a group of fifty middle-class households) seems likely to average about two shillings per head per week. On the other hand, the additional rent of the centre will have to be paid by the federation, and if the centre consists of one house, the addition to each tenant's rent will be one-fiftieth; if of two houses, two-fiftieths.

If the federation refuses to be responsible for its own management and puts itself into the hands of some universal provider, it may confidently expect to find no direct saving at all. The rates fixed by any commercial firm will, naturally, be decided by what the customers can and will pay, and it will be obvious to the commercial mind that they can pay what they do, in fact, pay; and, moreover, that when once all their arrangements have been made for federated life, they will even consent to pay more than they have paid hitherto rather than alter all those arrangements.

Apart from savings in money, the gains to residents may be ranged under six heads: space, food, service, privacy, tranquillity, leisure.

Space.—Every house in which meals were formerly cooked and an indoor-maid formerly kept will now have two spare rooms, the kitchen and her bedroom. Some families may be glad of more elbow-room; some, hard-pressed by rising prices, may let two rooms—a measure that will be much less uncomfortable when the new inmate's food and attendance are to be provided from outside.

Food.—The gain in health, as well as in satisfaction from eating only pure and properly cooked food, cannot be measured, but must be great—especially to children. At present even a well-to-do and well-instructed mother finds it difficult to be certain that she is always getting pure milk for her children; but the constant analysis of the central milk supply will give her that assurance. Almost as important as the improved quality of the food will be the improved cleanliness of its preparation carried on under the immediate inspection of an educated and trained woman, and by means of the best procurable appliances. It is rather difficult to cook absolutely cleanly with the ordinary vessels and cooking-stoves; and it is safe to say that in the majority of houses the difficulty is not wholly surmounted.

Service.—Every person will gain whose house is better kept at less expense of time and labour, as it is fairly clear that federated houses will be. The householders will benefit by the employment of better machinery, and by the speedy adoption inside their houses—and with no need of initiation by themselves—of every improvement that arises and justifies itself; and a still greater benefit will be the removal of friction. The house-mistress will tell her handmaid what work is to be done; she will no longer have to tell her how to do it. If the desired results fail to be achieved she will lay her complaint before the manageress—an expert instructress of far greater powers than her own. The essentially undignified relation between mistress and servant, as it exists, will be exchanged for something resembling that which exists between a householder and a frequently employed carpenter or clockwinder.

Privacy.—The sense of having one's house to oneself, which can never be fully enjoyed while it is shared with servants, and which those who have tried it know to be so delightful, will

sweeten life for every household of the federation—and that without the heavy price at which it has now to be bought. Moreover, when we need extra service, we shall be able to get it without being compelled, as it were, to store it upon the premises. Suppose we invite friends to dine at our own house; we shall consult the manageress as to our menu and bespeak the services for a couple of hours of a servant able to act as parlour-maid, who will come in, lay the table, serve the meal, hand the dishes, clear away, and, having done what she had to do, vanish like Aladdin's genie, not to reappear until further services are required. This surely will be the real privacy—of which at present we know nothing.

Tranquillity.—In this respect the change from individual to central management will be a blessed one indeed. No longer will errand-boys prance, stamp, and whistle on our thresholds; no longer will conscience whisper in our ears: "Why should that boy follow a blind-alley occupation in order that your carrots and turnips should be brought to your door?" Yet to fetch our various articles of food with our own hands—even if we had nothing else to do—is obviously a great waste of time and labour. Peace of mind, as well as peace from noise, will be promoted when the only boys engaged in waiting on us are those belonging to the vans from which goods are delivered—in bulk—at the centre.

Leisure.—But it is in the province of leisure, or perhaps I should rather say of release, that the greatest saving of all will accrue. The fifty women previously occupied, more or less fully, by superintendence of fifty households, will all be set free from ordering dinners, buying supplies, and driving their servants. Many women will still, no doubt, devote part of their time to domestic work; but they will no longer feel obliged to do so, daily, with unbroken regularity, nor to do so as a duty. It is the incessant strain of attention to innumerable domestic details, all small but all essential, that handicaps women so shockingly in any attempt to give their best to an art, a profession, or a business.

That this release of women for fresh employment will be a gain to their nation is fairly evident. Nations live by and upon the work of their citizens; and any improvement that enables work to be done equally well by fewer hands adds to the general wealth. The real national extravagance is the existence of people who are producing either nothing or less than they comfortably and profitably could. As things are now arranged—or rather, not arranged—thousands of us are spending ourselves on what should be the work only of hundreds, all of us except a few tens in each thousand being no better than amateurs. And the worst of it is that this amateur trade, forced upon us by custom and tradition, occupies inevitably so much of our attention and energy that we can hardly expect, with the residue of these qualities left us, to attain, in the other callings that we choose for ourselves, more than an amateur's standard. Surely it is time to take this industry (which is, after all, of great importance to the world) out of the hands of these many amateurs and put it into the hands of comparatively few experts. Some women delight in its processes; these are marked out by nature as the professionals to whose labours all their fellow-citizens will owe so much. More, many more, women would thankfully be freed from tasks which they perform with continual dissatisfaction, with an undercurrent of self-reproach, and at the cost of that undue strain exacted by all thoroughly uncongenial toil. These, equally, are marked out by nature not to perform those particular tasks; and there is every reason for believing that the world will be better served when they abandon the attempt.

One thing at least is clear: namely, that any powers of imaginative creation, in any of the arts, which may be possessed by women will have a better chance of developing themselves, since one essential condition of such creation is opportunity for undisturbed work and thought. Artists cannot take up and lay down their labours as young women at cash desks, in the slack hours of business, take up and lay down their crochet work. Who knows what treasures of genius may have been frittered away by the incessant interruptions of attention to which our individualist administration of domesticity exposes women? Genius, indeed, will always be the exception; but the reform which opens a clear way for the one genius will open it also for the crowds of other women who have hitherto been continually turned aside. Men have chosen to call them the

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. President: Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. Hon. Secretaries: Miss EVELYN ATKINSON. Secretary: Miss HELEN WRIGHT.

We have reprinted, with Mr. Garvin's permission, his latest article in The Observer of August 13th, entitled, "The Future Basis of the Franchise." It has been done on good paper, with striking passages underlined, and in heavy type.

Apart from its value as Suffrage propaganda, this article marks a definite step in the history of the Women's Suffrage movement, and, as such, will be of interest to all Suffragists. Copies may be had from the Literature Department at 3d. each.

Contributions to the General Fund.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915' and 'Mrs. G. H. Lomas'.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Unit.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged' and 'Mrs. English'.

The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges, among other sums, £80 anonymously given. Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

IMPORTANT. Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.

CHEQUES should be crossed. POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S. TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and always registered.

A limited number of Dolls' Outfits and Box Cottages are offered for sale. The outfits include a neatly padded box with materials for a complete wardrobe.

These outfits have been reduced to 5s., and as the price of dolls has gone up so considerably since the beginning of the war, it is clear that they are quite a good bargain.

The Box Cottages may be had at the reduced price of 6d. each. Orders for the toys will be taken in rotation.

We shall be pleased to send the following to anyone who can make use of them and is willing to refund cost of postage:—

- Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, Vol. I., being parts 1 to 6, of the Majority Report, 1909. Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, Vol. II., being part 7 to the end of the Majority Report, 1909. Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, Vol. III., being the Minority Report, 1909. Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, 1910. The Prevention and Relief of Distress, a Memorandum on the steps taken for the Prevention and Relief of Distress due to the War, 1914. Census of England and Wales, Vol. X., 1913.

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

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like 'Forward as per list to August 24th, 1916' and 'Mrs. English'.

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further subscriptions to carry on the work.

With the departure of the Field Hospitals under Dr. Elsie Inglis, and Second Flying Ambulance Column, under the Hon. Evelina Haverfield, the Executive Committee of the S.W.H. will be responsible for the Hospital, care and attention of 1,200 patients.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Table with columns for Name of Bed, Donor, and Amount. Includes entries like 'Emily Frances Siddon' and 'Glenfarg III'.

Items of Interest.

The West London Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade, acting in consultation with the Home Office and the Ministry of Munitions, is issuing a public and patriotic appeal to householders in Middlesex to offer lodgings for women munition workers.

Dilution of labour has now been established in 150 of the largest of the 300 controlled engineering and shipyard establishments on the Clyde, and 14,000 women have been brought in by the Commission, most of whom are engaged on general engineering work, excluding shells.

The number of women in the employ of the Ministry of Munitions has been nearly doubled within the year, and is still rapidly increasing.

At a meeting of the Essex War Agricultural Committee, at Chelmsford recently, it was stated that the ladies' committee had registered 5,954 women in the county as willing to work on the land, and 1,830 were working.

In response to a request from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the management of "Ye Gods" have withdrawn the grotesque masks worn by the sandwich boardmen bearing the announcements of this farce at the Aldwych Theatre.

Last week 466 War Savings Associations were affiliated to the National War Savings Committee, bringing the aggregate to 6,919. Of new local committees the week saw 31 formed, the total being now 438.

The Borough Council of Llanelly are to be commended (says The British Weekly) on the wisdom of their action in collating to the Mayoral chair Lady Howard.

An Army Order states that it has been decided to abolish the time limit from applications for separation allowance for soldiers' dependents.

"London Ontario" is the title of an album of views which may well fill inhabitants of London with wonder. With a soil and summer climate like that of Southern France, with great lakes at her doors—the waterways of her Dominion, which is almost as big as Europe, London Ontario gathers in butter and cheese and honey, wool, bacon, beef, and mutton, and fruit from her great orchards, produce we all know over here, without realising who sends it.

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

"I was especially struck with the part women are to play in the great international decisions of the future," says Sir Herbert Tree in an interview reported in The Daily Chronicle.

Girton and Newnham Colleges War Relief Fund Com., per Miss Scott and Miss Lawder (Co-Treasurers). Per Miss A. F. Beauchamp, Dawyck, Stobo.

Mrs. W. A. Davies, Ponsonby Vicarage, Carnforth.

"The women of New Zealand have responded finely to the call for women's work," records the writer of The New Zealand Chronicle in The Round Table for September.

WAR CHARITIES, A WARNING.

The Charity Commissioners, states The Central News, having been satisfied on the representations of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolitan that the following charities:

- 1. The French Relief Fund, lately carried on at 83, Pall Mall, and now at 3, Sackville Street, W.;
2. Our Own Boys' Day Fund;
3. The Counties Rest Homes for British Soldiers;
4. The Belgian Soldiers' Fund, lately carried on at 17-19, James Street, Oxford Street, W.; and
5. Le Berceau Fund,

are not being or have not been properly administered, are exercising in respect of those charities the powers of control and inquiry conferred on them by Section 7 of the War Charities Act, 1916.

With regard to the action taken under the War Charities Act with respect to the French Relief Fund, 83, Pall Mall, S.W., the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John (whose offices are situated at the same address) wish to make it clear that neither their Committee nor the Anglo-French Hospitals Committee have any connection with the French Relief Fund.

WOMEN PREACHERS.

"Women are better than men: all the good things we know we learned from our mothers, our sisters, our wives," writes Canon Langbridge in The Daily News.

"Is preaching essentially bifurcated? Does it involve two legs as well as three heads? Must conscience be satisfied that the preacher ends in trousers before one receives his message? If that persuasion lies at the root of the trouble surely comfort will soon come to us."

Sir Henry Wood, conductor of the Queen's Hall Concerts, says to The Evening News: "I am very pleased about this introduction of women into our orchestra. In the opinion of our greatest violin teachers, Ysaye, Kreisler, and Rivarde, it is a pity that we have not employed all the splendid feminine string players in our concert orchestras."

"The reason, I am afraid, has been sheer prejudice. Parents for years have been training their daughters to be violinists, viola and 'cello players, and except for a few odd concert engagements, there has been no outlet for their great talents in the form of any permanent engagements."

THE ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS, 1916, is to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from Wednesday, November 15th, to Saturday, November 25th, each day from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

"I enclose tariff as promised; I have already received some guests owing to my advertisement in your paper."

THODAY.—On August 30th, at Chinley, Stockport, to D. and M. G. Thoday, a son.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SEPTEMBER 11. Birmingham—Handsworth Women's Co-operative Guild—Motherhood—Mrs. Knight.

SEPTEMBER 27. Cheltenham—Public Meeting in the Small Victoria Hall—Speaker: Miss Annie Cooke, on "Prospects of Women's Suffrage."

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

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HAVE YOU A WANT?

If you have a want of any description, do not fail to make it known through the advertisement columns of our paper. We are constantly receiving letters of thanks from our readers. Herewith are some extracts:—

- "I shall be only too pleased to continue to advertise in the 'C.C.' as the nicest visitors I have had through its medium."
"I had an advertisement in a few months ago, and it was most successful."
"I enclose tariff as promised; I have already received some guests owing to my advertisement in your paper."
"Please discontinue my advertisement, as I have already let my flat through your paper."
"Please continue my advertisement for another three months; I do not want to be out of the paper," etc., etc., etc.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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.

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NEEDLE Matron requires post in large school or institution, also assist stores; highest references.—Davis, 27, Queen's-rd., Finsbury Park.

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All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

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