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# The Common Cause

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# Notes and News.

# The Civil Service Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Treasury on the Recruitment of the Civil Service after the war, has just issued its final ment of the Civil Service after the war, has just issued its final Report. The members of the Committee were the Right Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Chairman); Sir Thomas Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., representing the Treasury; Mr. Stanley Leathes, C.B., representing the Civil Service Commission; Mr. G. E. P. Murray, C.B., representing the Post Office; Mr. H. B. Butler, C.B., representing the Ministry of Labour; Mr. R. H. Carr, of the Board of Education; Mr. W. R. Fraser, of the Treasury (Secretary). In the course of their Fraser, of the Treasury (Secretary). In the course of their enquiry they examined about forty-seven witnesses, among whom were fifteen women. The Report has been awaited with keen interest by all who care for the position and employment of women, as well as by women Civil Servants themselves. The latter cannot, indeed, fail to scrutinise it with painful eagerness, since their whole future is at stake. The most important question the Committee was called on to consider was "the possibility of retaining in the Service a proportion of the best qualified of the women who have been temporarily employed in the place of men released for Naval or Military Service, subject to the prior claim to re-installation of the men returning to their Departments on demobilisation; and the particular directions in which the experience gained by the several Departments in the employment of women during the War suggests that the employment of women could be extended, with advantage to the Service, after the War." The result of their considerations is a deep disappointment, for although the Report recommends that the employment of women should be extended, the conditions under which it is suggested that this should be done seem to us to be entirely wrong. As compared with the Report of the last Royal Commission on the Civil Service, the present Report may be looked on as a falling off; certainly it does not represent that advance which we should have expected as a consequence of the general progress of opinion during the last five years: as compared with the Report of the Machinery of Government Committee, sumarised in our issue of January 17th, it is a miserable reaction indeed. The whole question of the employment of women seems to us to have been considered by the Committee from the wrong point of view. We do not say this because they endeavoured to look at it in regard to the interests of the State, rather than in regard to the interests of women. That was right, of course; the State, as a whole,

must come before any special section of those who serve it. But we think that the Committee have not been far-sighted enough in considering the interests of the State. They have thought of the immediate present rather than the future, and even if we agreed (which we do not) that the course they propose is the one most likely to conduce to the efficiency of the Civil Service at this moment, we should not feel that it is the one most likely to strengthen the nation in the future.

# No Trial without Previous Success.

The Committee state that they have based their conclusions "on the experience of Departments during the war"; but in the next paragraph of the Report they admit that "the conditions under which women have served temporarily have been neither satisfactory in themselves, nor sufficiently stabilised to warrant any positive conclusions." They write, "In the first place, the staffs were not selected either medically or educa-tionally, but recruited hastily from persons of varying suitability for clerical work. Secondly, it was impossible to secure after entry either adequate training or supervision." This being so, it would have seemed natural that the course recommended should be one which would make it possible to acquire further experience of the capabilities of women under conditions fairer in themselves, and more comparable with those under which the men Civil Servants are appointed and work. But instead of this, the Committee recommend that "the employment of women should be extended, but should remain on special lines at least until further experience has been gained." Women Civil Servants are when possible to be "segregated" -it is the Committee's own word-and they are not to be admitted to any of the higher posts except those which entail only work "specially appropriate to women." The Report says that "there is not sufficient proof that women are at present capable of performing with equal efficiency the most responsible duties assigned to men except in certain branches for which they are specially qualified." But how is this experience ever to be obtained, if women are to continue to be segregated and to do only "special" work, and is it really in the interest of the State that no attempt should be made to go further into this question? The excuse for not doing so immediately is that "Class I. examinations cannot be resumed for some years to come, and the question of opening Class I. competitions to men and women on equal terms does not at present arise. Moreover, the State is under an obligation to give ex-Service men the first opportunity of competing for vacant posts, and consistently with this obligation they cannot be offered to women unless the supply of qualified Service candidates is insufficient. Present indications are that there is a larger supply of qualified ex-Army candidates than can be absorbed in the relatively small number of posts of this kind available." But the question does arise, and even if we admit the superior claims of men who have served in the war over other men and women candidates at this time, it ought not to be used as an argument against the employment of women for ever! The next sentence is a surprise: "Even when the supply of ex-Service men has been exhausted and recruitment for Class I. under normal conditions can be resumed, it will not be practicable to admit women generally to junior administrative posts throughout the service as interchangeable with men until experience has demonstrated not only that they can fill these posts satisfactorily, but that in the same proportions as men they will be competent to carry out the higher administrative duties for which junior administrative work constitutes the regular and necessary training.' That is to say that not only are women not to try to carry out the higher kinds of work until they have proved (without trying!) that they can do them; but that women may not hold the higher posts till they have been trained for them in the junior posts

and may not hold the junior posts till they have proved their success in the higher ones! Of all the vicious circles in which women workers have ever been imprisoned this seems the most difficult to get out of it; it will take a very brilliant Civil Servant indeed to square it!

# The Trail of the Serpent.

The Report admits that most of the women witnesses held 'that so far as general work was concerned, women should be appointed as interchangeable with men to all grades of the Service, and should receive equal pay and equal opportunities of promotion with men. If women were, in fact, not so capable as men to qualify for higher posts, this fact would be reflected in the relative number of promotions of either sex; but so long as opportunities of promotion were equal they felt that this risk, if it was one, should be faced." The Committee were not prepared to face it, although the women were. They state that the time has not yet come for throwing open Class I, to women, but that the experiment should be tried on a liberal scale of employing women in posts of a Class I. type where the work is specially suited to them." This is no experiment at all. want something more, and the State wants something more, if it is really to have the full strength which comes from service on a broad basis. We must return to our original complaint; namely, that the Committee have not been influenced by a far-sighted view of the good of the State, but have considered mainly present convenience. It is impossible to forget that this Report emanates from the Treasury, and the fact that the Committee should have thought it worth while to suggest that "equal pay for equal work does not necessarily mean paying the men's rate to the women, but might mean paying the women's rate to the men," gives rise to a good deal of thought. We think we shall be safe in saying that the phrase "equal pay for equal work" could not be interpreted as meaning this by anyone unconnected with the Treasury. It certainly is not the meaning that Trade Unionists or women attach to the phrase! The Government will be seriously misled if it thinks it is. The whole Report shows an official point of view which is far removed from realities, but ought to be studied because it has to be faced and overcome.

# Pre-War Position of Women's Labour in Skilled Trades

The extent to which women workers have suffered from opposition to their labour in skilled trades is not realised by everyone, and we think it may be useful to put together some instances of it for the enlightenment of our readers. Of course, it began long before the war. A glaring example of it was to be found in the bookbinding trade, where an effort was made to close the channels of technical education against women. In the printing trade, also, the men workers from the beginning opposed the entry of women into well-paid work, and were at first very successful in keeping women out of the trade. Later, with the improvement of machines, women's labour was again developed in this trade, but there was still opposition, which persists to the present day. In the chain-making trade a great struggle was waged on behalf of the terribly underpaid women workers, but it was carried on almost entirely by women, and the final inclusion of the women chain-makers in the Wages Board Act, cannot be said to have been due to the encouragement given by the men in the trade They thought that the women ought to be excluded altogether. It is interesting to notice that at the time they took this attitude, the women were making chains on the old skilled handicraft basis, while the men were working on machines at a higher rate of pay. The conditions of work, therefore, were the exact opposite of those that prevailed in the printing trade, but in both cases the men were paid higher wages.

### Pit-Brow Women.

Another pre-war instance of opposition to women's work by the men in the trade will already be in the minds of our readers. It was that of the miners to the pitbrow women. In 1912 and 1913 the Miners' Association sought to get their opposition embodied in legislation by the Miners' Act. Strong agitation was raised by the women concerned. They sent a deputation to the Home Office, and, at the same time, they appealed to the miners to accept the responsibility of organising them. The miners heard reason, and we know from their own lips that they have seen no cause to regret it. At the present moment they are proud of having organised the pitbrow women, and they have taken the lead in opposing international limitation of the labour of women

# Opposition to Women's Labour during the War.

A curious instance of the way in which short-sighted opposition to women's work on the part of men workers may result in damage to themselves was that of the Bradford woodworkers. About two years ago there was a strike in a furnishing trade in Bradford, which attained its object of excluding women from certain skilled sections of work. The discharged women were, however, taken on afterwards by the Government for aircraft work, and the furnishing trade was restricted. Then the women, having been installed in the aircraft works, and working for less money, were kept on in preference to such of the men as were not drawn into the Army by conscription. Had the men, instead of excluding the women, organised them in their own Union, this could not have happened.

# Railway Working Women.

On the railways, thanks to the far-seeing attitude adopted by the National Union of Railwaymen, under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the women have, on the whole, been in a good position, but there have been local exceptions; for instance, the Bury Railway Workers' Union recently decided that women ticket collectors should not have the opportunity of becoming guards, which is allowed to the men, though in other parts of the country they perform this duty with conspicuous success.

# Then and Now.

All these instances are of opposition occurring before or during the war. Since the Armistice conditions have developed very rapidly and the situation of women workers in everything approaching a skilled trade is serious in the extreme. cannot overestimate the gravity of the movements now going on to restrict the liberty of women to do well-paid work. It is a movement that menaces not only women but all workers: a movement that, if it succeeds, will re-enforce the condition of sweated labour, and the miserable practice by which women are driven to undercut and spoil the market. It will carry with it the certainty of continuing "industrial unrest," and every far-seeing man and woman should strive against it. Unfortunately, a tendency of this sort is very difficult to attack. It has not yet taken the shape of legislative action, and it is only from within the Trade Union movement itself that real resistance can be made. But public opinion can, and must, back up the progressive spirit that now exists in the Trade Union world with regard to these things; and the widest publicity should be secured to every instance of this tendency that can be proved. We shall welcome information and correspondence on this subject.

# Women Engineers.

The position of women workers in the engineering trades is specially anxious one at this time. In several parts of the country an effort is being made by the men workers to exclude the women altogether. The reason for this effort is, we believe, not sex prejudice, but a real fear that women will accept low wages, and be used by the employers to undercut the men. Trade Unionists have had to struggle so hard and so long before they could obtain even their present standard of wages and conditions that it is not surprising that they should view the incursion of anything that they regard as cheap labour with anxiety. But we firmly believe that the attempt to exclude women altogether, now being made in some localities, is a disastrous mistake on the part of the men workers from the point of view of their own future and of the future of Trade Unionism. It is also terribly hard on women to be excluded, as women, from work that they can do and want to do, and which the whole nation has united in urging them to take up. There are some places where a local industry has been practically built up by the labour of women. At this moment we have in our hands particulars of a case of this kind. At Hapton in Lancashire a magneto industry has recently been established, entirely by the labour of women. It has been very successful; the women like the work, and the local firm which has employed them wishes to go on doing But recently there was a mass meeting of the Allied Engineering Trades of the district, and it was decided that on May 24th all females must cease work. The reasons given for this decision were that there was a large amount of unemployment in the engineering trades in the district, and that there was also great general unemployment among the men. Of the women employed, some were doing highly skilled work, which the meeting considered ought to be done by the skilled men, some were doing semi-skilled work on small machines which the meeting thought ought to be given to unemployed semiskilled men. We understand that a representative of the local

Gas Workers' Union, to which many of the women belonged, tried to put their case to the meeting, but could not get a hearing. Representatives of the engineering trades, which are mainly responsible for the exclusion of the women, state that the real reason for it is the fear that they will do the work for less wages, and that the only remedy for the present situation is equal pay for equal work.

## Women Spinners.

Another industry in which a struggle is now going on is the spinning section of the cotton trade. When the war began there was an agreement between masters and men that women should be taken on as temporary hands, and that they should be paid equal wages for work of equal value. Although we understand that this equal pay has been given, many of the men workers now contend that women should not be allowed to remain in the trade. Before the war, the spinning section was a monopoly of the men, and it is one of the best paid sections. Fifteen thousand spinners joined the colours, and of these it is stated that thirteen hundred have been killed in action, and many more have returned disabled and unable to follow their former occupation. It would seem, therefore, that the number of men who are returning is not large enough to justify the total exclusion of the women who wish to continue the work.

### Women Tram Conductors.

We are sorry to hear that at its meeting on May 27th the London County Council decided that the twelve hundred and fifty women tram conductors now in its service should not be allowed to continue in their employment. This can only be regarded as just if they are to give place to men who were formerly doing this job, and who left it to join the Army.

# Pre-War Practices Bill.

Unless we are gravely mistaken, the Pre-War Practices Bill, introduced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons this week, will provoke some of the most important discussions of the Session. The conflict between skilled and semi-skilled labour raises issues which effect the whole future of industry and of the country. We shall deal with this matter next week.

### The State Registration of Nurses.

The State Registration of Nurses is a reform which has been too long delayed. It seems unfortunate that now that it is being seriously discussed in Parliament the issue should be compli cated by the fact that there are two separate Bills which, in the view of their promoters, seriously conflict with each other. The Central Committee for the State Registration of Nurses, an organisation which represents the British Medical Association and the chief Nursing Associations of the country, has succeeded passing its Bill through the Committee stage in the House Commons. The Bill embodies the principles which nurses have been working for for many years, and which first took definite Parliamentary shape in a measure brought forward by Lord Ampthill in 1008. In the natural course of things, would seem reasonable that Parliament should proceed with this Bill. Another measure promoted by the College of Nurses has however, been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Goschen, and on May 27th their Lordships decided by sixty-one votes to twenty to give it a Second Reading. This did not happen until after a vigorous debate, in which the rejection of the College of Nursing Bill was moved by Lord Ampthill. Lord Sandhurst, however, speaking for the Government, supported the Bill on the ground that it embodied the principle of registration. It was suggested, in the course of the debate, that the two Bills should be considered by a joint committee, and though Lord Sandhurst did not give any undertaking about this, he promised to convey the suggestion to the President of the Local Government Board. We sincerely hope that all this will not result in a further delay of a measure which nurses, doctors, and the general public unite in believing to be urgent. We also sincerely hope that if the two Bills are considered together by Parliamentary Committee the measure that emerges will be one that secures real representation of the working nurse. She, after all, is the person who ought to be heard. In our pinion the Bill promoted by the Central Committee, and which as been amended and approved by the Commons, is, on the whole, a satisfactory measure, and it is very unfortunate that its progress has been blocked by the introduction of the second

# The Nursing Sisters of the Royal Navy.

A Senior Medical Officer of the Royal Navy writes to the Times to bring to notice the state of affairs in the Royal Naval Nursing Service, which, as he says, has reached "a disgraceful when our cause was unpopular, despised, and rejected."

state." "Nursing sisters," he writes, "have experienced all the dangers of sea warfare at the hands of an unscrupulous enemy, as well as all the risks from floating and other mines, whether our own or the enemy's. Naval pay has at long last been increased, but not for nursing sisters. War gratuities have been and will be granted to officers and men, but not to sisters. Prize money will be awarded, but not to sisters. Bonus additions to pay have already been received, but not by sisters. They alone continue to receive their miserable monthly dole of £5 to £6 while the men who work under them will now get as much as £10 to £13 a month. And now we see military nurses awarded large war gratuities and ranking with lieutenants, captains, and lieutenant-colonels for this purpose, and all civilian nurses having their pay increased. And the reason for this disgraceful injustice? Naval sisters are a small body of seventy odd ladies, comparatively voiceless and helpless, and there are said to be about fifty reserve sisters willing to join the permanent Service. It is a question of supply and demand again, and justice does not enter into it. A sick berth rating will get far more pay than a sister, but, of course, he is a man and belongs to a powerful union. But a Medical Director-General who will suffer this thing to go on is not worth his salt. The writer has no axe to grind, but does not believe in the bullying of women." We very much hope that this attempt to awaken the public mind on the subject of a glaring injustice will succeed.

# Women as J.P.s.

The Bill for Women as Justices of the Peace has passed its Committee stage in the House of Lords; it was reported to the House on May 27th. The Women's Local Government Society, which had for the last two years been urging this reform, drafted and revised the Bill last November. It was delayed owing to the General Election, but the Society has now been successful in getting it carried through the House of Lords. The Women's Local Government Society has been in constant communication with Mr. Theodore Dodd, who writes an article on this subject in our columns this week. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, whose absence from the House of Commons is a constant cause for regret to Suffragists, was also consulted in the drafting of the Bill, which was introduced in the Upper House by Lord Beauchamp and has received very general support.

# Women Suffrage in Sweden.

Following close on the Suffrage victories in France, America, and Holland, comes yet another piece of good news: both Chambers of the Swedish Parliament have adopted Women's Suffrage without a division. Women were already eligible for election to the Landstnig (or Provincial Council) at the age of twenty-seven, and to the town councils at twenty-three. Elections for these bodies have recently taken place, but official figures of the actual number of women elected are not yet available, except as regards Stockholm Town Council, on which there are fifteen women. We send our heartiest congratulations to the women of France, America, Sweden, and also of Holland, where total enfranchisement is already an accomplished fact.

# Women's Suffrage in America.

It was announced on May 23rd that the American House of Representatives had passed the Federal Suffrage Amendment by 304 votes to 88. This joyful event was not altogether unexpected: the success of the Amendment during the May session was predicted at the St. Louis Convention, and American suffragists have been extremely sanguine during the past few months, owing to the obvious trend of public opinion, of which there was a good deal of evidence, as, for instance, Maine, Minnesota, and Missouri State Legislatures giving Presidential Suffrage during the week of the Convention. This raised the number of States where women have the "vote for President' to eleven; there are fifteen full Suffrage States; and therefore less than half the total of States still keep their women completely unenfranchised. It was happily inevitable that the House of Representatives should reflect in some degree this advance, and there is reason to hope that the Senate will shortly follow the example of the House of Representatives. The Amendment is not yet, however, quite safe: readers know that ratification by three-fourths of the State Legislatures is necessary to make it part of the Constitution. We congratulate American women with all our hearts on their magnificent fight for enfranchisement, and on this splendid result; and we shall watch anxiously the final stages of their struggle, in which so many men have stood by them, as some Englishmen stood by us

# A GREAT DAY.

By Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

AY 20th, 1919, must ever be considered one of the great days in the history of Women's Suffrage. For on this day France, which up to then had withheld every shred of representation from its women, whether municipal or parliamentary, resolved upon a new way of life, and by the vote of its Chamber of Deputies, in the proportion of three hundred and forty-four to ninety-seven, gave to the women of France and Algeria all the electoral rights possessed by Frenchmen. By this immense majority, roughly three and a half to one, Frenchmen confessed themselves in the wrong in their previous exclusion of women from the safeguards and protection of representative government. The Bill awaits confirmation by the Senate, but it is hardly possible to suppose that the upper Chamber could set aside the vote of such an overwhelming majority of those who directly represent the existing constituencies of their country. Monsieur Clemenceau told us in February that every argument used on behalf of political freedom for men was equally applicable to women.

On the same day, May 20th, a new session of the Congress of the United States met in Washington, and listened to an address by President Wilson, which had been cabled from Paris. An important part of this address dealt with the Rights of Labour and with Women's Suffrage. Referring to labour, President Wilson said: "By the question of labour mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labour of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labour, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labour sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as human The bearing of this upon Women's Suffrage is obvious; and after dealing with such matters as industrial conciliation, shipping, taxation, &c., the President turned again to the question of women's political enfranchisement, and said: Will you now permit me . . . to speak once more, and very earnestly, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women, and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment, and submission forthwith to the Legislatures of the several States. Throughout the whole world this long-delayed extension of the Suffrage is looked for. . . . The necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life, have been debated and urged by women and men . . . and I for one covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in this great reform."

This was as far as May 20th carried us; but on May 22nd the House of Representatives passed the Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution by three hundred and four votes to eighty-eight, or rather more than seventy cause of human freedom.

to spare over the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. It will be remembered that when last the House of Representatives carried the Women's Suffrage Federal Amendment, on February 10th, 1918, they only had one vote to spare over and above the necessary two-thirds. This narrow majority was a great source of weakness, and doubtless encouraged the Anti-Suffrage Die-Hards in the Senate to defeat the amendment. Do we not all remember what happened in our own House of Lords and how the enormous suffrage majorities in the House of Commons were the final cause of our victory in the Lords? Lord Curzon said when he analysed those majorities that they showed no mere party majority, but a majority in each of the parties into which British politics were divided; and then he added significantly, "including that to which most of your Lordships belong." Notwithstanding, however, the different and much weaker position of the Federal amendment in the United States Legislature, the Suffragists only failed by one vote of the necessary two-thirds majority when last the Senate voted in February of this year. The greatly enhanced strength of the suffrage vote in the House of Representatives on May 22nd makes the Suffragist leaders in the U.S.A. very confident that success in the Senate will this time reward their efforts.

But let all our young friends who have not read Lord Bryce's book on the American Constitution take warning that, however large the majority in the Senate may be, the amendment does not become operative until it has been ratified by three-fourths of the States in the Union; that there are now forty-eight States, and consequently ratification by thirty-six of them is necessary. No American suffragist feels daunted by this elaborately planned obstacle race. For out of the necessary thirty-six States, twenty-nine may be considered dead certainties, because they have Women's Suffrage in some form already We have, therefore, every cause for joyful anticipation of the final and speedy triumph of the Suffrage cause in both France and America, and we can afford to smile when we remember the old catchwords that were used against it only a few years ago "that voting would trespass upon the delicacy, the refinement, the purity, and the elevation of women "; " that women's suffrage would work havoc in the home and domestic life that for once and in order to save the quiet of home life from total disappearance " women should come out of their seclusion to testify against their own enfranchisement; and finally that the "political ignorance of women was irreparable and was imposed by nature," and therefore-a splendid non sequiturwomen were invited to pronounce such a judgment upon it as would condemn it to final "defeat and extinction."

Our heartiest congratulations go forth to Mme. Schlumberger and L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, and also to Mrs. Chapman Catt and the National American Society for Woman Suffrage. They have struggled greatly for the great

# Women as Justices of the Peace.

By J. THEODORE DODD, M.A., J.P.

It has been stated with confidence that there have already | to the other ladies mentioned, though Nichola undoubtedly was been, in England, instances of women holding office as Justices of the Peace, but, so far, I have been unable to find any wellauthenticated case. The authorities generally quoted in favour of the statement do not appear to me to be at all convincing. It is true that in Olive v. Ingram (7 Modern Reports, p. 267) an energetic advocate for women's rights says that in the Mirror of Justices a woman is stated to have been a Justice of the Peace, but he fails to give any reference, and in such search as I have made in the Mirror I failed to find any such statement. Indeed, in one place that work declares that women cannot be judges. I should be glad to know if anyone else can discover the statement in any of the numerous and varying editions of the Mirror that have been published, though, after all, the Mirror is not a work of great authority. It has also been said that Lady Margaret and the Lady of Berkeley and Nichola de la Haye held office as Justices of the Peace, but here again I can find no satisfactory evidence. 'Callis on Sewers.' who seems to be the authority for the statement as to the Countess of Richmond, says that Lady Margaret was "put in commission," but does not say in the Commission of the Peace, and, moreover, says that "women seem to be excluded from being Justices." Nor can I find authentic information as

Sheriff. However, whether any woman in England was ever a J.P. is now of little more than antiquarian interest, as if the Women's Emancipation Bill becomes law there will soon be many women occupants of the Magisterial Bench. There have, of course, been women Justices of the Peace both in America and within the British Empire. Some instances are mentioned in an article of mine which appeared in The Contemporary Review for September, 1917. Even in England, Home Secretaries have recognised that women could help the Magistrates in some of their most difficult duties. Thus, in 1909 it was declared that it was very desirable that when a girl appeared as a witness in certain cases, she should not be examined except in the presence of a woman.\*

In 1916 the Home Secretary said that experience showed that in dealing with children and young persons a woman is often more successful than a man; and so he suggested that Magistrates should invite women to aid the regular Probation Officer in his difficult work. † It will be far better for the women to act in their own right as Justices than to have to wait for an

+ Circular, May 11th, 1916.

invitation from the masculine Bench-which sometimes never

MAY 30, 1919.

There are a few salient points in which "Justices' justice till needs improvement, where it may be hoped that the presence of a sufficient number of intelligent and humane women may

(1) The even yet too deeply-rooted principle of considering offences against property more important than those against

(2) A consistent ignoring—or it may be ignorance of—the Circulars of Home Secretaries. These have been issued during he last twenty or thirty years advising more humane and coniderate administration of the laws.

(3) Neglect to use many of the Magistrates' great powers, under the Licensing Acts and otherwise, for preventing drunkenness and excessive or undesirable drinking

There are also two points of great importance in connection with the appointment of women Justices which I should like to They should be appointed in sufficient numbers to every Bench. It is useless to put in the Commission a stray oman here and there. Secondly, they should be appointed from all ranks of society, and from all political parties alike. The wretched system of packing the County Benches with the nembers of one political party was, to some extent, exposed in he Report of and evidence before the "Royal Commission on the Selection of Justices of the Peace," which was appointed

I trust that the women appointed will represent the Labour nd Liberal parties and the workshops and co-operative stores well as the Primrose League, and that the hand-worker ho maintains herself by her own might will take her place on the Justices' Bench with the lady in her own right.

# Co-Operation as an International Force.

By LEONARD WOOLF.

When one talks of an international force, one must be careful o distinguish between forces which are centrifugal and those nich are centripetal. In the past international forces of any iciency and respectability have nearly all been centrifugal; ose which tended to hold the international world together have or the most part been weak and disreputable. War, patriotism, perialism, militarism, protectionism, capitalism, have been the ally effective international forces; they are all centrifugal. Pacifism, international socialism, international feminism, and nternationalism generally, including that of Labour, have been the centripetal forces, all of them ineffectual and some of them disreputable. The only centripetal international force which, in he past, has been both efficient and respectable has been a pertain variety of international finance, and the trial of M. Caillaux in France makes it doubtful whether even this mighty orce will in the future escape the disrepute which attaches to

Among those international forces which have been weak and spectable has been co-operation. Perhaps its ineffectiveness s the cause of its respectability, but in any case it is hardly ir to blame co-operators themselves for either. The world has therto not wanted international forces which make for union. But for the moment, a majority of ordinary people seem to have ecided that a world war is accompanied by certain disadvanages; it may ruin, starve, or kill us as well as foreigners. We e accordingly looking about for something which will hold e world together. Hence the League of Nations, which, when first met it four years ago, was weak and disreputable, is now any rate respectable. I suggest that if we are really looking or forces which, like the League, make for peace and union, we ght with advantage give a little consideration to the claims co-operation.

Most of the countries of Europe which were, or were ecognised as, civilised countries before the war had strong and rowing co-operative movements. (I am referring in this article aly to consumer's co-operation and societies on the model of the Sochdale Society of 1844.) The two strongest were those of ritain and Germany, each of which had several million members and several hundred societies all over the respective countries. Everywhere co-operation has been mainly a working-class movenent, though it has usually attracted a fair number of the lower niddle and a small number of the "intellectual" classes. In Britain and Germany, and to a lesser degree in France and Russia, it had already shown that it could compete successfully many branches with large-scale capitalist industry. The ndividual societies, federated in wholesale societies, opened mills and factories and produced annually many millions of pounds worth of commodities which were distributed to the members through the distributive societies.

The co-operative system of industry which has thus in some seventy years grown up and shown itself to be a possible alternative to the ordinary capitalist system is distinguished by certain important features. In the first it is democratic. The whole of production and distribution is subject to the control not of an autocracy of a single capitalist employer, nor of an oligarchy of capitalist shareholders, but of the whole body of consumers organised in the societies. In the second place, by the system of dividend on purchase, it eliminates the capitalist profit and the profiteer. Production and distribution under the co-operative system is carried on, not for profit, but for use or consumption.

There are two ways in which an industrial system like that of the co-operative movements might act as an international force. In 1892 international co-operation may be said to have come into being in the International Co-operative Alliance, an organisation which co-operative societies and associations of all countries can join. By 1908 twenty-three countries had joined the Alliance. Now if the objects of this Alliance be examined, it will be seen that they fall into two well-marked divisions. The Alliance has set itself the general task of promoting triendly relations between the different movements, collecting and unifying co-operative statistics, and promoting co-operation in the several countries. In these general, rather platonic and yet mportant objects, the Alliance has certainly been successful. But it also has a more precise and practical object, namery, ' the promotion of trading relations between the co-operative organisations of the various countries," and I do not think that in the achievement of this object very great progress has been made in the past.

The truth is that co-operation can be an international force in two different ways. It can be platonic and respectable, promoting friendly relations (when the world happens not to be at war) between the movements of the different countries: it can hold conferences and congresses and "fraternal delegates" can make pleasant speeches assuring each other of "international solidarity." Such a "force" and such congresses no doubt have their value, but they do not count for very much when they are weighed against militarism, imperialism, capitalism, and jingoism. Fraternal delegates and international congresses and solidarity have a way of disappearing at the first rumble of the distant drum. On the other hand co-operation can become a real and a strong international force if it proceeds seriously to the work of applying the co-operative system to international trade. This task will be neither platonic nor respectable: it will require hard thinking, energy, imagination, and determination. The great movements of this country and Germany have, of course, in the past engaged in international trade: they imported their raw materials for their industries, and the British movement has even owned its own ships and had its own tea estates in India and Ceylon. But in all such cases there was no attempt to apply the co-operative system itself to international trade. The wholesale societies went into the market and bought their raw materials in the ordinary way. To apply the co-operative system to international trade it is necessary that the cooperative movements of the different countries should deal with one another on the co-operative system. For instance, international co-operation of this kind would mean that the English Co-operative Wholesale Society would be a member of the Swiss and French Wholesale Societies, the Swiss of the French and English, and the French of the English and Swiss. Then when the English C.W.S. imported goods from the Swiss or French C.W.S. it would draw its dividend on purchase, and when the Swiss or French imported from the English, they, too, would draw their dividend on purchase. Before the war there were signs of a growth of such trade: the German Wholesale Society used to export to the Danish, while it imported tea from the English C.W.S. and cheese from the Swiss. But the system had never been developed into real international co-operative trade. If it were, it would immediately become a powerful centripetal international force. The reason is that under the co-operative system the seller is merged in the buyer. The wholesale society when it sells to its customer, whether that customer be a local distributive society or a foreign wholesale society, is not trying to make a profit out of him, because the customer himself is a part of the wholesale society and draws his dividend on purchase, which abolishes "profit The Free Traders of the early nineteenth century thought that international trade would make for international peace. They were wrong, because they did not see that under the capitalist and individualist system international trade becomes a field for a bitter struggle for profits. If co-operation once entered that field and captured a place in it, it would be a tremendous inter-

<sup>\*</sup> Circular, "Juvenile Courts," March 9th, 1909

national force simply because it would destroy that struggle

for profits. I have indicated very briefly and sketchily the outlines of a big subject and a great possibility. May I ask the reader not to take the common intellectual leap and assume that a writer who puts forward a possibility believes it to be an actuality or even No reasonable person to-day can be very a probability. optimistic with regard to the reasonableness of human beings in the herd. Personally I am convinced that co-operation could become one of the greatest and most beneficent of international forces; and my conviction is strengthened by the fact that at the present moment, when the problem of feeding starving and bank-rupt Europe is being considered in Paris, hard facts have been forcing the economists and administrators to realise that the best instrument for the task is the co-operative movement in the different countries. On the other hand, it is only wise to remember that beneficent forces have a tendency to remain weak and maleficent to remain strong.

# Reviews.

A Year in Public Life. By Mrs. C. S. Peel. (Constable. 7s. 6d. net.) Mrs. Peel lifts the corner of a veil, but hers is not the bookthe indiscreet, enthralling, invaluable book-which will, some day, record the history of women's work in War Departments. When we get that we shall be able to gauge both the depths of fatuity possible to official minds and the amazing range of mingled inefficiency and self-complacency possible to entirely untrained and inexperienced young women; and, by way of compensation, shall learn also to recognize and respect the great fundamental virtue, in men and women alike, of devotion to the job itself, apart from all rules, routines, and conventions There is, however, more significance in Mrs. Peel's apparently artless jottings than will be perceived by a careless reader. Polite and even complimentary as is her tone, she has the eye that is trained by an experience of newspaper offices; and to any fellow journalist she tells more than she says. Probably she thoroughly enjoyed her year of hard work on a new stage; but, evidently, she emerged at the year's end less rather than more officialized, closer to realities and—one suspects—less rather than more respectful of conventional views.

Mrs. Pember Reeves and Mrs. Peel were, in February, 1917, appointed Directors of Women's Service in the Food Ministry. Their functions seem to have been undefined; the office assigned them in Grosvenor House was a ball-room, and when they entered into possession of it the walls were "veiled in some grey mottled fabric," the floors covered by brown linoleum, and "three telephones stood upon the floor attached by long cords to the grey walls, like so many little dogs. Furniture was absent, and the two ladies, very sensibly, began by walking about the house and, "quite unknowing of the laws which control such matters in Government offices," proceeding to collect some. A carpet that was found "looking like a gigantic Swiss roll" alone in an empty room was soon transferred to the chilly floor of the ball-room. Later on they were led to suspect that only persons enjoying higher salaries were allowed such a luxury, and at least one attempt was made to remove the carpet, "but as I and my chair were seated upon it and refused to move," the attempt was abandoned.

"A solid and magnificent hat and coat stand . . . would, we thought, do nicely to hang our feminine belongings upon; but that hatstand disappeared in the night, and we had to content ourselves with some modest pegs."

The Directors of Women's Service quickly laid out a scheme of propaganda, and the duty of food saving, in all its branches, began to be preached throughout the country; an experimental kitchen was installed, and public kitchens soon followed; Food Economy leaflets were continually drawn up and were distributed in millions. In short, the Directors of Women's Service ampljustified the vague faith which had placed them in office and left them to find themselves work. As to methods, the journalistic habit of going for information to the most authentic source seems to have died hard (if, indeed, it did die) with Mrs. Peel. Meeting Lord Devonport for the first time-upon the stairs—she at once addressed to him a question about which she needed an authoritative ruling : "'Lord Devonport, will you tell me, please, if biscuits are included in the voluntary cereal " And the Food Controller replied firmly, "Yes, they are"; but what he thought remains unknown.

Only the slightest possible indication appears that the Directors of Women's Service shared the general experience of women in the public service and found themselves tacitly but deliberately kept subordinate. That such repression was and is the custom is beyond all question; whether it is imposed at

will by individual heads of Departments or whether some definite instruction exists, and, if so, whence it came, are points that must, and will, some day be elucidated.

After rather more than a year of almost continual journeying and speaking, Mrs. Peel, on the establishment of compulsory rationing, felt that her particular job was finished, and, resign. ing her post, returned to her private occupations, "thankful, as she says, for "the opportunity of undertaking it"-and, possibly, hardly less thankful for the opportunity of giving Her conclusions are presented in a passage that, by sheer force of genuine feeling, rises high above the general literary level of a book evidently put together rather hurriedly by a tired and busy person with more to record than could be put into the space available :-

This, I think, I know-revolution must come, and it is right it should come. The working people will no longer consent to be the beasts of burden that they were, to drudge through their lives in a neverand a struggle to earn just enough money to make existence possible. And Labour asks for what? For nothing more than any human being has a right to ask—a wage which will enable him to afford a decent and healthy home, sufficient food, education, and a share of the pleasures of life, and these not won at such a price as makes of him a bent and broker old before his time.

thing, old before his time.

Revolution must come. Do not let us be afraid of the word. How changes shall be made, how the remodelling of labour conditions shall come to pass is yet to be seen. But let us pray that for once the demands of those who have so little shall be met with sympathy by those who have so much. 'Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do,' and truly we knew not what we did when we set up a god of material weelth and made sacrifice of humanity to it.'' wealth and made sacrifice of humanity to it.'

# Correspondence.

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

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Madam,—The Hon. Advisor of the National Union of Trained Nurses, who writes on the State Registration of Nurses in your issue of May 23rd, is known to many as a devoted friend of nurses, and all that concerns the interests, and she appeals to your readers, as enfranchised women, t upport the Bill of the Central Committee and to oppose the Bill promoted

support the Bill of the Central Committee and to oppose the Bill promoted by the College of Nursing.

Within the limits of your paper we can but agree to differ entirely about the two Bills, and, alas! about the aims and motives of their several promoters. It makes for interest in life, but also for sadness, that minds can range so far apart, for I share the belief that some thousands of my ses that every clause of the College Bill has been drafted, wholly nd absolutely with the one, and only one, object of benefiting the working

Now there is one point in Miss Eden's letter which appears to be particularly apposite for mention in the columns of THE COMMON CAUSE which stands for equal citizenship. In the issue to date there are letters and articles dealing with the removal of restrictions and disabilities incident Pom age, sex, and thought.

Now, as the College Bill stands, it provides that on the General Nursing

Now, as the College Bill stands, it provides that on the General Nursing Council (their own governing body) two-thirds of that Council shall be persons elected by nurses who are on the General Register. The nursing electorate is thus left absolutely free to place upon the Council the men or women, professional or lay, whom it severally decides are most representative of its needs and aspirations. Why should nurses be allowed only to vote for nurses? It would appear as logical to demand that in the Parliamentary franchise a woman should only vote for a woman. Seats that are "secured" upon any governing body could not possibly be as democratically representative as the seats (two-thirds of the council) that the nurses can fill with their fellow-workers if they so will. that the nurses can fill with their fellow-workers if they so will.

F. A. SHELDON, Lady Supt., Guy's Hospital Trained Nurses' Institution.

### WOMEN AND THE CHURCH.

MADAM,—The question of reform is not settled by the assertion that it is avowedly under consideration." We have further to ask how long it "avowedly under consideration." We have further to ask how long it has been under consideration, how urgent it has become, and how near—or remote—is the prospect that consideration will become decision, and decision action. It is very nearly three years since the Bishops of London and Chelmsford gave permission for women to preach in their dioceses; withdrew permission; promised to "reconsider the matter," when the National Mission was over; failed to do so. It is well over two years—nearly two years and a half—since a "research committee" was appointed to consider the position of women in the Church in the past. Their report has not yet appeared. When it does, it cannot propose anything for it is merely a "research committee." It is pertinent, therefore, to inquire whether, when "persons are requested to wait till authorities are to give a regular decision," the history of the Church of England does not suggest that if they accede to the request the decision will ever be made.

It is not because we have forgotten what we owe to the Church of

Christ that we urge this reform; it is because we remember it. We know our history. We realise how the great principle of the fundamental equality of human beings, laid down by our Master Christ, has equalised Jew and Gentile, set free slaves, raised the status of women. We are in the direct descent of this tradition. We demand its complete fulfilment. Humbly following in our Master's steps, we seek like Him not to destroy

And with our eyes fixed upon Him, we cannot accept for His Church the amazing proposal that "ordinary public opinion offers bit by bit its cover for (Her) advances." What? the Church of Christ take cover! Andmore startling still—that "cover" to be "ordinary public opinion"!

P.S.—I also should like to urge that all who are interested should join the League of the Church Militant.

### INDIAN EDUCATION.

MAY 30, 1919.

Madam,—I have read with immense interest the excellent articles on India that appeared recently in your columns.

I have spent but little time in India, but while there made a point of meeting as far as possible Indian ladies, from princesses to the humblest, besides visiting hospitals and other institutions.

From what I saw I agree absolutely with your correspondent. What is ded in India is education.

(1) The allocation of much larger sums for education, and for girls

(2) The establishment of more training schools for Indian village elementary school teachers. These are and should be Indian women, but the teachers who train them should be partly English women. (There are a certain number of village schools for girls in some of the more advanced Provinces and States, and on the whole they work well

and could be extended on the same lines.)

(3) Secondary schools for girls, which will take them up to matriculation, so that they can enter the colleges if they wish, but which would also

give a good all-round education to girls of the upper classes who would also give a good all-round education to girls of the upper classes who would be withdrawn for marriage at 14.

(There are hardly any good schools for girls except those run by missionaries, which would for that reason be unacceptable to the majority of parents. The notable exception to this is the Queen Mary College at Lahore, which has established an ideal curriculum of a combination of

Lanore, which has established any ideal contriculum of a combination of the best in Eastern and Western education. This, however, only provides for the daughters of chiefs in the Punjab.

At the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women it was found necessary to have classes preliminary to the medical course, as it was impossible to find sufficient girls who had matriculated owing to the lack of good secondary schools, which like the College, respect the religion of the girls.) (4) Technical teachers and lecturers. The need for these is pointed ou an article in the *Imperial Colonist*.

(4) Technical teachers and lecturers. The need for these is pointed out in an article in the Imperial Colonist.

(5) Private teachers and governesses for wealthy Indian families. (Many families are unable to obtain any but Eurasian women of inadequate education, and sometimes of undesirable character.)

To supply these last a good Government-supported (or approved) brueau should be opened, at which teachers, governesses, and tutors (there is no reason to limit it to girls' education) could obtain information and employment. The Government should make itself responsible for the character of the situation offered, through their Civil Servants and Residents. Through the same officials the existence of such a bureau should be made known to Indian princely and wealthy parents.

As far as possible, governesses should not go to private families before they have spent some time teaching in India in schools, unless they already know the country well, as a knowledge of Indian religions, customs, traditions, character and history is essential for the successful governess. She should found her teaching on what is useful and good in Oriental thought, and give her pupils an insight into Western culture, and above all prepare them for the life they must lead, not make of them Désenchantées.

I should like to urge those societies who are now actively engaged in

esence antees.

I should like to urge those societies who are now actively engaged in comoting the enfranchisement of Indian women to turn their attention to JEANNETTE L. FRANKLIN.

# INDIAN REFORMS AND INDIAN WOMEN.

MADAM,—Lord Southborough's Committee have reported against the nolusion of any women in the new Indian electorate on the plea that the social conditions of India make it premature to extend the franchise

the social conditions of India make it premature to extend the franchise to Indian women at this juncture, when so large a proportion of the male electorate require education in the use of a responsible vote."

The reality of the Committee's objection can be gauged by the fact that, while excluding all women, they propose to enfranchise even illiterate men at the age of twenty-one. They do not suggest waiting until twenty-five years have given this class of voter something further of the

The Committee's prejudice against including any women, on the other hand, is no doubt sincere enough. How well founded such prejudices may be is a matter for Indian ladies themselves to decide. That the Purdah system need not stand in the way has recently been pointed out by a system need not stand in the way has recently been pointed out by a Purdah Ruling Princess, H.H. the Begum of Bhopal. In her Highness's opinion, "The Purdah system, provided it does not overstep the limits imposed by our religion, is no hindrance, but a help, to the discharge of all duties of social and political life, and to the attainment of high ideals of citizenship. I entirely agree that in things connected with the home life of the people, the up-bringing of children, the measures of hygiene and sanitation, and various other matters pertaining to duties of citizenship and social life, it is very desirable that the women of India should have a voice in the legislature of the country." Her Highness adds: "It would be a good thing for India and the Empire generally, that those Indian women who may be regarded as competent to exercise the franchise should be included in the new electorate." Anglo-Indian Reformers think otherwise!

But the Committee have at least recommended that the women's case India should be reconsidered at the next revision of the Reform Scheme, in ten years' time. Let us take them at their word. And meanwhilt us work in every way that can contribute to the real advancement of our sisters in India. If, after that time, Indian women are still supposed be too "uneducated" for any of their number to be trusted with the ote, their answer will be, that without such direct pressure as the vote affords, no modern state (in times of peace) will take any question

CONSTANCE M. VILLIERS-STUART, Hon. Organising Secretary, Indian Women's Education Association.

the first claim on his resources, and she is left with the entire responsibility of the child's support. Surely her claim to assistance is one which should be urged just now.

### COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Madam,—Will you be kind enough to find space in your columns for this appeal for workers?

We, representing the social workers in Hackney and Stoke Newington desire to point out that we have im this district a Council of Social Service, on which religious and social workers of all kinds are represented; and also a House of Social Service, the centre of various agencies that are dealing with many forms of social work. We hope, by means of this Council and House, to unite the social workers of the district in We earnestly appeal to all those who are now freed from war work to offer themselves as helpers in one of the many branches of social and offer intenses as neppers in one of the many brainties of social and religious activities represented by this Council. We believe we can offer valuable and interesting facilities for training, and we are also in a position to put volunteers in touch with any form of social service they may desire, e.g., among invalid children, school children or adolescents, Infant Welfare Centres, clubs and all forms of work among adults and the aged. Will those who are willing to consider our appeal kindly apply to Miss Thompson, Hon. Sec. to the Council of Social Service, 26, Pembury

L. STANLEY JOHNSON (Mayor of Hackney), H. J. ORMOND (Mayor of Stoke Newington), H. L. STEPNEY, ROBERT KELLY, P.P. ALFRED FRIPP, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., HENRIETTA ADLER. M. CECIL (Amhurst of Hackney).

### THE NATIONAL PARTY: WOMEN'S REFORM LEAGUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MADAM,—Owing to the uncertainty of the mails, we were unable to unite with our English sisters in protest against the infamous Clause 40 D. D.O.R.A., which we now learn is withdrawn "in its present form."

We are publishing the accompanying resolution in the press, and have sent a letter on the subject to Mr. Hughes:—

"That the Council of the Women's Reform League, while filled with thankfulness that the iniquitous 40 D. D.O.R.A. has been withdrawn, in its present form, desires to protest against its possible reappearance under some other title, believing the principles that it embodies to be unjust and

immoral as well as futile and totally at variance with the glorious crusade of Josephine Butler against the C.D. Acts, and with the doctrine of an 'Equal Moral Standard,' which form the basis of the women's movement."

Our League, since its inception in 1902, has stood for an Equal Moral Standard, has raised innumerable protests against attempts to revive any of the features of the C.D. Acts, and has advocated all measures for of the features of the C.D. Ross, the protection of women and girls.

Trusting you will give publicity to this resolution.

L. BOYNE LUFFMAN, President.

# Reports, Notices, etc.

# CONGRESS OF WOMEN AT ZURICH.

Over four years ago a Congress of Women from many countries gathered at the Hague to consider the problems of feminism and of build gathered at the Hague to consider the problems of feminism and of building foundations for permanent peace. On that occasion the International Council of Women for Permanent Peace was founded, and shortly after, the three British women then present were instrumental in establishing an English section, known as the Women's International League. It was decided to hold a second Congress at the time of the official Peace Conference. This second Congress took place at Zurich in the week May 12th to 17th, and was attended by the following well-known British Suffragists: Miss Margaret Ashton, Miss K. D. Courtney, Mrs. Despard, Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Catherine Marshall, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, and Dr. Ethel Williams. The President on both occasions was Miss Jane Addams, U.S.A. Among the conclusions arrived at were: Among the conclusions arrived at were:

Among the conclusions arrived at were:

Feminism.—(1) Welcome of the recognition given to this principle:

(a) by the provision for women's eligibility for all positions "in connection with" the League of Nations; (b) recognition in the Labour Charter of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value; (c) the establishment of the franchise for women in many countries.

(2) Proposal of a Woman's Charter for incorporation in the Treaty of Peace and of certain feminist principles to find a place in the Constitution of the League of Nations.

of the League of Nations.

(3) An up-to-date programme for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (the new mame for the I.C.W.P.P.). Under this head occurs the tollowing characteristic contributions to modern feminist thought:—Women as Home Makers and Consumers.—"Since the majority of women are providers for the home they are entitled to demand that adequate consideration should be given in all legislation dealing with land, industry, finance, or tariffs to the needs of the user as well as of the producer."

PROBLEMS OF PERMANENT PEACE.

Conditions in Europe.—"This International Congress of Women regards the unemployment, famine, and pestilence extending through great tracts of Central and Eastern Europe, and through parts of Asia as a pro-THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS.

Madam,—Now that the economic position of both married and unmarried mothers is being so thoroughly ventilated in your columns will you allow me a few lines in which to draw the attention of your readers to the anomalous position of a certain class of women—a class which is, at the present time, more numerous than many realise? I refer to the bigamously married mother. If the man is a soldier she can claim no allowance for herself or her child, and though the innocent victim of deliberate deception she is in a markedly inferior position to the unmarried mother. The man has generally a legitimate family who have





strongly urges the Allied Governments to accept such amendment of the terms as may be proposed to bring the peace into harmony with those principles first enunciated by President Wilson." The whole resolution from which this is extracted was carried unanimously, the German

delegates, however, refraining from voting.

League of Nations.—Another long and reasoned resolution, of which the pith was as follows: "This Congress holds that the peaceful progress of the world can only be assured when the common interests of humanity are recognised in the establishment of a League of Nations, which shall represent the will of the people, and promote international co-operation. It therefore records its satisfaction that the idea of a League of Nations. It therefore records its satisfaction that the idea of a League of Nations, regarded as impracticable by the majority of people at the time of the Congress of Women at the Hague in 1915, has become so widely accepted, that as one of the fourteen points, the idea was incorporated in the Armistice terms of November 11th, 1918, agreed to, both by the twenty-eight Allies and Associated Powers and by Germany. But the Congress regrets that the Covenant of the League, now submitted by the Allied and Associated Powers, in many respects, does not accord with the fourteen points laid down as the basis for present negotiations; contains certain provisions that will stultify its growth, and omits others which are essential to world peace."

Relation of Pacifists to Revolutionary Movements.—"The world is tacing widespread revolutionary changes coming at a time when the habit of violence has been fostered by a world war; we recognise that there is a fundamentally just demand underlying most of these revolutionary movements. We declare our sympathy with the purpose of the workers who are rising up everywhere to make an end of exploitation and to claim their world. Nevertheless, we reassert our belief in the methods of peace, and we feel that it is our special part in this revolutionary are to counsel

who are rising up everywhere to make an end of exponential of and their world. Nevertheless, we reassert our belief in the methods of peace, and we feel that it is our special part in this revolutionary age to counsel against violence on both sides."

Ireland.—"This congress maintain the rights of Ireland, the nation whose struggle to regain her lost liberty has been the longest of any in Europe, to self-determination."

(Proposed by the Irish W.I.L.).

The following was the representation at the Congress:—America, 25; Austria, 6; Australia, 1; Denmark, 4; Germany, 25; Great Britain, 23; Holland, 4; Roumania, 1; Sweden, 11; Switzerland, 25; Hungary, 2; Ireland, 3; Italy, 1; Norway, 5.

Miss Jane Addams and a delegate from Britain, Switzerland, France, and Italy were deputed to convey in person the principal resolutions to the official representatives at the Peace Conference in Paris.

The above particulars are as nearly accurate as is possible pending the publication of the Congress Report, which will be obtainable shortly from the Secretary, Women's International League, 14, Bedford-row, W.C.,

A. H. W.

### WOMEN AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION.

WOMEN AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Lampson's great drawing-room at The Farm House, Pont Street, S.W., was filled to overflowing on May 21st, with a large audience of ladies who had been invited to meet H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and to hear Miss Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E., Vice-President of the National Y.W.C.A., speak on "Women and the World Revolution."

Miss Picton-Turbervill in her address regretted that a sense of horror had crept into our meaning of "Revolution." There need be no horror in mere change, and revolution might be bloodless as it was in Turkey in 1909. True that change did not last, for to attempt to change a system without changing the individuals who permitted and caused that system was bound to result in failure. There were two kinds of tyrannies, that of individuals and that of a system. It was not right to rtmain under them, and to object to revolution was a denial of human rights. Conditions in every part of the world were changing. We had seen how the effect of the war had been to rouse the women of England and America, but the same awakening had been going on in China, Japan and India. It was our duty to help our sisters in those countries.

In India the women were thinking, comparing, getting knowledge, realising their power. These were the conditions which made for revolution. When she was first in India years ago she thought that the power was with the students, but now there was a great army of industrial women working under terrible conditions, in a country where the average yearly wage of a man was £2 and of a woman lower still. In the cotton mills of Bombay 22,000 women and girls were working long hours, with their household affairs to attend to in addition. Yet the Indian Factories Labour Commission of 1908, could report that the working day in the factory was "not more than eleven hours for women," and Doctor Nair reported that the women "seldom turn up before 7 a.m., and seldom remain after 6 p.m., thus having plenty of time morning and evening to attend to

after 6 p.m., thus having plenty of time morning and evening to attend to their household duties."

In China, that great agricultural land, the impact of western civilisation had brought about the factory system, unchecked as here by any legislation. In Shanghai, 30,000 women were working in the silk, cotton, and paper mills. Women and children eight years old were working in twelvehour shifts day and night, seven days a week all the year through. Child labour was seen everywhere. This soul-less capitalism exhibited the worst features of the industrial system, and was from the economic point of view disastrous. Yet these Shanghai factories were only the forerunners of thousands all over China.

During the last twenty-five years a tremendous factory system had arisen in Japan. In place of 15,000 employees there were now two millions. The percentage of women in industry in the United States was 14 per cent, in Germany 20 per cent., in Britain 25 per cent., and in Japan 56 per cent. These women worked under the most terrible conditions of all, and till 1917 there were no factory laws whatever, and girls of twelve worked fifteen to eighteen hours a day; 65 per cent. of these workers were under twenty years of age. The greatest of the many evils here was the living-in system, in which workers lived like prisoners behind a stockade. Of 200,000 women, 80,000 return home every year consumptive, the remainder never return at all. Revolution was necessary here and women must lead it. Our Y.W.C.A. staff are there working to ameliorate the lot of these labourers, but these conditions must be altered. Y.W.C.A. workers had schools, clubs, hostels, and physical drill classes for these women. They taught them Christianity, when they are faced with the cry of the Japanese women: "If our Father cares so much will He not send out people from other lands to help us.?"

LONDON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

MAY 30, 1919.

On May 24th, when the above organisation held a "Salaries Demonstration," the Kingsway Hall was crowded from roof to floor with hundreds of men and women teachers, come to protest against the inadequate pay offered them by the L.C.C.

Mr. E. J. Sainsbury, B.A., Chairman of the Salaries Committee, was

Mr. E. J. Sainsbury, B.A., Chairman of the Salaries Committee, was the first speaker. Referring to the necessity for united action, he reminded the meeting that the recent plebiscite taken on the question of Equal Pay for Equal Work had shown that the majority of the members were in favour of that principle. As this was the case, a united front was possible. With regard to the endowment of dependants, he appealed to the Association not to let this principle obscure the issue at stake: it was an unfamiliar principle to the general public; and if it were adopted, it should be adopted in such a way that not employers, but the Exchequer, paid.

Mr. W. D. Bentliff then moved the following resolution:—

"That this Mass Meeting of representative teachers in the London service declares that the existing scales of salaries for teachers in London Primary and Secondary schools are totally inadequate either to maintain

"That this Mass Meeting of representative teachers in the London service declares that the existing scales of salaries for teachers in London Primary and Secondary schools are totally inadequate either to maintain a reasonable standard of life or to raise the status and position of teachers as desired by Parliament and the Nation. The London County Council is asked therefore to put into operation forthwith the Standard scales of salaries for Primary and Secondary school teachers as adopted by the L.T.A. at its Conference held on May 10th, 1919."

He then drew attention to the rise in prices, which in London is 111 per cent., and 107 per cent. in the country. In industry, he said, wages had gone up 120 per cent. to meet this rise. Even civil servants—including L.C.C. office-workers—had recently received bonuses. A civil servant getting £200 a year got a bonus of £100; had he been a teacher his bonus would only have been £69. It was the same on the woman's side: a woman civil servant getting £150 had a rise of £70—a woman teacher £60. Mr. Bentliff went on to say that it was widely advertised by the L.C.C. that a class teacher ould earn £300, but that there was not one single class teacher in London earning that, however long his service. He then read out some actual figures of salaries. An assistant master with forty-three years' service gets £230 (these figures exclude bonus); an assistant mistress with thirty-seven years' service, £171; a headmistress of twenty-two years' service as an assistant, and twelve years in a higher grade, now gets £277; a headmistress, Grade III., ordinary school, thirty years' service, £211; a headmaster, Grade III., ordinary school, thirty years' service, £211; a headmaster, Grade III., ordinary school, thirty years' service, £211; a headmaster, Grade III., ordinary school, thirty years' service, £211; a headmaster, Grade III., ordinary school, thirty years' service, £211; a headmaster of the women members of the L.T.A. Equal pay had been passed by plebiscite by the L.T.A. and the N

could not be tolerated.

Dr. H. Waite and Miss Agnes Robertson supported the motion. Miss Robertson spoke as representative of Secondary school teachers. The L.C.C., she said, professed to have given a better scale, yet in 1919 the minimum was the same as in 1905—£120 a year. The average woman teacher spent £150 a year on training. The present demand is for a minimum of £200. (Cries of "Very moderate," and applause.) It was a shocking principle to ask a girl of fourteen to pledge herself to work for less. Miss Robertson's speech was punctuated by huge rounds of applause. An attempt was made to amend the resolution, but was ruled out of order by the Chairman. The resolution was then passed with a few

order by the Chairman. The resolution was then passed with a few

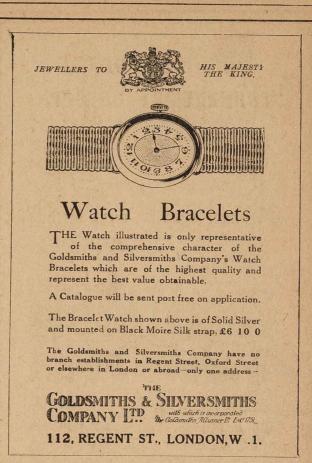
# News from Societies.

CAMBRIDGE & DISTRICT WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND CAMBRIDGE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—A joint meeting was held by these Associations at the Guildhall, Cambridge on Saturday, May 3rd, at 8 p.m., when an interesting address was given by Miss E. Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E., on the Ministry of Health and a C.3 Nation. The Chair was taken by Mrs. E. M. Clark, Poor Law Guardian and County Councillor, who was supported on the platform by the officers of the Associations. The speaker's remarks were closely followed by an appreciative audience, in which the very numerous affiliated societies were well represented, and questions were put and answered at the conclusion of the address. The following Resolution, moved by Mrs. Heitland, Chairman of the Women Citizens' Association, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

"This meeting holds that all appointments under the Ministry of Health should be open equally to men and women without sex discrimination, and urges that the Amendment to this effect, carried during the Committee stage of the Bill in the House of Commons but since deleted, should be restored when the measure is considered in the House of Lords."

The proceeding closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Speaker and Chairman, the proposer being Councillor Mrs. Keynes, Chairman of the Local Committee of the National Council of Women, and the seconder Mrs. James Ward, a member of the Executive Committee of the Women Citizens' Association.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.—At the Annual Meeting on May 7th, it was resolved to adopt as the name of the society "The Cardiff and District Society for Equal Citizenship," and, while supporting the parent Society in its current programme of reforms, to adopt as its own special local task the securing of the election of women on the Cardiff City Council, the Glamorgan County Council and any committees on which there are at present no elected women, and the increase of women members where representation of women is at present insufficient. The meeting was delighted to have the opportunity of hearing at first hand from Mrs. Corbett Ashby of the Paris work of the representative women of the allied countries who have been interviewing the Congress Commissions and in other ways furthering international progress in feminist questions. Great satisfaction was also manifested that a member of the Society, Professor Barbara Foxley, had been elected to the Executive of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.





# A MOTHER WHO KNOWS

"Baby has thriven exceedingly well," writes an Enfield mother about her little boy 9 months old; "I have never had one day's trouble with him since putting him on Nestle's Milk. I fed him myself for the first two months, but he did not seem to get on well at all, so I decided to put him on Nestle's Milk and am ever thankful. Baby's health is excellent. He is a big and bonny boy, very strong for his age, very good all night, and very contented."

Why did this mother put her baby on Nestlé's Milk! Here is the answer in her own words:

"I have four children, three of which have been reared entirely on Nestle's Milk, and have found it at all times splendid. My oldest boy did not have Nestle's Milk but I tried five or six other baby foods, and shall never forget the dreadful time I had with him."

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whilst furnishing a source of income for a number of years, is unlikely to last a woman her whole life. Hence provision for the later years must be made out of her earnings before retirement from active work becomes necessary or desirable.

An interesting booklet "The Future of Women Workers" shows how a woman can make provision for her own future or that of her dependents. Write for a copy to-day! One of the schemes described is that of Endowment Assurance, the advantages of which the following example is sufficient to indicate:—

# A Woman aged 21 next birthday

can secure an Endowment Assurance for £200, payable at age 50, for an annual premium of only £5 6s. 10d. Besides being an absolutely safe investment, the whole of the £200 becomes immediately payable to the next of kin should death occur at any time after the first premium has been paid.

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# National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship

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

MISS MARGARET JONES.

Hon. Treasurer: MISS ROSAMOND SMITH. Secretaries · MISS INEZ. M. FERGUSON, MRS. HUBBACK (Information and Parliamentary)

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

# Headquarters Notes.

Women's Emancipation Bill Public Meeting.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in co-operation with the Standing Joint Committee of Indusrial Women's Organisations is holding a public meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 4. on Tuesday, July 1st, at 8 p.m. The following have consented to speak: Mrs. Stocks (N.U.S.E.C.), Miss F. Campbell (National Federation of Women Workers), Miss Ruby Part (Workers' Union), Miss Howell (National Federation of Women Teachers), and Miss Steven (Poor Law Guardian). It is proposed that each unit of the audience should form a procession and march to the hall, carrying a banner. If it is not possible for units to provide their own banners, the N.U.S.E.C. will be able to supply a few.

Victory Thanksgiving Fund.

It is proposed to close the "Mrs. Fawcett Victory Thanksgiving Fund" on Thursday next, June 5th, and to present to Mrs. Fawcett on her birthday (June 17th), a statement showing the amount collected and the names of the subscribers. Societies and individual members desiring to pay homage to Mrs. Fawcett on her retirement from the Presidency of the Union and have their names inscribed on this memorable roll are asked to lose no time in forwarding their contributions or promises to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Rosamond Smith, at the office.

# Women's Suffrage in Germany.

Societies will remember that some time ago a resolution of congratula-tion on their enfranchisement was sent to the members of the German National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies by a number of Societies of the Consultative Committee of Women's Societies for Equal Citizen-The following reply to the resolution has now been received:

ip. The following reply to the resolution has now been received:—
"Honoured Ladies,
"Will you permit me, in the name of the German National Union for Women's Suffnage, to express to you and through you to your great Organisations our warmest thanks for your congratulations received a few days ago on the political liberation of German women. Among the various expressions of sympathy and community of thought which has reached us from abroad on this occasion, this in particular pleased and touched us as a proof that beyond all the painful separating causes of the last terrible years, the common striving and equal enthusiasm for our great cause always draws us women together again and unites us permanently.
"In the confident hope that this solidarity of women may develop more and more into the solidarity of mankind, as more women in all countries are enabled to exercise their influence as fully qualified citizens, and with best wishes for the speedy full political equality of the women of Great Britain.

I greet you as your devoted servant,
(Signed) Marie Stritt."
(President: German National Union for Women's Suffrage.)

### Summer School.

A Summer School, organised by the N.U.S.E.C., will be held at Cambridge during the fortnight from Saturday, August 2nd, to Saturday, August 16th, 1919. It is not proposed to alter these dates should the Peace Celebrations be fixed during this time. The School will be held concurrently with the Second Summer School of Civics and Eugenics, through the kindness of whose committee satisfactory arrangements for co-operation with respect to recreation and accommodation have been made between the two schools

co-operation with respect to recreation and accommodation have been made between the two schools.

The object of our School is to bring members of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and others together to study and to discuss its programme and other matters of special interest to women citizens at the present time. Short courses of lectures on Women in Industry, Women and the Administration of Justice, The Position of the Wife and Mother, An Equal Moral Standard, &c., will be held. The lectures arranged by the School of Civics and Eugenics on Social Psychology, Eugenics, Citizenship, and other subjects will also be open to our students. Special courses for speakers on Citizenship, and, if possible, a practising class in public speaking, are being arranged.

Citizenship, and, if possible, a practising class in public speaking, are being arranged.

The following have promised to take part in the work of the School as lecturers and speakers.—Mrs. Bethune-Baker, Miss K. D. Courtney, Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, Miss Lynda Griër, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Alison Neilans, Miss D. O. G. Peto, Dr. Marion Phillips, Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

The fee for the full fortnight's course, including admission to lectures, seminars, &c., of both Schools, will be £2 2s. Facilities for recreation (boating, tennis, excursions) will be available. A Joint Committee of both Schools for recreation and accommodation has been formed. The Committee will arrange accommodation for students as far as possible. The fees for board-residence will vary from £1 15s. to £3 3s. Rooms in hostels and houses will be allocated strictly in order of application. Arrangements can be made for members to come for only one week for a fee of 25s., but this would involve missing an important part of the

urriculum. It is hoped that as many as possible will come for the whole

MAY 30, 1919.

ormight.

Six bursaries of £6 each have been offered by the Executive Committee of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to members of the affiliated Societies. Three of these are to be given as prizes for the hree best essays on any point or points in the programme of the C.U.S.E.C., or on its future work. These should consist of not more than one words, and must be sent to the N.U.S.E.C. Headquarters not later 2.000 words, and must be sent to the N.U.S.E.C. Headquarters not later than June, 19th. The other three will be awarded to candidates who would otherwise be unable to attend and who are able to show evidence that they are or intend to become active and valuable members of an affiliated society of the N.U.S.E.C. A leaflet with the above details can be obtained from the N.U.S.E.C. All enquiries should be addressed to Mrs Hubback, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, Lonon, W. 1.

### NOT WASTE PAPER!

NOT WASTE PAPER!

The Housing problem is, at the moment, grievously affecting the N.U.S.E.C. in particular in respect to its old correspondence. At present boxes of correspondence are occupying the already sufficiently cramped quarters of the Headquarters Staff. It has therefore been decided to appeal earnestly to some member of the N.U.S.E.C. to offer board and lodging to a large crate containing letters. Much correspondence can probably be destroyed, but this will necessitate careful investigation of the files, and at present there is no time for the work, nor is it possible to destroy the whole correspondence unscrutinised, since many of the early letters may have historical value as records of the beginnings of the Suffrage movement. We appeal, therefore, to any member of the Union having a vacancy in her store room, to write as soon as possible to Headquarters and offer to accommodate our crate of letters.

N.U.S.E.C. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. aurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock, or to Headmarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Peace has now been eclared, but the Sick and Wounded are still on our hands, and will eed to be cared for, for some time to come. The Committee therefore rige the necessity of continued and even greater support from the ublic to meet the many demands that are constantly coming from the arious Units. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." ubscriptions to the London Units should be sent to the Right Hon. iscountess Cowdray, or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, S.W.H., 6, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

ss Augusta Brabant ... 11 0 0 mynnous ... ... 10 0 0 Margt, J Boeme ... 1 0 0 ms Students, Manchester diversity, per Miss Dorothy Moorhouse, Hon. Treas., ar Work Committee, part occeds of Sale of Work held few weeks ago (specially marked for "Elsie Inglis merial" Fund) ... 25 0 0 mestic Staff, St. Mary's nool (Monthly donation) 10 0 2386,535 0 8 tion) 10 0 £386,535 0 8 carmarked subscrip-for the "Elsies Memorial" Com-e: Dunbar W.S.S., Miss Aspinwall s.), Women Students, hester University Per Glasgow and 35 12 0 heart White, Esq.
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# Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.S.E.C).

Gerrard's Cross—Garden Meeting (weather permitting) at Mrs. Sanderson, South Park—Speaker: Inspector Harburn, W.P.S., M.B.E.—Subject: "Work of the Women Police Service." 3.30 p.m.

of the Women Police Service."

JUNE 16.

Caxton Hall-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 (President of the Law Society, 1917-18).

Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street—Public Meeting organised by the N.U.S.E.C. and the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations—Speakers: Mrs. Stocks (N.U.S.E.C.), Miss F. Campbell (N.F.W.V.), Miss Ruby Part (Workers' Union), Miss Howell (N.F.W.T.), Miss Steven (Poor Law Guardian).

JULY 14.

Caxton Hall-Speakers: Mr. Robert Young, M.P., Miss Anne H. Tynan (Secretary, Society of Women Welders)—Subject: "Women in the Skilled Trades"—Chair: Mr. F. S. Button (Committee on Production) 5,30 p.ms.

# Coming Events.

PIONEER PLAYERS.

JUNE 1.

Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith.

Performance of "The Rising Sun," by Herman Heijermans.

Performance of the Rising Sun," by Herman Heijermans.

Tickets to be obtained from the Society, 31, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.

MODEL HOMES EXHIBITION. "Daily Express" and "Sunday Express." BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE.

Haymarket Theatre—Inaugural Meeting.
Speakers: Miss Lena Ashwell, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., John Drinkwater, &c.
Admission Free. For reserved seats apply to the Secretary, B.D.L., Dudley House, Southampton Street, Strand.

BRIGHTON WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

JUNE 3.

Pioneer Club, 4 New Road, Brighton.
Speaker: Miss E. M. White.
Subject: "Local Government."
JUNE 10.
Speaker: Miss E. M. White.
Subject: "The State" (A).
JUNE 17.
Speaker: Miss E. M. White.
Subject: "The State" (B).

BARNETT HOUSE, OXFORD.

JUNE 14.

Oriel College Hall—Lecture.

Speaker: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Subject: "Industrial Freedom for Women." ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.

King Edward High School, Birmingham.
Annual Conference.

GUILD OF EDUCATION AS NATIONAL SERVICE.

JULE 3 and 10.

11. Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
Speaker: Dr. Constance Long.
Subject: "The 'Censor' and Unconscious Symbolism in Psycho-analysis."
6.30 p.m. LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.  $JUNE\ L$ 

JUNE 1.
Evergreen Club, Hither Green Mission, Nightingale Lane, Hither Green.
Speaker: Miss Helen Downs.
Subject: "Elizabeth Fry." 2.50 p

St. Jude's Women's Debating Society, St. Jude's Hall, Stevens Road,
Plaistow. Speaker: Miss Relf.

BABIES OF THE EMPIRE SOCIETY.

Ball in aid of the Funds of the Society.

Apply Secretary, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

# WOMEN and the PRIESTHOOD. PUBLIC DEBATE

(Arranged by the League of the Church Militant, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2),

at THE CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, on FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, at 8 p.m.

Speakers: The Rev A. V. MAGEE and MISS A. MAUDE ROYDEN. Chair: THE MASTER OF THE TEMPLE.

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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, 16th, will be given by Mrs. Herman; on May 22nd, by Miss P. Walters; and on May 29th, by Miss Picton Turberville.

On May 25th, by Miss Fitten Turberville.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9; Gratton-street, Piccadilly. W. 1. Wednesday, June 4th, at 8 p.m. French Lecture by Mme. Rudler.

MISS A. MAUDE ROYDEN preaches at the City Temple next Sunday (June 1st), at 6.30. Continuation of Sermon Series, "Christianity in the 20th Century.—Can We Believe in it?"

Oth Century.—Can We Believe in it?"

THE BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE will hold its inaugural meeting at the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 3.50 p.m. Chairman: Dr. M. E. Sadler (Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University). Speakers: Lena Ashwell, the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., John Drinkwater, the Lady Denman, and others. Admission Free. Tickets for reserved seats will be sent to members on application to Sec., British Drama League, Dudley House, Southamptonstreet, Strand.

### ADOPTION.

HOME WANTED for healthy girl, baby (illegitimate) nine weeks old; mother hitherto respectable girl of working class, now working; no premium offered, but complete surrender.—Apply Box 8,174, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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ADY wishes to hear of Holiday Engagement for bright young friend; would help with children; very companionable; good reader and walker; seaside preferred.—Box I C, COMMON CAUSE Office;

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HOUSE PARLOUR MAID, trustworthy middle-aged maids, help given; wages £30.—Lady Plowden, Pinewood, Sunninghill, Berks.

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WOMEN WAR-WORKERS AND OTHERS.—Varied Courses of Training and many opportunities for work offered to Young Educated Women now free and willing to work for God in His Church. Terms by arrangement.—Apply The Head, Birmingham Diocean Women Workers' Training Home, Loveday-street, Birmingham.

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('ARDENING FOR WOMEN — Practical training; vegetable, fruit, and flower growing. Month or term. Healthy outdoor life; from 68 gns. per an. Gardening year begins in September; students can enter any date. Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley. Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

MISS LUCY BELL has returned from France, where she has been engaged in Lectures and Educational work with the Army She is now prepared to make engagements for Lectures, Classes and private teaching in or out of London.—Apply 10, Brunswick-squere, W.C.I. Telephone: Museum, 1,950.

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M AKE provision now for your old age; money is either spent or saved. Save it by investing in a Life Assurance Policy with an old established Society. Absolute security. A few shillings now and your fortune is secure.—Apply Miss Rochford, Woman's Assurance Bureau, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.

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

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