OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-PARTY.

Societies and Branches in the Union 602.

LAW-ABIDING.

Vol. VI., No. 288.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

PAGE

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The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organised into 602 Societies and Branches, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN ?

Notes and News.

The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

Dr. Elsie Inglis writes that Professor Sarolea (Belgian Consul in Edinburgh) has received the proposal to send a hospital for service in Belgium, "with the utmost gratitude," and the Servian Relief Committee also welcomes 'the offer of help in Servia. They add that "there will be plenty of work to do," and it must be the business of the National Union to see that, as Dr. Inglis says, "these N.U. hospitals are not only thoroughly well staffed with efficient women, but also well equipped to supply the need." What is wanted is (1) money, (2) night-shirts, bedsocks, nightingales, hot water bottles and covers, &c.

Wives and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors.

We rejoice to see that the demand made by *The Daily Citizen* for more generous treatment of the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors, is being very widely supported. The demand is for f_{01} a week for the wives of men on active service; for mothers dependent on soldiers killed; for widows of soldiers killed; for soldiers permanently maimed in the war. We learn that recruiting has rushed up again on the news of the fall of Antwerp. Nothing, since the war began, has been so moving to the spirit as the effect of bad news on the eagerness of men to go to the front. When all seems going well, there is no rush; when danger threatens, the recruiting offices are crowded out. There is a fineness in this which must not and shall not be exploited by those in authority. Let us do generously by those who are sacrificing and being sacrificed in this terrible struggle. If we make war, let us at least be ready to pay the cost.

The Case of Soldiers' Widows.

Mr. Will Thorne asserts that, at a meeting of the West Ham Borough War Emergency Committee, he was told that as soon as the widow of a soldier or sailor was notified of her husband's death, her separation allowance was stopped, and she received instead 5s. a week, with 1s. for each child. His authority was the local Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and the information is perfectly correct. Five shillings a week is the widow's pension. It is our national disgrace if, now that we know how things stand, we do not alter them.

The Courage of Sanity.

In a moment of panic, the Plymouth Watch Committee has passed a resolution urging the re-enactment of the C.D. Acts. The resolution has, however, been "hung up" for the present, to be moved again after the November elections. It was stated at the discussion that protests had been received from a number of people, notably " women who knew nothing about the matter." We publish in another column a protest issued as long ago as 1870, and signed by some women who will be admitted by all—except, perhaps, the Plymouth Watch Committee—to " know something about it." In our leading article, we deal with the matter at greater length, and quote the opinion of medical experts on the subject.

What is Wanted.

We suggest that what is wanted is not inhuman treatment of women but a more human treatment of the men. Men in camp are not like horses in a stable—requiring only to be fed and exercised. They are human beings, needing human interests and a human life, all the more that many of them are very young, and all are taken out of the ordinary surroundings of home and work. Voluntary agencies—notably the Young Men's Christian Association—are doing splendid work in providing recreation tents, and opportunities for rest and refreshment. Where they are not able to do this, what remains for the men in camp but to seek interest and amusement elsewhere? They are human beings, and life to them must mean something beyond eating and drilling and sleeping! Some of our best and finest. citizens are in these camps, and they are there because they believe it to be their duty to be there. To suggest that these men want to be protected in immorality is an insult to them. To give them something of the interest and variety and common humanity of the life they have left in order to enlist, is to recognise and to meet a real need, and a noble one.

Women's Associations.

The British Women's Temperance Association and the Young Women's Christian Association are both appealing for funds to help them to do this work. We earnestly commend their appeal to all who can help, either with money or with service. While we oppose any attempt to degrade men and women by legislation for the protection of vice, we are bound ourselves to show a better way, and prove in practice how the nobler is also the wiser method.

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To the German Frontier and Back.

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Not many Englishwomen are going to the Continent just now, and when the International Women's Relief Committee send back young German girls, they usually send them in charge of an American or German lady. But in view of the sudden illness of the lady appointed to conduct the last party in September, it became necessary at short notice to find someone with a passport willing and able to go; so, looking upon the trip as a great adventure, I offered, and was accepted

Our party numbered forty-one, and it was quite a business collecting them all on the platform. Three of those we were expecting did not turn up, while one who had told us she was eighteen and unmarried arrived with two babies. Multitudes of girls' friends came to see them off, and give them presents of chocolates and flowers, and most were quite depressed at saying "good-bye." One or two even wept.

The most unpleasant part of our journey came at Folkestone, and I wish the zealous people who write to the papers to com-plain of the lax ways of British officials in regard to aliens could have taken my place there for two hours. Every girl was searched, her luggage was examined most minutely, and every bit of writing read. All newspapers and printed matter except well-known novels and classics were taken from us. One girl, who was among the first to go in, came out almost the last, with a bundle of letters three inches thick in her hand. Every one of these letters had been read. They were all old ones from her mother and friends in Germany; but they were all read.

At last I got all my flock through. The mothers and babies were the last, as they were unable to push in with the crowd. The poor little things were so tired with the long wait that they went to sleep almost at once, and slept the whole way across.

trip across was perfect, my little flock lying on deck-chairs in the sun and chatting merrily. Several of the other German women on board were known One woman with six young children, whose to me. husband had been made a prisoner of war, was being sent home by the American Embassy. An English lady with two tall, handsome daughters was leaving her native land because she had married a German, so the whole family were technically Germans.

Only one unpleasant incident occurred on board. A strange German woman got hold of three of my girls, and stuck to them all day. At lunch time I told them to follow me, but they did not do so, and as they did not turn up to tea, I went to look for them, and found she had been treating them to champagne, and one had taken too much. That settled it ! I spoke to the purser about the woman, collected the girls, and took them off. After this I saw no more of the stranger.

At Flushing we were met by several German fathers, big, jolly business men, who were very glad to get their little daughters back, and thanked me most cordially for looking after them. One father took charge not only of his own girl, but of six others, who were all going to Hamburg, and this was a great relief to me, as we could not get any reliable information as to the trains on the German side. We had no trouble at all at Flushing ; the customs inspection was soon over, and I went to find places in the train. At the last moment, as I was rounding up the late ones, I found one young monkey setting off for the telegraph office with a Dutchman. I had to give chase, and we only just caught the train, so I had no time to count them all again. However, I had the youngster of the champagne incident and she of the telegram with me, and I saw another of my special anxieties, a most fascinating young Polish girl, only two carriages off, so I hoped for the best.

It was amusing to watch the growing excitement among the girls as they neared home. At every station they seemed to have a crowd of Dutch soldiers round them as soon as the train stopped. One officer asked a girl what kind of a time she had in England. "Oh, dreadful," said the little wretch, but then repented and said, " no, perfectly lovely. We could not have had a better time. Everyone was good to us." So I forgave

A Dutch gentleman in our carriage was very good to us, and fed us with delicious Dutch cakes and fruit. One of the German girls had an endless supply of riddles, both German and English, such as "When is a door not a door?" and the Dutch gentleman enjoyed them very much. In about four hours we came to the frontier, and here I was most strongly urged by the guard, an immensely fat German, not to go on. The Dutchman and the other Germans, fathers of my girls, backed him up, saving that I should undoubtedly find it very difficult to get out again, and even if I did not have to go to prison, it would take several days before the necessary formalities could be gone through. As I

knew that this was the case in England, I thought they were probably right about Germany. The guard promised me to look after them all and put them in the right trains. He assured me that there were through trains now, to Berlin, Hamburg, and other large German cities, and that they left Goch about an hour and a half after our train got in. The inspection of the girls and of their luggage, he said, would keep them safe and busy till the trains started. He himself would return with the boat-train at 6 next morning, and would report to me.

So I, feeling like a hireling shepherd, got cravenly down and said good-bye to all of my flock who were awake, and saw the train depart over the border. Then a very tall Dutch guard took me under his wing, it being close on midnight, and marched me away down a dark, leafy avenue and out into the dark village Everyone was long since sound asleep. He stopped at a little house and knocked and rattled and called for about ten minutes, until I began to wish he would take me back to the waiting room and lock me up till the morning. There would at least have been the soldiers to keep me company, for all the Dutch stations are strongly guarded. But presently came an old man, who led us into a large room, like a Belgian *estaminet*, and the guard explained what I wanted. The innkeeper gave the guard a drink, and let him out, and then took me up to a small room, not too clean, and with a tiny attic window in the roof. I wondered if they had done it on purpose, so that I should not escape in the night. Dutchwomen clean house all day long, and far into the evening, so the houses ought to be clean. doubt this one was an exception. I passed an almost sleepless night. They were rather late calling me, and the perfidious guard had told me the wrong time for the train, hoping to see me again, I suppose. I think I was too lavish in tipping him the night before. Certainly the innkeeper charged me double what I should have had to pay for bed and breakfast in an English village inn. However, I picked up some *zwieback* and a roll, and ran for the train, which was late, luckily. The very fat guard came back according to promise, and described to me the scene at Goch when my forty-one arrived there ; they cheered and sang their songs, and everyone crowded round them. You never saw such a fuss.

Soldiers were everywhere. When I looked out of the carriage window, they shouted and waved to me not to open it, because of the frequent bridges. I suppose they thought I was a German, as I was coming from that frontier, and it was that -Friday-that martial law started on the eastern frontier; but I did not know this till afterwards.

In my carriage was an Irish lady who had just come through from Munich by herself. There had been many delays about granting her a permit, and the trains were very slow, compared to what they used to be before the war ; but no one had been rude or unkind to her personally, though they all thought it their duty to tell her what they thought of England. Even the hotelkeeper's wife at Goch had done so as the traveller snatched a hasty breakfast. They all explained to her the baseness of Sir Edward Grey-the sight of his name on a passport infuriates them. They all believe England and her hypocritical ways are responsible for the war, and they all hate England with a kind of cold fury. Belgian soldiers who have been taken prisoners by the Germans and afterwards released, or who have had charge of German prisoners, have often told me the same story of the intense hatred which the Germans have of England.

How dreadful the riots have been ! " said the Irish lady. ' What riots? " " Why, when 40,000 desperate men marched to the House of Commons, shouting against the war, and broke all the windows of the House!"

Another tale she had been told was that a whole Russian Army Corps had surrendered in East Prussia-absolutel starving—four days without food. A friend of her landlady had actually seen a German soldier in Munich whose eyes had been gouged out by the Belgians. And the French and Belgian women, and little children even, kill defenceless German soldiers. Why, there was one little French lass of ten who had a revolver under her pinafore, and killed an officer who asked her the way. Everyone says "We did not want war, we did not begin this war" (in the same breath they tell you that they alone were ready), "but now we are going on until we win. We have a hundred new Zeppelins. Let England beware." Such is the feeling, and such the stories current, not only in Prussia, but in South Germany

I spent a day in Middleburg, and went on to Flushing by the tram next morning. As I spoke chiefly German, and read all the German newspapers I could find in the hotel, I regret to say the Belgian refugees staying there took me for a German, and would not sit in the same room with me. They were not insolent. they simply walked away, and I heard one lady assuring another that I certainly was German, though I was not short and fat.

OCTOBER 16, 1914. On the boat next morning were fifteen of our sailors, survivors from the "Cressy," the "Aboukir," and the "Hogue." They were all in new blue suits and new boots, but wore no They were rather apologetic about that, some of them, collars. as they thought they did not look smart enough. One wore his striped red and black handkerchief round his neck. He looked very ill, and was hardly able to stand. His hands were covered with sore places, where pieces of wreckage had knocked him. all bruised, and had chilblains on their lips from the All had been in the water over three hours, naked, and when the "Titan " picked them up, they were put in the boilerroom to thaw. They were the first to leave Holland, and they spoke with warm gratitude of the great kindness shown them from the moment they were picked up till they left Flushing. All had addresses of Dutch people, who had invited them to come ick again and stay with them.

The sailors told us tales of their wonderful escape. One from the "Cressy" said "one thing I am sorry about, and that is our captain. He was the best captain I ever came across. 'All right, my lads,' he said, when the first torpedo So cool. struck us, 'there's no hurry; she'll keep afloat a good while yet.' And we all slipped off our things, ready to slip overboard, out we were blown off the next minute. You see, we'd sent off all our boats to help the others. And we saw no more of the aptain. Nearly all our officers on the 'Cressy' are gone. I'd like o know what happened to the chaplain. He was a real good ort, a volunteer, too, not a regular chaplain. One chaplain was ved, the Dutch told us. I hope it was ours. It's a terrible ght, the most terrible that any man could see, to see three great ips and more than two thousand men go down." Another said : " Did you hear that just before we were tor-

bedoed, we shot a fishing boat laying mines? Yes, I saw it nyself. It was a good shot. The fishing boat was flying the Dutch flag, and when she was shot, she hauled it down and flew the German flag as she went down." This story has appeared rom a different source in the English papers, told by men landed England, who had no opportunity of comparing notes with friends who came from the Dutch side. They also told us hat there were six or seven submarines. There was no doubt whatever about that; the number of torpedoes fired absolutely oves that more than one submarine was engaged, as even the German submarines only carry four torpedoes. The men om the "Cressy " were perfectly sure they blew up one subarine and shot the conning tower off another-U 11-and after hat received three torpedoes themselves. They were interested when I told them one of the German papers, by a slip of the Censor, no doubt, had mentioned "the submarines" (in the plural).

Soon after we left Flushing, two destroyers appeared off the Belgian coast, and came after us very fast. We could not see their flags for the smoke they made, and we passengers, and en the shipwrecked sailors, thought they might be German destroyers, as it had been reported that 200 of our men were Our sailors said they had never seen a German de rossing. troyer—only the submarines which attacked them. So we had in anxious five minutes. The foremost destroyer presently fired ' and our boat, the " Oranje Nassau," stopped a ' blank The destroyer came near enough for the men to hail She asked us by semaphore, "Have you any of the survivors on board? How many? We have orders to convoy you across." However, they then disappeared. We would have liked them to promenade across with us, one on each side. ELLEN WALSHE.

Women and the Wounded : Dr. Ramsay's Experiences.

Accounts of the escape of the Women's National Service League Hospital staff from Antwerp have been published in the daily press. Our readers will be specially interested in the following extracts from letters written by Dr. Mabel Ramsay, a member of the N.U.W.S.S.:-

Sept. 23rd .- " We arrived . . . to find the site chosen for our hospital charming. It is a large concert hall, with a wide verandah in front, and on each side, rooms. Near to us is the English Field Hospital. Fighting is going on twenty miles from here every day.

Sept. 27th.—" Yesterday, our great excitement was to see a German biplane sailing above us, high in the air. They tried to get her down, but failed. We could see the shrapnel bursting | staff escaped, has already been told in the press.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

in the air. . They said that it dropped three bombs, but of this I have no confirmation. No one was frightened, but it gave us a queer feeling to see it and to realise that it was an enemy.

' The Director General (medical) of the army came and saw us yesterday, and was very pleased with all he saw, and left, re-marking : 'Magnifique, tres bien! tres bien!' All the formalities have been gone through, and now we are accepted as a hospital for receiving wounded direct from the battlefield. I mention these details in order that you may inform sceptics that we are fully recognised and authorised to work as a military hospital.

Sir Cecil Hertslet is very proud of us. He is the British Vice-Consul, and has given us no end of help. He says we are the best organised hospital in Antwerp. at the way we have got things into trim. . . . It is rather amusing to me to see how keen the men of the Croix Rouge are to help us, and wish to wear one of our badges with W.N.S.L. the best organised hospital in Antwerp. Our men are surprised

Oct. 2nd.—"You will doubtless have read in the papers of the bombardment of Antwerp. We are about twenty miles distant. It went on all night (Sept. 29th), and it was fairly terrifying to listen to. It gives one some idea what the men of Allies have to face. . . Our work here gives us very time for going out. . . The British Minister, Sir little time for going out. Francis Villiers, came to visit us to-day. He was charmed with our place.

' In case you hear that we were shelled by an aeroplane, the following is the truth : A German aeroplane came over us, and guns at the fort fired at it. A piece of shell dropped through our roof from our own guns, and made a very small opening. No one was hurt, and a very few knew that anything had occurred. Our water supply is intact."

Later.—" We have had a very strenuous day. About 9 a.m. we received orders to evacuate our hospital, as the Germans were expected in Antwerp. Our orders were to get ready all patients who could be made at all ready to travel, to go to Ostend, and the remainder, too ill to be sent there, were to go to the Military Hospital. We proceeded, therefore, to dress some seventy-five patients, and the rest were made as comfortable as possible, to ravel to the hospital. It was wonderful how well the men bore the news that the Germans were expected in Antwerp. Having got them ready, we endeavoured to rescue as much of our equipment as possible, leaving beds and dressings.

' About 1 p.m. a sudden change came over the situation, and we received news from Sir Cecil Hertslet that the Government had decided to hold Antwerp, and not, as at first decided early in the morning, to depart to London. The announcement was greeted with great cheers, and I was very pleased to hear that we were permitted to remain.

My first inquiry was to see if, in the event of our going, there was need of doctors' services in other hospitals, as from what I hear some of the wounded are very bady attended. This question was being asked, and I had decided to proffer my services elsewhere if the military authorities decided to evacuate. But there was no decision for me to make, because our patients remained on our hands, and no one came to relieve us of their charge, hence the offer of going . . . to England was not to be taken advantage of, as duty held me here. Two or three of the unit decided to go back by the boat, and we have in consequence to rearrange our work. Our decision taken, all our nurses and staff worked like niggers unpacking the stores, and we began to operate again at 3 p.m. We have a lot of bad cases in the hospital, and we are hard at work from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., and often up several times during the night to receive batches of wounded

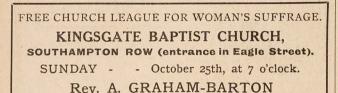
Dr. Stoney, in The Observer of last Sunday, continues the story

'When the bombardment began at midnight on Wednesday, ve had 130 patients sleeping in the hospital. The first shell fell in the garden of the hospital. We were in the direct line of fire, there being near us a big ammunition building. We dressed as fast as we could, and when we got across from the convent to the hospital we found the patients already being taken down into the cellars. About sixty of the patients left. The whole staff of lady doctors and orderlies worked splendidly, not one losing her head. We all helped to lift the patients down, and in twenty-five minutes the seventy who were left were safely in the cellars. There the patients remained all night, with a sufficient staff to look after them. The shelling went on all night without more than ten minutes' interval.'

How the remaining patients were disposed of, and how the

THE WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY. RELIEF OF WAR DISTRESS WIll be administered through LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS. We appeal to Women Citizens to offer their services. For information apply to: The Secretary, 62, Oxford Street, W.

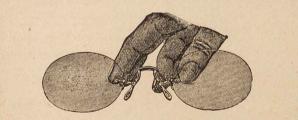
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OCTOBER 16, 1914.

Council of the National Federation of Women Workers :— "That this Executive Council of the National Federation of Women Workers, whilst reaffirming its opinion that the lowest minimum wage which they can accept as a Trade Union wage for women of eighteen years and over is 15s. a week, recognises that when the Lancashire textile trades are excluded, the average wage of women workers falls, owing chiefly to lack of organisation, far below this sum, and having in view the desirability, at this time of industrial stress, of avoiding further dislocation of trade, or of attracting workers to relief workshops in cases where ordinary employment might be secured, approves of the minimum wage of 3d. an hour, suggested by the Central Committee on Women's Employment, to be paid on relief work and in training schemes : further, this Committee protests against any Government work being performed in the ordinary course of trade, at a wage lower than 15s. a week, and calls for the strict observance of the Fair Wages Clause in all Govern-ment contracts, or sub-contracts, given out in connection with military needs."

THE QUEEN'S "WORK FOR WOMEN" FUND.

Appointment of Treasurer for Scotland. The Marchioness of Linlithgow has been appointed Treasurer for Scotland Queen's Work for Women Fund. All Scotch contributions to

be sent to her at Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgow, and will be forwarded by her to Lady Roxburgh, Acting Treasurer at head-quarters of the Fund, 33, Portland Place, London, W., when the Royal' receipt from Buckingham Palace will be sent to each contributor.

Help for Unemployed Women.

The Central Committee for the Employment of Women, 8, Grosvenor Place, W., has drawn up a number of hints on "How to start a Work-room," which may be valuable to some of our Societies.

WORK FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

We are obliged to hold over an article on "Work for Professional Women," many of whom have been thrown out of employment by the war. The Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, has started a War Emergency Fund, for the benefit of clerical workers, and the Hon. Treas., Miss Helen C. Gordon, will be

FAIR WAGES UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Council of the National Federation of Women Workers :-

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive

glad to receive donations

PAWNBROKER'S CHARGES.

In reply to a criticism in a letter from a "A Pawnbroker's Wife,' In reply to a criticism in a letter from a "A Pawnbroker's Wife," appearing in our issue of September 25th, the writer of our article on State Recognition of Sailors' Wives, points out that if you ask for accom-modation till the end of the month, and on the security of ten shillings are charged two shillings, the interest is *in fact* 2s. on the 1os. per mensum, and not 2d., as her critic suggests. It can only be regarded as 2d. on the quibble that if you choose to leave your security and enjoy the loan for a whole year, the charge would still be 2s. When accom-modation for one month is specified, the interest *in fact* is *per mensum*. Twenty per cent. was the interest actually charged on the transaction mentioned in the article, and this repeated every month, as the writer indicated, would bring in the enormous total quoted. Our informant ndicated, would bring in the enormous total quoted. Our informant

A large majority of pawnbrokers are also moneylenders. They are, "A large majority of pawnbrokers are also moneylenders. They are, in fact, the poor man's moneylenders. It is, of course, the case that interest on articles of direct value when *pledged* is regulated by Act of Parliament, but there is no regulation to limit the amount of interest charged by the pawnbroker-moneylender. It is open to the more influential classes to bring an action pleading 'extortion,' but this remedy is almost impossible for the poorer class. I think I made it clear in my article that the 'ring paper' was used as 'security' for a 'loan,' and was not itself pledged as a direct article of value."

"FIRELESS COOKERS."

Orders are coming in well for the "Fireless Cookers," to which Miss Clementina Black called the attention of our readers in her letter appear-ing on September 25th. The work has now been transferred to the North Islington Liberal and Radical Association, 734, Holloway Road (corner of Fairbridge Road), where rooms have kindly been lent, the execution of orders having been greatly hindered by lack of space at the Dickson Userithtee

Institute. These cookers are invaluable for the bachelor woman of small means. They consist of a box stuffed tightly full of hay, and lined, a space being left into which a tin or enamel pot exactly fits. The stew or pudding to be cooked is cooked about five minutes on a stove, an asbestos mat to be cooked is cooked about five minutes on a slove, an asbestos mat being used to prevent the bottom from getting black, and the pot is then quickly put into the box, a cushion (supplied with the box) stuffed in on top, and the lid of the box is closed and fastened down. It is important to remember that if one looks inside the pot to make sure that the contents have "come to the boil," the lid must be put on and the pot left on the stove a minute or two longer before it is placed in the box. Food cooked in this way takes twice as long as on a slove; but it cannot burn or spoil, and a store put in the cooker hefore one goes out to work in the meeting is and a stew put in the cooker before one goes out to work in the morning is ready to eat, without any further trouble, when one returns in the even

. The cost of these cookers is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. each. Letters containing cheques and postal orders should be sent to Miss Black's private address, 10, Priory Gardens, Highgate, N.

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

OCTOBER 16, 1914.

Correspondence.

A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over. It is necessary to remind our readers that there is no editorial responsibility for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.

A PLEA FOR WOUNDED WOMEN.

for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.
A PLEA FOR WOUNDED WOMEN.
MADAM,—We honour and are proud beyond words of our wounded men, but that must not make us overlook our wounded women, wounded in the battle of life, and /or life; we must not forget that responsibility, overwork, insufficient food, and anxiety will increase their usual average of sickness, which is always large during the wet and cold seasons.
The heavy death roll of young and healthy men must seriously affect the coming generation, therefore it becomes a National duty, of more than ordinary importance, to keep the mothers—actual and potential—in a high state of efficiency, physically and mentally, and the children robust; for in them, more than ever, lies our hope for the life of the world to come. Not one woman or child should be denied medical aid and nursing if within human power to give them the help they need; to handicap them in the matter of health, if by any means we can prevent it, would be national suicide. Civilian patients are already suffering severely from shortage of hospital beds, doctors, and nurses. At one hospital alone there are too women waiting for admission. Urgent cases have been refused help, and children cannot be sent to Convalescent Homes, because they are being reserved for the soldiers. My knowledge has all been obtained first hand, and I am ready to give full information to anyone who likes to call upon me. It is playing with words to argue that, in this way, the war is entailing no extra suffering, because it is the logical outcome of the situation. Taking hospitals all round, there cannot be as many beds as usual at the disposal of civilians; this *must* reise the: "waiting" average somewhere, and the rouble will get rapidly worse.
I intend to run my house, Brackenhill, Highland Road, Bromley, Ment, as a "sample" of what can be done to alleviate this trouble, hoping that the scheme will take hold of the public conscience. But I anotany true as to altain financial suppo

d be done by those women who have offered their services for wounded ; it would keep them in practice for actual war work. t would greatly increase the efficiency of the work to have a *permanent* z qualified nurse. Will those sympathisers who cannot give any large contribute weekly one shilling towards a "Nurses' Fee Fund"? ations may be paid direct to Lloyd's Bank, Limited, Bromley, for the it of "Brackenhill Hospital" account, or sent to me personally—and y subscriber of \pounds_5 or over will receive a monthly memo. of ex-liture. K. HARVEY.

VICTIMS OF NATURALISATION LAW.

VICTIMS OF NATURALISATION LAW. MADAM —May we through your paper appeal for assistance for some inty-six of our countrywomen and their children who are the victims of the naturalisation law which deprives a woman who marries a foreign bipect of her nationality? These Welsh women are the wives of Germans howere working in the Welsh mines, and they were born in Wales and ave never been out of Wales. Owing to the war, their husbands are now risoners in England, and they and their families are left destitute. he administrators of the Prince of Wales's Fund have refused to ssist them on the ground that they are not British subjects, and they annot be helped from German funds. We propose, therefore, to raise a pecial fund for their relief, and feel sure we may rely upon a generous sponse from your readers. The American Consul at Swansea has most indly offered his co-operation in the distribution of the fund. Dona-ions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer. EDITH R. MANSEL-MOULLIN, 69, Wimpole Street, London. HELENA GERTRUDE JONES, M.B., D.P.H., Hon. Treasurer to the Fund, 3, Rhodesia Avenue, Halifax, Yorks.

WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT.

WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT. MADAM,—May I very heartily endorse the letters on the subject of the ar in the present issue of THE COMMON CAUSE from Mrs. Richardson, iss Chapman, and Mr. Arthur Price. It is, I think, highly desirable hat the N.U.W.S.S. should emphatically dissociate itself from such dividual opinions as Miss O'Shea's, or those of the other lady who has te temerity to declare herself as "For Britain's Greater Welfare." You are admitted these expressions of individual opinion into our organ— te recognised organ of the N.U.W.S.S.—and have also, I grant, lmitted the very excellent comments on these. I think, however, you would also most emphatically state that these writs for peace at any price to strictly individual, the utterances of irresponsible members, and that e N.U. is not officially advocating any faddist opinions. We are, indeed, in grave danger of condemnation by the mere man in the street for uttering immature opinions; we show ourselves unfit for

We are, indeed, in grave danger of condemnation by the mere man in street for uttering immature opinions; we show ourselves unfit for vote, not so much by differing from him—he can tolerate among his ows diversity of party politics—but for rushing in with our judgment ladvice where angels well might fear to tread. Utterances, that might permissible over the tea-cups, obtain a certain dignity when printed. e mere man on seeing our paper may well say to himself, "if such ughtless tomfoolery as 'For Britain's Golrious Welfare' is advocated women—they show they are not fit for the vote in an Imperial Parlia-tt." I am even tempted to fear so myself ! ISOBEL FITZROY HECHT. We must courteously remind Mrs. Fitzary Hecht that all the opinions

We must courteously remind Mrs. Fitzroy Hecht that all the opinions iblished in our Correspondence columns are purely individual, including own.-ED., "C.C.

485 Dainty & Inexpensive Rest Gowns designed by our own artist, and made in our own workrooms from rich quality procaded or shot Lyons Velvets and heavy Crepe de Chine Damask Brocades. The value of these gowns is quite exceptional. while the cut, style, and finish is of a particularly high order. Rich Brocade Lyons Velvet Rest Gowns, finished with soft lace and belt of tinsel roses, bodice lined silk. 58/6 The same gown in rich heavy Lyons Crepe de Chine Brocade, 58/6. NOTE. - The velvets from which these gowns are made are usually sold at from 10/6 to 21/- per yard. Debenham & Freebody Wigmore Street. Business Square) London W. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK. LIMITED. Head Office : 7, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C. The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, Coupons, &c., receives Dividends, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Investments generally, establishes Credits at home and abroad, and transacts every description of Banking business. Strong rooms are provided, free of charge, for the deposit of Deeds and other Securities lodged by the customers of the Bank. On ordinary deposit accounts interest is paid at the following rates:-- £3 per cent. per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of net more than £5, and to seven days' notice in respect of the balance. £34 per cent. per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to one month's notice in respect of the balance. £4 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Current Accounts are opened in the usual way. Any further information may be had on application. W. W. HAYES, Manager A Special Department for Ladies and Children. **DOWIE&MARSHALL** Shoe Makers, Founded in 1824. 455, WEST STRAND, LONDON. Waterproofs—Oilskins FOR FISHING, SUGOTING, GOLFING, MOTORING. Write for our Illustrated Pocket Books. ANDERSON, ANDERSON & ANDERSON, Ltd. 37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. LONDON. 58-59, Charing Cross, S.W.

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THE COUNTY & BOROUCH COUNCILS (QUALIFICATION) ACT, 1914

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To extend the Qualification for being elected on County and Borough Councils

The Act provides that any person of either sex shall be qualified to be elected and to be a councillor or alderman of a County or Borough Council, and may be nominated for election as a councillor, if that erson has resided within the County or Borough, as the case may be luring the whole of the twelvemonths preceding the election.

This purely Residential Qualification is alternative for and no estructive of the electoral qualification.

The Act qualifies for election many persons who are not c the electoral roll. In particular, married women everywhere will, by virtue of it, reap the benefit of the Qualification of Women Act, 1907. The **Residential Qualification** is now available for all Local Government Elections in England and Wales.

Copies of the above statement can be obtained from THE WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY, 19. TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER.

A PUBLIC MEETING The Woman Suffrage National Aid Corps (Organised by the Women's Freedom League) At PORTMAN ROOMS, BAKER STREET. TUESDAY, OCT. 27th, at 8 p.m. Speakers: MISS ETHEL ARNOLD, MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY, MISS NINA BOYLE. Chairman: MRS. DESPARD. Songs by the Rev. Dr. Houston Collisson. Tickets-Reserved 25. 6d. and 1s. Unreserved Free, which must be booked beforehand at the W.F.L. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY. A LANTERN LECTURE ON "BELGIUM" WILL BE GIVEN BY THE Very Revd. Prior McNABB, O.P., in the Kensington Town Hall Very Revd. Prior MCNABB, U.P., in the Kensington Town Hall on Monday, October 26th, at 8 p.m. Chair - - MRS, WALTER ROCH.
 A Collection will be taken in aid of the "Queen's Work for Women Fund." TICKETS, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., may be obtained from the Secretary, 55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. FRIENDS OF ARMENIA. 47, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER. President-The LADY FREDERICK CAVENDISH. OVERS of fine hand embroideries and real lace will be interested in a Friends of Armenia, 47, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. A free copy of this little brochure will be sent post free to any readers of "The Common Cause." Among the articles illustrated will be found very pretty hemstiched and lace-trimmed **Irish** linen pocket handkerchiefs from nightdress cases, &c., and lace collars, cufis and jabots. Please send to Miss MICKSON, Office Sec., for a representative Parcel. Telephone: 1108 Victoria. LEADLESS GLAZED CHINA and EARTHENWARE HUMAN SUFFERING OR LIFE. Suffragists Furnish your Town Houses, Country Cottages, Nurseries, and Bazaars, with Leadless Glaze China and Earthenware from THE LEADLESS GLAZE CHINA CO., VIC THE ONLY ADDRESS. 16, Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W. who have the finest selection of Leadless Glaze in all London

BAZAARS ON SALE OR RETURN TERMS. LIBERAL DISCOUNT GIVEN British House. LTON GOWNS COATS & SKIRTS UNDERCLOTHING All garments made and designed in our own Workrooms. All garments made and designed in our own events and hope We are keeping the full season's staff of workers, and hope the public will support us in our efforts to give a living wage to a large number of Women during this Crisis. We are making exceptional prices for all garments on strictly cash terms. 53, MANCHESTER ST., & 1, LOWER SEYMOUR ST., W. Telephone: 1916 MAYFAIR.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

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OCTOBER 16, 1914.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed to The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all ADVERTISEMENTS must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.

NOTICE .- This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid. day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager, THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the entranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

A Discredited System.

It is with feelings of indignation and shame that the women f Great Britain have read of the demand of even a single Watch ommittee that the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869 should be re-enacted now. Though Plymout alone has, as yet, made itself responsible for this shamefu suggestion, it cannot too soon be gibbetted, nor can the wome and the men of this country too quickly or too strongly repudiat it. It is, indeed, bitter, at such a time as this, when all ar uffering and enduring together, when the one wish of every woman in this country is to do her utmost to relieve distress and to bear her share of all that cannot be relieved-it is bitt beyond speech to have to turn aside even for a moment to defen one sex against the other, and claim that women should not sacrificed to the supposed necessities of men. But, in fact, th is no question of women against men. We do not believe the the men who are now in training for a war which they hold t be one not of aggression but of the defence of the weak an oppressed, would for a moment endorse the demand made l the Plymouth Watch Committee in their supposed interest We are confident that the proposal has only to be understood e repudiated with indignation. But it is first necessary that should be understood, and in a matter of such urgency we make no apology for speaking plainly.

The Contagious Diseases Acts were passed in 1866 and 1869 They provided that in certain towns where soldiers were qua tered, women who practised prostitution should be registered by the police, and subjected at regular intervals to medica xamination, in order to see whether they were infected wit venereal disease. If they were, they were sent to a hospital for compulsory, treatment. If they were not, they were set free continue the practice of prostitution.

The assumption underlying these laws was that vice was ecessary to men, and that they should therefore be protected from danger in practising it.

The fact that, if vice is necessary for men, it is also necessary for some women, since men cannot be vicious alone, was mored. No provision was made to protect women from infection. No compulsory treatment was demanded for the nen. Women were absolutely and entirely sacrificed in the hope of making vice safe for men.

For a time, then, the system of "State regulation of vice was tried in Great Britain. It has been tried also in many other countries, and still exists, under various forms, in some c

It has, however, been completely discredited. In our own country, the great crusade of Mrs. Josephine Butler-begun immediately after the passage of the Acts-resulted after seve teen years of struggle, in their repeal. Holland, Denmark, and Norway have definitely abandoned the system; and Switzerland with the exception of Geneva. Italy has abolished police super vision, and substituted (voluntary) gratuitous treatment of patients. Both in Sweden and in France a Royal Commission has reported against regulation.

This policy has not been directed solely by moral or solely

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medical considerations. Both have marched together, and both have influenced public opinion on this great question. It is impossible, in the space at our command, to cite a cements in brief of some of the greatest authorities. "The improvement that has taken place since the repeal of the C.D. s is due to better hygiene and better treatment. The day for com-tion is dead." Mr. ERNEST LANE, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London

hundredth part of the medical evidence against State-regulation as a protection against venereal disease. Here are the pro-

ck Hospital.

« Hospital. Regulation is worse than useless, it is positively harmful."—Pro-r AUGAGNEUR, M.D., Ex-Governor of Madagascar. In no country has Regulation appreciably diminished sexual dis-"—Dr. BLASCHKO, of Berlin. Barmatica of mice activity has been through the tried and dependent. Se."—Dr. BLASCHKO, of Berlin. "Regulation of vice . . . has been thoroughly tried and demon-rated to be a failure in all the foreign countries in which it has been augurated."—Dr. HOWARD A. KELLY, Professor of Gynæcology in the hns Hopkins University, U.S.A. "From every point of view, whether individual or national, whether oral or physical, whether of theory or practice, the weight of all evidence against the State regulation of vice."—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. ELVULE, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and Dr. DOUCLAS WHITE. " Regulation is an anachronism which it is impossible to reconcile with odern civilisation."—Dr. BLOCH, Specialist in Diseases of Women, welettenburg Berlin

odern civilisation. —Di. Bloch, Specialist in Diseases of Wollek, harlottenburg, Berlin. "State Regulation of Vice has been the most potent aid and support the white slave traffic. . . . It is contrary to all the principles of ablic Health and State Medicine."—Sir VICTOR HORSLEY, M.D., F.R.C.S.

At the International Congress of Medicine, which met in ondon, August, 1913, the discussion on regulation was note-vorthy for two reasons : First, because this great representative thering of the medical profession was practically unanimous admitting that the policy of regulation of prostitution is a gienic failure and ought to be abandoned; secondly, because the admission by all the speakers that the question is one of eat complexity, and that it cannot be solved by medical convations alone

At Aberdeen, last June, at the Annual Meeting of the British edical Association, during a special discussion of the responsilities of the State with regard to venereal disease, regulation as hardly ever mentioned, so universally is it discredited. nly two speakers alluded to it, and they spoke of it as "a nitary failure

We believe that true science and right morals are always at The evidence of medical experts is endorsed by the sense iustice of every decent citizen. When it is known that State rulation, with its accompaniments of registration, examinan, and segregation, treats one set of human beings as existing uply as a means to the vicious ends of another, the whole stem stands condemned. It is, on the one hand, admitted, en by defenders of regulation, that, by its means, even the most graded of women are further brutalised. It is clear, on the er, that the admission by the State that vice is a necessity nd should, therefore, be made safe (if that were possible) is a gradation, and an incitement to the degradation, of men.

We resent the whole assumption of State regulation as an trage not on women only, but on men also. It is not true at vice is necessary. It is not just that men should be proected in vice at the cost of the further degradation of unhappy omen. It is an infamy to suggest that men demand, or would onsent to, such a sacrifice-the very men who, at this hour, e preparing to give their lives in the defence of their country, eir homes, their women !

All measures possible and wise should be taken to protect e men in our camps from temptation. But to assert that vice necessary-to guarantee that it shall be made safe-this is ot to protect men from temptation. Every measure taken nust be taken in the interests of both sexes. Our interests are he same. Let all men and women who care for the honour of eir country, see to it that in this great struggle their honour e not stained by a return to the infamy of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

WOMEN PATROLS. An appeal is issued for funds to pay the salaries of women organisers, who will supervise and control the work of women patrols in the neigh-bourhood of camps. The patrols will be volunteers, but as the work will be both difficult and responsible, the National Union of Women Workers has decided to appoint salaried organisers to advise and help them. The salaries should be proportionate to the ability and wisdom demanded of women engaged in a new and most important duty, and the appeal is therefore to all who care for the welfare of our soldiers, and of young girls. It is signed by Mrs. Creighton, President N.U.W.W.; Adeline, Duchess of Bedford; Mrs. Chichester (Mother's Union), Mrs. Chute (G.F.S.), Mrs. Randall Davidson, Mrs. Fawcett (President National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies), Mrs. James Gow, Miss Norah Hall (Church Army), Hon. Emily Kinnaird (Y.W.C.A.). Subscrip-tions should be sent to Miss Garrett, Hon. Treasurer, Women's Patrol Committee, 2, Gower Street, W.C. WOMEN PATROLS. Committee, 2, Gower Street, W.C.

IM	ON	0	A	U	SE.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND STATE REGULATION.

Text of the Women's Protest against the Contagious Diseases Acts (published January 1st, 1870, in the DALY NEWS.) "We, the undersigned, enter our solemn protest against these Acts. "(1) Because, involving as they do such a momentous change in the legal safeguards hitherto enjoyed by women in common with men, they have been passed, not only without the knowledge of the country, but unknown, in a great measure, to Parliament itself; and we hold that neither the Representatives of the People, nor the Press, fulfil the duties which are expected of them, when they allow such legislation to take place without the fullest discussion. without the fullest discussion

place without the fullest discussion. "(2) Because, so far as women are concerned, they remove every guarantee of personal security which the law has established and held sacred, and put their reputation, their freedom, and their persons absolutely in the power of the police. "(3) Because the law is bound, in any country professing to give civil liberty to its subjects, to define clearly an offence which it eveniciber.

punishes. (4) Because it is unjust to punish the sex who are the victims of a vice, and leave unpunished the sex who are the main cause, both of the vice and its dreaded consequences; and we consider that liability to arrest, forced medical treatment, and (where this is resisted) imprisonment with hard labour, to which these Acts subject women, are punishments

with hard labour, to which these acts stuject women, are particulated of the most degrading kind. (5) Because, by such a system, the path of evil is made more easy to our sons, and to the whole of the youth of England; inasmuch as a moral restraint is withdrawn the moment the State recognises, and pro-vides convenience for, the practice of a vice which it thereby declares to essary and venial

be necessary and venial. "(6) Because these measures are cruel to the women who come under their action—violating the feelings of those whose sense of shame is not wholly lost, and further brutalising even the most abandoned. "(7) Because the disease which these Acts seek to remove has never been removed by any such legislation. The advocates of the system have utterly failed to show, by statistics or otherwise, that these regulations have in any case, after several years' trial, and when applied to one sex only, diminished disease, reclaimed the fallen, or improved the general morality of the country. We have, on the contrary, the strongest evidence to show that in Paris and other Continental cities where women have long been outraged by this system, the public health and morals are worse than at home.

have long been outraged by this system, the public health and morals are worse than at home. "(8) Because the conditions of this disease, in the first instance, are moral, not physical. The moral evil through which the disease makes its way separates the case entirely from that of the plague, or other scourges, which have been placed under police control or sanitary care. We hold that we are bound, before running into experiments of legalising a re-volting vice, to try to deal with the *causes* of the evil, and we dare to believe that with wiser teaching and more capable legislation, those causes would not be beyond control."

aclude the names of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPHINE HARRIET MARTINEAU, MARY CARPENTER, and the sisters of

CARE OF MATERNITY IN TIME OF WAR.

In response to the scheme circulated by the Women's Co-operative Guild, inquiries have come in from Mayors, Public Health Committees, Medical Officers of Health, Societies, and individuals. The scheme advocates the co-operation of Public Health Committees and Representa-tive Committees in the establishment of Maternity Centres and the pron of nourishment and other forms of help for expectant and nursing vision of nourishment and other forms of help for expectant and nursing mothers whose family income has been reduced by the war. Organisers are at work explaining the proposals, and suggesting methods of carry-ing them out. The course of action advised is that of conferences of women's organisations, followed by deputations to Public Health and Representative Committees. Where Institutions concerned with Maternity and Infant Welfare exist, such as hospitals, and Schools for Mothers, co-operation is invited. New Maternity Centres, voluntary and municipal,

e now being opened, and dinners are being extended. The Women's Co-operative Guild gratefully acknowledges the help The wolner's co-operative official union of Suffrage Societies and the Liberal Women's Suffrage Society—each of which has lent an organiser— and from various other organisations, women's and labour. The Guild is also grateful for the financial and personal help given by many friends, and earnestly invites further contributions to the fund for carrying out this campaign

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

Hundreds of volunteers have enrolled since the war for service at Hundreds of volunteers have cnrolled since the war for service at Infant Welfare Centres, of which there are now close on 400 throughout the country. To meet their demand for training, the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy is organising a very comprehensive course of eighteen lectures, as well as practical demonstrations at Infant Con-sultations, to be given in London from October 19th onwards. The subjects chosen deal with every aspect of infant hygiene, from the ante-natal period to the feeding and care of children up to five. The lecturers include Dr. Armand Routh, Dr. Florence Willey, Dr. Eric Pritchard, Dr. C. F. Wallis, Dr. David Forsyth, Dr. Macleod Yearsley, and many others. Mothers and nurses will be admitted, as well as voluntary health workers. The fee for the full course is 5s., and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, at 4, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

Work in Bradford.

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Women's Employment Committee.

In connection with the Lady Mayoress's War Guild, a committee on Women's Employment has been appointed in Brad-ford, consisting of one member from each of the women's organisations in the city. The Lady Mayoress is President, Mrs. Jacob Moser is Chairman of the Committee, and the Hon. Secretaries are Miss Ashby (Secretary of the Bradford W.S.S.), who is also Hon. Secretary to the Lady Mayoress's War Guild, and another member of the N.U., Miss Hilston, chosen on account of her knowledge of the women's organisations in the city

At present the utmost difficulty is being felt in Bradford in getting any monetary recognition for the Women's Schemes from the Relief Fund, but strong effort is being made to over-come this. It has been proposed that the Committee shall become a Sub-Committee of the Lord Mayor's Relief Committee, and shall draw its funds from this source, and a deputation has been arranged to meet the Lord Mayor and others on this subject. Mrs. Alfred Illingworth has promised five guineas a month for five months, and Mrs. Moser also five guineas a month. A number of good rooms have been offered free of charge as workrooms.

The following schemes have been drawn up :--

Employment of Skilled Workers.

It is proposed that rooms should be obtained where skilled unemployed needlewomen can be provided with work on the making of garments for relief purposes on five days a week, for a six hours' day, at $3\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour. The amount of employment should, however, depend on the needs of the women em-ployed. Payment for the work should come from the ladies ordering the garments, or from funds provided for this purpose. Work may also be given by the Committee to home-workers, and the usual price paid for it, but this should be done only in very special circumstances.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNSKILLED WORKERS.

Centres should be formed which unskilled women could attend for three hours daily on four days a week, to make up new and worn clothing, to mend and darn; the women to be paid at the rate of 3d. an hour. It might be advisable at these centres to arrange for penny teas.

Unskilled workers might also be employed in cleaning homes where, owing to illness or any other cause, the women are unfit to do it themselves; also to help to clean or whitewash homes that are in urgent need of it, on the recommendation of the Health Department of the City Council. Necessary steps should be taken in cases of State insured persons to keep them in benefit.

Application for employment will be received only through the Labour Exchange. It may be advisable that the whole organisation should be placed under the general superinten-dence of the Education Authority.

CARE OF MATERNITY.

Bradford is also drawing up a big scheme of maternity care, and a special committee has been formed for this purpose. It is hoped to provide seven centres for maternity feeding. The idea is that the Health and Education Committee should provide, cook, and distribute ; United Societies find rooms and service, and the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund provide the money for payment of food at cost price.

Name

sible for having a sufficient number of workers each day to serve the food and endeavour to brighten the lives of the women. The food and plates, cutlery, &c., are to be sent to each centre from the Lister Lane Cooking Centre (a new centre to be opened).

Registration .- A very good system of registration will be established from the beginning, originating from the Medical Officer's Health Department. A complete record of each mother will be kept, and weekly returns sent to the Town Hall, to enable the Municipality to take over this scheme in perfect order later on.

The need for such a scheme is urgent. Dr. Buchan reports that at the present time, from lists compiled by the health visitors alone, there are five hundred nursing mothers who ought to come under it, and, with expectant mothers, there will be fully a thousand to twelve hundred who might with great advantage attend these centres.

The organisers report that, though there is being considerable delay, there is a strong assurance that the scheme will ultimately be undertaken. Both societies and individuals have given it a warm welcome and asked to be allowed to join the A conference consisting of two representatives of the Lord Mayor's Finance Committee, the Health Committee, the Education Committee, and the Maternity Care Committee respectively, has met, with the result that the full scheme is now awaiting the sanction of the Lord Mayor's Representative Committee and the City Council, whose decision will be known by the end of the month. The Maternity Care Committee is quite ready to start work as soon as the necessary funds are sanctioned.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The Bradford Suffrage Society, in addition to helping with the schemes already mentioned has found a number of visitors for the Reservists' Wives Committee and City Guild of Help, and workers for the District Distress Committee. A large number of garments have been made, the work being for the most part paid for by members of the society. On Saturday, October 10th, a jumble sale was held, as a means of raising money for the needs of the Society, and also for the Active Service League at Headquarters, and about £17 was raised.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we can do with any number of volunteers. Every seller should be provided with a poster (to be obtained with the papers), which, when pasted on cardboard, can be slung on the wrist.

Depots Arranged.

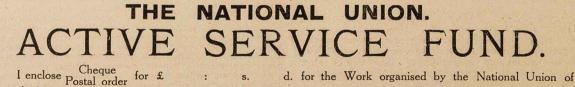
MARBLE ARCH DEPOT.—Copies can now be obtained at 44, Great Cumberland Place, W., on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, between

HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON, DEPOT .- Mrs. Hogg, 23, Hornton Street, High Street, Kensington, has kindly consented to provide this depôt, and copies, posters, and bags can now be obtained here for High Street, Kensington, and district selling.

W.C. DISTRICT.—Mrs. Paul, 45, Regent's Square, W.C., has kindly consented to take charge of the Holborn and S. St. Pancras District. Mrs. Paul will be glad of additional volunteers, as this district contains some splendid pitches. Mrs. Paul will distribute papers to helpers any day except Sunday.

CITY DEPOT.—Miss Gertrude Cohn, c/o The South-West Africa Co., 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C. Miss Cohn has kindly consented to distribute papers to sellers and receive the returns, &c. Any member who can spare only half-an-hour when passing through the City is urged to call on Miss Cohn, who will give full particulars

ment of food at cost price. Organisation of Centres.—At each of the seven centres, there is to be a leader and a small sub-committee, who shall be respon-The following donations have been received in response to Mrs. Fyffe's letter :—Miss Margaret Hamilton, 7s., Mr. and Mrs. Greg (and monthly instalment), £1, Anonymous, 2s. 6d. Please send some more !



Women's Suffrage Societies in relief of distress caused by the war.

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

Address Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of W. President: MRS. HEN	
Hon Secretaries: MISS K. D. COUETNEY. MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary). MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press). MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).	Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH. Secretary: MISS CROOKENDEN.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great S Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London	mith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. n. Telephone Number-1960 Victoria

Notice: Office Hours.

Owing to the very great rush of work at the National Union, eople desiring interviews can at present only be received etween the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The National Union on Women in War.

Readers are reminded that time is getting short, and that ose who want tickets for the big meeting on Tuesday night the Kingsway Hall must make haste to secure seats if they h to be present. The meeting is really important, for intering pronouncements will be made about the Union's work in ar-what has been done, what is still to do, and what the ational Union intends to try to do. There is the question of lgium, where our national honour is touched. Mrs. Alfred telton will talk about that. Then there is the large question pening up new avenues of employment to women. Miss y Macarthur, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss Ashton, Miss 0. Ford, are all experts in that field of endeavour. Tickets be had for 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., from the N.U.W.S.S., 14, eat Smith Street, or from the Active Service League Headrters, 50, Parliament Street, Westminster. Those unable come to the meeting themselves can always help by buying kets and presenting them to friends who need convincing t women are ready to do their part with men at all times.

Funds Wanted: Help to Keep the Door Open.

The Menderies is doing excellent work at 14, Great Smith eet, but Miss Beaver reports that if further funds are not theoming at once, the workshop may have to be closed. e workroom in the New Kent Road has accommodation for women, and a waiting list of 300. But only 30 can be taken as there are not sufficient funds to pay the wages of the rs. Women's employment returns are going up, it is true, the clothing trades will take some time to recover entirely, if these girls are not provided with some paid employment ng the interval, what is to happen to them? Those who afford it are begged by Miss Beaver to subscribe something veekly. It only costs ten shillings to keep one girl at work for week. Ten people *in work* could well afford to keep one outwork woman by subscribing 1s. a week. Most of the women blousemakers, machinists, skirt and bodice hands, &c. hey are eminently capable of mending and altering garments Ifully, and the charges are not prohibitive by any means. ose who cannot send money can send mending. Orders for rts can be executed at the Menderies as well as at the Workom at the A.S.L. Headquarters. Another useful thing the Menderies can do is to darn the heels and toes of *new soldiers*' ocks. Members of the N.U.W.S.S. who have relatives at the ront know how much the officers appreciate gifts of clean cks for their men. It is a good plan to buy the socks readynade (thereby helping an established industry employing omen's labour), and then to send them to the Menderies to be rengthened by neat darning on vulnerable spots. A further uggestion is to soak them in some strong antiseptic before espatching them. This might also be done to shirts and derclothing. It may save a man from blood poisoning when is wounded

The Active Service League Shop.

Miss Jetley always asks for more. This week she wants aki and natural flannel for executing shirt orders (money ved on purchasing material goes into women's wages), and ngcloth for making up underclothing. She thanks Miss awcett, Mrs. Macarthy, Miss Eileen Peel, Miss Mary May, Irs. Danby, and Mrs. Melhuish, for very acceptable gifts in the ape of materials, clothes, tables, chairs, and cooking utensils. veral of the workroom hands have obtained permanent work uring the week, and a number of dressmakers have been put nto touch with regular customers.

voluntary teachers next week, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. At a preliminary meeting on Monday last Miss Petty gave a most interesting account of her cookery teaching in the homes in St. Pancras, and Newport, Essex. A slight alteration has been made in the scheme, and it is now proposed that instead of cooking the dinners for feeding centres, the women should be allowed to take home the food they cook for themselves women should be allowed to take home the food they cook for themselves and their families. In this way they will not only receive training in cookery, together with a maintenance grant during the training, but the families of some of the poorest women will be able to obtain good, whole-some food, which the mother will have the satisfaction of feeling she has herself provided

herself provided. Will any volunteers who are ready to undertake to teach small classes of women send in their names to Miss Lawrence, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith-street, Westminster, when full particulars of the scheme and of the demonstrations which Miss Petty will hold on working class cookery will be sent to them.

Hospitality.

Miss Griesbach asks for hospitality for two ladies who have had a very hard time, and whose health has suffered from being reduced to living in a cellar in order to save rent when their work dwindled to nothing. A visit to the country would set them up, and enable them to nothing. A visit to the country would set them up, and enable them to take some position *au pair*. Miss Jetley would also like to hear of some home where an Antwerp family of four persons (husband and wife and two girls) could be boarded for ten shillings a week each in return for some domestic assistance in the house. The father had a flourishing upholstery business in Antwerp, and they came over some time ago when the business failed owing to the war. They paid their own way, always hoping that their fortunes might be restored. Now they have heard that their herm and place of business is going and with the could they their home and place of business is gone, and with the small funds they possess they are unable to pay more than \pounds_2 a week. If the husband could be of any use at his own trade, he would be glad to give his

Mrs. Streeter has had two offers of posts for the French lady mentioned in last week's paper. A pleasant feature of the Hospitality Bureau is the receipt of grateful

letters from the guests. This is what one woman writes: "I like it down here very much. I have not got a regular berth until matron comes back, which will be next week. I am very thankful to you for all; you were very good to me. I will send some money for some other poor as soon as I can." Another letter ends with the phrase : "It's just an *unbelievable* place for niceness."

Active Service Fund.

			α.	£ s. d.	
Already acknowledged	£1.6	581 17	1	Beaconsfield W.S.S 300	
Mr E. H. Smith		3 0	0	Miss M. Hird 50	
Anonymous		5 0	0	Mrs. Frank Dawes 20 0 0	
Messrs, Withers, Bens				Miss J. G. Goodrich 26	
Birkett & Davies		2 2	0	Mrs. E. Gamble (4th weekly	
Miss A. W. Cooke (2nd D				depation)	
tion)		2 2	0	Migg Hanshmach	
Mrs. Allen E. Johnson		ĩĩ	ŏ	Mino Monte Manten 0.0	
Miss Selina H. Jephson		3 0	õ		
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Miss Gertrude Sotheran			0		
		2 (0	Miss E. J. Sloane 1 1 0	
donation)		4 0	6	Miss J. D. Dalglish 3 0 0	
Per Miss Judith Sandberg		4	0	At 50, Parliament-street-	
	(2nd	31.00	0	Employees, Charles-street	
monthly donation)		5		P.O. (2nd donation) 1 0 0	
Miss Finke		1 0	0	Mrs. Bestley 1 0 0	
Miss Beatrice F. Lovibon	d	1 1	0	Miss Bobinson 10 0	
Mrs. E. R. Harris		1 0	0	Miss E. Willis 20	
Miss E. Gertrüde Harris		1 0	0	Mrs. Bailev 10 0	
Mrs. Heitland		2 2		Miss Hadley 5 0	
Miss Isa R. Watson		10		Anonymous 16 0	
Anonymous		5	0	Miss Morin 4 0	
Mrs. G. H. Lomas		2	6		
Miss E. Griffin and	Miss			and the second states a	
O'Donnell		5	0	£1.750 6 7	

EDITORSHIP OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

Miss Royden has returned to the editorial office and was responsible for the issue of last week. The gratitude of the N.U. is due first to Miss Ward and later to Mrs. Swanwick for their kindness in taking charge of the paper during her absence.

LONDON SOCIETY'S MEETING.

LONDON SOCIETY'S MEETING. "Women's Service in War Time" was the subject of the London Society's Meeting at Lady Brassey's house on October 13th, and the society's Meeting at Lady Brassey's house on October 13th, and the society's Meeting at Lady Brassey's house on October 13th, and the the difficulty of not knowing what to do must not leave us content of nothing," Mrs. Creighton said in the course of her speech, and went on the difficulty of not knowing what to do must not leave us content of the difficulty of not knowing what the present crisis, be in a worse worse holds of the societal and national lives, and it should be membered that those women who are bewildered perhaps by having a have not yet learned self-control. As Miss Helen Ward said in her speech, it was a pity that Mrs. Fawcett's message, "Women, your country needs you!" had not reached all women in the same way that the men had have do the country's call to them. Mr. Cholmeley spoke of the indomit-able will of Englishwomen, which is non-in-

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES OF THE LONDON SOCIETY

Cookery v. Sewing. The scheme for opening cookery classes for working women is rapidly eveloping, and Miss Petty will hold her first demonstrations to the

480

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Edinburgh.

400

The Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage has undertaken a task which will grow in magnitude during the course of the winter. They have undertaken the visiting and care of the wives and dependents of men of the regulars and of Kitchener's army in Leith, and are doing this work for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Miss Lisa Gordon and Miss Pressley-Smith have been appointed to act as a Sub-Committee for Leith of the Garrison Committee of the S.S.F.A.

Already about 40 investigators are en-gaged in dealing with cases in Leith, whilst the results of their enquiries are tabulated in the office. Thirty other visitors have been drafted on office. Thirty other visitors have been drafted on to various committees connected with the same Association in the City of Edinburgh. Miss Pressley-Smith has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Leith Relief Committee, and one of the organisers has been appointed to a sub-committee in connection with Relief Work in Edinburgh. All the active workers of the Society at present in town are engaged in one way or another with Relief Work connected with the war. ted with the way

Immense numbers of garments for the soldiers have been made by members of the Society and have been forwarded by Miss Rachel Jeffrey to have been forwarded by Miss kachel Jenrey to the proper quarters. Parcels of clothing are also being collected for the Belgian Refugees. A War Emergency Registration Bureau has been opened at 106, George Street, where offers of help are registered and people are directed to the proper agencies.

Cooking Class.

The cooking class, which is almost at an end, has been very helpful in supplying appetising dishes for invalids in Edinburgh and Leith.

Public Meeting.

Public Meeting. The first meeting of the season was held at of Shandwick Place on Friday, October and finance of the season was held at of the season was held at the season of the season was held at hort account of how she and Miss Gordon season from Germany, and afterwards the work of the National Union appeal the work of the National Union appeal to the members of the Season of the season

Glasgow.

Glasgow. The Glasgow Society's Exchange for Volun-tary Workers is growing in usefulness every week. Out of 352 registrations, 156 are members of the Society, and 26 are Friends of Woman's Suffrage. The Exchange has been able to draft 173 workers to the S.S.F.A. The M.O.H. has given the Glasgow Society two of the municipal wards of Glasgow in which to start Infant Welfare Work. Glasgow has already done much of this work very efficiently, but further help is most acceptable, and the Medical Officer of Health and the President of the Infant Health Visitors Association have given a warm welcome Visitors Association have given a warm welcome to the Society's work.

Dumfries.

Dumfries. This Society was asked to make garments for the K.O.S.B., the local regiment. A large box of socks was sent off a fortnight ago, and next week more garments are to be sent off. It is now suggested that children's garments which may be needed for the poor of the town during the winter should be made. Members of the Society are on the Clothing Committee, and doing S. and S.F.A. work. An entertainment has also been given, and the proceeds sent to the Relief Fund.

Falkirk.

Falkirk. This Society has given \pounds to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and \pounds_5 worth of wool has been knitted by members and sent to the A. and S. Highlanders:

Inverness.

Inverness. The members of the Society are head over ears in work, are on all the Relief Committees, and are doing a great deal of S and S.F.A. work. They have qualified as Red Cross nurses, and over twenty of them have just finished a course of lessons in Red Cross Invalid Cookery, have passed the examination, and obtained certifi-cates. $\pounds 5$ has been sent to the Provost for the Relief Fund.

Largs.

Largs. This Society has taken up Belgian Relief Fund work. As the result of a letter from the Secretary to the local paper, $\pounds 6$ was received. Later a "Flag Day" was arranged, and most successfully carried through. The Society paid the expenses of this, and the handsome sum of $\pounds 1r6$ 2s, 7d. was realised. Since then a Com-mittee has been formed to receive donations of all kinds, and has already forwarded seven boxes of clothing, &c., to the Belgian Relief Treasurer in Glasgow.

Peebles.

The Society finds it unnecessary at present to start restaurants, as owing to a Government order for khaki there is as yet very little un-employment. The Relief Committee proposed to relieve the unemployed by doles of money, but the two Suffragist members objected so strongly that the rest of the Com-mittee left it to them to find a better way. As a result the unemployed women are earning their living by making Red Cross garments, altering old clothes, and working under the auspices of the Suffrage Society. The Society raised χ_{14} by a jumble sale, and gave a dona-tion to the Red Cross.

Shetland.

The Lerwick W.S.S. is practically controlling The Lerwick there.

Rotherham.

Suffragists are taking a very prominent part in the civic life during the war. On every relief committee throughout the town Suffragists In the CIVIC The during the war. On every relief committee throughout the town Suffragists are doing good work. The Town Clerk has invited Mrs. Oldham to organise the employ-ment of women scheme as soon as the Mayor's Representative Committee decides that the moment has come when the unemployed women must be dealt with. We Suffragists think the time has come, as there are already an appre-ciable number of women in Rotherham thrown out of work directly through the war. However, we are busy collecting for the Queen's Fund. Last week's *Rotherham Adver-tiver* showed that only one person had begun collecting for this fund and that one was a prominent Suffragist; in this week's we see four names of collectors; of these, three are prominent members of the N.U. We hope that Mrs. Oldham may be called upon to begin the administrative side of the Work for Women Fund; she is keen to do so, and is doing her utmost to persuade the officials of the town of the need for such a scheme. Individual Suffragists are employing out of work women as much as possible, and are working through the Labour Exchange where

work women as much as possible, and are working through the Labour Exchange where

Swindon and North Wilts Branch.

The Swindon Women's Suffrage Society held a meeting at the Friends' Meeting House on September 22nd, at which it was decided to devote the energies of the Society to the follow-

ing purposes :-r. To provide members to superintend the refreshment departments and to provide recrea-tion for the Y.M.C.A. "Soldiers' Tents" in the district.

2. To endeavour to assist in the work of the

To endeavour to assist in the work of the Maternity Committee.
 To give clothing, money, and personal service in support of the movement for entertain-ing the Belgian refugees.
 Various sub-committees were appointed for the above purposes, the members readily responding to the demand upon their services.
 Mrs. Green, 7, Fair View, Swindon, was appointed to carry out the secretarial duties.
 Sympathetic references were made with regard to the departure of the President, the Rev. J. I.

Cripps, from the district. Espousing the cause of Women's Enfranchisement at the risk of personal unpopularity the President has rendered splendid service, and it was felt that only those who were in the movement could fully appre-ciate the value of his work. A resolution thanking Mr. Cripps for his invaluable services was enthusiastically carried.

OCTOBER 16, 1914.

Guildford.

The Secretary wrote to the Public Health Committee urging the formation of a Maternity Centre and the Medical Officer of Health has asked her to draw up a scheme.

Summarised Reports,

Brighton and Hove.—The W.S.S. keeps a register Society, and others with the

res. $\operatorname{troom}_{\operatorname{and}}$ has been lent on the where the Society receives clothes es them to Belgian refugees. It has posed to throw open the club rooms end to Belgian and French refugees, so y_i have an opportunity of meeting t

-Through the exertions of Miss M. Exeter.

An. Atief Committee g with the women and ciety has also lent its office ciety has also lent its office for working girls. 8.8. bas offered to supply the Lo 8.8. bas offered to supply the Lo and of Help with as many garments children as they can. Each helper children as they can. Each helper children as they can. the clothes. and the clothes Halifax W.S. to have entirely new garments, and i members are not depriving others of w providing what would otherwise have to

but are browning what would otherwise have to dispensed with. **Rochester** is opening a recreation room for it wives of Service men absent at the Front, and f girls. Promises have already been received of chail a heating lamp, and oil. **Sidmouth**—In addition to making articles f hospital equinment and kit-bags, &c., for Ter torials, the W.S.S. have made a large quantity jam, the sale of which has brought in funds f materials for work. Miss Leigh Browne kindly ga the use of her kitchen. Mrs. Burton Brown is givf a course of lectures on economical cookery members and friends.

nembers and friends. West Merts.—At the request of the Relief Su formittee, the W.S.S. has supplied a number isitors. Five members of the Society are acting he new Women's Employment Sub-Committee.

Forthcoming Meetings.

OCTOBER 18. Edinburgh-22. Craigmillar Park - Drawing-room Meeting-Hostess, Mrs. Gunn--Miss Alice Low on "Recent Experiences in Germany" 40. Shandwick Place - "At Home" - Mrs. Edward Graham on (1) "How the Sick and Wounded are Looked After," (2) "Facts About the Red Cross"

OCTOBER 17. Bradford-Saloon, Mechanics' Institute-Public Meeting-Speaker, Miss A. Maude Royden-Subject, "War and Women" 8.0

OCTOBER 19. Bristol-40, Park Street-Working parties 3.0 & 6.30

OCTOBER 21. Gateshead-1, Cuthbert Street, Bensham-Meeting for women, to read and discuss some book of interest to all women 7,30

OCTOBER 16, 1914.

OCTOBER 22. Guildford-The Suffrage Office, 14, Mount Street-Mrs. Russell (Hon. Sec. St. Pancras School for Mothers) on "Maternity Centres and Schools for Mothers"-Chair, Miss Joan

Southport-Temperance Institute-Mrs. Hills, M.A., on "The Care of Maternity " 8.0

OCTOBER 23. Edinburgh-40, Shandwick Place-"At Home" Mr. Dennis Hird, M.A. (Central Labour ollege, Earl's Court, London), on "Our truggle with the Dead" (showing the fetters f the past which blud us now)

4 30

OCTOBER 28.

Wallasey & Wirral-Liscard Concert Hall, oom 5-Annual Meeting-Miss H. Armitage Joint Hon. Sec. of Manchester School for tothers) on "Maternity Centres and Bables' relcomes"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ch Scholarships in the Department of Social once and Administration have been awarded to s Marjory Kate Millis, Moral Science Tripos, birldge; Miss Emily Ross, Miss Norah Schwab, s Effie Watson, M.A., Manchester; and Miss Doris odall, Modern Languages Tripos, Cambridge. o further tickets of admission to the lectures on the Relief of Exceptional Distress," by Mrs. kham and Mr. Lloyd, can be issued. The possi-ky of arranging for a repetition of the lectures is g considered. Those desirous of attending should i their names to the Director, London School of nomics and Political Science, Clare Market, W.C.

A LADY MAYOR

Northing will next year have a lady Mayor, Mrs. en Chapman having been invited to hold that post-n. Mrs. Chapman, who is a cousin of the late Joseph Chamberlain, is on the Board of ardians, and has been a member of the Worthing In Council for four years.

Mrs. Keynes, wife of Dr. J. N. Keynes, the Registrar if the University, has been elected a member of the ambridge Town Council, on a residential qualifica-ion only, under the provisions of the County and iorough Councils Qualification Act, which came into orce on August 7th.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ARMENIA

A correspondent, who is one of the most earnest korkers in the cause of the widows and orphans of trmenia, writes urging all who have come to their idd in the past to remember that they, too, are uffering from the terrible war cloud which over-hadows Europe.

The large London Market enables **ROBINSON Bros.** of Hampstead Rd. (nr.Maple's). W.&127, Fenchurch St, E.C. give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWEL RY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, ... any form. conditions of quantity. Licensed valuers and ... in any form. conditions of quantity. Licensed valuers and ., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and praisers. Telephone, 2036 North. ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

WANTED. — Orders for Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Room Plants, Window Boxes; Care of or laying-out of London Gardens. Also Home-made Jams, that more employment may be given during the War, instead of less.

WOMEN'S CARDENING ASSOCIATION. 62 and 64, LOWER SLOANE STREET. ORDERS PLACED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

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THE COMMON CAUSE.

Leicester—Temperance Hall—Speakers. Mrs eighton, Mrs. Cooper—Subject, "War and omen "—Chair, Mr. J. Mentor Gimson, J.P. 8.0

30

8.0

WOMAN TOWN COUNCILLOR.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S., Trained Swanley Horticultural College, and Elmcrop Nurseries—Westergate. Many years' practical experience.) Zare of Gardens undertaken by day or half-day. Jardens Designed and Laid Out. ADVISORY WORK. SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock & Wall Gardens, etc. Further particulars apply :-- 28, WATERLOW COURT, HAMPSTEAD WAY, HENDON, N.W.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, S. Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C.

HYMNS FOR USE DURING THE WAR. Collected by Dr. Jane Walker. Obtainable (3d. a copy with cover, or 2d. without cover) at 122, Harley-street, W., and at the Women's Printing Society, Brick-street, Piccadilly, W.

Brick-street, Piccadilly, W. MiLTON HALL, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.-Miss Muriel Robinson will give a VOCAL RECITAL, Monday, October 19th, at 7.45 p.m. Assisted by Miss Mary McCullagh ('cello), Mr. John Wills (piano). The proceeds will be devoted to the WOMEN'S DISTRESS FUND (NATIONAL RELLEF). Tickets, 4s., 2s., 1s., at Messrs. Forsyth's, Deansgate.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (NUW.S.S.) Clearing House for Voluntary Workers and Information Bureau, 58, Victoria-street, S.W. Donations for the Society's Women's Service Fund urgently needed by the Treasurer, Honble. Mrs. Spencer Graves.

POSITION VACANT.

WANTED, Nurse for two boys under four; some experience destrable; good reference indis-pensable.-Apply, giving full particulars, to Mrs. Gillett, 102, Banbury-road, Oxford.

POSITIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GENTLEWOMAN desires post as superintendent or manageress, institution or club; accustomed to staff of servants; or would accept post as housekeeper or companion to delicate lady; good needlewoman; personally known to and recommended by Manager of COMMON CAUSE.-Apply "E. S.," COMMON CAUSE Office.

L ADY-GARDENER, trained, practical, undertakes care of gardens, greenhouses, &c. by day or con-tract; terms moderate.—Apply Miss Vidal, 4. Norland-sq., W

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

MISS BAYLISS, Fawley, Southampton, receives pupils, market gardening; mutual terms, if given

M RS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annutites, Mort-gages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a logal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 5, Kings-way. Thone: Central 8049.

SCHOOL OF GARDENING.-Exceptional opportuni to see the laying out and planting of rose garde herbaceous borders, and fruit trees, and to lea practical gardening and beekeeping, combined wi sound theory. Students prepared for R.H.S. examin tions. Special care given to delicate student ions Special care given to delicate students. omfortable home in bracing climate.—For par-iculars, apply to the Principal, Miss Whyte, The coundwood, Ipswich.

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CERTIFIED MASSEUSE.—General, deep massage for rheumatism and constipation, Swedish exercise, and face treatment. A free trial given by appoint-ment. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Cooper, 45, Alwyn-avenue, Chiswick, W.

FULLY TRAINED NURSES supplied at any time. Telephone night or day.—Apply Superintendent, 61, Gloucester-crescent, Gloucester-gate, N.W. Tele-phone: 6770 Hampstead.

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M ORAPUCKLE will make up customers' own material during September in order to kees her staff of workers together; embroidered dresses, coats and dibbahs, tailored coats and skirts.--399 Oxford.st. (opposite "Times'" Book Club), entrance Gilbertst,

AILOR-MADE COSTUMES .- Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3½ guineas. Patterns sent on application.-H. NELISSEN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W. (near Waring's).

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

 $\begin{array}{c} A^{\text{THEENIC} \text{ UNDERWEAR is all wool, guaranteed} \\ \text{A} \text{ unshrinkable, and gives lasting wear. Write for patterns and buy direct from the actual makers at first cost.-Dept. 10, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland. \end{array}$

BUSINESS AS USUAL during the present War Crisis.—Second-hand clothing wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description. Parcel sent will be valued and value sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

B ULBS !-Fine double daffodils, 8d. per dozen, 4s. per hundred, post free.-Bayliss, Fawley, South-

CIENTS' HANDKERCHIEF BARGAINS. Slightly im-d perfect, hem-stitched, Irish Linen. Size 18 or 19 inches. Bundle of six, 2s, 9d. Postage 2d. extra. Bundle of twelve, 5s. 4d. Postage 3d. Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

HAIR FALLING OFF.-Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.-Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

TABLE POULTRY, EGGS, FRUIT.-Best quality; reasonable prices; carriage paid.-Misses DAVIES & JANES, Reed End Farm, Royston, Herts.

TO LET.

ADY (worker) would like to meet with another to share flat, or one who requires large furnished room; three minutes from Finchley-road, London, N.W.-Box 3,451, COMMON CAUSE Office.

OFF STRAND. Picturesque situation. Well-furnished fat to let. Two bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c. Electric light and telephone. 3 guineas a week.-Box 3,454, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.

BOARD RESIDENCE wanted with a few ladies near Bayswater Tube. Bedroom under second floor 37s.-M., 6, Queen's-walk, Ealing.

CAN anyone recommend flat or chambers, furnished O or unfurnished, for two professional women; 34 rooms and kitchen; central; about £50 p.a.—Box 3,477, COMMON CAUSE Office.

ADY requires quiet furnished apartments or bed-sitting-room, Bushey, Herts.-Apply Box 3,453, COMMON CAUSE.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.-Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 2 mlnutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. 6d. day, 35s. weekly. B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, 25s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel: 344 Western.

H OSTEL for lady workers, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.-Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.-Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined, 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bed-room, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.--Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

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OCTOBER 16, 1914.

WOMEN'S WORK IN TIME OF WAR.

PUBLIC MEETING

ORGANISED BY

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,

KINGSWAY, W.C.)

Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at 8.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mrs. FAWCETT, LL.D.,

SPEAKERS:

Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Miss Margaret Ashton, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Hills (Miss Margaret Robertson), Miss Mary Macarthur, Miss A. Maude Royden,

AND OTHERS.

Organist : Mrs. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O.

ADMISSION FREE: Reserved and Numbered Seats, 5/- and 2/6, Reserved (unnumbered), 1/-. Tickets can be obtained from the N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster (Tel. 1960 Victoria); also at 50, Parliament Street, S.W.; and at the Hall.

The Proceeds of the Meeting will be divided equally between the Queen's Work for Women Fund and The Active Service Fund of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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