

*not to be taken away*

# The Common Cause

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

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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Position of Women in India. By Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. ....	14
Women Clerks After the War ....	14
Women and the Recent Municipal Elections ....	15
Reconstruction in Ireland. IV., Public Health ....	15
Reviews ....	16
Correspondence ....	17
Reports ....	17

[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.]

## Notes and News.

### Teachers and Equal Pay for Equal Work.

By an overwhelming majority the National Union of Teachers has declared for equal pay for equal work. The question as submitted to the Referendum was: "Are you in favour of the principle of equal pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status?" On this, thirty-five thousand and four teachers voted for equality and fifteen thousand and thirty-nine against. The majority was therefore nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-five. The determination of women teachers to go on taking a larger share in the administration and control of the organisation was shown by the election of Miss J. F. Wood, B.A., of the Secondary School for Girls, All Saints', Manchester, as Vice-President of the Union. There have been two women Presidents: Miss Cleghorn, of Sheffield, who presided in 1911, and Miss E. R. Conway, M.A., of Liverpool, who has been the President during the last year. The President for this year is Mr. D. W. P. Folland, L.C.C. School, Peckham. In his inaugural address he quoted some terrible statistics about the under-payment of teachers. We feel with him that it is a real disgrace that there should be two hundred teachers working at a salary of ten shillings a week, and at least one certificated head teacher and three assistant certificated mistresses at less than one pound per week. Mr. Folland might well ask how they lived. Mr. Folland suggested "the establishment throughout the country of Whitley Councils, with a National Whitley Council for Education to complete the edifice—the latter to co-operate with local Whitley Councils in advancing the course of education."

### Shop Assistants and Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks has been holding its twenty-eighth annual general meeting at Birmingham. By an overwhelming vote Miss M. A. Talbot was adopted Vice-President, and will automatically become President of the Union next year. Miss Talbot is the first woman who has been elected to this office, and her election coincides with a large influx of women members to the Union. The meeting passed resolutions welcoming the Labour Minister's decision to set up Trade Boards for the distributive trades, and expressed the opinion that there should be one Board for the whole of the distributive trades, and Sub-Committees for the various sections, and that any rate of wages fixed as a minimum should be based on a normal working week of forty-eight hours or less. A further resolution urged that no child should be exempted from school attendance under the age of fourteen, and that the school age should be raised to sixteen for all children; also that wage-earning work should be prohibited for children under sixteen years. From our point of view, however, the most interesting resolution passed by the meeting was that demanding that the National Minimum Wage Com-

mittee should immediately consider the drafting of equal rates of pay for men and women doing equal work.

### Women's Suffrage in America.

There are now fifteen full Suffrage States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; and eight States where women have the "vote for President," including Vermont, where it was granted by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor—the final result being still uncertain. Besides these, one house of both Iowa and Tennessee Legislatures have passed the presidential bill; suffragists in America are hopeful concerning its chance of passing Iowa's upper house, but doubtful about Tennessee. We learn from a private letter that the presidential bill would not have gone through the second house of the Missouri Legislature if the Suffrage Convention had not been held in St. Louis. It was drawing such immense audiences and raising so much enthusiasm that the Legislature simply had to accept the bill. Our Correspondent writes: "The situation was dramatic. The bill had gone through the lower house, and was pending in the Senate, but it lacked one vote of a majority. The member who had pledged that vote was a judge and was in another part of the State-holding Court, and the suffragists very much feared that he could not return at the time set for voting on the bill. That morning he telegraphed that the case was finished, but there was no train by which he could reach St. Louis; instantly the suffragists telegraphed back: 'A special train will be sent for you.' This was done, but even it could not reach St. Louis until almost the very moment when the vote was to be taken. A committee was at the railroad station, and as the special train pulled in they saw the judge standing on the observation platform; he sprang off, jumped into the automobile which was waiting and was driven to the Senate Chamber. The opponents had known nothing of all this, and were congratulating themselves that they would be able to defeat the bill, when the judge entered the Senate Chamber, sauntering in with his hands in his pockets as if he had been there all the time. The bill went through with flying colours."

### The Forbidden Service.

Great amazement and pain has been caused to many members of the Church of England by the Bishop of London's action in forbidding the use of St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, for a Three Hours' Service conducted by Miss Maude Royden. The Service had to be held in the adjoining Parish room, but as the space there was very limited, many of those who had wished to attend were disappointed. While forbearing to express an opinion on an ecclesiastical matter, we cannot but record our grief at the line taken by the Bishop, who was formerly believed to hold enlightened views on the rights and duties of women.

### Two Suffragists.

The N.U.S.E.C. has to mourn the loss of two devoted friends and ardent workers for the suffrage movement, Miss Clara Lucas, of Darlington, and Miss Elizabeth Lidgett, of Gordon Square, London. Miss Lucas was foremost in all educational activities at Darlington, a member of the School Board as long as it existed, and later of the Town Council. Universally respected and beloved, her loss will be deeply felt over a wide circle. She held extreme and in some quarters unpopular views on political affairs, but her geniality and thorough spirit of toleration towards those from whom she differed never failed her. She was one of the main props in Darlington of all that the N.U.S.E.C. stands for and she will be deeply mourned. Miss Lidgett was for forty years a member of the St. Pancras Board of Guardians, and was one of the leading pioneers in this work. Her knowledge and experience were invaluable, and she was always ready to put them at the disposal of her younger colleagues.

## THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

"The position of women is the root question in all our social problems in India."—*Mr. Aftab Ahmed, Member of the Council in India.*

**D**URING the recent visit of Mr. G. K. Devadhar to this country, he availed himself of several opportunities of making known the activities of two societies with which he is closely connected. They are the Servants of India Society and the Poona Seva Sadan or Home for Service by Women for Women. These societies are in many ways very remarkable, and I believe some account of them will be of interest to the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE.

First, then, the Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. Gokhale fourteen years ago at Poona. He had worked for eighteen years as Professor at the Fergusson College at Poona, and was greatly influenced throughout his career by the late Mr. Justice Ranade, from whom it is probably correct to say both these societies had their origin. The objects of the Servants of India Society are\* (1) to create among all people by example and precept a deep and passionate love of their motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) to organise the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions, and strengthening generally the public life of the country, with a view to its spiritualisation; (3) to promoting relations of cordial goodwill among the different communities of India; (4) to assist educational movements, especially those for the education of women and of the backward classes, and to promote industrial and scientific education; (5) to help to forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes.

These objects are admirable, but it can scarcely be said that they are unique, or indeed, at any rate according to our Western standards, exceptional. What does deserve both these epithets are the methods adopted for carrying them into effect. The first thing the founder sought was a group of men prepared to devote their whole lives to the service of their country in a religious spirit; for five years these men have to be under training, either at headquarters or under a senior member; they vow themselves to poverty, obedience, and self-renunciation (the parallel with St. Francis will occur to every reader). The society is an All-India society, and it now has branches in Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, and Nagpur. It runs five newspapers and besides conducts a regular propaganda by means of lectures and pamphlets (This sounds very like the N.U.W.S.S.). But the wonderful thing is the extraordinarily minute character of the society itself. We were proud of our great numbers both of branch societies and of members, but the Servants of India Society have set out on their great task, and have accomplished a large degree of success, with a membership of only twenty-five persons. They have set themselves the gigantic task of overcoming some of the most deeply-rooted prejudices of Indian society. They suffer no one to be branded as common or unclean; they open their ranks to members of all denominations, and among the twenty-five Servants of India are to be found Brahmins, Mohammedans and Christians; they disregard all the long-cherished taboos of India society; they seek to raise the depressed classes; they touch the "untouchables," spread-

ing by example as well as precept the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. Their foundation stone and basic principle are love and co-operation; there is no preaching of hatred and enmity, no hymns of hate; everywhere they spread a spirit of good-will, of recognition of all good work done, and constant endeavour to reach out to something better. They base their society on the permanent connection of British rule with the Indian Empire. So far from belittling or under-rating the work of Great Britain in India, they recognise fully and generously its immense value. They maintain that to lead the country to its full stature is the joint responsibility of the British Government and the Indian people. England, says Mr. Devadhar, has on the whole achieved in India the most brilliant and mighty task even undertaken by one nation for another. "She has welded into a solid whole by permanent ties various races and peoples. . . . The education which Indians have received at your hands, has stirred and quickened their imagination. . . . The people have begun to cherish quite naturally great ambitions and noble hopes, making for the country's progress. . . . The great Indian Continent is throbbing with a new impulse along with the whole world. It is now left for you in England to decide how to shape this spiritual force, how to direct it into a channel which would be productive of lasting good to both countries, which according to my school of political thinking have been brought together by a process of divine dispensation." In this spirit of the Servants of India, of whom Mr. Devadhar is now the senior member, have again and again co-operated with the Government of India in an unofficial way in such urgent and difficult work as famine relief. Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, has warmly expressed his appreciation of the selflessness and devotion of the work done in this direction, and also in the matter of the spread of education, scholastic and industrial, among the girls and women of India, their work has been beyond all praise. They are keenly alive to the need of an enlightened and progressive womanhood. This branch of their work is more especially in the hands of the second society, the Seva Sadan, which is presided over by Mrs. Ranade, the widow of Mr. Justice Ranade, who was really the father of the whole movement represented by both the Societies. The Seva Sadan has already accomplished much; in fact, its progress has been so rapid that education inspectors have declared that it would have been incredible to them if they had not seen its proofs with their own eyes. The Seva Sadan represents the work of women for women, and will make a special appeal to Suffragists from this point of view. One of its objects is to train Indian women as district and village nurses. No really effective work for raising the educational and social position of women can be done in any country until the women themselves demand it. "Therein the patient must minister unto herself." Already Indian women have been trained to become teachers, nurses, surgeons, midwives, &c., and it is now planned to bring to this country each year one or more of these trained women for further study at one of the London hospitals. A committee has been formed in this country to co-operate with the Poona Seva Sadan in this useful work. The N.U.S.E.C. will watch their progress with sympathy and goodwill.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

## Women Clerks after the War.

If the Women's Emancipation Bill goes through Parliament and becomes law, part of the anxiety which is now weighing heavily on the organisers of Women Clerks and Secretaries will be removed. The war has seen the employment in Government offices of a type of highly educated women hitherto unknown to the Civil Service, save in a few, a very few, posts. They are women of university education, with initiative and imagination; and although in too many cases their imagination has been fettered and their initiative held in, they have proved to themselves and to the Departments where they have served that there is work in the Civil Service which highly educated women can perform with advantage to the State. Under present conditions their future looks black indeed, if they desire to support themselves on their earnings. For they are about to be demobilised and in the clerical world there is at present no future at all for them. Their work in Government Departments has not prepared them for business life. If the higher Civil Service posts were open to them—as they ought to be—they would do well to enter Government service and to dedicate their powers of imagination

and initiative to the service of the community; but if they are offered lower-grade permanent work, it is to be hoped that they will refuse to accept it. In such posts their education, their powers, and their brains would be wasted. At no time has the State been able to afford to waste brain-power. Few women of middle-age whose lot has been cast in the business or commercial world can look round on their circle of intimate friends without being able to count one, two, or three whose powers were above the average, and who, had they been men, would have made their mark on the life of their time. Sex and circumstances have in the past been too strong for them, and have bound them in chains in a narrow circle from which they could find no escape. They have been *underpaid and underworked*—underworked in that the work to which they have perforce dedicated, or prostituted, their powers, has been beneath their intellectual ability. It is no exaggeration to state that in the

\* See paper read by Mr. G. K. Devadhar before the East India Association, February 10th, 1919.

past two generations of business women there has been gross waste of brain-power. Unless and until the Women's Emancipation Bill become law, this waste will continue; and at the time when waste, of whatever substance or quality, is one of the greatest sins against the community. What the present generation of women needs is a great crusade to rouse not only public opinion but their own consciences to the fact that the educated unmarried women of to-day owe a great debt to the future—a debt which they are able to pay if they are given the opportunity of paying.

Their widowed sisters will too often be so busily engaged with family and household affairs that matters outside the immediate family circle must, for the next few years, be dealt with by the unmarried woman in conjunction with the grandfather and the young and inexperienced man. The unmarried woman is, as a class, too often misunderstood. The prim Victorian old maid is, or soon will be, as extinct as the Dodo. Her niece remains—the unmarried woman of to-day, educated and trained—in medicine, in nursing, in domestic science, as a teacher, in horticulture or in agriculture. All these vocations call for the educated, alert and imaginative brain, for the personality that desires to cope with great adventures. The lower branches of clerical work demand patient, plodding effort and the desire for no adventure whatever, of even the mildest and gentlest description.

For the welfare of the women themselves and the good of the State, we appeal to highly educated women to eschew the lower branches of clerical work. These should be to them anathema. They should hail the day which sees their release from the drudgery of Government offices as heartily as though it heralded their escape from Egyptian bondage.

To take up this attitude will call for courage, for whilst qualifying for other work they may be called on to face, if not privation, privation's shadow. In the past, other women have met poverty cheerfully, with no prospect of the bright future which is to-day opening up before the emancipated woman. When the brain-working woman has learnt to despise security and to risk losing her life she will have achieved a victory which will place her in a position to help others out of the rut in which circumstances and sex-prejudice have placed them.

Mark you, there is no lack of employment for women in the technically mechanical grades of shorthand and typewriting. Any woman who is content to become and to remain a machine of a certain standard for an uncertain number of years can command a weekly wage. She can earn enough to keep herself just or almost fed, uncomfortably housed and rather badly clothed. And whilst doing so she will be wasting her education and her brain power, while her ambition (if she have any!) will eat its head off.

The foregoing paragraphs describe fairly and truthfully the position of women clerks and secretaries in armistice time. What is to be their position in time of peace? That depends on organisation. It is a sad fact that many women who have been willing to join their Union in the past, have done so solely from selfish motives—to get something out of it—that something being usually a post. The ethics of trade unionism have been to them a sealed book, and they have never desired, indeed they have feared, to break the seal. In their ignorance they have thought that trade unionism spelt strikes and strikes only. They do not even yet realise that trade unionism means Reconstruction—the building of the new city whose walls must be piled up, brick by brick, by individual work. The days when the King could reconstruct are over. The days when Parliament can reconstruct are numbered. Reconstruction now is the task of each individual member of the community, who must work, not at his or her own sweet will, but in organised sympathetic collaboration with others.

Such a view of trade unionism presents no terrors, but lays bare responsibilities. And responsibilities must be shouldered. There is no better way of carrying them.

In the lower clerical world wages, or salaries, are depreciating. The initial salary, higher though it may sound than it sounded before the war, is lower in value, and will probably remain the salary long after the initial years of service are over. The sole cure for this state of things is co-operation among the workers. They must aim at and maintain a high standard of work and a high standard of pay will follow. They must not be content to have their profession (even though it be a humble one) lowered.

The Women Clerks and Secretaries Association (which has its offices at 12, Buckingham Street, Strand) is making greater strides forward now than at any previous period of its history. Its constitution is under revision. It has approved the formation of groups, which have already added greatly to its power. The

group system is worked through the personality of its leaders, and personality counts for much; whilst the leaders are training themselves for wider service. Not individuals alone, not the staffs of individual offices alone, are waking up—localities are roused as they have never before been roused. The Association is out to advise the strong and to teach the weak how to protect themselves; to bring the weak and the strong so closely into touch that the interests of each become the interests of all. There is nothing selfish in this; indeed, trade unionism in its highest sense is the essence of self-effacement. Who dare let self stand in the way of progress and reconstruction?

RUTH YOUNG.

## Women and the Recent Municipal Elections.

Now that the elections for County and Urban District Councils, Parish Councils, and Boards of Guardians are over, one can begin to look round and take stock of the position. It has been an interesting time for women, and in looking over an accumulation of Press cuttings one comes across many quaint evidences of the human interest.

The new County Councils have women on them, in some instances two, three, or even four, the London County Council leading with eight. It is a curious fact that most of these women councillors are known for public-spirited work throughout England, and we can easily imagine that the proceedings of the Councils on which they sit will be watched with extra interest and perhaps more jealously by the other Councils where women have not yet won seats. About eleven or twelve County Councils have Women Councillors, and though this is a modest victory, yet it is significant; in most instances the well-known apathy of the municipal voter has been roused by the appeal of the woman candidate, and she has received a good share of an extraordinarily meagre poll.

Urban District Councils have also an encouraging record, and the Parish Councils have not been left out—one notes several well-known women who have won the trust of the electors, but perhaps the most touching is the tale of a tiny electorate of twenty-one voters, sixteen of whom discharged their duty, and sent up a woman to the Rural District Council by fifteen votes!

Where vacancies have occurred in Town Councils, women have been elected, such towns as Bristol, Brighton, Salisbury, Liverpool, Kettering, Wellingborough, Wakefield, Bournemouth, thus declaring their sense of women's civic responsibility. A little characteristic remark in Bournemouth: "Most towns have women members now," quite gives it a touch of "fastness"! It is impossible to give a detailed list; in fact, one could not be sure of being quite correct; but these new Councillors are all over the country; from Cornwall to Glasgow, Essex to Wales, the names stand out, and one knows that each and all of these women have thought well before deciding to offer their services for work where women are really needed.

The Guardians' Elections in London have been keenly contested, though voters have been apathetic. Women have again been chosen in considerable numbers, and the Labour Party has realised that this is a field of usefulness and, let us hope, of real educational value in the administration of public affairs.

In London we pause for a while to gather strength and purpose before the Borough Council Elections in November. Here is a great field, and now is the time to begin, to choose well and work hard, so that when another year has passed the people of London will be represented in their twenty-eight Borough Councils by a goodly proportion of women, instead of the minute but gallant number of thirty-six.

EDITH PLACE.

## Reconstruction in Ireland.

### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

What alterations in the Public Health system of Ireland will be effected by the new Bill?

First, there is the recognition that Health shall be a Special Department with a responsible Minister in charge. True, this Minister is to be the Chief Secretary, a man already overworked and overburdened, the sole referee, whether the questions to be decided are measures for dealing with agrarian outrages or the continuance of relief grants to a tiny Dublin workroom. Then there is the Public Health Council, consisting of official and medical representatives, and six "other persons having



1867. The Rev. C. M. Black for many years a member of the Society opened the proceedings in the presence of a good company of people representing various Suffrage Societies and Women's Organisations in Edinburgh.

Immediately after the ceremony the Society held its annual meeting at 40, Shandwick-place. The annual report showed a large amount of work had been done in connection with Parliamentary Bills, the General Election, and the Scottish Educational Authority Election.

The Society received with great regret the resignation of the President Miss S. E. S. Mair, and the following office bearers were appointed—President, Mrs. Purves; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Robertson; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Wilson.

WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Miss Annie Villiers, who for some ten years has been Hon. Sec. of the Stevenage and District Society for Equal Citizenship, was elected on to the Stevenage Urban District Council, coming out second in the list of five candidates.

PURLEY.

The Purley Branch of the N.U.S.E.C. has two triumphs to record in the recent County and Municipal elections. For the Surrey County Council, Mrs. Skeats, a member of the Society and Chairman of the Women's Municipal Association, was returned unopposed.

For the Urban District Council Miss Ethel Hall, who has been a valued member of the Society since its formation, was returned at the top of the poll with 691 votes.

At the summations of the N.U.W.S.S. (as it was then) she worked with Miss Noeline Baker under the County Agricultural Committee, afterwards initiating the work of the cultivation of vacant land in her own district.

Her work in this connection has been so successful that at the present moment she has 600 plots under cultivation. The zeal and initiative shown—and the thoroughness with which the work has been carried on prove Miss Hall to be pre-eminently suited to become a Councillor.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

The W.F.L. is sending a Memorial to the Prime Minister urging the Government to provide the promised facilities for the passing of the Barristers and Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill.

N.U.S.E.C. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Further Handsome Donation from the British Women's Temperance Association.

At the Annual Council Meeting in Glasgow of the B.W.T.A., held on April 11th, a presentation was made to Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treasurer of the Ambulance Fund of the Association, in recognition of valuable services rendered during the past years.

On behalf of the Ambulance Fund Committee of the B.W.T.A. the sum of £560 (balance of Ambulance Fund) was handed over to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Scottish Women's Hospitals, for the upkeep of the "Christian Colville" Ambulance at present attached to the Girton and Newnham Unit at Salonica, this gift to be used for the same purpose as the Hospital's removal to Belgrade, at a later date, when it will be known as the Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital.

Further donations from America and Canada, per Miss Kathleen Burke.—Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., acknowledges with thanks several further handsome donations of £1,000 each from America and Canada, through the instance of Miss Kathleen Burke, whose unflinching efforts on behalf of the Hospitals are still being met with such magnificent response.

The sum of £26 11s. 9d. has also been received by the S.W.H. from the "Ladies Committee of the Kitchener Serbian Relief," Kitchener, Ont., per Sir Edmund Walker, Hon. Treasurer for Canada, Toronto, for maintenance for six months of the "Kitchener" Bed in a Serbian Hospital.

Further handsome donations received and acknowledged by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Scottish Women's Hospitals: LIVERPOOL.

Continued interest is still being maintained in Liverpool where Miss Curwen, Organiser for the Hospitals, is still inspiring the people to contribute towards the funds. The recent Campaign held in Southport which resulted in the magnificent sum of £678 17s. 3d. being handed over to Mrs. Laurie, gives proof of the feelings of the people of Liverpool towards the work of the Hospitals.

Special mention should be made of the further donation of £200 paid into the Liverpool and St. Martin's Bank Ltd. by Mr. John Ranken, one of the constant contributors towards the funds during the period of the war, also of the further donation of £50 from Mr. H. F. Fernie, Shipowner, Liverpool.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Laurie received the splendid sum of £170 as the result of a street collection in Pietermaritzburg organized by Mrs. Councillor Woods at the instance of Miss M. Pope Ellis, one of the members of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, leave having been granted for this collection to take place by the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg.

HANKOW, CHINA.

A further handsome donation of £400 has again been sent to Mrs. Laurie from the St. Andrew's Society, Hankow, China, as the part proceeds of a Café Chantant held in Hankow on November 30th, 1918 (St. Andrew's Night).

These above donations are indications of the widespread interest that is still being maintained throughout the different parts of the world in the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and are very greatly appreciated by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, and the Executive Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, who are still working so arduously on behalf of the Serbian Soldiers.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock, or to Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Peace has now been declared, but the Sick and Wounded are still on our hands, and will require care and attention for some time to come.

Subscriptions for the London Units should be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, S.W.H., 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Table listing donors and amounts for Scottish Women's Hospitals, including Mrs. Macfie, Mable Howell, and various anonymous contributions.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Common Cause, including Club Concert, Mrs. Flemin, Mrs. Macfie, and various other contributions.

OUR SUPPORTERS.

It is very important that our readers should support the advertisers and mention THE COMMON CAUSE whenever purchasing, ordering goods by post, or paying accounts.

The following is a list of some of THE COMMON CAUSE advertisers, past and present. Cut it out for reference.—

- List of advertisers including Messrs. Burberry, National Mutual Life Association, Goldsmiths & Silversmiths, and various other businesses.

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.S.E.C.)

Table listing upcoming meetings for the N.U.S.E.C., including dates, locations, and speakers.

Coming Events.

Table listing coming events, including meetings of the Hastings and St. Leonards Women Citizens' Association, Guild of Education as National Service, and Church Self-Government Association.

UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN.

President: Mrs. M. A. SPIELMAN. 1. The Union of Jewish Women provides an organisation ready and able to assist Jewesses throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire with information and advice.

Advertisement for VALKASA The Tonic Nerve Food, an invigorating nutrient for brain-fac, depression, lassitude, etc.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BRITISH ISLES, 10s. 10d. ABROAD, 13s. PER ANNUM. ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Table showing rates for displayed advertisements, including Whole Page, Half Page, Quarter Page, and Per Inch rates.

Advertisement for Dickins & Jones Graceful FROCK, featuring an illustration of a woman in a long dress and the text 'Always the best.' and 'C.C. "Annette." Useful Afternoon Frock of heavy-weight Crepe de Chine.'

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

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## ADDRESSES BY WOMEN.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, BISHOPSGATE.—The Thursday Services (1.15-1.45) have been resumed. The Addresses on May 1st, 8th, 15th, will be given by Mrs. Herman; on May 22nd, by Miss P. Walters; and on May 29th, by Miss Pictou Turberville.

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

**LADY HUGGINS SCHOLARSHIP**  
IN SOCIOLOGY.

To be awarded in June, 1919, for research work in a Sociological subject.

Value £40 for two years.

Open to women holding a University degree or its equivalent.

Further information may be obtained from **The Principal**, to whom applications should be sent not later than May 30th, 1919.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.**  
**THE WILLIAM GIBSON RESEARCH**  
**SCHOLARSHIP FOR MEDICAL WOMEN.**

THIS Scholarship of the yearly value of (about) £250, is awarded by the Society to qualified medical women who are subjects of the British Empire; and is tenable for a period of two years. In choosing a scholar the Society will not decide upon the merits of research work already done or contemplated, but will take such work into consideration. The Scholar will be free to use the Scholarship for her maintenance, for travel, or for purposes of research.

There is no competitive examination, nor need a thesis or other work for publication or otherwise be submitted.

Applications should be accompanied by a statement setting out (1) professional training, (2) degrees or diplomas obtained, (3) appointments held, (4) particulars of proposed research (if any). Applications must be accompanied by two testimonials, (1) as to academic or professional status, and (2) as to general character. Envelopes containing applications, &c., should be marked on top left-hand corner "William Gibson Research Scholarship," and should reach the undersigned not later than Saturday, May 3rd, 1919.

J. Y. W. MAC ALISTER,  
Secretary, Royal Society of Medicine,  
1, Wimpole-street, W. 1.

## BOOKS.

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