

MRS. FAWCETT'S REMINISCENCES.

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER
 AND
THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XV. No. 38.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1923.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS:—BRITISH ISLES, 6/6; ABROAD, 8/8.

FROM

THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

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NOTES AND NEWS

Unemployment.

Sir Montague Barlow shows in his speech at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday that Government plans for the fourth winter of unemployment are better advanced than some of his Labour critics have suggested. The new expenditure, now being initiated, could not, he estimated, amount to less than £50,000,000. We would remind our readers that this figure includes the Housing and other schemes of local authorities financed partially out of the rates, also guarantees to traders. It does not therefore represent fresh Government expenditure on the promotion of employment. Nevertheless, it is a stiff figure, and its stiffness suggests that the Industrial group and the Labour Party between them have secured something by a policy of importunity. We note, however, that Sir Montague Barlow makes no reference to unemployed women and the relatively small sum needed for the development of existing training schemes. We profoundly hope they have not been forgotten.

Women and Unemployment.

We print elsewhere a brief report of Miss Madeleine Symon's useful speech at the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on Unemployment among Women. The London Labour Party, through its Women's Advisory Committee, is organizing a demonstration of unemployed women and the wives of unemployed men to focus the attention of the public on the devastating effects of long-continued unemployment on the home life of the people. The demonstration will be held at King George's Hall Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, on the afternoon of Friday, 9th November, and the speakers will be Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., Dr. Marion Phillips, and Mr. C. G. Ammon, J.P., M.P., L.C.C. Free tickets for the use of unemployed men or wives of the unemployed can be procured from the Organizer, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.

Women and Protection.

We do not always agree with the Rothermere Press, but are glad that it has at least had the insight to perceive that the question of Protection or Imperial Preference or Free Trade is one which quite specially concerns the woman voter. Woman is the great distributing agency. Her function in the body

politic may, broadly speaking, be likened to that of Liverpool; while that of man rather represents Manchester. Therefore, while the question of wages concerns men more than women, the question of prices concerns women more than men—directly, of course, for ultimately their interests are the same. A man who gets a rise in wages feels the richer for it, and if he is a sportsman he shares it with his wife, but if there is a rise in food prices, he does not so readily realize the necessity of increasing "the wife's bit" of the family income. Hence, nominal wages mean more to him, real wages more to her. The sooner she begins studying the effect of Protection on real wages the better.

Lord Morley and Woman Suffrage.

With reference to Mrs. Fawcett's remarks on this subject in our columns on 5th October, Mrs. Heitland writes:—"In recalling the history of our bitter struggle for women's enfranchisement, I am not wont to assume the role of a defender of Liberal Governments or Liberal leaders. But we should do ourselves an injustice if we failed to appreciate any help that our cause obtained from so great a man as John Morley. So when Mrs. Fawcett says of Lord Morley: 'He not infrequently spoke and wrote publicly as well as privately in favour of Woman Suffrage; it was when we wanted him to pass from words to actions that he failed us,' I am convinced that she has forgotten or was unaware of one of his vital acts on our behalf. The last time I saw him was as he passed—looking very frail with age—through the Lobby and into the House of Lords, on the 10th January, 1918. It was rarely that he visited the House during the years after August, 1914. But the occasion was one—to all genuine democrats—of extreme urgency. The political existence of half the nation hung upon a division to be taken concerning a couple of words. In the Representation of the People Bill were the words 'a woman' to stand part of the Bill. Unless the peers rallied in force for the retention of those words, it would have been good-bye once more to Woman Suffrage. Therefore, Lord Morley made what was manifestly a considerable effort, and came up to Westminster on purpose to help forward the liberation of women. And in the list of 134 'Contents' to 71 opponents in that fateful division, we may see with pride and gratitude the name 'Morley of Blackburn.'"

1st November—an Important Date.

The elections for County and non-County Borough Councils take place on Thursday, 1st November. It is a regrettable fact that even now there are only 213 women serving on Borough Councils and that there are no fewer than 30 Borough Councils and 169 non-County Boroughs without a single woman member. The *Woman's Local Government News* for October deals fully with Town Council elections, and gives a list of questions for candidates, which we quote in full elsewhere.

Dr. Nansen in London.

At the Central Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday, 24th October, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen (High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations) will speak on the Near East refugee question. His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., will preside, and during the course of the evening Miss Maude Royden will speak and a specially prepared film which has just reached this country will be exhibited. The meeting has been organized under the auspices of the All-British Appeal for the Near East, and applications for tickets should be made to the Save the Children Fund, 42 Langham Street, W.1, or to the Imperial War Relief Fund, General Buildings, W.C.2. Admission is free, but a limited number of seats are being reserved and applications for these should be accompanied by a remittance of 2s. 6d.

Women and Holy Orders.

Readers of this paper will be interested to hear of the public debate to be held in the Church House, Westminster, on Thursday, 8th November, at 8 p.m., when Rev. Canon Barnes will be in the chair. Miss Picton Turbervill, O.B.E., will move "that the admission of women to Holy Orders would make for the moral and spiritual welfare of the nation." The opposer will be the Rev. Canon Goudge, D.D. (Regius Professor, Oxford).

THE PATRIOTISM OF LOCALITY.

We remember meeting a lady who lived in a large provincial city who had never been inside the walls of its local university. Oxford and Cambridge were the only universities recognized by her, and when she talked of going to "town" to shop she meant to London. We do not think this extreme form of snobbery is very common, but we do think that local patriotism is a virtue which needs cultivation. Is it possible that women, with their new interest in the transactions at Westminster, are failing to some extent to appreciate the greatness of the opportunities which are offered by civic service? "And indeed, the service of the city has that to offer which the larger politics can never give. It has the inspiration that comes of the nearness, the urgency, the definiteness of its problems; it has the prospect of comparatively quick and visible results; the worker in the field of municipal administration has, in a far greater degree than the man or woman engaged in national affairs, the privilege of seeing, every day he lives, the fruits of his labours, be it in public health, or improved housing, or the embellishment of the city, or education, or any of the great ends of civic life."¹ Nevertheless, we know that the popular interest in local politics is lamentably weak; little curiosity is exhibited about prospective representatives on city or town councils; only a preposterously small number of voters—about half those who cast their vote in a Parliamentary election—take the trouble to go to the poll, and party allegiance plays too prominent a part.

Now, what are the women of the country going to do to rectify this? The Women's Local Government Society for over a quarter of a century has carried on pioneer work in this respect, but notwithstanding the great extension of the vote in 1918, the results are still disappointing. In the first place, we reiterate the need for the return of many more women members of local governing bodies. The difficulty of finding suitable women candidates is often levelled as a charge of indifference on the part of women, but there are many reasons, some real, some fictitious, for this difficulty. The spinster possessed of private means free for public service is rapidly becoming extinct. The married woman with an efficient staff of devoted servants at her command is equally rare. The business man can leave his office for a few hours to a staff of well-trained clerks, but it is increasingly difficult for the mistress of a home to leave her domestic duties in the hands of others. Nevertheless, this difficulty can be exaggerated, and women must not, in their

¹ Adapted from *Local Patriotism and Educative Ethics of Social Work*, by John MacLunn. (Constable.)

Full particulars can be procured from L.C.M. Office, Church House, Westminster.

A Hopeful Augury.

The Birmingham Union is advertising for a Chief Woman Officer whose duties will include the supervision of the staff of women visitors, dealing with women and children, making investigations under the Children's Acts, interviewing unmarried mothers, and assisting in a variety of matters connected with the welfare of widows, children, and other "necessitous persons." Candidates must be well educated and have had a recognized training in social economics (the italics are ours). We hope that the economy and wisdom of such an appointment will soon be obvious to Unions all over the country and that the need for training in social legislation and social conditions will not be ignored.

Rudyard Kipling and Independence.

Everyone has been reading during the last few days Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Rectorial address at St. Andrew's, and we have all noted its refrain running through it like the theme of a fugue, on the value of independence; it is expressed in the opening sentences as "the singular privilege of a man owning himself" and again in the closing sentences "At my price I can pay, let me own myself." Our readers will be interested to remember that Charlotte Brontë about eighty years ago expressed the same thought almost in the same language: "I am determined, at any cost, to be my own woman."

The National Council of Women.

As we go to press the opening meetings of the National Council of Women are taking place in Edinburgh. Everything promises to a most successful gathering, and we hope next week to publish a full report of the proceedings.

tendency to be over-conscientious, regard work on public bodies (any more than they need regard work in a modern well-equipped labour-saving home) as necessarily a full-time job. We believe that many women have been debarred from public service from this laudable, but we think mistaken, ideal, which has certainly never troubled the average male aspirant for municipal honours.

Of the need for women on local bodies, it is unnecessary in these pages to enlarge. The need has never been greater than at the present time, when we are confronted with a fourth winter of unemployment. One instance of the sort of work that is waiting to be done by women may, however, be referred to in passing. Our readers will remember our ill-restrained indignation a few weeks ago over the fact stated in the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, 1922, that the mortality among women in childbirth has shown little or no improvement in the last thirty years, and that much of this mortality is preventable. With a large influx of women on public bodies all over the country we venture to think that "financial considerations which prevent the maturing of schemes for ante-natal work" would get the exposure they deserve.

We sincerely hope that a really determined effort will be made during the next two weeks to secure the return of a large body of women, and we urge everyone who can spare a few days or even a few hours to put in some work for women candidates somewhere.

But the responsibility of women citizens does not end with their efforts to secure the return of suitable women. They must not neglect their responsibilities towards men candidates. The woman's vote, even more, perhaps, in a local than in a Parliamentary election, may turn the scale between a mere time-server and one who has the intelligence to form sound views and the honesty to stick to them. Women's organizations should attempt to sharpen the interest of the rank and file of women voters in election issues, especially in matters for which women should have a special "concern." Further, such organizations, as well as individual women voters, should use their powers as voters to inquire into the views of candidates on subjects in which they are interested, such as moral questions, including temperance reform and prevention and treatment of venereal disease, housing, women police, the status of women, and other important matters which enter into the functions of local government.² A great opportunity lies before the women of the country during the next fortnight, and we hope they will rise to it.

² See lists of questions on page 302 of this issue.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

By Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY.

Since the majority of countries represented in the Alliance have enfranchised their women, the work of the Alliance has grown immensely in variety and complexity. Members of the N.U.S.E.C. who follow the mazes of the Parliamentary Bills put forward can sympathize with the volume of work in the Alliance now that we are no longer content with the single aim "votes for women." Naturally our first concern is with the unfranchised countries, but even here the atmosphere in which the women work is completely changed. The women know they are fighting a winning battle, and their opponents realize they must eventually be beaten. Day by day the mass of evidence of the successful working of the vote is brought before the public mind, and consciously or unconsciously affects the attitude taken. Our first Board meeting since the Rome Congress was held in Geneva in the last week of September. It was too sound after our big meeting for us to have with us our members from the U.S.A. and South America, and Frau Schreiber Krieger was recalled from Switzerland the day before our meeting for an emergency session of the Reichstag. However, members from France, Germany, Great Britain, and Switzerland were present. Our most successful piece of work is that done for the Nationality of Married Women, under the chairmanship of Miss Chrystal Macmillan. Among members of the Secretariat I found keen interest in the matter and a readiness to help when it should be brought formally to their notice by a State member of the League. The Alliance proved its value in elaborating a draft international convention which has even aroused the keen interest of the International Law Association.

Another field of work opened out arises from the International Labour Conference to be held next week in Geneva. Our Board had a most courteous reception from M. Thomas, the distinguished and enthusiastic head of the International Labour Office, and we were able to discuss with him the question of the women factory inspectors. Here, again, was evidence that the general attitude towards women's work had enormously improved. Differences there must be. In the Scandinavian countries, as here, the tendency seems to be to employ women exactly as if they were men; that is not only giving equality but identity of work. In France, Switzerland, and Germany the tendency seems to be towards specialization of women's work apart from men's. Our Honorary Secretary, Mlle. Gourd, will attend the conference. The Alliance stands for equality of status, pay, and opportunity in the service, and will do its best to press for this fundamental principle, which fortunately appears to be that of the Independent Labour Bureau itself.

A word must be said here about our many good friends in

WHAT I REMEMBER.¹ VI.

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

MY FATHER AND MOTHER (contd.).

My father, until he was past middle life, believed himself to be a Conservative, but he was not in the least a Conservative in temperament. Everything new appealed to him, rather as it did to the Athenians of old. He welcomed railways with both hands, though they destroyed his carrying trade at Aldeburgh. If he had lived in the 20th century, I am certain he would have welcomed motor-cars and aeroplanes. About the early sixties it occurred to him that he was not a Conservative, and he wrote to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, then M.P. for East Suffolk, for whom he had hitherto voted, that he had changed his politics and should thenceforth support the Liberal Party. His delight in novelties showed itself in various ways. I forget the exact date when Turkish baths were introduced in London. I think it was just after the Crimean War. Having tried them, and after making some inquiries about their construction, he proceeded to make one for himself at Alde House, his Aldeburgh home. It was rather a rough and ready affair, and I do not think it was very long-lived. A groom, not Barham, rubbing down a horse in the stable yard, was heard grumbling, "Master is buildin' hisself a sweatin' house: if he'd rub the hösse down he wouldn't want no sweatin' house." He was extraordinarily helpful and generous in aiding young men in their first difficult steps towards a career. Many letters describing

¹ This article is the sixth of a series which will extend over several months.

Geneva. I feel I would like to hunt round for some ancient "anti" to drag him or her to see the cordial way the women in the secretariat of the Labour Bureau welcome the officers of a woman's organization and place their knowledge at their disposal showing no trace of mysterious red-tape aloofness, but a keen human desire to help.

As regards our own work, we approved of two excellent plans presented by Holland, one the formation of an international committee in each auxiliary which shall keep itself informed of the work of the Alliance, and equally important get its members to send original news to our monthly paper *Jus*. The other plan is that so far as is possible a member of the Board of the Alliance or of its Headquarter Committee should attend the annual meeting of each auxiliary, so that the ordinary members should hear first-hand about our work. Here I cannot resist a plea for my readers to consider carefully if they can bear to take in yet another paper and subscribe to our monthly paper, written in English and French, with vivid news from our thirty-four auxiliaries and other countries. It is only 6s. 6d. per year.

The Alliance has lately taken over the work of the Committee started long ago by our splendid friend, Miss Newcomb. We work through an *ad hoc* committee—the British Overseas Committee endeavours to get into touch with women visitors from the Dominions, to press for the enfranchisement of the women of South Africa and Newfoundland, and to watch the crown colonies and mandated areas where the position of women, especially native women, is not always satisfactory. At present we are concentrating our attention on the Premiers in London, especially as regards nationality and the payment of maintenance orders. General Smuts and Mr. Mackenzie King, who represent, alas! only a male electorate, need a little extra attention.

Next March the International Council of Women has called a great conference to discuss the causes and prevention of war, and though this lies outside the object of the Alliance, we expect many of our auxiliaries will be sending delegates, whom we shall hope to present to British audiences.

Advantage was taken of our Board meeting in Geneva to hold a most successful public meeting, at which I spoke and Mme. Schlumberger made a brilliant and witty speech, gently chaffing the Swiss men as only a charming grandmother may. Mme. Spiller, from the political department of the League of Nations, spoke, and Fröken Henni Forchammer, Danish delegate to the League and rapporteur of the deported women and children committee, as Vice-President of the International Council of Women, also took part in the meeting.

what the writers had owed to him in early life poured in upon my mother in the first weeks of her widowhood. But in this direction I think the most remarkable thing he ever did was to give active help and support to my sister Elizabeth, then aged about 20, to enter the medical profession: at that time, of course, all the usual methods of entering the profession were not only closed, but barred, banged, and bolted against women. These bars and bolts a young, inexperienced girl, aided by her father, a country merchant, proposed to destroy and throw the gates open. My mother, gave no help: she not only was unsympathetic, but intensely averse to the proposal. Sometimes he wavered, and would burst out to one of us, "I don't think I can go on with it, it will kill your mother," but it did not kill her, and her affectionate nature, aided by her strong practical common-sense, in time reconciled her to seeing her daughter the pioneer in this great enterprise. When all the obstacles were at length overcome, and my sister an M.D. with her name upon the British register and very much held in honour by leading physicians and surgeons such as Sir James Paget and Sir T. Smith, and when Elizabeth (then Mrs. Anderson), as a member of the B.M.A., entertained the East Anglian branch at her house and garden at West Hill, Aldeburgh, none took part in the festival with more pleasure and graciousness than our dear mother.

She was an intensely religious woman, but all that side of

her life, and the more real part of it, was a closed book to my father. His stumbling over the reading of family prayers must have been a constant thorn in her side. His idea was to make the necessary ceremony short: occasionally with this end in view he used to turn over two pages of the book of prayers instead of one: but this was apt to frustrate his object, for he might turn over the end of one prayer and land himself in the middle of another. When this happened, his resourcefulness stood him in good stead; he would go on to a full stop, then pause, and add, "For what we have received, the Lord make us truly thankful." My mother would rise from her knees pained and sad looking; but we irreverent children had mostly to bolt for the door so that our laughter should not further distress her. She worshipped my father, and admired him and everything about him. She was proud of his gift, for instance, in laying out grounds and gardens, and would say, "I can see it well enough when it is done; but he can see it before it is begun." Devoted as she was to him, she took no part in his quarrels. One of his antagonists rushed out at her on some public occasion, and said, "Mrs. Garrett, I love you and all belonging to you, but your husband I will never forgive." She replied quite gently, "You will have to, Mr. . . ., if you love all belonging to me, because he comes first of them all." I remember too, at Christmas when the usual gifts of the season were being prepared, her bringing her list to show him the names of those to whom she was sending turkeys, etc. He glanced over it, and exclaimed, "Why, don't you know I have quarrelled with that fellow?" Oh, yes, I know, father dear," she said, "but it doesn't matter." Thereupon he would leave her to do as she liked.

It was curious that my father and mother, though they differed greatly from each other in character and outlook, each maintaining his or her own almost wholly uninfluenced by the other, yet retained almost an awe of one another; this was particularly evident in my father's case as I can illustrate by an example. He and my sister Alice (Mrs. Cowell) took an excursion together in an Orient liner which was making a summer cruise in the Norwegian fjords. One Sunday morning the ship was lying in one of these, within full view of a village and its little church. My father expressed a wish to attend this church and hear the morning service. Alice acquiesced, and they were put ashore together. But the church was not so near as it had seemed to be from the deck of the liner, and there were other unforeseen difficulties in getting to it. However, nothing seemed to damp my father's determination to reach it, and presently Alice suggested that it was really of not very much consequence whether they reached it or not, because even if they did get there they would not be able to understand a single word of the service; but my father rejoined at once: "Oh! I know that, but I shall be able to tell your mother that I'd been." It was really he who bent to her more than she to him; but neither of them had the least idea of the true state of the case.

My mother's religion was of the strict Evangelical type. She was a rigid Sabbatarian and read the *Record* and took in *Spurgeon's Sermons*. In theory, no doubt, she had no sympathy with the Roman custom of Prayers for the Dead; but after my father's death she mentioned to us quite simply that as she had prayed for him every day for nearly sixty years of their life together she meant to go on praying for him now that death had parted them.

In domestic affairs she was orderly and methodical; every department of her big household was well organized and thoroughly under her control. If such things had come her way she would have proved a very capable organizer of a big business. But the management of her house and her correspondence with her ten children completely absorbed and satisfied her. She used to say with a happy smile: "The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places, yea, I have a goodly heritage."

On my father's death, in May, 1893, there was a passage about him in the *Aldeburgh* magazine. It was anonymous, but I am practically certain that it was written by Canon Thompson, the very delightful man who succeeded Mr. Dowler as Vicar of Aldeburgh. The writer speaks of Aldeburgh having lost a large-hearted and generous friend, and continued: "In Mr. Garrett a strong will and unflinching courage were added to a temperament almost overloaded with enthusiasm, energy, and activity. None of his virtues were passive. It may be supposed that this combination of qualities did not always in a small community make for peace, but below an occasionally stormy surface Mr. Garrett had a great heart, full of love for the town he had known so long and full of deep

and kindly sympathy with his fellow men. He was one in whom the instinct to help, when help was wanted, was unusually strong. Everyone in trouble turned to him, certain of aid if it could be given, and certain, too (even when in fault), of generous judgment."

Ten years after this, in January, 1903, on the death of our dear mother, Canon Thompson wrote these lines to my brother Edmund:—

The Vicarage,

Second Sunday after the Epiphany, 1903.

My dear Mr. Garrett,

I write a few words, not because of your need to be told how we honour and love your dear mother, but because it soothes my sorrow to dwell a moment thus upon her worth. For in sorrow we most sincerely are: we feel that in our second degree we, too, have lost a mother. Such she ever showed herself to us; in spite of the unusually wide circle of interests she had, she always found room in her large heart for our interests—joyful or painful. . . . I used to seek her counsel not only because she was a wise woman, as she was, but more because she sought her counsel from God. Many will miss her kindness, but I think a greater loss will be her goodness, her holiness; of that we shall have the memory, but no more the pattern, before our eyes. A more consistent Christian I never knew, and I love to recall the downrightness with which she used to say and write what she thought, all the while accusing herself, dear soul, of not confessing herself as she ought. As for my ministrations to her, I used to go to her feeling I wanted help and could get it, not that I carried it. If I did not feel that we should still have her prayers, I should feel the loss irreparable. These things I write—not in depreciation of those who are to take her place, but in sympathy with the thoughts which I am sure are in their hearts as they take up their duties.

You can show this to anyone who you would like to see it; I want the family to know how thankful we are for the inspiration of such a life and death.—Believe me, ever yours sincerely,

HENRY THOMPSON.

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

At the first autumn meeting of the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, held on Thursday, October 11, the greater part of the time was devoted to the consideration of Unemployment among Women. Miss Symons, Negotiation Secretary to the Women's Section of the National Union of General Workers, who had been asked to make a statement on the present position, pointed out that the official estimate given, to which an addition must be made to cover unemployment in non-insured trades and persons who had ceased to register at the Exchanges, was, according to the *Labour Gazette*, 232,933 unemployed women in December, 1922, and over 260,000 in August, 1923. These figures showed a serious increase, and between July 30 and August 27 alone the number of women unemployed had increased by 14,491, and there has been a further increase since August. It was therefore clear that with the approach of winter, which always meant more unemployment, the situation was extremely grave.

Miss Symons drew attention to the efforts which had been made to alleviate unemployment among men, including Relief Work organized by the Local Authorities, but showed that since the establishment in 1921 of the Central Committee for the Employment and Training of Women, no constructive scheme had been put forward for dealing with unemployment among women. The total Government Grant towards training schemes for industrial women was £100,000, and by adding this to its funds, the Central Committee had trained 12,000 women under the Home Crafts scheme available for women who undertook domestic service after training.

In addition, 1,560 women had been trained under the Home Workers' scheme which provides general education and training in domestic service for skilled workers who intend to resume their ordinary occupations. These schemes had no Government Grant and the funds were now becoming exhausted, so that unless immediate steps were taken, the existing machinery would be lost. The only practical and constructive method of affording individual relief to unemployed women was in Miss Symons' opinion to press for a new grant from the Treasury to the Central Committee; and further to urge that the Committee be given full discretion with regard to the training schemes and that the condition limiting the Government grant to training specifically for domestic service be removed. It was unreasonable to think, as people still did, that no woman ought to be unemployed when there was a demand for domestic service, since many women, as a result of their previous employment, were totally unfitted for domestic service, and others by reason of dependents or some kind of home tie, were not in a position to take up resident domestic work.

Other matters discussed at the meeting were the need for more Women Police, and the Report of the Committee on Pay, etc., of State Servants.

REVIEW.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Mrs. Trevelyan is a competent and discriminating biographer.¹ She has made of Mrs. Humphry Ward's life a very complete and vivid story; and it must have been an inspiring story for a daughter to relate, for it is the story of a brilliant and pre-eminently successful woman's career. The Arnold family was, of course, an ideal jumping-off place for such a career. Quite apart from the hereditary endowment which any offshoot from it might be expected to command, there was the environment that membership of its charmed circle conferred upon any young Arnold capable of making the most of golden chances. It was the latter which brought Mrs. Humphry Ward, during her early life at Oxford, into close contact with some of the brightest intellectual lights of the age. But it was the former which enabled her to hold her own among them, with a combination of intellectual distinction and vigorous self-confidence strangely at variance with the implications of her subsequent championship of the ante-Suffrage Cause. And when, shortly after her migration to London in 1881, she took the cultured world by storm with her three-volume religio-philosophical novel *Robert Elsmere*, she slipped unchallenged into her place upon the thinly peopled highlands of real eminence, entering into intimate and equal converse with their resident deities. She was without doubt a remarkably brilliant woman.

From that time onward her life centred in the political and social world of London, whose culture has been so vividly presented to us by Mrs. Ward herself in the pages of her later social world of London, whose culture has been so vividly novels. Later on its focus, as far as she was concerned, came to be the spacious residence in Grosvenor Place, overlooking the royal precincts of Buckingham Palace—varied by long spells of country-house life at Stocks, the dignified little estate in the Chilterns, which she loved so dearly and peopled with so many distinguished visitors. Mrs. Ward, so her biographer tells us, "did not disguise the fact that she regarded good talk as an art, and enjoyed nothing more than the play of mind on mind and the occasional thrust and parry that occasionally sweeps across a dinner table. . . . And so the talk that was heard at Grosvenor Place, whether at her small luncheon-parties, her Thursdays, or her dinners, always took on the quality of reality." Ambassadors, scholars, bishops, poets, and prime ministers all contributed to that sparkling stream of talk—stimulated and directed by the imperceptible chairmanship of a brilliant and eminent hostess. One element, however, one misses from her life during these years: the element of mediocrity and unsuccess. It is not that she enjoyed exclusively the company of great people. She worked stupendously among the poor during the greater part of her life and without doubt broke herself physically in the battle for their spiritual and material welfare. Nor can it be denied that the creator of "Marcella" was intimately acquainted with some aspects of that degraded slum life which forms an outer edge to the spacious area of W. 1. But Mrs. Ward was concerned with the very great and with the very poor. The moderately unsuccessful do not seem to have appeared in her arena—or if they did, her biography no doubt for reasons of space, has not recorded their presence there.

And yet, in spite of her very real achievements, in spite of the world's ungrudging recognition of their worth, an element of pathos somehow creeps into the closing chapters of her biography. The generation which hailed *Robert Elsmere* as a masterpiece (as, indeed, it was) mentioned the name of Mrs. Humphry Ward in the same breath as those of George Eliot, Meredith, and Hardy. The generation which knew and judged her by her later works—*Daphne*, *Canadian Born*, *England's Effort*—did not, however, mention her name in the same breath as those of Conrad, Wells, Bennett, or May Sinclair. She continued to hold her place among the great because the average age of great people at any given time is, for obvious reasons, relatively high; and those who surrounded Mrs. Humphry Ward were still measuring her by the standard of *Robert Elsmere* and *Helbeck of Bannedale*. But the quality of her novels was steadily deteriorating. During the first twenty-five years of her working life she wrote thirteen books. During the last fourteen years she wrote eighteen. As the quality deteriorated the output increased. One is tempted to suggest that Mrs. Humphry Ward was "pot boiling," and "pot-boiling" furiously against a progressively decreasing circulation. "Her way of life at Grosvenor Place was naturally one which involved a good deal of expenditure," her

(Continued in next column.)

¹ *The Life of Mrs. Humphry Ward*, by her daughter, Janet Penrose Trevelyan. Constable, 12s. 6d. net.

HERTHA AYRTON.

BY A PERSONAL FRIEND.

A great personality as well as a great scientist has passed away in Hertha Ayrton. Her position in the world of science is, of course, undisputed. Since 1906, when her book on the electric arc was published, she has been the acknowledged authority on this important subject; both our searchlights and the lighting of our cinemas depend for their efficiency upon carbons made from her specification. Her remarkable discoveries in connection with vortices, first studied by her in the phenomena of the sand ripples on the sea-shore, led up to her valuable invention of the anti-gas fans that saved so many lives at the front during the war. The further researches she made in this direction were only interrupted by her death; for up to the last she was working on the application of the same principle to the dissipation of fog and the clearing out of poison gases from mines, sewers, and other confined spaces where lives are constantly being imperilled. The beneficent possibilities of her scientific discoveries were never lost sight of for a moment.

To suffragists, however, Mrs. Ayrton's unswerving devotion to the cause of sex equality will make a stronger appeal even than her scientific achievement. For this reason it is pleasant to reflect that her most brilliant successes through life, dating from her Girton days, when she was one of the first eight women students at Hitchin, were also incidentally victories for the woman's cause. She broke down the sex barrier in the Institution of Electrical Engineers when at their invitation she became their first woman member and a lecturer on their platform. Although the Royal Society, on her being nominated for a Fellowship, found themselves unable in accordance with their charter to elect her, they awarded her the Hughes Medal—a much more exclusive honour—and recognized her absolute equality with men of science by asking her to read papers and show her experiments, not only at the ordinary meetings of the Society, but also at their yearly receptions. There was never the slightest question as to her eligibility for the highest distinctions of the scientific world. In Paris, her success when she gave her demonstration on vortices was complete, and only ill-health and other pre-occupations prevented her from accepting many invitations to read papers in America and other countries.

I think the most characteristic thing about her was the fact that her human side, which helped so much to make her the great person she was, never became subordinated to her scientific genius. She risked her whole professional reputation by her fearless advocacy of women's freedom in a circle that was, perhaps, the most anti-suffragist of all social circles. For the sake of the suffrage movement she lost friends, she injured her health, she gave lavishly of her means, she even limited her scientific activities. At a time when militant methods were condemned as thoroughly as they were misunderstood, she came out frankly in their defence; she sheltered and nursed back to health many an overworked suffragist or released prisoner (including the present writer); she took part herself in the passive resistance that formed the basis of the militant demonstrations in Parliament Square, regardless of personal safety or personal prestige. Always, when self-interest and human claims clashed, she sacrificed self-interest.

It may well be said that if Hertha Ayrton had left it to other women to do all the work for the women's vote, if she could have reconciled it with her conscience to devote herself only to her scientific occupations, her reputation as a scientist might have been more widely recognized, in a popular sense, than it has been. But the friends she did not lose by her loyalty to principle, and the friends she gained through her courage, her nobility of heart, and her sincerity of purpose, judge her by those higher standards that are happily unaffected by popular opinion. We who knew and loved her shall always think of her as one of the chosen people, those greater men and women who, from age to age, justify our faith in human capacity and human goodness.

(Continued.)

daughter tells us. At Stocks, too, heavy expenses were incurred after its rebuilding operations in 1908. "The alterations were beautiful indeed, but had been expensive. There was thenceforward an unknown burden in the way of upkeep." In the end the big house at Grosvenor Place had to be abandoned in favour of the comparatively cramped quarters of Connaught Square.

But there is another element in the pathos of those last chapters. Mrs. Ward was also propagandising—serving with her pen through successive novels, the lest and lonely cause which she led with unflinching public spirit so its decisive end in 1918.

M. D. S.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

[This column is under the direction of Ann Pope, who will be pleased to receive contributions in the form of letters, not exceeding 300 words; or short articles, not exceeding 600 words.]

FOOD VALUES.

It has been demonstrated in many experimental laboratories that not only health, but size, weight, vigour, and even the fertility of animals can be controlled by the kind of food given. The opinion was held at one time that racial difference of stature was due to climate; it is now generally believed to be the result of differences in nutrition.

THE NEED FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION.

Formerly, foods were valued according to their chemical composition, the amount of fat, protein, carbohydrates, and mineral salts which they contain. Later, as knowledge increased, their energy value was more definitely estimated. To-day vitamins, or accessory food factors, are occupying the attention of those interested in nutrition, all the more because so many facts concerning them are still uncertain. Valuable observations have been, and are being, made on the effects of light, daylight, and sunlight on nutrition, and "an interesting relationship is thus brought out between an animal and its environment." All of which has a direct bearing on Household Administration.

SOME INTERESTING CONSIDERATIONS.

"The ultimate origin of the vitamin found in active liver oils has been traced to unicellular marine organisms which are consumed by copepods, larval decapods, and molluscs, which are consumed by caplin, and squid, which in their turn are eaten by the larger fishes."

Work and rest are potent factors affecting the amount of food required by human beings; the total energy value of the diet for a man doing a moderate amount of muscular work would be about 3,000 calories. "An untrained worker is, however, more extravagant in his output than one who is habituated to its performance, and much of the value of training depends upon the acquirement of the power of doing work with a minimum waste of effort, and of employing for it only those muscles which are really necessary."

DIET IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

Weight and build, age and sex, climate and season, and personal idiosyncrasy are other determining factors.

A leading authority on dietetics, Dr. Robert Hutchison, gives the following estimate of the number of calories required for every kilo (2.2 pounds) of body-weight in different circumstances:—

In bed, age 30 to 34; up, but doing no work, age 34 to 40; at moderate muscular work, 40 to 45; at hard muscular work, 45 to 60.

He also gives a very clear table of the nutritive requirements (fats, proteins, and carbohydrates), at different ages.

The standard dietary of a man doing moderate work would be approximately 0.28 pounds (125 grammes) of protein and 3,500 calories of energy.

FOOD AND DISEASE.

At the Public Health Conference at Scarborough this year it was stated: "Contrary to a widespread belief, dietetic restrictions for diabetic patients are just as essential when insulin is used as ever before, and it is important that the principles of modern dietetic treatment should be thoroughly understood."

On the other hand, Dr. F. Meyer, University of California, has records of 110 outbreaks of botulism in America. Sixty-three of these were due to home-canned foods, thirty-six to those which were commercially preserved, and the remaining eleven were of unknown origin. This shows the value of scientific training compared with homely methods.

It is not possible to give much information in a short article, directions for thought can merely be indicated; but it is interesting to note that cabbage fresh and cooked, potato, liver, cow's milk, whole and raw, also dried, lean meat, carrots, tomatoes, and oranges, contain all three vitamins.

MARY EVELYN.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR TOWN COUNCILS.

We have received lists of questions prepared for the use of Women's Societies and individual women citizens at the forthcoming November elections, and though some of them deal with controversial matters on which we have no editorial policy, we think it may be of interest at this time to print them in full. Readers will note that some questions appear on each list.

List issued by the Women's Local Government Society:—

1. Will you advocate careful expenditure and so far as possible give careful scrutiny to all estimates?
2. Will you do all in your power to secure the reduction of over-crowding and the improvement of defective houses?
3. In Town Planning will you urge adequate provision for Open Spaces and Recreation Grounds, including Children's Playgrounds?
4. Are you in favour of the appointment of women councillors on Watch Committees, and the appointment of women police with full powers of constables?
5. Are you in favour of providing equal facilities for girls and boys in Education including technical and industrial education?
6. Will you do your utmost to secure a pure Milk Supply; full use of powers for Maternity and Child Welfare; the provision for dealing promptly with cases of tuberculosis, and adequate accommodation for advanced cases?
7. Will you support by all means in your power the suppression of any Disorderly Houses within the area of your Borough?
8. Are you in favour of the establishment of a Children's Department in connection with Public Libraries?
9. Are you of opinion that marriage should be a bar to employment of women by local authorities?

List issued by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship:—

1. Will you support the application of the principle of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919, so that a woman shall not be disqualified on account of her sex from any post or office under the Council?
2. Will you oppose the compulsory retirement on marriage of the women employees of the Council?
3. Will you support equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities of training, entry, and promotion for all men and women employed by the Council? (Equal Pay for Equal Work means that men and women should be paid at the same rate, whether this is to be computed by time or by piece in the same occupation or grade.)
4. Will you in any scheme for the training or relief of the unemployed include provision for women as well as men, and will you pay special regard to the claims of those, whether men or women, who have dependents?
5. Will you urge your Watch Committee to carry out the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on the Employment of Women on Police Duties, 1920, and appoint women police in your Borough?
6. Are you in favour of providing equal facilities for girls and boys in Education, including technical and industrial education?
7. Will you support the appointment of an adequate number of women on all committees and sub-committees of your Council on which women can sit either as elected or as co-opted members, especially on those dealing with Housing, Health, and Education?
8. Will you help to promote a Scheme of Widows' Pensions for the widows of the employees of the Council with dependent children?
9. Will you do all in your power to urge your Council to support legislation for Proportional Representation at Local Elections?

The list issued by the British Women's Temperance Association and other Temperance Societies:—

1. Will you do your utmost to prevent the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors in Music Halls, Cinemas, or in such other places of amusement as may be licensed by the Council, by endeavouring to secure a clause in the licence which would prevent a liquor licence being obtained?
2. Will you urge the giving of systematic scientific hygiene and temperance teaching in elementary schools and training colleges for teachers, on the lines of the Board of Education Syllabus, "The Hygiene of Food and Drink, 1921"?
3. Will you support to the utmost of your powers all measures for providing suitable accommodation for healthful recreation for the people, without intoxicating liquors?
4. Will you endeavour to clear your neighbourhood of vice by firm action and the equal administration of the laws as between men and women? In cases where the laws are unfair between men and women, as in the Solicitation laws, will you use your influence to get them made just and equal?
5. Will you make an effort to secure the appointment of Women Police by your Local Authority with the full powers of Constables?
6. Will you make an effort to secure adequate and suitable housing, speedily, for the people of the district?
7. Will you urge your Local Authority to exercise a reasonable control with regard to the exhibition of cinema films in your locality?
8. Are you in favour of the appointment of Women Councillors to serve on Watch Committees?

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

DEMONSTRATION ON "THE ABOLITION OF THE VOW TO 'OBEY' AND OTHER INEQUALITIES IN THE MARRIAGE SERVICE" in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday, 12th November, at 8 p.m.

Speakers: Miss Maude Royden, the Countess of Selborne, J.P., Lady Barrett, C.B.E., M.D., the Rev. Canon W. Hay Aitken, M.A. Admission free. Single numbered and reserved seats 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Blocks will be reserved for Societies at nominal rates and applications for tickets are already being received. In order to facilitate arrangements, those who have not already made applications are asked kindly to do so at an early date.

CONFERENCES ON WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND ON THE SEPARATE TAXATION OF THE INCOMES OF MARRIED PERSONS.

(Please note change of time.)

A conference on the Separate Taxation of the Incomes of Married Persons for Headquarters Organizations and for our own Societies will be held at Church House, Great Smith Street on Monday, 12th November, from 2.30 to 4 p.m.

A Conference on Pensions for Civilian Widows with dependent Children will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, for Headquarters Associations working for these reforms and for our own Societies, on Monday, 12th November, at 4.30 p.m.

A Conference of Officers of our own Societies will be held at Caxton Hall, on Tuesday, 13th November, at 10.30 a.m. Early applications are asked for.

SCOTTISH AUTUMN SCHOOL AT DUNBLANE, 5 8th OCTOBER.

This School, though not very large, was an unqualified success, and warm congratulations should be offered to its organizers. Ten lectures were given to an appreciative and alert audience: "The Employment of Married Women" by Dr. Aimée Gibbs; "Equal Pay for Equal Work" by Miss Jack; "Constructive Birth Control" by Dr. Garden Blaikie (in a paper read by Miss Bury); "Equal Franchise" Miss Mein; "Mandates and the League," "Bills before Parliament" by Mrs. Hubback (who represented headquarters in Mrs. Corbett Ashby's unavoidable absence); "Women Police and the Equal Moral Standard," Mrs. Hamilton More "Nesbitt"; "The International Labour Organization," Mrs. Hubback; "Nationality of Married Women," Miss Pressley Smith. The weather was mixed, but a delightful excursion was organized to the Trossachs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MADAM,—One has often heard of delicately turned compliments, but I have seldom read a more delicately turned insult than the one contained in the last sentence of your leading article, entitled *Leviathan*. I wonder how many of your readers recognized the quotation or appreciated the significance of its use. I do not dispute the justice of your comment, but would only ask are you so sure that the *Daily Mail* gives good value? A CONSTANT READER.

The sentence referred to reads:—

However, let us not be altogether churlish. Though our sex precludes us from "taking off our hats" to the *Daily Mail* confraternity and its distinguished chief, we must acknowledge that they have won a position of almost super-human eminence. Indeed, they appear to have secured power over "all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time." And we do not suggest that they have attained that position without giving good value.

It seems to me our correspondent's letter is even more of a cryptogram than the sentence referred to. We leave the interpretation of both to our readers.—ED.]

On behalf of the funds of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Association of the Royal Free Hospital.

THREE LECTURES

Wednesday, 24th October, at 5.30 p.m. Mrs. Beauchamp Tafnel, on "A Glimpse of Czecho-Slovakia" (with unique lantern slides). Chairman: Professor Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E. At Argyle House, 211 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. (by kind permission of Lady Colefax).

Wednesday, 31st October, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. Walter De La Mare, on "Atmosphere in Fiction." Chairman: Miss Rose Macaulay. At 39 Wimpole Street, W.1 (by kind permission of Mrs. Ernest Waggett).

Tuesday, 6th November, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Strand and the Adelphi" (with lantern slides). Chairman: Sir Frederick G. Kenyon, K.C.B., D.Litt. At the Royal Society of Arts, 18 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2 (by kind permission of the Council).

Tickets for three Lectures, £1; single tickets, 7/6; payable on application to Miss Willis, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(55 Gower Street, W.C.1.)

The W.I.L. holds that the promotion of liberty of commerce and the opening of trade routes to all nations on equal terms is fundamental in the interests of constructive peace. They have, therefore, sent the following resolution, dated 11th October, to the Imperial Premiers:—

The Women's International League, being the British member of an International body, desires that the British Empire should be a good member of the League of Nations, and therefore regards with the greatest apprehension the proposals now being put forward for extensive preferential tariffs.

If the British Empire uses its control over vast regions of the earth's surface to place other nations at an economic disadvantage by means of tariffs, it will be as surely hindering the growth of international good feeling as if it actively threatened other nations with war.

Where the British Empire stands for equity and the open door, its enemies are disarmed, but the seven votes now claimed by the British Empire in the Assembly of the League of Nations would become more and more a matter of suspicion if its seven nations were to close their markets to the world.

REPORT.

RECEPTION TO DAME EDITH LYTTTELTON.

In spite of bad weather, a large gathering of representative women attended the reception organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to Dame Edith Lyttelton on her return from the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, J.P., in introducing Dame Edith, explained that work for the League of Nations and the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity for men and women within it, had a place on the immediate programme of the National Union. Dame Edith gave a fascinating account of the proceedings of the Assembly, dealing fully with the Italo-Greek crisis and the part played by Lord Robert Cecil. She also described the humanitarian activities of the League. Mrs. Oliver Strachey spoke appreciatively of Dame Edith's valuable work as substitute delegate. Mrs. Frank Tuttle, Chairman of the Woman's Pro-League Council, and Vice-Chairman of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in New York, who was fortunately able to be present, gave a delightful little speech in which she assured the women of Great Britain that the women of the United States were working for the inclusion of America in the League. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the Women's International Suffrage Alliance, in moving a vote of thanks to Dame Edith and the other speakers, described the work of the recent Board of Officers of the Alliance, which met at Geneva during the meeting of the Assembly. The warmest thanks of the gathering were expressed to Dame Edith for her services in representing the interests of women in Geneva and for her delightful address.

OUR NEXT ISSUE.

We have slightly altered our plans this week owing to the coming local Elections. Next week we will give a report of the National Council of Women Conference in Edinburgh and begin a series of articles on Modern Aspects of Social Work. Mrs. Fawcett's articles will be continued and the section, "The Law at Work."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.
HAMPSTEAD BRANCH.

THREE LECTURES

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,
PRINCE ARTHUR ROAD, HAMPSTEAD.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby,

(President, International Woman Suffrage Alliance)

"The Comparative Status of Woman in Europe."

THURSDAY, 25th October, at 8 p.m.

"WOMEN IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES."

Chair: Mrs. HUBBACK, Parliamentary Secretary, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

THURSDAY, 15th November, at 8 p.m.

"WOMEN IN THE LATIN COUNTRIES."

Chair: Miss DEAKIN, Women's Conservative Association.

THURSDAY, 13th December, at 8 p.m.

"WOMEN IN THE NEW STATES."

Chair: Miss MACADAM, Hon. Secretary, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

ADMISSION FREE.

Secretary: Mrs. KINROSS, 6 Lambolle Road, N.W. 3.

COMING EVENTS.

N.U.S.E.C.

EDINBURGH S.E.C. OCT. 22. 1 p.m. Luncheon at North British Hotel. Guest, Mrs. Wintringham, M.P. Tickets 5s., from E.S.E.C., 40 Shandwick Place.

OCT. 22. 3 p.m. Reception, New Gallery. Speaker: Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., on "The Need for Women in Parliament." Tickets 2s.

GLASGOW S.E.C. OCT. 22. At 8 p.m., in the Glasgow Athenaeum, St. George's Place. "Women in Public Life." Speaker: Mrs. Wintringham, M.P.

READING S.E.C. OCT. 22. At 8 p.m. Public Meeting for Women, Abbey Hall, King's Road, Reading. Speakers: Major The Hon. Edward Cadogan, M.P., C.B., and Mrs. Hubback.

BARNSELY S.E.C. OCT. 24. 5.30 p.m. "The International Conference in Rome." Speaker: Miss Macadam. Chair: Rev. L. W. Dickens, B.D.

HUDDERSFIELD S.E.C. OCT. 25. 3.30 p.m. "The Work of the N.U.S.E.C." Speaker: Miss Macadam.

WAKEFIELD W.C.A. OCT. 25. 7.30. "The Work of the N.U.S.E.C." Speaker: Miss Macadam.

LEKLEY S.E.C. OCT. 26. 4.30. "Women's Legislation in the Parliamentary Session 1923." Speaker: Miss Macadam.

NEWPORT (ESSEX) E.C. GROUP. OCT. 26. "Widow's Pensions." Speaker: Mrs. Wrightson.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.A.

OCT. 22. 3 p.m. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. "Let us put an end to War." Speaker: Miss K. D. Courtney.

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB.

OCT. 24. At 8.15 p.m. "Some Famous Classical Stories." Speaker: Mr. J. Wells Thatcher (Barrister-at-Law).

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 GOWER STREET, W.C.1.

OCT. 25. Mr. McMunn, of Tiptree Hall School: "An Experiment in International Education."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

OCT. 22. Wallasey, Winchmore Hill.

OCT. 23. Hoylake, Trembridge, St. Albans, Stepney.

OCT. 24. Islington, Wimbledon, Toxteth, Mere, Liverpool.

OCT. 25. London (Mile End Road), Uxbridge, St. Austell, Chelsea, Lancaster, Newbury.

OCT. 26. Halifax, Walthamstow, Chester, Croydun, Ludlow.

OCT. 28. Wandsworth, Hitchin, Pembury Grove.

LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

NOV. 8. 8 p.m. Church House, Westminster. Debate: "That the Admission of Women to Holy Orders would make for the Moral and Spiritual Welfare of the Nation." Proposer: Miss Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E. Opposer: Rev. Canon Goudge, D.D.

WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

DEC. 5 and 6. Board Room of Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4. Conference of Women Councillors, Guardians and Magistrates.

LONDON LABOUR PARTY.

NOV. 9. At King George's Hall, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road. Women's Demonstration on Unemployment.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

OCT. 29. 7 p.m. Minerva Café, 144 High Holborn, W.C. "Women at Work in the League of Nations." Speaker: Mrs. Northcroft.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

EXPERT TYPEWRITING and Visiting Secretarial Work; meetings reported verbatim; Stencilling, etc.; Ladies trained as Private Secretaries, Journalists, and Short Story Writers.—The Misses Neal & Tucker, 52 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.

MISS VAN SANDAU, 18 Brooklyn Road, W. 12, undertakes TYPEWRITING in all its branches. Translations: English, French, German, Italian. Lessons in above languages.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING at home. Circulars, letters, church programmes, etc.—For particulars and terms write to Miss Pesci, 39 Highbury Hill, N. 5.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

WHERE TO LIVE.

HOSTEL FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN, Elmhurst, 48 Denison Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.—Miss E. L. B. road, M.A.

COMFORTABLE BOARD RESIDENCE (gas-fires, 'phone, etc.). Single or double rooms at moderate terms; convenient for all parts.—19 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

TO LET.

NORTH DEVON.—To let, furnished, most comfortable Country COTTAGE; main road to Barnstaple, 3 miles; large productive garden and ground for poultry.—Box 1,021, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

TO LET, furnished, eight-roomed HOUSE, end October to June, 1924. Good library. Permanent hot water supply. Moderate rent to careful tenant. Accept ladies sharing. 30 minutes Liverpool Street Station.—Apply, 7 King's Avenue, Buckhurst Hill.

BEDROOM (gas-fire), breakfast, or part board for worker in lady's quiet house near Harley Street; permanent. Stamp.—Box 1,020, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FURNISHED 6-roomed COTTAGE; bathroom (h. and c.), company's water, indoor sanitation; Dorking 5 miles, Ockley Station 1 mile, village 10 mins., bus 5 mins.; 35s. a week for winter months, less for part only.—19 Parliament Hill, N.W. 3.

TO LET, Gloucester Road (near)—Two comfortable BED-SITTING-ROOMS offered, together or singly, to ladies, preferably working, in newly decorated flat facing quiet square; moderate terms, including electric light, gas-fire, bath, breakfast; other meals obtainable.—M. S., 6111 Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7.

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

LEARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Shorthand, Wentworth House, Mauresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

MISS MARION MCCARTHY'S specially graduated Course of PUBLIC SPEAKING is indispensable to those engaged in Public Work. Autumn Classes now forming.—Apply, 16 Hallam Street, Portland Place.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING.—Remnant bundles of Irish huckaback linen towelling, very superior quality, for bedroom towels, sufficient to make 6 full-size towels, 12s. 6d. per bundle, postage od. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, 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.

DRESS.

KNITTED CORSETS.—Avoid chills, no pressure. List free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

THE HAT DOCTOR, removed to 52 James Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

POST WANTED.

VISITING COOK will give lessons in private houses, cook lunches, dinners, suppers, etc. Also visiting needlewoman, dressmaker, upholsterer; will take work home if required. Both highly recommended.—Apply, House Assistants' Centre, 510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

POSTS VACANT.

BIRMINGHAM UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF WOMAN VISITOR.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief Woman Visitor. The duties include the supervision of the Staff of Women Visitors, dealing with women and children, making investigations under the Children's Acts, interviewing unmarried mothers, and assisting in a variety of matters connected with the welfare of widows, children, and other necessitous persons.

Candidates must be well educated, and have had a recognised training in Social Economics. A University training, or a certificate or diploma recognised by the Ministry of Health or the Board of Education, would be considered an advantage.

Age not under 30 years. Salary £100 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £25 to £150. Candidates are invited to state the salary they require, and the Guardians will fix the salary of the Officer appointed at a point within the limit of the scale, having regard to experience and qualifications of the successful candidate.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be made upon a form to be obtained from my office, and must reach me not later than the 23rd day of October, 1923.

JAMES CURTIS,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices,
Edmund Street, Birmingham.
9th October, 1923.

WILL lady parting with valuable woman recommend? Required as personal maid. Country (Berkshire) and travel. Experience in illness valued. When in country other light duties. Irish suitable.—U., 14 Clifton Terrace, Brighton.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey. Change of Address: Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. Enquiries: Room 6, 3rd floor.

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (*pro tem.*).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 21st October, 6.30. Dr. Julia Seton.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria and in the garden. Thursday Club Suppers and Discussion Meetings re-opened in September. 25th October, Mr. McMunn, of Tiptree Hall School: "An Experiment in International Education."

ANN POPE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

The House Assistants' Centre

(Licensed annually by L.C.C.)

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

Tel.: Kensington 5213.

Office Hours, 10.30-1.0 and 2.30-5.30 p.m. Closed Thursday afternoons and all day Saturdays.

Several good Secretaries, Nursery Governesses, and other educated women disengaged; also good Sewing Maid and a trained experienced Matron, and Housekeeper (good cook), accustomed to social and institution work. Wanted, young educated girls, willing to train as domestic workers.

MISS G. KNOWLES, Business Manager.

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Printed by STEPHEN AUSTIN & SONS, LTD., 5 Fore Street, Hertford, for the PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1 to whom all communications should be addressed.