# The Common Cause

not to be taken cewa

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

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## 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 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 of the letter to compete the edification that the country to compete the edification that the country of whitley the country of whitley the country of the letter to compete the edification that the country of the letter to compete the edification that the country of the letter to compete the edification that the country of the letter to compete the edification that the letter to compete the edification that the edification that the edification the letter to compete the edification that cil 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 Committee 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 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 Senard Chamber. The opponents had known nothing of all this, and were congratulating themselves that they would be able to defeat the bili, 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 forebearing 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 right and the second of the second 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 colAPRIL 25, 1919.

## THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

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

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 nsociety; they seek to raise the depressed classes; they touch the "untouchables," spread-

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

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. 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 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 bjects 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.

## Women Clerks after the War.

If the Women's Emancipation Bill goes through Parliament | and initiative to the service of the community; but if they are 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

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 underworkedunderworked 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

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

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 remainsthe 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

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 ust 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

The foregoing paragraphs describe fairly and truthfully the osition 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 Reconstructio 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, no 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 emain the salary long after the initial years of service are over The sole cure for this state of things is co-operation among the vorkers. 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

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, 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 nighest sense is the essence of self-effacement. Who dare let self stand in the way of progress and reconstruction?

#### 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 as been an interesting time for women, and in looking over an accumulation of Press cuttings one comes across many quaint vidences of the human interest.

The new County Councils have women on them, in some nstances two, three, or even four, the London County Council leading with eight. It is a curious fact that most of these vomen 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 wellknown apathy of the municipal voter has been roused by the appeal of the woman condidate, and she has received a good hare 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 wenty-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 ducational value in the administration of public affairs.

In London we pause for a while to gather strength and urpose 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. Its constitution is under revision. It has approved the formation of groups, which have already added greatly to its power. The medical representatives, and six "other persons having

<sup>\*</sup> See paper read by Mr. G. K. Devadhar before the East India Associa-

practical experience of matters relating to the public health.' This is a marked improvement on the clause as first drafted, and gives an opportunity for including women. Some of the amendments accepted in the House had been termed impossible by the Castle Authorities in an interview with a medical deputation, a fact which shows the value of Parliamentary pressure, and renders more exasperating the action of Sinn Fein in depriving that country of more than two-thirds of its representatives in Parliament.

The value of this Council will to a certain extent depend on the state of public opinion. There has been for a long time no real demand for health reform in Ireland, hence the unsatisfactory results of the permissive system. If the present interest in the question can be maintained, the Health Council should be able to save the nation from slowly sinking into physical inefficiency. Such a Council will be able to take the care of the sick away from the Poor Law, it will unify and develop the existing health services. It must establish a State Medical Service. It is entirely due to the self-sacrifice and incessant labours of the Irish doctors that the present system has worked so well. The low salaries render it necessary for them to take private patients; this increases the already serious overwork and makes it more difficult for the doctor to be independent. His only paying patients in the country are the few resident gentry, the better-off farmers, and the local shopkeepers. His work as Health Officer and Dispensary Doctor will consist in the attempt to get laws adopted involving increase of rates paid by the people on whom he is dependent for a living, or in the effort to enforce sanitary laws disregarded by the same people. Thus the doctor, if he is to do his duty, has to make enemies of those who are his employers and paymasters, either as individuals or as members of local bodies, generally in both capacities. For this reason his work, whether in the direction of sanitation or otherwise, has become a farce in the small towns and through the countryside.

Provision must also be made for the endowment of research No such provision exists on any scale in Ireland. University workers have to teach as well, and though the English Medical Research Committee spends a certain amount in Ireland, the work is naturally not specially devoted to Irish conditions. The figures already given for tuberculosis show how urgent is the need for such research. The Carnegie Trust made it possible for the Medical Officer of Health to the Local Government Board to conduct a most valuable enquiry into the physical welfare of women and children in Ireland, a work in which great assistance was given by Dr. Marion Andrews and Dr. Prudence Gaffekin: but should this be left to a private Trust?

The question of milk control must be taken over by the Council; the present condition is appalling. Mrs. McFetridge is emphatic on this. "My cousin that lives in Dublin had the enfuanzy, and came here wi' her wee girl. 'Och Mary,' says she, 'gie us a drop of buttermilk. Now, Lizzie, take that. No, Mammy,' says the wee one, 'dinna ax me, I canna drink That's no the Dublin milk, child, taste it.' 'My, but that's grand,' says the wee girl, and drank every drop of it. 'Ay,' says my cousin, 'if ye only seen the milk, Mary, half watter, and gey and dirty, and that sour!' 'Wumman, dear,' says I, 'they could be fined for that.' 'What do they care for a three-pound fine, they make it up in a day, and they're never summoned for dirty milk at all, at all. Sure it's just poison to the wee babies.' 'Well, dear,' sez I, 'maybe we're no sae ill off in the country after all.'" A Health Council might supply a corrective to the influence of the milk vendors, which is responsible for this state of affairs.

The hospital system will be reorganised under the new Bill. The hundred and seventy-six Union Hospitals and County Infirmaries outside Dublin and Belfast are too many. Onethird the number, if efficient, would be ample. They are antiquated in structure and equipment, since, under the Act of 1878, any alteration to bring them to a modern standard must be met by voluntary contributions. As an instance of over-supply of hospitals, the case of Dublin with eleven, as against Edinburgh with one, may be mentioned. It is curious that with this ample supply of hospitals of every variety, there is only one institution in Ireland for the care of the mentally deficient, and no institution where treatment for epileptics can be had. The Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 did not apply to Ireland, and this is one of the directions in which the new Council will have to apply Parliamentary pressure.

During the recent session of Dáil Eireann, Arthur Griffith spoke of the high death-rate in Ulster: "In the last fifty years Ulster has lost one-third of her population. The Eritish Government is destroying that province no less than the others . . the only difference is that the whole of Ireland is dying

out, only Ulster rather more slowly."

The death-rate in Ireland is increasing, and the birth-rate decreasing more rapidly than in England; the measures against tuberculosis and infant mortality are largely ineffective. These and similar facts are amongst the strongest counts in the indictment brought by Sinn Fein against the British Government in Ireland. If such conditions can be changed by the new Health Council, the framers of the Act will indeed have builded better than they knew. DORA MELLONE.

#### Reviews.

Co-operation and the Future of Industry. Leonard S. Woolf. (Allen &

This book gives a lucid, sympathetic, and unusually interesting explanation of the principles of the Co-operative Movement. A few salient historical facts are stated in order to develop the theme, which is that of a reasonable defence of the Co-operative principle. The writer certainly makes out a very good case, which is all the stronger for not being exaggerated. Briefly, the gist of the Co-operative principle is that goods must be produced because they are wanted, and are consumed, and not in order to make profits for the manufacturer or even for the workman-producer. This object is attained by the simple, but brilliant, device invented by Howarth, whereby, at the end of each year the profits made in the Co-operative Stores are returned to each purchaser in the form of a dividend, varying according to the amount of money spent by each in the course of the year; thus, eventually, all customers buy what they do buy at exactly cost price; there are no real profits anywhere. The difference between this system and the ordinary capitalist-producer system is a very profound one, even if minor forms of the exploitation of human labour now and then make their appearance in the Co-operative movement itself. (It is encouraging to find the Women's Co-operative Guild leading the way in pressing for good wages for its own women employees.) At the end the author sketches a Co-operative Utopia, which the reviewer personally found very attractive, in that it promised us a world without any advertisements. Altogether, just the book for the busy professional woman who would like to know about labour problems but cannot study first-hand sources for herself.

Under Cossack and Bolshevik. By Rhoda Power. (Methuen. 7s. net.) Revolution is to us in this country an abstract term. We cannot fail to ask ourselves, what is it as a concrete reality? What actually happens to the ordinary person? How does he see it all? How does he live? These questions are answered with singular conciseness and clarity in Miss Power's book. The writer went to Russia during the war to teach English in a wealthy family at Rostov, in the Don district. She saw the outbreak of revolution, the rise of the Bolsheviks, the resistance and defeat of the Cossacks, and finally escaped by a painful and perilous journey just before the Germans advanced on the town.

The author tells a plain, unvarnished tale. There is no fine writing in the book, no purple passages in the style of the war correspondent, no set appeal to the emotions, no theorising on mass psychology or attempts to apportion praise and blame. Even the descriptions are unpretentious, though vivid enough, But it is just this sobriety, this absence of comment, which give the book its value. The reader is not instructed in the theory of revolution. He is made to see its events through no distorting medium, as they really appear to an eye-witness.

He sees first a brief glimpse of the state of society which made revolution inevitable—its rich living for amusement, its poor starved, its army sent half equipped and half armed, to death, its profound ignorance, not confined to one class-for if the peasant cannot read, the expensively educated Natasha pays a poor student five roubles to write her essays for her. Then come the confused happenings of the first revolution, with its outburst of enthusiasm for liberty, glorious undeniably, though its ignorance is pathetic-sometimes, indeed, even comic 'What!'' said the coachman, in injured tones, when forbidden to ill-treat a fellow servant, "does the barishnia mean to say I may not even beat her cook-now it is Liberty?'

Rostov was a Cossack town, and the bourgeoisie hoped to be defended against the Bolsheviks. For a time, indeed, Kaledin's forces were victorious. But they were not supported. While the Cadets' volunteer army was fighting outnumbered against the Red Guard-while little boys of twelve were volunteering as wire-cutters and bomb-throwers-queues of ablebodied men stood outside the cinemas, undisturbed even by the bombardment of the town.

As for the extraordinary events of the Bolshevik régime,

they must be read in the book itself. One is, in a way, surprised to find them so like one's conventional ideas-the domiciliary visits, the street fighting, the wild ragged Red Guard straggling through the town and firing haphazard into the air. What still more surprising is that as we read, we cease to feel i impossible that such events should take place. The truth is that Miss Power's is the dramatic method. She does notperhaps could not-analyse her characters, but she has an eye r the significant incident, and lets them reveal themselves in phrase. She tells one story of a party of brigands who attacked house owned by an old lady and her granddaughters. The forced the occupants at the bayonet's point to lie or their faces on the floor while they were robbed of their valuables. The grandmother fainted. The brigands were most indignant at the heartlessness of the girls, who remained lying still under the bayonets without going to her help. They restored the old lady and relieved her of her jewellery. As she began to faint again, the robbers turned to the girls, who were still lying on the floor, saying Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?

Again, like a good dramatist, Miss Power does not take sides among her characters. Whether her bourgeois friends leave her unprotected to face the Bolshevik search party, or the revolu tionaries threaten her with revolvers and make some indiscriminate target practice with "Polly," the machine gun, she maintains her courageous impartiality. The book will not give the historian an insight into the theoretical tenets of Bolshevism, or a survey of the causes of the downfall of bourgeois society but it is sufficiently concrete and objective to form part of the material from which he will draw his own conclusions.

We regret that in reviewing The Edge of To-day, by Beatrice Kelston, we stated that it was published by John Lane, whereas the publisher is John Long.

#### Correspondence.

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

THE FORBIDDEN SERVICE.

MADAM,—The press has made it widely known that on the eve of Good Friday the Bishop of London forbade Miss Royden to lead the Three Hours' Service at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, that consequently the Church was closed and such of the congregation as did not go disappointed away were crowded into a parish room holding only a few hundreds, where kneeling was almost impossible or forced to stand for the whole of the time outside the door and open windows.

The following respectation has presented in a few

The following memorial from lay people is to be presented in a few days to the Bishop:—

APRIL 25, 1919.

days to the Bishop:—
"WE, the undersigned lay-people—many of us Communicants of the Church of England—desire to convey to your Lordship the grievous distress we are in by reason of the obstacles placed by the Ecclesiastical Authorities in the way of the ministry of women.

We are unlearned in the Ecclesiastical Law, but we are convinced that

there is something seriously wrong, and needing speedy remedy, when an Evangelist so plainly called of God to win souls for Him, as Miss Royden, is seen to be harassed and impeded by those who, it seems to us simple folk, should be her chiefest upholders and strengtheners in her great

ome of us have tried to be patient, but after the scandal of Good Some of us have tried to be patient, but after the scandal of Good Friday we feel that the time for silent acquiescence is passed. For on that day St. Botolph's Church stood empty while a large congregation from far and near followed the Three Hours Devotion led by Miss Royden in a crowded room where kneeling was almost impossible, and many stood whole long time on the grass near the open windows or outside the

We are but few signatories because of the holiday season, but we know that we speak for thousands, who, like us, us sick at heart at these things."

Those desiring to sign are asked to send their names and addresses d if they wish their occupation) to :—Miss Muriel Walding, 147, East India Dock Road, E. 14. ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

MADAM,—In view of the Church's attitude towards women—as expressed by the Bishop of London's prohibition of the Three Hours' Service in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, on Good Friday—the time would seem to have come for a new "Protestant" movement on our part.

Botolph's, Bishopsgate, on Good Friday—the time would seem to have come for a new "Protestant" movement on our part.

I would suggest that all the Church of England members of Miss Royden's various congregations, and all those who desire to see qualified women who have the vocation given an official position in the Church, should join the City Temple—as I did some months ago. An individual more or less makes no difference to the Established Church, but an exodus of several hundred—or thousand—at a time might make some slight impression. We should lose something for ourselves—those of us who care for the Church in which we have been brought up—but we might gain the inestimable treasure of women priests and preachers in the Church itself for those who come after us.

I respectfully submit that the support of women should not be given to a Church that treats women with a callousness and contempt entirely unworthy of Christianity; and that either

(a) the admission of women to the ministry of the Church, or (b) the disestablishment of the Church
should be placed on the N.U.S.E.C. programme.

MIRIAM M. HOMERSHAM.

Late of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

Late of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

THE NURSES' REGISTRATION BILL.

Madam,—In your article, "The Problem of the Unqualified Worker," of April 4th, the statement is made that registration would throw skilled nurses out of employment. The is incorrect. The Registration Bill arranges to put on the register any woman, even if her training be slight, who had been earning her living as a nurse.

## Reports, Notices, etc.

## National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, President: MISS ELEANOR F RATHBONE.

Secretaries

MISS MARGARET JONES. Hon. Treasurer: MISS ROSAMOND SMITH.

MISS INEZ. M. FERGUSON, MRS. HUBBACK (Information and Parlia-

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

## Headquarter Notes.

The Cavendish-Bentinck Library.

The Cavendish-Bentinck Library.

The Cavendish-Bentinck Trust Library is to-day being moved to take up its abode at Headquarters. This Library of neary two thousand volumes will be under the same management as the Edward Wright Library, and subscribers will be entitled to borrow books from both libraries indifferently. It contains an unrivalled collection of books on every aspect of the Women's Movement, and of the various activities of women as citizens; and also a large section of rare historical books on the position of women, which will prove of surpassing interest to many. The books in that section must, however, be read on the premises. A catalogue will shortly be published of all books in the combined libraries, arranged so as to form a bibliography

It is hoped that many fresh subscribers will join. The subscription for affiliated Societies is 15s. per year for boxes of books containing twenty volumes, or 3s. per single box; and for unaffiliated Societies 25s, per year, or 7s. 6d. per single box. Individuals can borrow books at 2d. per volume per week, or can become subscribers at 10s. 6d. a year for two books at a time. Many copies of the same book will be lent if desired.

## News From Societies.

#### LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

(Formerly London Society for Women's Suffrage.)
The London Society for Women's Service has sent out to all its members the annual report read at the General Meeting on February 24th, 1919, together with a letter stating that at that meeting the iety decided to change its name and functions in accordance with the

r. "That the Society continue to stand for equal suffrage and equal opportunities for women, but resolve to concentrate its efforts

for the present on obtaining economic equality for women."

2. "That the Society resolve to promote this object by means of propaganda, political work, the collection and distribution of information with regard to employment, the promotion of trainings, opening up of occupations, and such other practical steps as may from time to time seem advisable." This letter concludes :-

"The Committee believe that the struggle to secure equality of opportunity for men and women in the wage-earning world is the next great step towards the full enfranchisement of women; they believe moreover that the forces which threaten the economic position of

moreover that the forces which infreaten the economic position of women of to-day are of a most serious and menacing nature and that action is immediately needed for the protection of women workers.

"They are convinced that a non-party of men and women who are united in principle and experienced in practice will be able to give immediate support to the demobilised women, and that by building up public opinion and focussing political action on this group of public opinion and focussing political action on this group of subjects they can best serve the cause for which the London Society for Women's Suffrage was originally called into being."

for Women's Suffrage was originally called into being."

It is announced that the Society is holding a series of monthly meetings at the Caxton Hall, particulars of which will be found in our Forthcoming Meetings column. At these Meetings reports will be given of the progress of the work of the Society, and the latest facts concerning the position of women in trades and professions will be put before members. Questions and discussion will be invited, and members asked to bring forward any interesting examples which have come under their own notice. Membership of the Society entitles to free admission, non-members may be admitted by ticket obtainable at the door, 1/-Membership of the Society is open to all men and women who sympathise with its objects, whether they live in the London district or not. All those who care for the economic equality of women and men and who are willing to write and say so, and to send one shilling or any larger are willing to write and say so, and to send one shilling or any larger sum can at once join the Society They are earnestly invited to do so, and should communicate with the Secretary, Miss Phillippa Strachey, London Society for Women's Service, 58, Victoria street, S.W.I.

## WOMEN'S FRANCHISE COMMEMORATION TREE AT

EDINBURGH.

On Saturday, April 12th, by the permission of the Town Council of Edinburgh, the Edinburgh N.W.S.S. commemorated the first use of the vote by women by planting a tree in West Princes Street Gardens.

The ceremony was performed by Miss S. E. S. Mair, the second president of the E.N.S.W.S. and one of the founders of the Society in

APRIL 25, 1919.

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. The sun shone brightly and a little shower gently watered the tree as Miss Mair sprinkled the earth on its roots, declaring that like the work of the Society it was rooted in faith, planted in hope, and would blossom in the future in love. The tree, being a red double flowering, hawthorn, "typified the good fellowship arising from the working together in the political sphere of men and women. The following inscription was hung on the tree: "In glad commemoration of the first exercise of the Parliamentary vote by the women citizens of Edinburgh, December 14th, 1918."

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. Propaganda meetings had been held, including thirty meetings addressed in Edinburgh and its vicinity, but the work in this direction had been greatly crippled through lack of funds.

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. The Society for Equal Citizenship," and adopted for its aims (a) To work for the extension of the franchise to women on the same terms as men; (b) To promote and support the candidature of women as members of Parliament and of local bodies, the appointment of women on Local Government Commissions and on kindred bodies; (c) To promote and support reforms aiming at the improvement of the legal, professional, and economic status of women.

#### WOMEN IN LECAL 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. Miss J. B. Joyner is the first woman to be elected to the Linslade Urban Council, being second out of seven candidates. Miss Susan Gatliff was elected Guardian in St. Mary's Ward, Eastbourne. Miss E. C. Willis was elected on to the Carnforth U.D.C., she was supported by the local W.C.A. ported by the local W.C.A.

ported by the local W.C.A.

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. An arist by profession, at the outbreak of war Miss Ethel Hall laid aside her work and threw herself into the question of food production.

question of food production.

At the summons 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

#### 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.

Association.

At the Annual Council Meeting in Glasgow of the B.W.T.A., held on April 1rth, 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. At the same time very sympathetic references were made to the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the amount of work done by the Ambulances presented of the S.W. Hospitals by the B.W.T.A.

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 on 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:—

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 unfailing efforts on behalf of the Hospitals are still being met with such magnificent response.

sum of £26 11s. od. 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 for main 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 £678 178. 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 £30 from Mr. H. F. Fernie, Shipowner, Liverpool.

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

roceeds 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. The Committee thererequire care and attention for some time to come. The Committee therefore urge the necessity for continued and even greater support from the Public to meet the many demands that are constantly coming from the various Units. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." 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.

Let a decide the per Mrs. Welsh Mable Howell. Hon. Sec.

1 3 0

Club Concert, per Miss Fairlie and Miss Kennedy (£5 1s. 9d.), "Further contribution to Jumble Sales (£1 18s. 3d.), "St. Mark's U.F. Church Girls' (lub. per Miss E. Howat (£1 18s.), "Mrs. E. Howat (£1 18s.), "Mrs. Cecil H. Desch (£1 1s.), "Mrs. Murro (Serbia) (10s.), A. Biggar, Esq. (10s.), "Mrs. Ais.on (further donation to drawing room meeting) (10s.), "Miss Innes Wright (5s.), Miss C. C. Finlay (5s.), Miss A. Thomson (2s. 6d.), Anonymous (Serbia) (2s.); "Workmen's Scheme (further donations): Messrs. Arthur & Co. Ltd. (£25), Staff and Employees, Messrs. George Christie Ltd. (£10), Employees, Messrs. George Christie Ltd. (£10), Employees, Messrs. George Christie Ltd. (£10), Trongate Yard and Fitzroy Works, Employees, Messrs. David & John Anderson Ltd. (£3 17s. 9d.), Messrs. David & John Anderson Ltd. (£3 17s. 9d.), Messrs. David & John Anderson Ltd. (£3 17s. 9d.), Messrs. David & John Anderson Ltd. (£3 17s. 9d.), Messrs. David & John Anderson Ltd. (£3 17s. 9d.), Messrs. Wm Semmell & Co. (£2 2s.), Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd. (£3 7s. 6d.), Messrs. Wm Gemmell & Co. (£2 2s.), Messrs. Stevenson (£2), Worker's Contributions, Kelvinhaugh Hemming Factory of the Calleo Printer's Association, per Miss B. Wilkie (£2), Employees, Messrs. Stevenson (£2), Worker's Contributions, Kelvinhaugh Hemming Factory of the Calleo Printer's Association, per Miss B. Wilkie (£2), Employees, Messrs. Stevenson (£2), Worker's Contributions, Kelvinhaugh Hemming Factory of the Calleo Printer's Association, per Miss B. Wilkie (£2), Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co., Motherwell (£3, Ad.), Messrs. Andrew Wilchell & Co. (£4, (£1), Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co., Motherwell (£5, Ad.), Amessrs. Alexander Jack & Co., Mothe 

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April 10th, 1919 ...

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

MAY 12.

Caxton Hall, Westminster.
Speaker: Mrs. Cooper (Nelson, Lancs.).
Subject: "Equal Pay for Equal Work Among Unskilled Workers."
Scherr: Mr. Alexander Gossip (Gen. Sec., Furnishing Trades Association).
5.30 p.m. JUNE 16.
Speaker: Major J. W. Hills, M.P. (Chairman of Committee for opening the Legal Profession to Women).
Subject: "Women and the Law."
Chair: Mr. Samuel Garrett (Pres., Law Society, 1917-1918).
5.30 p. JULY 14. Speakers: Mr. Robert Young, M.P., and Miss Anne H. Tynan (Sec., Society of Worken Welders). f Worken Welders).
Subject: "Women in the Skilled Trades."
Chair: Mr. F. S. Button (Committee on Production). MAY 9.

Winchester—Women Citizens' Association—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones
Subject: "Programme of the N.U.S.E.C."

2.30 p.m. MAY 12.

Salisbury—Council Chamber—Speaker: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.—
abject: "Women and Reconstruction."
6.30 p.m. Limpsfield—Spinney Meade—Annual Meeting of Oxted and Limpsfield S.E.C.—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "Constitution and Programme of the N.U.S.E.C." 5 p.m.

## Coming Events.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

APRIL 29.
Town Hall, Hastings.
Subject: "The Endowment of Motherhood."
Speakers: For, Maurice B. Reckitt, Esq. Against, Mr. Whally. GUILD OF EDUCATION AS NATIONAL SERVICE.

APRIL 29.

11, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.

Speaker: Professor Parmelee.

Subject: "Recent Advances in the Psychology of Behaviour." MAY 13.

MAY 20. Speaker: A. Farquharson, Esq., M.A. Subject: "Suggestions for the Advancement of Sociology." MAY 27. Speaker: Miss R. Hamilton. Subject: "Children's Original Work in English CHURCH SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

MAY 2.

115, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
Speaker: Major J. D. Birchall, M.P. (Hon. Treasurer of the C. S.G. A., and Joint Secretary with Lord Wolmer of the Church Enabling Dill Committee).

\$\frac{530}{530} \text{ p m.}\$

#### UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN.

President: Mrs. M. A. SPIELMAN.

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.

The Union promotes Conferences dealing with social subjects. It trains social workers; also keeps registers of voluntary workers and lists of Societies needing the help of voluntary workers, as well as of gentlewomen seeking paid employment.

The Union gives expert advice to Jewish girls and women training for professions or skilled avocations; and administers a Loan Training Fund entrusted to them for the purpose.

For further particulars apply to:—
MISS HALFORD, Secretary, Office, 4, Upper Gloucester Place, London, N.W.1

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#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADDRESSES BY WOMEN.

OT. 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 Picton 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, för research work a Sociological subject.

Value £40 for two years

Open to women holding a University degree its equivalent.

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

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THIS Scholarship of the yearly value of (about)
1259, is awarded by the Society to qualified
medical women who are subjects of the British
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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 constderation. 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
academical or professional status, and (2) as to
general character. Envelopes containing applications, &c., should be marked on top letchand 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,

J. Y. W. Mac Alister, Secretary, Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole-street, W. 1.

#### BOOKS.

(BRUSHES WITH THE BISHOPS." By Besma. Oakley House, Bloomsbury-street. The book for all who are interested in the Common Cause of Reconstruction.

#### POSITIONS VACANT.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.—Will lady take unmarried mother with child 4 months old? Energetic worker and clean; needs encouraging help; near London preferred.—R. G. 25, Vicarage Park, Plumstead.

CITUATION WANTED by cook-housekeeper; exis perienced middle aged widow; 2 years' experience; vegetarian cooking; suit one lady; would like
South or West coast country or seaside town; disencaged May; salary.—Mrs. Kavanagh, 23, Carlton
Hill, St. John's Wood.

WANTED.—Efficient and amiable cook-general; help given; wages £36; no objection to child.—Mrs. Corbett Fisher, 11, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

W OMEN'S WORK FOR GOD IN HIS CHURCH.— tuntiles for work offered to educated Young Women Terms by arrangement. Apply The Head, Rirming-ham Diocesan Women Workers' Training Home, Loveday-street, Birmingham.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

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

DO YOU DESIRE TO KNOW something of "Personality by Food"? If so, write to Mr. d'Arcy Denny, of 7, Prince's-street, Westminster, for a Free Booklet, mentioning The Common Cause.

#### GARDENING, Etc.

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#### MEDICAL, Etc.

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ham

I F you would like a sum of money, cash down, at a specified age, or a pension for life, and a comfortable old age, write for particulars to the Woman Assurance Expert, Miss Rochford, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2. (Agents wanted.)

MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this book let to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 5, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049

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