

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVI. No. 46. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS  
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, December 12, 1924.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ON DOING THINGS YOURSELF . . . . .	367
MR. BALDWIN AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS. By E. F. R. . . . .	367
TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett, J.P., LL.D. . . . .	368
DR. JANE WALKER. By F. C. J. . . . .	368
HUSBAND AND WIFE BEFORE THE LAW. By Albert Lieck . . . . .	370

Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and  
Abroad, 6/6.

Common Cause Publishing Co., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1

### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The King's Speech.

So many semi-official forecasts had been made of the contents of the King's Speech that it contained very few surprises, and we cannot feel that the importance of the Prince of Wales' projected visit to the Argentine is deserving of quite the place given to it by some of our contemporaries! We find it impossible to comment on the main points of the Government's policy with regard to foreign affairs, imperial preference, and so forth, and at the same time maintain our non-party attitude. We do, however, venture to invite an explanation from those of our readers who are members of the Conservative Party as to how it is possible to give imperial preference without imposing taxes on food. We warmly welcome the allusions to the League of Nations and statement of the fact that the Foreign Secretary is representing Great Britain at the present meeting of its Council; we are also glad to hear that the Protocol is receiving the serious attention it deserves. We cannot help regretting, however, that the course advocated in these columns with regard to the Egyptian dispute, i.e., that the matter should be referred to the League of Nations, has not commended itself to the Government; this would have been a practical demonstration of its belief in the League as a medium for the settlement of international disputes. To turn to home affairs, we find ourselves on less contentious ground, and are glad to find references with regard to "the continuation and extension of all measures as are likely to alleviate the present distresses" with regard to unemployment, including Juvenile Unemployment, and to the intention of the Government to introduce a Factories Bill. The decision to encourage new methods of construction in house-building is valuable, though we cannot, ourselves, regard Lord Weir's steel houses, with their estimated life of only forty years, as anything but a temporary solution of the housing problem. We refer in another column to the Government's proposals with regard to the inclusion of Widows' Pensions and Old Age Pensions in an Insurance Scheme, and much regret that no promise was made in the King's Speech with respect to legislation but only with respect to an inquiry. Inquiries are all that are offered to solve the present difficulties in agriculture, and in the cost of living. We are, of course, delighted to see the little paragraph referring to the introduction of Bills dealing with "legitimation by subsequent marriage, separation and maintenance orders, guardianship of children, and the improvement of the probationary system." Our delight, however, is tempered with fears lest the proposed Bill dealing with guardianship of children, and separation and maintenance orders, will provide for far less than is being asked for by Women's Organizations. We shall return to this subject next week.

#### Omissions from the King's Speech.

The most important omission from the King's Speech, from the point of view of the causes for which this paper stands is that of Equal Franchise. Needless to say, after Mr. Baldwin's statement, we did not hold even a forlorn hope that the intention of the Government to introduce legislation dealing with Equal Franchise would have been included in the speech, but we thought it possible to hope that, among the many Committees or Commissions of Inquiry promised, reference would be made to the matter being "referred to a conference of all political parties" as promised by Mr. Baldwin during the Election campaign. We much appreciate Mr. Pethick Lawrence's vigorous defence of Equal Franchise in his reference to its omission from the Address on Tuesday afternoon, and are delighted that this old champion of the Suffrage movement devoted half of his first speech this Session to a defence of the principle. Mr. Pethick Lawrence pointed out the danger of excluding from the franchise all women under thirty years of age, "because it is the younger women, at the age when new impressions are taking place, whom we ought to seek to interest in political affairs . . . Further, we are leaving out a large class who are occupied in trades, and who form a very large, important, and increasing part of the productive systems of this country." He also pointed out the injustice of excluding women over thirty, citing the example of one of his constituents, who, by going to live in the house of her brother-in-law to look after his children after the death of his wife, lost the qualifications which had previously entitled her to vote. We feel it is necessary that pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to set up the proposed conference without delay.

#### Occupations of Women.

The volume of the 1921 census, dealing with occupations, has just been published. It is an entirely new departure, as the figures are given on an occupational and not an industrial basis. That is to say, for example, that a woman employed in a biscuit factory for washing the overalls of the employees is returned under the heading "Laundry workers," and not as employed in the preparation of food, as in the old occupation volumes. The figures given are for persons over twelve years of age. Of roughly 15,700,000 women and girls over 12, 5,065,000, that is so say one third, are occupied, and 10,600,000 unoccupied. The proportion employed varies naturally with the ages; of the girls of 14 and 15 years of age 44 per cent. are occupied, 70 per cent. of those of 16 and 17 years of age, and 76 per cent. of those who are 18 or 19. The decrease begins in the next age group. Of women over 20 and under 25 years of age 60 per cent. are employed. Then there is a rapid drop. Of the next age group which takes in women from 25 to 35, only 32 per cent. are employed, whilst between 35 and 45, and again between 45 and 55, only 20 per cent. are employed. Of the total number occupied, 693,000, or 14 per cent., are married, and 426,000 are widowed or divorced. The proportion of married women employed is highest amongst the textile workers, 23 per cent. of whom are married. Widows are found to be most largely employed as charwomen, 42 per cent., caretakers, 33 per cent., and lodginghouse-keepers, 36 per cent., all occupations which are the refuge of the unskilled and those who have lost their skill through disuse. The largest group of occupations for women is that headed personal service, which includes all paid domestic workers and employs 1,676,000 women and girls. The next largest group is that of textile workers, 609,000, followed by "Makers of textile goods and dresses," 548,000. Then follow commerce (including shop assistants), clerks, professional, warehousemen, paper and printing, metal workers, and makers of food, drink, and tobacco. The smaller groups, though relatively unimportant, are not without interest.

Thus six women are returned as aviators, 11 as racehorse-trainers, jockeys, and stable attendants, 23 as chimneysweeps, 149 as undertakers, and 12 as drovers. There are certainly few things left which women do not tackle.

#### Committee on Child Assault.

The Committee appointed by the Home Secretary for the purpose of inquiring into the prevalence of assaults on young persons, and of considering the law and its administration on this subject, has resumed its meetings. All child welfare societies or social workers who wish to make representations to the Committee on the subject of child assault are asked to forward their suggestions before the end of the year to the secretary, Miss J. I. Wall, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The question is of such great importance that we hope the Committee will be able to bring about really drastic action.

#### Lady Astor's Portrait.

We deeply regret the decision of Lord Peel, the First Commissioner of Works, that Lady Astor's portrait is not to be hung in the House of Commons. He justifies his action on the ground that it is inadvisable for the House to accept portraits of living persons; but as Lord Astor points out in a dignified reply accepting Lord Peel's decision, the portrait was accepted by the First Commissioner at that time as a picture which commemorated not an individual member, but the first association of the women of the country with the House of Commons. The entry of the first woman M.P. was an historic occasion of the very deepest significance in which the principal actor became a symbol of a great movement, which far transcended her individual importance. That the Government should treat the picture purely as a portrait of the individual shows a deplorable lack of imagination. There has been a tendency to regard the criticism of the presentation of this portrait as an implied criticism of Lady Astor; if there is any personal feeling behind it, it is simply due to the opposition Lady Astor has occasionally roused by her whole-hearted championship of reforms not popular with her party, and she is the last person to regret opposition of that kind which is above all a tribute to her power of making herself felt. But whatever the cause, this refusal of the portrait seems to us wholly deplorable.

#### Women Police in the Provinces.

Everyone anxious to see an increase in the number of women police employed realized the weakness of the report of the recent Departmental Committee was that, though it recommended the use of women police, it left the decision entirely to the local authorities. The results of this policy are now being seen. In the course of the last few weeks the question was raised both at Hull and in Devonshire. At Hull the proposal to appoint women police was definitely negatived, the Chief Constable stating that the police matrons already employed by the Hull Watch Committee dealt with questions affecting women and children. It is obvious though that the function of a police matron are much more circumscribed than those of a policewoman, and that the matrons cannot touch the preventive work, where the policewomen have proved themselves so useful. In the case of Devonshire it was agreed, as a compromise, to appoint a probation officer whose services for making inquiries would be utilized in any case in which the Chief Constable considered it would be useful. The lady it was proposed to appoint is already probation officer to ten petty sessional divisions, and, as far as we could gather from the report, it was not suggested she should discontinue her present work. This again cannot be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for a full-time policewoman, though admittedly the problem is different in the county areas from what it is in the towns. The discussion was illuminating. The Chief Constable had obviously no use for women police, and considered the police matrons, who are all the wives of police sergeants, an adequate substitute. We are glad to see there was strong disagreement from his point of view, expressed by Sir Robert Newman, M.P., and other members of the Committee.

#### Medical Women in the Colonial Service.

We are glad to learn that the Colonial Office has just appointed two women for medical service in West Africa; Mrs. Blacklock has been made Lady Medical Officer for Sierra Leone, and Mrs. O'Halloren for the Gold Coast. Their work will be amongst the women and children, especially in the schools and in maternity cases. The appointments of the women doctors are on exactly

the same footing as those of their male colleagues with a salary starting at £660 and rising to £1,150 with the right of advancement to higher appointments. Though the majority of appointments of women in the Crown Colonies have been confined to nurses, these are not the first cases of women appointed as doctors under the Colonial Office. For a considerable time the four Women's Hospitals in the Malay States have been in the charge of women doctors, and there is a woman doctor in Uganda appointed to deal with certain diseases amongst women and children.

#### A Woman's Hotel.

The *Daily Telegraph* recently published an account of a hotel for women and run entirely by women, which was started three years ago in Washington by the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. The hotel is on an entirely commercial basis, and has all the conveniences and labour-saving devices which are characteristic of American hotels. The arrangements for the staff seem also to be of the best. They are paid a good wage on a non-tipping basis, and there are regular staff meetings, when anyone can put forward suggestions, the intention being that everyone employed there shall have some insight into the management of the hotel. It is this aspect of the account that really interests us most, since there are still some people who believe that women cannot manage a staff or business on a large scale, and the hotel, we would add, is a financial success. The idea of having a hotel for women alone does not however rouse us to any great enthusiasm, at any rate for this country. We would certainly like to see the whole standard of English hotels raised, but apart from that the need here is rather for hostels where women can live permanently than for women's hotels which cater for the visitor.

#### Food Prices.

As we go to press Mr. Baldwin's Royal Commission on Food Prices is half-way through its opening session at the Board of Trade. We pray that Heaven may endow it with the wisdom of the owl, the sharp eye of the lynx, the self-confidence of the cat, the pitilessness of the tiger, the tenacity of the wild boar, and the sensitive nose of the bloodhound. We agree with last week's resolution of the I.L.P., which regrets "the inadequate number of women appointed on the Royal Commission on food prices to represent the views of the millions of housewives who are grievously affected by the unwarranted advance in prices." But, while regretting their quantity, we are satisfied with their quality. Mose heartily do we send all good wishes to Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan and Mrs. Philip Snowden in their difficult and expert task.

#### Mrs. Wintringham and Domestic Training.

It was not to be expected that Mrs. Wintringham would lack substitutes for her Parliamentary work. As we reported last week she has been put on to the Central Liberal Organization Committee. This week we learn she has been elected President of the National Council of Domestic Studies in succession to Sir Cooper Perry. The need for encouraging training in housewifery is becoming more and more recognized, and the National Council of Domestic Studies has been doing valuable work in this direction. We congratulate it on its new president.

#### Woman Barrister's Success.

A woman barrister appeared for the first time as advocate in the Court of Criminal Appeal last week, when Miss Ida Duncan succeeded in getting the conviction on two men charged with housebreaking and theft quashed on the grounds of unsatisfactory identification. Miss Duncan was called to the bar at the beginning of last year, so she has come to the fore comparatively quickly, considering how long most young barristers have to wait for their chance.

#### First Woman Mayor Honoured.

Colchester has recognized the splendid work done by its first woman Mayor, Mrs. Alderton, and at a reception held last week she was presented with gifts from the Town Council, Justices, and Corporate officers. The new Mayor, Dame Catherine Hunt, spoke with enthusiasm of Mrs. Alderton's work, and instanced amongst other achievements the institution of the superannuation scheme for the Corporate officers, and her success in obtaining grants for unemployed workers. Mrs. Alderton, in replying, said the greatest compliment and the finest reward she had received was that Colchester had again appointed a woman Mayor.

### ON DOING THINGS YOURSELF.

Last week, and after due consideration, we deliberately endowed the consumer with the feminine gender. We contemplated her as standing to-day face to face with a self-protective task comparable in its magnitude to that which faced the depressed and helpless manual worker of a century ago. What, we asked, shall constitute her "trade unionism"? What form can her "labour legislation" take? We suggested in reply that her "trade unionism" was to be found in co-operation in one or another of its varying guises; that her "labour legislation" lay along the unexplored road of ruthless and searching official investigation. And we are aware that this cryptic reply requires a little further explanation.

When laundry prices rise, the thoughtful middle-class housewife withdraws from the washing basket the family socks, soft collars, and handkerchiefs, reserving these articles for home washing. When they rise yet again, vests, combinations, knickers, and petticoat bodices swell the volume of reservations. A stupendous rise will withdraw even face-towels from the washing list. Week by week, in response to every price change, some "marginal" garment will fall into its place on one or another of the two interchangeable heaps. If the local laundry becomes extortionate the housewife can and will do its work herself; for, as a launderer's representative pointed out to the Central Profiteering Committee, "the launderer's most formidable competitor is the customer." Similarly, if things become intolerable in the vegetable market, quite a considerable section of the community is in a position to cater for its own needs by due attention to gardens and allotments. Hen-houses may even appear in backyards. There are, in fact, quite a number of things that we can do for ourselves given sufficient provocation. We stand to lose something of course—all the convenience, efficiency, and cheapness which may result from large scale production carried on under competitive conditions. Yet happily we do not stand to lose everything. We are not wholly and hopelessly at the mercy of industry and commerce.

But, alas for the independence of the consumer! The number of things which she can as an individual do for herself under modern conditions and in view of modern requirements is sadly restricted. Soap, for instance, that most necessary commodity of everyday life, lies beyond the technical capacity of most consumers. We ourselves have indeed succeeded in making it, but we are under no illusion as to the relative merits of the glutinous brown liquid which we produced (we say nothing of the fumes arising from its manufacture, for such chemical phenomena are best forgotten) and the standard product marketed by the Lever Combine. Nevertheless there is a way out of the impasse—as certain poor weavers of Rochdale discovered eighty years ago. What the consumer cannot do for herself as an individual in her own kitchen or garden, she can do for herself in co-operation with other consumers, similarly disgruntled, in the factories, fields, and workshops of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. There is, we believe, not a single important and necessary commodity of everyday life which consumers, organized *qua* consumers, cannot produce and are not producing for themselves through the machinery of

voluntary consumers' co-operation. To revert to the consideration of soap, for instance, the Co-operative Wholesale Society was, in 1920, the one remaining important competitor of the Lever Combine.

Nor is voluntary co-operation through the ramification of the co-operative store, the only effective channel of co-operation open to the consumer under threat of exploitation. There is that form of compulsory co-operation whereby the majority of consumers in a municipal area can, through the machinery of their local authority and municipal service, take unto themselves an effective monopoly and provide themselves with gas, water, electricity, or whatever it is that they may happen to want. We are accustomed to call this particular form of legal and compulsory co-operation by the clumsy name of municipalization. When the area of co-operation is nation wide, and when the consumers co-operate as Parliamentary voters rather than as municipal voters, then we call it by the dread name of nationalization.

Now there are many persons among our readers who heartily dislike the thought of this particular form of co-operation, whether it appears in the guise of nationalization or municipalization. And the results of the recent General Election suggest that a majority of this country's voters share that view. Without wishing to de-nationalize the Post Office or de-municipalize the drains, they prefer, and they have considered reasons for preferring, that the great mass of productive enterprise should remain in the hands of competitive privately controlled business firms. But though this is undoubtedly the case, and though Mr. Baldwin's government is most indisputably pledged to the continued support of productive enterprise on these well-tried lines, we are inclined to think that the great mass of consumers who lent their political support to a continuance of private enterprise did so with the mental reservation that such private enterprise should be conducted honestly, efficiently, and in accordance with the public interest. The consumer may have something to lose by state or municipal interference with an industry which is being conducted on these lines. She has, however, much to gain by interference, or even by the very threat of interference, with an industry which, having become highly trustified, is taking advantage of its position to extort high prices for bad service. As an eminent German Conservative (the late Professor Wagner, of Berlin University) remarked to a government committee on trusts:—"When a whole industry is gripped by trusts, cartels, and combines, then arises the final claim that the whole be nationalized." Thus we maintain our thesis that the consumer must require continuous information concerning the structure and policy of industry and commerce, reserving the right and preserving the intention to do for herself through the machinery of the state, the municipality, or the co-operative society, that which is admittedly not being done for her with reasonable efficiency at a fair profit by private enterprise. And we are inclined to think that the fear of publicity opening up the greater fear of interference and supercession would have a healthy effect upon private enterprise which its best friends would regard as conducive to ultimate preservation.

### MR. BALDWIN AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

#### THE PROS AND CONS OF A CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME.

In his speech at the Albert Hall on 4th December Mr. Baldwin made the following reference to Widows' Pensions. The subject is so intensely interesting to many of our readers that we quote the passage in full lest any should have overlooked it:—

"The other great question with which we hope to deal is to diminish the anxiety connected with old age and the premature death of the breadwinner, leaving a widow and children with little or no provision. I alluded to this more than once during the election, and since we came into office I have asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to examine it with the knowledge that office brings. There are many details yet to be explored, and I am confident myself that a scheme is financially feasible if we can confine our national spending in other directions to the minimum. The organization of myriads of small savings for a collective purpose of this type is, to my mind, one of those State activities which have the least harmful reaction, and which are fully justified under any system."

The first point we note in the above utterance is that it contains an "if" which we do not remember to have noted in Mr. Baldwin's pre-election promises. The scheme is made contingent on economies in other directions. The next point is that the scheme is not yet ready and the provision for it therefore is not likely to be made in this year's Budget. But

Mr. Snowden last year foreshadowed a supplementary estimate, and we may still hope that Mr. Winston Churchill will do the same. The widowed mother has surely waited long enough. The third point is that (as his election speeches foreshadowed) Mr. Baldwin is clearly contemplating a scheme of contributory insurance. Though we ourselves have always stood for a non-contributory scheme, we acknowledge the attractions of the insurance method. It provides an easy answer to the question, "Where is the money to come from?" Under insurance, most of it will come from the pockets of the workers themselves and their employers, the State adding something. But there are two grave questions which must be answered before we can even begin to reconcile ourselves to this method. First, how will the interests of existing widows and their children be dealt with? There are at present roughly a quarter of a million (civilian) widowed mothers with half a million children for whom insurance will come too late. It would be a cruel injustice if these were made to suffer for the tardiness of Parliament. Unless

(Continued on p. 369.)

## TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE, 1921, 1922.<sup>1</sup>

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.

CHAPTER VIII.—NAZARETH, TIBERIAS, AND HAIFA (continued).

Our drive towards Tiberias brought us in contact not only with ancient disaster, but with present-day problems; for we came across a troop of Zionist refugees busily engaged in the very desirable work of road making. Our own experiences of the roads of Palestine made us feel that no more useful labour could be expended than helping to make the roads tolerably passable. We were to see these Zionist road makers again on several occasions, and we never saw them without offering them inward thanksgiving. Those we came across later at the foot of Mount Carmel, near the river Kishon, were a very attractive group of stalwart, vigorous young men and women, full of physical vigour and high spirits, roaring with laughter at our car's disasters; quite kindly but unhelpful in their demeanour to us. The first group we saw near Tiberias did look more or less like dispirited University Professors put to an uncongenial job; but the group near the Kishon were perfectly different, they were young and vigorous and were enjoying the hard physical labour they were at, and were obviously having a good time. The approach to Tiberias also gave us our first sight of what was to us another novelty, one of the famous Jewish agricultural colonies. This was one of those founded about thirty years ago, under the influence of Sir Moses Montefiore and other wealthy Jews, to afford a refuge for the persecuted Jews of Russia and other countries of Eastern Europe. We only saw the neat and prosperous external appearance of this colony near Tiberias; later on I had the advantage of visiting some of the older colonies near Jaffa under the escort of some Jewish friends of which I shall hope to give some description later.

The view of the Sea of Galilee as we gradually approached Tiberias is very beautiful. Some writers compare it to Windermere, but except that it is a sheet of water surrounded by mountains, I cannot see the resemblance. The lake itself is 680 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. We were therefore entering upon an entirely different climate from that of Jerusalem or Nazareth. Only two days before we had left hail and snow two or three inches deep in the streets of Jerusalem, but here we were almost in a tropical atmosphere, and the heat was very oppressive. The old walls of Tiberias make a striking feature as one approaches, and the beautiful stretch of the lake beyond filled our vision with delight. It and its surrounding towns were the chief scenes of our Lord's work on earth. He left the peaceful calm of Nazareth and the deeper solitude of the desert to live and work in crowded cities with and for men. Dean Stanley calls the lake "the most sacred sheet of water which this earth contains." (*Sinai and Palestine*, p. 372.) The chief work of Jesus was done here. Nearly all his parables are illustrated here. Many of his miracles were performed here. Here he found and called to himself his chief disciples. The whole of Dean Stanley's Chapter x, Galilee, should be carefully read, if possible on the spot.

The present town has fallen from its ancient imperial splendour. It is squalid, evil-smelling, dirty, and ruinous. It has, however, a well-ordered, comfortable little inn, which I imagine owes nothing to the native population. When we arrived and ordered luncheon its principal item consisted of "Peter's fish," a species of mullet which we were told was not found anywhere else except in Lake Tanganyika in Africa! After luncheon we went on the lake (I must confess it) in a motor boat. The crew consisted of handsome Arab sailors and we were taken to Tel Hüm, which is now generally believed to be the site of Capernaum, passing on our way Magdala, the home of Mary Magdalene: on the other side of the lake the places were pointed out to us where Chorazin and Bethsaida formerly stood. As if to illustrate that Tel Hüm is really Capernaum, as we approached the landing place, there were three men sitting on the shore mending their nets who might have been, from their dress and appearance, Peter, James, and John. The ruins of the Synagogue lie close to the shore. Sir Charles Wilson writes: "If Tel Hüm be Capernaum, this is without doubt the Synagogue built by the centurion." This was the Roman centurion, of whom the beautiful story is told in the 7th chapter of St. Luke. His servant, whom he loved, was sick, and he asked Jesus to come and heal him, and the elders of the Jews besought Jesus to do this and said of the centurion: "For he loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." It was also in this building that Jesus spoke of the "bread of life." "This is that bread which came down

<sup>1</sup> This is the tenth of a series of weekly articles which will extend over a period of about six months.

from heaven: not as your fathers did eat manna and are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever. These things said he in the synagogue, as he taught in Capernaum." (*John vi*, 58, 59.) These stones now lying on the ground are the very stones of which that Synagogue was built. This was, I think, the most sacred place we saw in the whole of Palestine. It had been excavated before the war by a German Society and a kind old German Franciscan came out and expounded these things to us. We returned to Tiberias in the sunset light of a beautiful spring evening and thought of many things.

Our next day's journey was a long one. We passed through beautiful Nazareth again and branched off by a road to the right for Haifa. I will not again expatiate on our car's vicissitudes as I have already alluded to our being nearly buried in a swamp near the river Kishon at the foot of Carmel, and the hilarious joy with which our predicament was greeted by the young men and women, Russian Jews, who were constructing a new road. I will only say that the Syrian boy who drove us again distinguished himself by extricating us and the car from what had seemed an almost hopeless position. Miss Newton, of Haifa, had most kindly invited us to spend a week at her house: our aim was therefore a double one: to deposit my sister and myself at Miss Newton's house, on the slopes of Carmel, by four o'clock, and our friend at the railway station in time for her to take up quarters (which had been already engaged for her) in the train which would leave early the next morning *en route* for Lud and Kantara on her way home. This seems to be an established practice in Palestine, and a very sensible one. When a train leaves a station, say at 4 a.m., passengers, are, if possible, allowed on board the previous evening, so that they can practically secure a night's rest before their actual start. Some years ago, I had very considerable difficulty, when leaving Port Elizabeth in South Africa in the small hours of the morning, in getting permission from the railway authorities to take up my abode in the train overnight. But that was twenty years ago, and what was then an unwelcome innovation had now become an established practice.

### DR. JANE WALKER.<sup>1</sup>

All those who have known suffering, themselves or in their friends, realize that the true physician is the one who treats the whole human being, the complex personality of the patient, who aims at the *mena sana in corpore sano*, ministering, if need be, to the mind diseased as well as to the sick body. *Le vrai médecin guérit quelquefois, soulage souvent, console toujours.* Dr. Jane Walker is this true sort of physician; she leads her patients to understand the unity in complexity of human nature, to learn that if soul helps flesh no less may flesh help soul. Full of interest in life and art and thought in all their manifestations, she yet always seems to have her clear eye fixed upon the highest, and to be making her way to it, dauntless but unprejudiced, through all that opposes.

After qualifying in Dublin and Edinburgh, and later in Brussels, she did not at once decide on the line of specialization with which her name must always now be identified. Always alert of brain and warm of heart, it was a personal reason that led her to concentrate upon the treatment of tuberculosis by the open-air method, which was till then comparatively unknown in England. The illness of her friend, Mr. Edmund Garrett, the young journalist and poet who later became editor of the *Cape Times* and a member of the Cape Parliament, led her in 1892 to visit Nordrach in the Schwarzwald, where Dr. Walther was practising the air cure for phthisis with marked success. At first inclined to be sceptical, "perhaps feeling it was only some poor foreign way of doing these things," she examined the system with her usual independence, and was so far converted as to resolve promptly to introduce it into England.

The beginnings were small and tentative. A farmer's wife in Norfolk, where there is very little tuberculosis, was asked to take in a few cases; Mr. Garrett was treated in Dr. Walker's house, and others privately. By the time that King Edward, then Prince of Wales, asked the memorable question apropos of tuberculosis: "If preventible, why not prevented?" the time was ripe for the foundation of a special Sanatorium. Spurred on by the interest and success of the first trials, Dr. Walker did not rest until she had acquired a beautiful site on sunny slopes in the Constable country, near "the bright and brimming Stour," at Nayland, near Colchester.

As it now exists, the Sanatorium has three parts, or, rather, there are three sanatoria, all for patients of both sexes. The East

<sup>1</sup> Previous articles on the subject of Pioneer Medical Women have appeared in our issues of 18th July, 22nd and 29th August, 5th, 12th, and 19th September, and 3rd October.

Anglian Sanatorium, for forty paying patients, stands between the other two; here, on 22nd January, 1901, those already being treated elsewhere were brought and a wonderful day it must have been for them to find themselves in those white, sunlight rooms, looking over pleasant gardens and fields, with lounge, verandah, dining-room, library close at hand, to say nothing of the "usual offices", beside laundry, electric plant, and dairy farm. Many since then must have felt courage rise within them as they turned into these white gates, as if they were indeed entering a door of hope and approaching a House Beautiful.

Walk down the slope in front of the curving south side of the patients' block beyond the gardens, and up the other side, and you are in the precincts of Maltings Farm, a regular settlement of houses and huts and workshops, the original nucleus being a beautiful old building dating from 1499 or thereabouts. Here the poorer patients and those sent by various authorities are treated on the same system of sun and fresh air. Recently a Training Centre for ex-Service men and others damaged by the war has been located here; men are taught to make jewellery and artistic objects and many are the Christmas presents of original and tasteful design which have been purchased from these open-air huts. In others armchairs are receiving a new lease of life, watches are overhauled, or home grown fruit is being sold to patients. There is every facility for learning gardening and farming, the very fowls and cows seeming to partake of the general air of interest, and alert attention, as if even eating must be done heartily if it is the business in hand. Everything and everyone seems to have the happy, busy appearance of the members of a community which has an important part to play in the world. Perhaps what surprises one most on the first visit is the normality, as well as the comfort and beauty, of everything. All have their interests and occupations, first the duty of getting well, the best means to which is to take the mind outside itself, so to speak. As likely as not the visitor may find Dr. Walker wielding the conductor's bâton, or taking part in the production of a play or "mystery." As a devotee of Nayland once said, "You always know where you are with Dr. Walker, that is what is so restful about her, but you never come to the end of her interests."

In a field on the other side of the "East Anglian" stands the Children's Sanatorium, with its hundred or more boys and girls, and its own little world of school and training. The same system of cool moving air and the maximum of sunshine produces results which seem miraculous to those accustomed to think of consumption as incurable. Here the Boy Scout organization is found excellent as a basis. Boys and girls alike are taught cooking, and the visitor ought not to miss seeing them partake of their own productions in an open-air dining-room with brightly coloured crockery, after singing a grace by Herrick to a quaint air. Childish complaints, if they ever appear, never spread, thanks to that best of all disinfectants, moving air.

These children, in their pretty woollen uniforms, take an important part in the services of the Chapel in the central Sanatorium. They join with great sweetness in the plainsong, and two tiny ones, boy and girl, take the offertory with faces solemn with responsibility and pleasure. As Dr. Walker reads the lessons the visitor realizes how she enters into the lives of all her patients, and how this strong sympathy has inspired the tracing round the chapel of the words of St. Francis: "Blessed be my Lord for all those who endure weakness for His love's sake. Blessed are they who peaceably shall endure, for Thou, O Most Highest, shall give them a crown. Praised be my Lord for our brother the wind and for the air and all the weather by which Thou upholdest life in Thy creatures." Newcomers may occasionally find it hard to give thanks for the wind and the air, but custom soon makes the freshness welcome.

The reader will have realized that the Nayland Sanatoria and Dr. Walker are not two separate subjects; it is impossible to differentiate between the two. The Sanatorium is Dr. Walker "writ large." From everyone you hear what she has suggested and initiated. In the country round "the Doctor" is mentioned with the same gratitude. The Jehu who drives the visitor from the station cannot be restrained from telling of the marvellous recovery of his own daughter, despaired of at the age of 18. "The Doctor, she have a look at her, and she say, says she, 'You give her plenty of fat and cream and fresh air,' she says, 'and let her rest,' and the story is given of how good food and rest and widely opened windows accomplished what three hospitals had failed to do. "And now she have a fine boy of her own, she have, and" (as an afterthought) "a right good husband, tu." So the influence spreads far and wide like air and sunshine themselves, and it gradually comes home to folk of all classes that conditions of living are of infinitely greater importance than the mere avoiding of infection.

Space does not permit us to say much of Dr. Walker's manifold

activities in other directions, of her work in connexion with Adult Education, Agriculture, Public Health, Women's Suffrage, the Labour Party; of her interest in music, painting, arts, and crafts, even knitting and needlework; of her delight in foreign travel and language study, from Greek to Chinese! But a word must be said of her services in connexion with the International Federation of Medical Women, its constitution, and its very successful conference last July. As President of the London Association of Medical Women, Dr. Walker had re-started the British Federation, which has now joined hands, not only with the Overseas Societies, but also with the American organization. Thanks largely to her unstinted labour, the International Federation of Medical Women has now a thoroughly workable constitution, its membership being open to bodies of medical women from different countries fulfilling certain conditions. Thus the crown has been set on a movement which is bound to have far-reaching results in the history of civilization. To achieve this result the vision of the seer was needed, no less than the workman's attention to detail.

And with all this, Dr. Walker is a family woman. "Have you seen her with her own people?" said a great friend. "She is a sport with them, and they think everything of her." Rare indeed is it that head and heart are such equal partners as in this great-souled woman, whose life and influence were summed up by the friend above-mentioned, in lines which it is not possible to cut down:—

"I know a woman  
Who loves life with a childlike zest  
And has a heart for all things human;  
And well she loves the world, and best  
What ver in the world is loveliest;  
Yet cannot wholly scorn the rest—  
Vice, dirt,  
And poverty, and helplessness, and pest.  
Not hers to avert  
From the prone wretch beneath the wayside palm  
The virtuous Levite skirt:  
She asks not, what is his desert?  
But, is he hurt?  
That found,  
She pours her cunning oils into the wound  
And tends the wastrel with the costliest balm.  
For this she made  
Herself a Good Samaritan by trade;  
Cloaked her large heart  
And bounteous feeling  
Behind the faculty and art  
Of healing:  
That oftentimes those whom she relieves  
Give, kneeling,  
Thanks for that day they fell among the thieves."

F. C. J.

### MR. BALDWIN AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS (Continued from p. 367).

therefore it is proposed to provide for them out of some existing Insurance surpluses (to which no doubt their husbands and fathers in many cases contributed), it is clear that their pensions must come as a free gift from the Exchequer. This would be a just compensation for the years of delay and would be a burden on the Exchequer which would melt rapidly as the children reached wage-earning age. Secondly, what is to be done about the widows of men who are their own employers, but who belong to the same economic strata as the wage-earners? It should be possible to include them by requiring the worker to contribute in his double capacity of employer and employee.

But even if the above two questions are both satisfactorily answered, there still remains a "stop" in our minds. It has been demonstrated by statistics which are unrefuted and irrefutable, that a "living wage" sufficient for the needs of a family of several young children neither has been achieved as a working minimum throughout British industry, nor could be so achieved by any practicable redistribution of wealth between rich and poor. The question then arises, if employers cannot afford to pay and employees cannot expect to receive enough wages to provide for the needs of wives and children, is it reasonable to expect them to contribute towards the needs of hypothetical widows and orphans? Would it not be more economically sound as well as logical to get rid of our habit of regarding a widow as the "relict" of her dead husband and to treat her as a worker in her own right, one who is bringing up a little group of future citizens? It is true that under the contributory scheme not only actual fathers but bachelors and childless men will help to pay. This is just, for they can well afford it and the care of the rising generation is everybody's business. But that argument points to a much wider scheme, to an "all in" insurance which would include the children of the living as well as the dead. We wonder if Mr. Baldwin's Government has recognized and will accept the implication? E. F. R.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE BEFORE THE LAW. HARD CASES.

It is said that hard cases make bad law. It is equally true that bad law makes hard cases, a truth recently illustrated very aptly.

A whole series of hard cases will follow the decision in *Jones v. Jones*, reported in volume 40 of *The Times Law Reports*, page 794. That case decided that where a justice's order with a non-cohabitation clause is made and the parties afterwards resume cohabitation there can be no subsequent desertion unless and until the order is discharged.

This decision is sound, but the sting comes in an implication which can only be appreciated by a brief account of the development of the law. As the law stood before 1895 the position was that a resumption of cohabitation operated of itself to discharge the order. From the moment of the resumption of cohabitation the wife abandoned all her rights under the order. Of course, the resumption of cohabitation had to be *bonâ fide*, a point to be discussed in a later article.

Then came the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, which said that if a married woman in whose favour an order had been made, voluntarily resumed cohabitation with her husband, such order should, upon proof of the resumption, be discharged. This provision came under discussion in the case of *Matthews v. Matthews*, in 1912. It was not necessary expressly to decide the effect of the provision, but the judges gave an opinion upon it, one judge that the mere resumption discharged the order, two that it continued in force till discharged by the justices. *Matthews v. Matthews* was an unlucky case. It was wrongly decided upon the main point (whether arrears could be recovered for six months only); the decision had subsequently to be got rid of by a statutory provision; and the *obiter dicta* of the two judges remained, to be misapplied in later cases.

The point left open by *Matthews v. Matthews*, after accepting the *dicta* as a true statement of the law, was whether the discharge by justices operated retrospectively or not. Did the discharge take effect from the date of resumption or from the date of the adjudication discharging the order? At first blush the second alternative seems more in favour of the woman, because, at least theoretically, she could recover all arrears of maintenance up to the later date. But the position was constantly found to arise that the husband deserted his wife a second time, after the resumption of cohabitation. He was entitled in law to have the order set aside, yet she could have no new ground of complaint for desertion because the order had remained in existence till after the new desertion. To have the revocation date back to the resumption of cohabitation got her out of her difficulty, and most courts of summary jurisdiction acted on the assumption that the sounder view of the law was in her favour. Now comes *Jones v. Jones*, which says that the discharge is not retrospective, but only operates from the date of the adjudication discharging the order. There is just a small loophole left, because the order of discharge in *Jones v. Jones* did not on the face of it purport to be retrospective, and some courts of summary jurisdiction, in their desire to do justice to the unlucky wife, seek to take advantage of this, and express the order of discharge as dating back. But there is little doubt that if the point goes up to the High Court again the last avenue of escape will be closed. Of course, even accepting the decision as covering all cases, there may still be renewed desertion after discharge of the order, but that involves the wife again living with her husband, and bearing patiently with his smaller tyrannies till he chooses to leave her again; or at least attempting to live with him again and suffering such rejection as will convince a court of the fact of desertion.

This perverse development of the law is working a great deal of practical hardship, taking only police court cases, where there is no question of adultery involved. But a recent case, which has not proceeded to a trial because it is hopeless to proceed, shows what an unhappy effect the decision in *Jones v. Jones*, combined with the non-retrospective enactment in the Divorce Act, 1923, can have.

A woman has a husband who committed adultery prior to the passing of the Divorce Act, 1923, so to get a divorce she has to prove one of the aggravations of this matrimonial offence formerly required to entitle a woman to divorce. There has, in fact, been desertion for over two years, and the grounds for a divorce are, in fact, there. But unluckily they are not there in law, for her husband's desertion had sufficed to get her a separation order with a non-cohabitation clause. This order has now been discharged; but the discharge cannot be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY.  
Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

### ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING, MARCH, 1925.

The Annual Council Meetings in 1925 will be held on 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th March, at the King George's Hall, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C. 1. The meetings will begin at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th March, and close at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 14th March. Resolutions will be placed on the Agenda dealing with Family Allowances, "Protective" Legislation for Women in Industry, the Election Policy of the National Union, and many other subjects of special interest at the present time. An account will be presented of the growth of the N.U.S.E.C. during the year, and its strength throughout the United Kingdom.

A Public Luncheon will be held on Friday, 13th March, to which Members of the present and the last Parliament will be invited as guests of honour.

A Reception to delegates will be held on Wednesday evening, 14th March, at Bedford College, Regent's Park.

Railway Fares.—It is hoped that the promised attendance at the Council will be sufficiently large to allow the officers to apply for reduced fares for delegates and visitors from the Railway Companies.

Visitors' Tickets for the Council Meetings may be obtained (3s. for all business meetings, or 1s. for any two half-day sessions).

### NEW LITERATURE—LEGISLATION AFFECTING WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

A new pamphlet has just been published by the N.U.S.E.C. entitled "Real, not Pseudo-Protection for Women—The case against differential legislation for women in industry," by Elizabeth Abbott. As no statement of this side of the case has been recently published, a large demand is expected. Copies may be obtained from Headquarters (price 1d.; 1½d. post free).

### SALE OF WORK, 10th DECEMBER.

An account of the sale of work held on 10th December in aid of the funds of the N.U.S.E.C. will appear in next week's issue. In the meantime, the Entertainments Committee wishes to thank all those who have generously sent gifts to the sale, and especially those who have sent anonymously.

### EAST LEWISHAM WOMEN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

About eighty members and friends of East Lewisham Women Citizens Association assembled in the Unitarian Church Hall on Monday afternoon, 1st December, to take part in what has now become an annual whist drive. Lady Davies, president of the Association, acted as M.C., and later gave a short speech on the work of the Association. She said that the Association was an absolutely non-political body; they studied politics, but not party politics. They thought that the women of the country were hardly ready yet for party politics. Their object was to get women to think out the problems of the day without regard to party and then, when they were ready, there would always be plenty of party associations for them to join.

### EXETER S.E.C.

On Wednesday, 26th November, several members and friends of the Exeter Branch of the N.U.S.E.C. met at a luncheon party at Dellar's Restaurant to greet Miss Eleanor Rathbone, the speaker at an afternoon meeting at the Small Barnfield Hall.

Councillor Mrs. Walter Brown in the chair. Before dealing with the two main subjects of her speech, viz. Widows' Pensions and the Equal Guardianship of Children, Miss Rathbone demonstrated the great importance of the work of the Society. Members of its Executive are constantly in touch with members of Parliament, and in conjunction with them thresh out the details of legislation specially affecting women, untrammelled (as the Society is a non-party body) by any party considerations. In speaking of the subject she has so long advocated—the Endowment of Motherhood—Miss Rathbone showed that in this matter England is behind most European countries. Her audience listened with thrilling interest to her lucid and enthusiastic speech, and at the close asked many questions, all of which were most satisfactorily dealt with. A very hearty vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

(Continued.)

retrospective; and she has to wait another two years before she can proceed for divorce, unless her husband is obliging enough to furnish her with evidence of adultery committed after the passing of the Divorce Act, 1923.

The point discussed is dry and a little difficult, but it is through such subtleties of the law that justice is apt to evaporate, and readers anxious for equal treatment for all will be repaid by an effort to understand them.

ALBERT LIECK.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. (British Section: 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.)

Mr. W. Arnold-Forster, dealing with the Protocol and the object and scope of economic sanctions at the Essex Hall on 4th December, said that if the latter were applied, it was safe to assume that their aim would be to suspend rather than to destroy commerce. In cases of great urgency it might be necessary to employ complete suspension. The League of Nations would hope, and he thought it would be justified in hoping, that the offender could be brought up short and made to realize the danger involved and the reality of our interdependence as nations without a life being lost. He instanced the effect of the mere threat to apply sanctions under Art. XVI of the Covenant in the late Serbian-Albanian quarrel, and the almost simultaneous retirement of the Serbian Army. Pressure could doubtless be graduated in its application. "If a recalcitrant or law-breaking party has to be brought to reason, it is better to compel him to realize his dependence on other people than to silence him for ever with a whiff of poison gas."

Even the constraint of hunger was preferable to constraint by high explosives. The application of sanctions would affect very powerful interests on all sides—the working populations deprived of raw materials, or apprehensive of a shortage of food, a shipping trade faced by refusal of insurance facilities and paralysis of its movements, a Stock Exchange faced by collapse of currency values, or by exchange from foreign markets. All these interested parties would become vocal.

It might be that the League would come to the conclusion that if war was to be outlawed as a crime it was just as well that every man, woman, and child in the coerced and coercing countries should be compelled to realize the responsibility of breaking the League's Covenant. It might be also that the League would find coercion by hunger too revolting a weapon to be actually used.

With regard to the whole question, the dangers and difficulties must be recognized. But the old anarchy was worse.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EXORBITANT RETAIL PRICES.

MADAM,—I am very glad you mention *sewing-cotton* as a necessity, the price of which needs explanation. Perhaps the enclosed cutting from *The Times* of 1st December [our correspondent encloses a digest of J. and P. Coats' most recent company report, showing remarkably favourable results] supplies it. A well-known firm of manufacturers has just declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on its ordinary shares, with a 6d. bonus, making 17½ per cent. in full.

The worst is that, dear as *sewing-cotton* is, it is also bad, and nobody can recommend a good make. I put the question to a woman's institute some months ago, and the reply was practically unanimous that *sewing-cotton* is outrageously expensive, and very seldom reliable. I enclose my card, and am, Madam, merely

ONE CONSUMER.

[We are delighted to print the above comment, and venture to reply with the suggestion that our correspondent should present her Women's Institute with the late Central Profiteering Committee's reports on the price of *sewing-cotton* (Cmd. 563, price 1d., and Cmd. 930, price 1d.). These documents contain an interesting description of a highly trusted branch of industry, and may cause some of its readers to regret that Mr. Baldwin has limited the scope of his inquiry to the processes of distribution, thereby ruling out investigation of the conditions of production.—Ed.]

### MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

MADAM,—I think many of your readers would be grateful if you would publish a list of the hospitals which have opened their training schools to women students.

This is a season for appeals to be made on behalf of these charities. No one can support them all, and it would be a factor to be taken into account when we are considering which we shall support.

MAUD SELBORNE.

[The Warden and Secretary of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women has kindly supplied us with the following list of hospitals in London which have Medical Schools attached admitting women students:—Royal Free Hospital, University College Hospital, King's College Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Hospital for Tropical Diseases (Seamen's Hospital Society), Royal Dental Hospital, Maudsley Hospital in Psychological Medicine, Bethlem Royal Hospital, Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. With regard to the provinces, all provincial Universities admit women to their Medical Faculty, and in every case have hospitals attached to the University which admit women students. A list of these hospitals in each case may be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.—Ed.]

### HOUSEWIVES' ASSOCIATIONS.

MADAM.—Articles on Housewives' Associations having appeared recently in *The Times*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Glasgow Herald*, and *Edinburgh Evening News*, it may be of interest to readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER to have a summary of the facts they present.

The article in *The Times* was written by Mrs. Agnes Ingelman, and appeared on 29th May, 1923, in a *Times* Supplement on Sweden. "When the Swedish Parliament a few years ago discussed the question of votes for women, dark pictures were drawn on the subject of the poor husband by the cradle of the infant in the deserted home whilst the mother was away, giving addresses on political questions in public life. The women, however, having obtained their desire, and in most cases got equal rights with men, hastened to take to their hearts the questions of the home, and 'Housewives' Associations' have been started all over the country."

A wise move this, politically, one that brought women politicians in direct touch with the housewife, whose vote is an important factor at

election time. A solid idea also, as it is possible to put important matters more impartially when no ulterior motive can be suspected.

These associations are non-party, democratic, and non-sectarian. Their purpose is the furthering all interests connected with the home, youth, and children. The associations are joined together in one federation with a central committee in Stockholm. Denmark, Norway, and Finland have similar associations, which work on their own lines, but are united with those of Sweden in one great Housewife Union of the North. Their latest achievement has been the placing of a hallmark of purity and excellence upon goods for home consumption, by the Government Testing Bureau as well as the Domestic Science School at Upsala.

A National Housewives' League was organized in the U.S.A. in 1911, to uphold the enforcement of laws which affect food supplies, the family health, the cost of living, and to secure further legislation, when necessary, toward that end.

It is educational, defensive, constructive. "Members are requested: To insist upon full weights and measures; to insist upon cleanliness in the handling of food; to protest against the exposure of all food to contamination from dirt, flies, or other infection, and to refuse to purchase such food; to read carefully all labels on canned and bottled goods, and to report any violation of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. To make personal investigation into the sanitary condition of their markets, grocery, bakery, dairy, laundry, delicatessen, and confectionery stores. To as far as possible refuse to purchase cold storage poultry, fish, butter, eggs, fruit, etc., which have been held to the detriment of condition or advancement of price."

Members are told when to obtain information on all laws that affect the home. Members may be housewives and others who are buyers of food products and men and women who wish to further the work of the organization.

In the *Cambridge Evening News*, September, 1920, the formation of a Homemakers' Guild was advocated:—

"The great need of the moment is to stimulate interest in household science in order to cope with the modern difficulties of labour, high prices, etc., raise the standard of domestic work and the status of the worker and improve the conditions of domestic service. But to achieve these desirable ends it is necessary that existing evils be understood and faced in the right spirit. What is wanted is a Homemakers' Guild, which shall include both employers and employed, organize meetings for the free discussion of domestic employment and difficulties from both points of view, and establish an association which should bring about a better understanding between mistress and maid. For until we regain the human and personal relationship between the family and staff of home-workers, the very best trade union regulations will not satisfy for long. If the mistress is to consider the maid, the maid must consider the mistress. . . . The high cost of living is partly the result of women's short-sightedness and of some indolence. An association of consumers working together could reduce prices." Surely a British National Housewives' Association could be evolved that should be distinctive and adapted to British needs? The U.S.A. League is affiliated to similar associations in Canada and Australia.

ANN POPE.

Member of the American Home Economics Assoc. of the U.S.A. National Housewives' League, and the Chicago School of Home Economics.

## The Woman Engineer

Published quarterly—Price 6d.

Articles on  
ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL  
and ECONOMIC QUESTIONS  
By Women and Men Engineers.

Send for a Specimen Copy to: The Publishers, Women's Engineering Society, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

## THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

PRESIDENT: VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM.

Founded for the Association of Women engaged in Journalism in the British Empire and abroad, *The Woman Journalist*, the organ of the Society, is published every alternate month. Supplied free to members, it is an invaluable guide to current journalism. Members of the Society are privileged to receive free medical advice, free legal advice, and the Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon is always available by appointment. A Benevolent Fund, administered without publicity, is another advantage to members.

The Subscription for membership is One Guinea for London and Half a Guinea for Country.

Application for membership should be made to Sentinel House, W.C. 1.

## CHARMING FINNISH FAIRY STORIES.

A few free dates for Christmas  
Fireside, or other Recitals.

Address: Miss HARDING, 76 Windermere Rd., Ealing, W. 5.

## COMING EVENTS.

## GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

DEC. 22. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. Miss Helen Ward on "What women want this winter."

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

**South Wales Group of Affiliated Societies.** DEC. 13. 11.30 a.m. Inaugural meeting at Cardiff. Professor Barbara Foxley in the Chair. 3 p.m. Miss Rathbone on "Family Endowment."

**Swansea S.E.C.** DEC. 15. 3 p.m. Inaugural Meeting in Llewellyn Hall. Miss Rathbone on "Women's Questions and the New Parliament."

**Leicester W.C.A.** DEC. 16. Debate in conjunction with Leicester V.M.C.A. "Has Women's Franchise justified itself?"

**Abertillery W.C.A.** DEC. 18. 6.30 p.m. Miss Eleanor Rathbone.

## WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD: EAST HAM BRANCH.

DEC. 17. 3 p.m. United Methodist Church, Catherine Road, East Ham. Mrs. Wrightson on "The Work of the N.U.S.E.C."

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

DEC. 18. 8 p.m. Fourth of series of Lectures on the Geneva Protocol at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. "Further Development of International Relations." By C. Delisle Burns, M.A., Lit.D.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

**M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWHAM—TYPISTS.**—4 Chapel Walks, Manchester. Tel.: 3402 City.

TYPEWRITING executed promptly. Careful, intelligent work by expert lady. Very reasonable terms.—Box 1,099, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

## ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

**THE ISIS CLUB.**—Visitors and Permanent Residents. Sandy soil. Central heating; sunny rooms; excellent cuisine. Tennis, dancing, wireless.—79 Fitzjohn's Avenue (15 minutes Oxford Street). Telephone, Hampstead 2869.

**ACCOMMODATION** for women students and others in attractive house on Embankment to be opened in January. All rooms overlook the river; special care taken of girls straight from school.—Apply, Warden, 100 Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.

**BLOOMSBURY W.C.L.** One large unfurnished room with 3 windows, use of kitchen and bathroom, to be let, overlooking public gardens; £5 weekly; attendance available.—Box 1,114, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## POST VACANT.

**SENSIBLE** woman of any class required to share work of small house in Derbyshire; work of cook-general, while advertiser takes part of house-parlourmaid; four in family.—For further particulars write Mrs. T. James, The Velt Farm, Doveridge, Derby.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**MRS. COOMBE TENNANT**, Cadoxton, Neath, Glamorgan, will personally recommend excellent Preparatory School, near Farnborough, where boys are well cared for, well taught, and happy. Own boy now there.

**BACKWARD OR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**—Lady qualified to undertake instruction, training, or re-education.—Apply, giving particulars, to Box 1,113, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED.** Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 377.

**SPANISH AND FRENCH** are now taught by native teachers at Miss Blakeney's recommended School of Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping. Day and Evening Classes. Terms moderate.—Wentworth House, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

**THE TAYLOR HOME SET OF THERMOMETERS**, including book of tested recipes and instructions for their use. (The sugar-boiling and frying thermometers are in silver-plated copper cases.) Price 28s.—Write, Box 1,089, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**IRISH LINEN TRAYCLOTHS.**—Dainty snow-white hemstitched Irish linen traycloths, size 12 x 18 ins., 4 for 1s.; 14 x 20 ins., 4 for 5s. 6d.; 15 x 22 ins., 4 for 6s. 6d.; 56 x 23 ins., 4 for 8s. 6d. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Northern Ireland.

**THE "OLIO" RECIPE BOOK** cannot be beaten for Reliability, Cheapness, Goodness. Edition XIV enlarged to 1,776 Recipes and Hints. Paper 2s. 6d., cloth 4s. All Booksellers.

**SECOND-HAND CLOTHING** wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousseaus, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

## DRESS.

**"FROCKLETS."** Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**ADVERTISER** would like to hear of a jolly family living in town who would take a Spanish girl of good family for three weeks and give her a good time, dances, etc.; terms by arrangement; references.—Box 1,112, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

**LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE**, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30 (not Saturdays).

**FELLOWSHIP SERVICES**, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 14th December, 3.30, Music; Lecture by Lady Barrett, M.D., M.S. 6.30, Maude Royden: "An Incomplete Theology."

**GENUINE FRIENDSHIPS** formed through the U.C.C.—Write, Secretary, 16 L., Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

15 DEAN'S YARD, LONDON, S.W. 1.

## Edward Wright &amp; Cavendish Bentinck Lending Libraries.

These two libraries contain some three thousand volumes, including sections on current political, economic and social matters of special interest to women as citizens, as well as a historical section of the Women's Movement, which dates back to the 15th Century. Boxes containing approximately 20 books are available for Societies, Study Circles, etc.

## SCALES OF CHARGES.

For individuals, 10s. 6d. per annum for two volumes at a time, or 4d. per volume per week.

For Societies of the N.U.S.E.C., £1 1s. per annum, or 7s. 6d. per box of books for three months.

For Societies other than those of the N.U.S.E.C., 30s. per annum, or 10s. 6d. per box of books.

*Inquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Librarian, at the above address.*

THE WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for **1½d.** including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

*Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6.*

Name .....

Address .....

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 1d. a WORD, 6d. EXTRA FOR BOX NUMBER.