WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The London Conference.

As we go to press the London Conference is meeting in plenary session for the discussion of the Committee's reports prepared during the week-end. The old conflict between economic and military security continues to dominate the scene, and difficulties "which are not regarded as unsurmountable" have not yet been surmounted. The present phrase of the conflict takes the form, broadly, of a tug-of-war between the banking and financial interests, which require above all things a guarantee of German economic stability as security for their bondholders, and the French political interests, which stick obstinately to such rights of coercion as might, in the opinion of the financiers, endanger that economic stability. Meanwhile, Europe holds its breath.

Labour and Women.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in estimating what women were likely to receive from the Labour Government last week we made no reference to the Government's attitude in connection with the Civil Service and Equal Pay. We have already stated in these columns, and would like to state again, that we do feel with regard to this important matter that the Government is quite definitely not fulfilling its pledges with regard to Equal Pay for Equal Work. We are hoping shortly to publish an article on the whole position in the Civil Service in order to point out the present anomalies and injustices.

Guardianship of Infants Bill.

This Bill has now passed its third reading in the House of Lords; its stages in the House of Commons will not be taken till the Autumn.

Legitimacy Bill.

The Legitimacy Bill passed its Committee Stage in the House of Lords on Thursday last, and will have passed its Report Stage by the time this is in the hands of our readers. The Bill was passed without a division, but certain important amendments were added. Lord Cave moved, on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was unable to be present, that the proviso which has been frequently referred to in these columns should be reinserted as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall operate to legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person when the illegitimate person was born." The Amendment was supported by the Bishop of Southwark, and opposed by Lord Haldane and Lord Buckmaster, who both pointed out that the House of Commons had rejected the amendment. The Earl of Middleton proposed an amendment which had been inserted in the House of Lords when Lord Buckmaster's Legitimacy Bill was under consideration earlier in the Session, and provided that no one should be legitimated unless both

parents had avowed in writing on or before the marriage the paternity. This amendment also was carried, though the objections to it were admirably set out by Lord Buckmaster. A correspondent, in writing to us to protest against this last amendment, states: "Parents will marry in the future who will have no knowledge of the benefit which they can bring to their previously born child, and it may be the child who in subsequent years realizes that the marriage of his parents ought to have legitimated him, but owing to their ignorance, not their fault, it has not done so. As the Bill previously stood, the fact that the parents had married would have automatically legitimated the child, and at any time application could have been made to the Registrar for re-registration." We feel convinced by our correspondent's arguments, and hope that this amendment may be thrown out "in another place." It is difficult now to see what the attitude of the House of Commons is likely to be on this important amendment.

Lower Rents for Big Families.

Mr. E. D. Simon's amendment to authorize local authorities to discriminate between the rent chargeable to tenants with dependent children in such a way as to lower the rent in proportion to the number of the children, was unfortunately defeated by 317 votes to 50. Mr. Simon, in stating the case for the amendment, showed how "the housing situation of this country is that the parents of young children, just those who most need a good-sized, well situated and, if possible, well-planned house with garden, are the very ones who cannot afford it." He illustrated his contention by the situation in Manchester, and showed how the proposed additional subsidy given by the Government of the content of the co ment Bill of 1s. 6d. a week spread over the whole number of the tenants is not going to achieve very much; but that if the money could be given where the need is greatest to families of three, four, and five children, it would represent a substantial gain for the next generation. Mr. Wheatley gave no reason for opposing the amendment, except that its adoption would involve such an amount of investigation for the local authorities—an objection which, in our opinion, has no validity at all, as was shown by a member of his own party Mr. Scrymgeour. We ourselves much regret the summary way in which this amendment was dealt with, and still more the fact that the official members of both Labour and Conservative parties were prepared to turn it down on a minor issue, with no apparent appreciation of the present evil which the new Bill does so little to remedy.

Peeresses in the House of Lords.

The Second Reading of Lord Astor's Bill to render peeresses in their own right eligible to sit in the House of Lords was preceded by a discussion as to whether it was constitutionally in order to introduce such a Bill at all. This point having been allowed, Lord Astor, in a most admirable speech, argued the case in favour of the representation of women in the Second Chamber. After referring to the work of the Queens of England, and to the fact that every party now has its representatives in the House of Commons, he said: "We find in another place to-day that there is a woman occupant of the Ministerial Front Bench. In this House we deal with all subjects except the question of finance. It seems impossible and ridiculous to argue that a woman can discuss finance in another place but is not competent and qualified to come to your Lordships' House and assist us in our deliberations and in our legislation on questions of morality and child welfare and questions affecting the employment and position of women generally." Lord Banbury, in opposing the Bill, gave as his opinion: "I do not know about the Labour Party, but I never met anyone else who did not regret that we had women in the House of Commons. Over and over again Honourable

Members have said to me, 'We made a great mistake when we admitted women to the House of Commons.' I do not ask your Lordships to accept my statement about that. It may be said that I am prejudiced." The noble Lord has forestalled our criticism, and we are reminded of the following lines, written by Mr. Merrifield on some earlier occasion when Lord (then Sir Frederick) Banbury, displayed similar sentiments:—

"Ride a cock horse to see Banbury cross At women attempting to ride the high horse— With cheers from her friends and smiles for her foes She shall have credit wherever she goes."

The debate was adjourned until Wednesday, when we shall, unfortunately, already have gone to press.

Women's Week at Wembley.

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A message from the Queen was read by Princess Helena Victoria at the opening of Women's Week at Wembley. Monday was New Zealand day, and conferences were presided over by Lady Allen, when different questions of interest to women were discussed. As we go to press we hear that the proceedings each day have been remarkably successful, both as a means of the education of the British public and as an opportunity for social intercourse. We wish space permitted full reports of these remarkably interesting gatherings, for we have much to learn from our daughter countries, and the more we compare notes the

Advisory Committee on Social Hygiene.

In our paragraph referring to the setting up of this Committee a short time ago, we regretted the fact that no representative of the Association of Moral and Social Hygiene had been appointed. We are glad to be able to state that the Association has since received an official invitation to send a representative and has appointed Dr. Douglas White, whose wide experience and good judgment is well known to all interested in these questions.

A Woman Supreme Court Judge.

We are glad to welcome to this country Judge Allen, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, who is, as far as we know, the only woman in the world holding office in a Supreme Court. Judge Allen provides interesting testimony from her own experience of the working of Equal Guardianship laws in her State; she informs us that the administrative difficulties which our own Government Department consider inherent in a responsibility divided among the parents are in practice negligible. Judge Allen is well known as a speaker in the United States, and her speech on the lawlessness of war attracted Lord Cecil's attention during his visit to America. Last year in Geneva she was entertained at luncheon by the British Delegation.

The Medical Women's International Association.

A correspondent writes: The Medical Women's International Association, which has just concluded its meetings, met for the first time under an international constitution. A most successful dinner to the foreign and overseas delegates was given by the British Women's Medical Federation at the Trocadero on Thursday of last week, when seventeen nations were represented. One of the most interesting personalities present was the only medical woman to be given permission to practise in Turkey, namely Dr. Sofiah Ali. Lady Barrett, C.B., presided, and when Mrs. Henry Fawcett rose to propose the health of the Medical Women's International Association she received from all present a most wonderful and stirring reception, the audience rising to its feet, giving her three of the heartiest cheers, and singing "For she's a jolly good fellow." One of the speakers, referring to Mrs. Fawcett, pointed out that no political honour had yet been given to this outstanding woman, but Mrs. Fawcett, when proposing the health, said that she had, indeed, now received the onour. Speaking in her usual inspiring way, she mentioned the absent guests, which she symbolized as meaning those who had fought the great fight for the freedom of women and now could no longer be present in visible body.

The Medical Women's Jubilee.

At a reception held on Tuesday afternoon at the house of the Royal Society of Medicine, Miss Aldrich Blake, Dean of the London School of Medicine, announced that the Queen had headed the list of donations to the fund in connection with the Jubilee to endow three chairs of Pathology; Physiology and Anatomy respectively, to be named after Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake. Eight donations of £1,000 have been received. Over £40,000 still remains to be found. Comparatively few readers of this paper can send a cheque for f1,000, but every one can do something as a mark of grateful remembrance of the work of those three great

Women and Housing.

The International Housing Congress, organized by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, held last week, has had an excellent effect in stimulating interest. Delegates were present from Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, America, Denmark, Austria, Germany, Sweden, and the British Overseas Dominions. At a demonstration in the Queen's Hall on Friday, a letter was read from the Prime Minister and a message from the Minister of Health. Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham were among the speakers. But the real work was done at the meetings of the Conference, where women who know intimately the conditions in their several countries endeavoured to pool their experience and to take counsel together. As is usual at Housing conferences of the present day, the general outlook in the various countries was anything but hopeful—the one really bright feature being the success of the garden city and garden suburb movement.

Broadcasting and Political Education.

We referred in a previous issue to the first of a short series of talks on Parliamentary matters of special interest to women by a non-party woman, and are glad to hear that these are to be continued in the autumn when Viscountess Astor will be one of the contributors. Bills before Parliament of special interest to readers of this paper and methods of Parliamentary procedure were discussed, and on one occasion Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., gave a talk on the work of a Woman Member of Parliament. We are told that large numbers of Mrs. Wintringham's constituents were gathered together in the market place of Louth to hear their representative at Westminster, and that several Women's Institutes had opportunities of listening in. The education of women voters on non-party lines is a matter of concern to all, and it is no small achievement to be able to broadcast news through the medium of the human voice that will reach such a great unseen audience of women.

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT (1918) AMENDMENT BILL.

In reply to a question from Mrs. Wintringham, the Prime Minister stated that it was the intention of the Government to adopt this and proceed with it this session.

CATERING TRADE. Miss Jewson asked the Minister of Labour whether any instructions had been issued to Employment Exchanges to check the supply of cheap labour to catering employers, and what is the minimum rate of wages below which work is not now offered to women at the Exchanges. In reply, Mr. Shaw stated no such instructions had been issued, and that it is not part of the duty of the Exchanges to inquire whether the wages are suitable provided there is no minimum rate fixed by law which is being

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck inquired as to the possibility of setting up a Trade Board in this industry.

NURSES' PENSION SCHEME.

In reply to a question from Mr. Atholl Robertson, Mr. Greenwood stated that whilst sympathizing with the plea for a state-aided contributory pension scheme for nurses, he was advised that the adoption of such a scheme would be wholly

JUSTICES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Attorney General, in reply to a question from Mr. Gilbert, gave the names of the members of the newly constituted Justices' Advisory Committee for the County of London. The women members are:—Blackheath Sub-Committee, Miss Tuckwell, J.P.; Wandsworth, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, J.P.; Kensington, Dame Hudson Lyall, D.B.E., J.P.; Westminster, Mr. Nevinson, J.P., and Mrs. Sydney Webb, J.P.; Tower, Dr. Marion Phillips,

WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS (TEMPORARY SERVICE).

In reply to questions from Lieut.-Col. James, Mrs. Wintringham and Viscount Curzon, Mr. Graham stated that he was considering the question of the claims of temporary women civil servants to chances of permanent employment in the service, but he was not yet in a position to announce any decision on the subject.

ADVERTISERS IN COUNCIL.

The International Advertising Convention brought its corporate activities to a triumphant close during the week-end. theld plenary sessions for the discussion of advertising in general. t held sectional sessions for the discussion of advertising in detail. An American forecast gave 4,000,000 as the number of words which would probably be uttered by the assembled dvertisers in the course of their official proceedings. Meanwhile, e Convention received a welcome worthy of its earnest deavour. The Prince of Wales welcomed it. Lord Leverhulme clomed it. So did the Government and the Conservative arty in Parliament as represented in person by Mr. Baldwin. at, speaking for ourselves, we welcomed it mainly because it ought very many Americans to these shores for the purpose friendly discussion with our own people, and we always clome anything (saving only wars and the extradition of minals) which does that. Moreover, what could have been more ratifying than the tone of the Conference itself? ontaneous and unanimous outburst of enthusiasm which lowed the submission of a resolution denouncing war, demonrated in a manner which will not easily be forgotten by those ho witnessed it that the vast bulk of the world's business mmunity is, to say the least of it, fully conscious of its remendous economic stake in the world's peace. And what ould be more reassuring to those of us who buy Blank's Pills the cure of complaints so diverse in their origin as backache. d legs, palpitations, coughs, bile, and nervous irritability, than terms of the "code of ethics" adopted by the Conference: . to seek the truth and to live it; to tell the advertising ory simply and without exaggeration, and to avoid even a dency to mislead." And yet there is something about this ghty muster of advertisers, this overwhelming demonstration their wealth and earnestness of purpose, which strikes us with pression of spirit if not with positive terror. And for many

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Is it not true that, however strong the reason to "seek truth nd to live it," the emphasis and the proportions with which hat truth is presented to the public are bound to become, shall e say, slightly biased when its presentation is directly connected with pecuniary gain? And the worst of it is, we, the unsuspecting public do not always know when the truth which is served out to us is or is not contaminated with the very understandable bias of the advertising spirit. What is the influence of the publicity agent on the career of a politician—the circulation of a book, the run of a play? One does not always know. Sometimes we have perhaps undue suspicions. We remember, for instance, a certain unforgettable Drury Lane melodrama in which Miss Fanny Brough brought down the curtain of the third act out of the five with the words "Bring out the forty horse-power Daimler, and I'll race the train." It was a noble prelude to the mad chase (duly staged) after an express which bore the hero, the heroine, and the family fortunes, in the person of the Derby favourite, to a certain death. But for what consideration, if any, did the Daimler Co. secure so splendid a boost? For what consideration would a rival firm have been permitted to substitute the words "Bring out the eight horse-power air-cooled Rover and I'll race the train?" Alas, we have never been able to ascertain. All said and done, we quarrel with advertising on the same fundamental ground as that on which we quarrel with the use of physical force as a method of settling disagreements. There is no ground for supposing that the balance of force which determines the issue will precisely correspond with the balance of right and wrong which should determine it. So with the power to advertise. A month ago we emerged from our office on a cloudless day to watch, high up in the blue sky, a little twirling biplane weaving a trail of golden vapour into twisted letters, which hung for a space over the wide expanse of London. Daily Mail was its message to the millions beneath. But how deplorable that this vulgar, unstable, soulless, penny-catching monster should have the power thus to paint our blue Heaven with its name! How infinitely more becoming would have been the words . . . well, we have our own opinions, but we will leave our readers to determine the desirable alternative.

However, it is no use railing at the advertiser, for "there is he and here are we, and nowhere help at all"; so we had best placate him. Meanwhile, if any of our readers are in touch with firms that might suitably advertise in these pages, we beg them to exert themselves on our behalf. We have a certain amount of saleable advertising space at our disposal, and, in our opinion, IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER. FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

THE MEN ON THE MOUNTAIN

The fourth back bench on either side of the House is popularly known as "The Mountain." It was from the corner seats on these penches that Lord Banbury exercised his obstructive abilities. is from one of them that the honourable and learned Member for Penistone perpetrates his "Pringleisms" and displays an unrivalled, if sometimes mischievous, knowledge of the rules and forms of the House. From "mountain" to "mountains" is out a short step or two down, and back benchers are acquiring this Parliament the intimate sobriquet "the men of the mountains." This week has found the back benches full of wisdom and knowledge, and, on the questions of Foreign Affairs and of Housing, ready to raid the seats of the mighty.

On Monday Mr. Asquith commenced the debate on the Dawes Report with a speech which was the despair of the "Mountaineers," so delicate was its handling of the issues of the Conference now meeting in London. One passage will illustrate the dexterity of the old Parliamentary hand. "The Prime Minister, by his visit to Paris, no doubt saved the domestic situation of Mr. Herriot's Government. There is no doubt whatever about that. He also saved the existence, and, I trust, the effective activity of the Conference. By what concessions he saved it may be seen by a comparison between the so-called Chequers Agreement and the Franco-British Memorandum of

The Prime Minister: "There was no Chequers Agreement." Mr. Asquith: "Well, the Chequers Conversations.

Mr. Masterman: "Accord."
Mr. Pringle: "General Agreement."
Mr. Asquith: "I do not know what the proper English word may be. The new diplomacy requires a new vocabulary." Neither the Liberal leader nor Mr. Baldwin desired to hamper the Prime Minister, and he was able to say very little at great length. The debate, however, began to touch reality with a courageous

speech by Capt. Wedgwood Benn, who, although not a mountaineer, possesses the fighting spirit of the tribe. Sir Frederic Wise and Mr. A. M. Samuel, on the Conservative hillock, and Mr. Tom Johnston from the Labour mountain, made speeches too good to be interred in the pages of the Official Report, while Mr. E. D. Morel moved a small body of about sixty Members profoundly with a passionate speech. Those who differed greatly from the Junior Member for Dundee paid a tribute to the earnestness of his eloquent plea. I will quote the last few sentences, which deserve a wider publicity than that of Hansard: "Every nation is preparing for war, because the law of Europe which prevails to-day is an unjust law, a law which inevitably makes for a revolt of the people who suffer against the conditions imposed upon them, and that end will come unless some man big enough to rouse the conscience of Europe, and unless some man with executive power, can rise sufficiently to stake all on forcing the acceptance of the truth on the peoples of the world." On Tuesday the back-benchers gave the last cheer or groan, according to their views, to the Finance Bill, and Messrs. Snowden and Graham passed to the more difficult task of the intricate financial discussions of the London Conference. The Chancellor and his colleagues will be kept busy for some weeks on the financial problems arising out of the Dawes Report. On Wednesday and Thursday the back-benchers fell upon Mr. Wheatley's Housing Bill, and save for an occasional speech by Mr. Masterman, who has rendered great service to the active Liberal Housing Group and to the House of Commons in these debates, and equally occasional speeches from Messrs. Neville Chamberlain (the cleverest mind on the front Opposition Bench) and Joynson-Hicks, sustained the debate on innumerable amendments. For three days the battle between the men of the mountain and the Minister has raged, and the Bill is improved in fifty different ways. The technical details can be left to some

(Continued on page 209.)

WHAT I REMEMBER. XLVI. By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D. TROUBLES IN OUR OWN CAMP.

The Suffragists of the N.U.W.S.S. in 1915 were up against troubles and divisions in their own camp. A Council meeting had been held in February at which a special resolution was adopted expressing "undying admiration for the heroism of the men" then engaged in the defence of the Empire. Then followed another resolution endorsing the action of the Executive Committee in suspending the ordinary political activities of the Union and concentrating on work calculated to sustain the vital energies of the nation during the present crisis; a third resolution expressed satisfaction with the zeal and initiative shown by the societies of the Union in undertaking various kinds of work outside the original scope of our Union and the large degree of recognition accorded to its value all over the country. Then came another very long resolution endorsing the speech of Mr. Asquith made in Dublin during September, 1914, enforcing the "idea of public right as the governing idea in international politics," and foreshadowing the possibility "perhaps by a slow and gradual process of the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions . . . of a real International partnership based on the recognition of equal rights and established and enforced by a common will." This might be interpreted as a sort of foreshadowing of the League of Nations. Its defect was that it was capable of many interpretations and this led to our troubles. There was yet another resolution on the International position endorsing the action of the Executive in approaching the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and asking her to convene a congress in a neutral country in the present year (1915). Our difficulties arose from the fact that about a third of the Executive Committee shortly after this showed that they believed that these resolutions authorized the Executive Committee to accept invitations to a Peace Congress at the Hague called, not by our own President, Mrs. Chapman Catt, but by the Dutch Society affiliated to the Alliance. I was entirely against accepting this invitation or taking any part officially in the Congress. I believed that it could not possibly do any good and might do a great deal of harm. I did not place, or desire to place, even if it had been in my power, any obstacle in the way of our members accepting such an invitation if they wished to do so, but I urged that they must present themselves at the Hague as private individuals and not as representatives of the N.U.W.S.S. Mr. Henry Ford had lately financed what had been called in America "The Ship of Fools," which crossed the Atlantic in December, 1914, with the project of putting an end to the war. Mr. Ford probably thought that with his money and organizing genius he could work a miracle. The American papers stated that he was confident "he could get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas." It is well known that the whole project was a fiasco. It ended in ridicule and failure. Mr. Ford himself fled from his own ship and made his way back to his own country in a less sensational manner than that in which he had left it.

The Peace Conference at the Hague in 1915 was, in my opinion, a bit of German propaganda intended to weaken our powers of resistence. The German Emperor had not been able to fulfil the promise to his army during the autumn of 1914, that before the leaves were off the trees the soldiers would be back in their homes victorious; and the Hague Conference was a feeler intended to start a movement for Peace among the Allies. When our Committee came to a decisive vote on the question of joining or not joining in the Hague Conference, I was not in the chair. We were presided over by one of our most experienced and level-headed members, Mrs. Rackham, of Cambridge. When it came to voting, those who wished the N.U.W.S.S. to be represented at the Hague were beaten by almost exactly two to one. It would have been two to one if the Chairman, who agreed with me, had voted. The result was that a considerable number of our Executive Committee who had voted in the minority attended the Hague Conference in their personal capacity. The delegates to the Conference coming from neutral countries, especially those from the U.S.A., were made much of in Germany and Austria, and were received in Berlin by the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, and in Vienna by Count Burian.

When the members of our Executive Committee returned, twelve of them presently resigned in a body; they included our Hon. Secretary, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. Press secretary, and the Editor of our paper, besides about half

our staff. I never really got to the bottom of the causes of this action. One of the most vehement of our resigning members had lately made a very vigorous recruiting speech (see The Common Cause, 25th June, 1915), and a member of our staff presently took employment in a munitions factory. This did not seem consistent with their being out and out pacifists. But one never can tell. It was all extremely strange and, as far as I am concerned the motives of the retiring members remain obscure. The lady who had just made a highly effective recruiting speech was the only one among my retiring colleagues who wrote me a really insulting letter. The whole business caused me acute regret and anxiety: it was a bitter blow, and but for our democratic organization might have been a fatal blow to our organization. But fortunately, under our constitution we had the power to refer the matter to the Union as a whole by calling a Council at which every society had the right of being represented in proportion to its numbers. We met at Birmingham in a large hall holding over 700. We chose Birmingham as being in a central position, and therefore easier of access to the majority of our societies than either the North or South of England. I was most kindly and hospitably entertained by my valued friend, Mrs. Osler. The preceding weeks had been really rather like a General Election. The whole Executive Committee and new candidates issued election addresses, which were published in our paper The Common Cause. The two sides also issued joint manifestos setting forth the principles for which each respectively stood. The result of the Council was favourable to those who acted with me on the Executive: the speaking throughout was dignified and restrained, and those papers which had been looking forward to scenes of mutual recrimination were disappointed. Votes of thanks were unanimously adopted to the retiring officers and members of the Executive for their past services. We deeply regretted losing our honorary officers and their colleagues, but of course we had to face the fact that they had resigned; we therefore appointed others. There were some fortunate elements in this unfortunate affair. We welcomed back upon the Executive ommittee one of its most vigorous and independent members, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who is now the President of the Union, having succeeded me on my retirement after our victory in 1918. We fortunately retained the services, which we greatly valued of Mrs. Auerbach, our Hon. Treasurer, and we appointed Mrs. Edmund Garrett to be Editor of The Common Cause. She is a lady of considerable literary experience, and with a knowledge of foreign politics uncommon among women; she is a Quaker by birth and education, but as I have observed before, Quakers are often "bonny fighters," and she was one. Socially, she was a strong influence for good in our office, and all our permanent staff became her devoted friends. Mrs. Garrett remained our Editor until after the end of the war. We had the great good fortune to secure Mrs. Oliver Strachev as Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, and it is no want of appreciation of her predecessors to say that she was the best occupant of that difficult and exacting post that we have ever had, and at a time of supreme importance in the history of our movement. Miss Evelyn Atkinson became Hon. Secretary, and was thoroughly well qualified by work and experience to undertake all that it involved. So we came out of the scrimmage with undiminished vigour and efficiency, and perhaps better qualified than we had ever been to meet and deal with new difficulties as they arose. I do not like to quote the oft repeated "My head was bloody but unbowed," because my head was not bloody, but it certainly had received a good deal of—shall I call it—" massage"? We have known no repetition of such a crisis in our Union since 1915. We have, perhaps, learned not to adopt vague and grandiose resolutions quoted from political speeches which could be interpreted in different ways by different groups of people.

ISABELLA ORMSTON FORD.

I feel it difficult to write about our great loss in the death of our dear friend Isabella Ford. For close upon fifty years I was closely associated with her in suffrage work, from the time when we first met somewhere in the sixties of the last century until 1915. She was a completely selfless worker, putting her whole heart into anything which she had undertaken, and uniting in a very remarkable degree the utmost enthusiasm for the particular bit of work in hand with great consideration for her fellow workers, and also with a very high standard of honour and fidelity. Helpfulness to those less fortunate than herself was born in her blood. Her father and mother are said to have started in Leeds, in conjunction with a shoemaker named Green

wood, the first night school in England. It was for mill girls, and the tradition thus established in the family was carried on with enthusiasm by Isabella and her two sisters, as well as by her brother, the well known Leeds solicitor, Mr. Rawlinson Ford.

In 1880 there was a series of strikes in the Leeds clothing trade, the girls employed in which were at that time almost inconreivably ill-paid. They were wholly unorganized, and Miss Ford elped them to form a union. She also raised funds to provide nem with food so that they should not succumb to hunger. She spoke for them on public platforms, and joined their proessions, marching in sleet and snow through the streets of Leeds and Bradford. In recognition of this, she was elected a life nember of the Leeds Trade and Labour Council, and was made President of the Tailoresses' Union. She was actively associated with the Labour movement in its initial stages, and for four rears was a member of the National Administrative Council of he I.L.P., a position she greatly valued. These early street ocessions, organized by Miss Ford in the eighties and early neties of the last century were probably the prototype of the uffrage processions which we found so effective an appeal to ublic opinion twenty or twenty-five years later. Miss Ford was convinced Suffragist, believing that women must work out neir own salvation in the struggle for improved economic onditions, and that the lack of political power caused by having o votes was a heavy handicap against them in their arduous

I do not think anyone will ever fully know all that she did in ming the mental attitude and outlook of the founders of the ndependent Labour Party, but perhaps some day, if ever the ent Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Prime Minister ould be induced to tell us what they know of those days, they may reveal what her power was in making the newly found earty realize that a Liberalism which left out the claim to liberty half the human race, was afflicted with fundamental defects hich poisoned its very being. One of the letters from her hich I have just been looking at, dated January, 1905, tells a long sitting of a Trade Union Congress, in which she and party associated with her were beaten by 270 votes to 400 odd. she was not discouraged, and she says "I consider that we ve made great headway. We have never been even discussed fore, and we had some fine speeches on our side," and she goes to enumerate the reactionary forces they were contending ith, and adds "We have won the newer set, and we have the emocracy of the I.L.P. with us . . . Philip Snowden made a speech for us, and entirely associated himself with us. But had not the sympathy of the meeting, for he is against this ss war which the S.D. and the old unions are for ever hammer-For many years of her life she acted as interpreter for English-speaking members of International Labour gather-She had fluent German and French at her command, and ared herself no trouble in using them to help her friends. It is bable that she overtaxed her strength in the Election of Decem-, 1923. She had intended going to the United States in the owing spring, but this plan had to be abandoned for reasons health. It is consoling to know that when the end came it ame to her in her sleep and in her own home, which she had ever made a harbour and refuge to overworked, and not infrently underfed, men and women, to whom she and her sisters d constantly extended a genial hospitality. She had a most oble nature, unsparing of herself, and generous to a fault in interpreting the activities of her friends and comrades.

M G F

The Late Miss Isabella Ford.

A GATHERING will be held in memory of Miss Isabella O. Ford in the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, on Monday, July 28th, at noon.

The meeting will be held after the manner of the Society of Friends.

Among Miss Ford's many friends the following expect to be present:—
Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Charles Roden Buxton, Kathleen D. Courtney,
Millicent G. Fawcett, T. E. Harvey, M.P., Carl Heath, Emmeline Pethick
Lawrence, Henry W. Nevinson, Marian Parmoor, Edith Pye, Eleanor F.
Rathbone, Philip Snowden, M.P., H. M. Swanwick.

Women's' International League, International House, Gower Street, W.C. I. National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. I.

OBITUARY.

MISS KATHARINE STEPHEN.

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Miss Stephen, the late Principal of Newnham. Though she was not actually amongst the pioneers who founded Newham, yet it was a very young institution when she began her connection with it, and the women's colleges of to-day owe an incalculable debt to the teachers and organizers of her generation.

Miss Stephen started her work at Newnham in 1887, as secretary to Miss Gladstone, and in 1892 succeeded her as Vice-Principal of Sidgwick Hall, a post she held until she became Principal in 1911. It is probably as Vice-Principal that the majority of Newnhamites will think of her, since she held that position for nearly twenty years, and during all that time was in constant personal touch with the students in her hall, who quickly learnt to appreciate her sympathy, her sanity of outlook, and her deep voice and ingratiating twinkle. After she became Principal her energies were necessarily more largely absorbed in organizing work, and it was those who were on her staff who most fully realized the whole-hearted thought, the patience, and energy she brought to the manifold questions with which she had to deal. She was, in fact, faced with many difficult problems. A sudden spirit of antagonism towards college restrictions and chaperone rules had taken hold of the students, probably one of the indirect results of the Suffrage movement, which was then at its height. Miss Stephen's rulings were never the hasty decisions of prejudice, but were reached after careful consideration of the matter in hand from the standpoint of the welfare of the college. But such discontents were speedily covered by the sands of time, whereas her influence and her work remain as a personal memorial for many as part of the heritage of the educated woman of to-day and of the future.

MAHATMA GANDHI.1

All wishing to get a clear and fair picture of the conditions in India to-day should read *Mahatma Gandhi*—an extraordinarily interesting book—a translation of which has recently been published by the Swarthmore Press. Perhaps the most absorbing part is the contrasting character sketches of Gandhi and Tagore.

Both saints—both caring intensely for the best welfare of India, and yet wishing to work for it along opposite lines. Gandhi, the extreme nationalist (yet seeing the wrongness of all force and violence) tries to make India self-supporting and so provide for the immediate economic needs of his people; while Tagore, the poet, with wider vision, wants to keep for India the best in Western civilization as well as in her own philosophy, and to work in co-operation and not in isolation.

But the balance is held so evenly that one finds oneself sometimes applauding Gandhi's sentiments and sometimes Tagore's. It is a book that must be read to be really appreciated.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER (Continued from page 207). other pen, but if justice is to be done to the quality of the work of Private Members some attention should be given on Report Stage to the number of amendments accepted by the Minister after discussion, mostly by the Mountaineers. For once an agricultural discussion in the House was lively, and the enlargement of the definition of an agricultural parish eligible for extra subsidy was generally popular. The work of the party committees on the Bill will be appreciated by all who will take the trouble to compare the original Bill with that to be considered on the Third Reading. There was general regret early this morning that a new clause in the name of the Member for Harrow was not called, as there was an amendment down which concealed a joke. The new clause would have dealt with the compulsory hiring of vacant houses, and the amendment proposed to bring within it all properties where two or more houses have been thrown There were travellers' tales about Smith Square and of great historical researches by Sir Courtenay Mansel, but the joke remains buried in the Order Paper. Members are straying away to the moor and the sea, and no one will be sorry to exchange the back-benches for hills covered with heather, or the open sea. GREEN BENCH.

[The views expressed in this column are those of our Parliamentary correspondent, and are not our editorial opinion. Like so many other things in this paper they are expressly controversial, and comment upon them will be welcomed.—Ed.]

¹ The Life of Mahatma Gandhi, by Romain Rolland. English Translation. Swarthmore Press, 5s.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

THE WEEK-END BOOK. (Nonesuch Press, 6s.)

There have been many anthologies, nut none in the least like this one, and no holiday-maker, whether for the week-end or longer, should fail to take it with him-or her. It is a small, neat, well printed book, and contains a list of the "Poems contained in many memories and most anthologies, and therefore omitted from this book," a selection of "Great" poems, "Hate' poems, "State" poems, poems on zoological subjects, a number of songs with their tunes, a variety of games, excellent recipes for week-end cookery, together with useful hints and warnings for amateurs, a collection of first-aid maxims and recipes couched in stately language, and several blank pages for those who wish to supplement with favourite songs and poems of their own. Mr. Francis Meynell and Miss Vera Mendel, general editors, and Mr. John Goss, musical editor, are to be congratulated on the production of this delightful little book.

LA BELLE PAMELA. By LUCY ELLIS and JOSEPH TURQUAN. (Tenkins, 25s.)

Dedicated to her only surviving grandchild, and part-edited by a great-granddaughter, this book is an attempt to unravel the mystery surrounding the birth of a charming and unfortunate lady. A number of family letters prove the affection in which Lady Edward Fitzgerald was held by her family, while the portraits and miniatures testify to the beauty she handed down to many of her descendants. If the Editors are not always very judicial in their estimate of evidence, they make a very good case for the claim that she was in fact "Mdme. Pamela Capet." Erasmus. By S. Huizinga. (Scribner, 7s. 6d.)

Professor Huizinga deserves our gratitude for this admirable little biography of one of the most fascinating figures of the Renaissance. The book is full of learning and sympathy, and throws interesting light on the relations between Erasmus and his Netherland friends.

JENNIFER LORN. By ELINOR WYLIE. (Grant Richards, 7s. 6d.) This is an unusual book. The scene is laid in India, the India of Warren Hastings and William Hicky, and the time is the third quarter of the 18th century. Miss Wylie has woven a fantastic, slightly precious, but interesting story against a sinister background

REVIEW. POWER AND SACRIFICE.1

This book is divided into two parts. In the first part Miss Royden discusses efforts to apply the principles of Christianity to Government, big business, industry and administration. She gives actual instances of literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount—the "Holy Experiment of William Penn, when Pennsylvania for thirty years lived in tranquillity, armed only with the "peace of God and His righteousness" while surrounding states were racked with the tortures of war. She describes experiments in commercial undertakings to prove that there is no essential incongruity between economic and spiritual laws, and efforts to put into practice new ideals of the reformation and redemption of the criminal. Miss Royden anticipates the criticism that she is materialistic when she argues that Christianity can be made a success in International relations, in public affairs, and in human relationships. Her answer is that she is not afraid to be as materialistic as Christ. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." The spiritual must triumph over the material, and an individual life acquires

power in so far as this principle is accepted.

In the second part of the book the paradox between the triumph of spiritual power over the material and the Crucifixion is discussed. How can achievement, success, prosperity be reconciled with self-abnegation and sacrifice? How can the Christian "take up his cross" and at the same time "inherit the earth"? "It is easy for a Christianity that keeps the Cross out of sight to make a perfectly whole and rational scheme of life. It is easy only to think of Christ triumphant; it is equally easy to think only of Christ crucified. But there must be a Christianity which is able to hold both . . . Not as the insoluble and conflicting truths but as one: as two sides of the same truth.' Power, as Miss Royden says, we desire, and rightly desirepower to get things done, to command success in the great and little things of life. But what is the secret of power? Faith which would move mountains is not in itself enough; real power is acquired at the price of suffering and sacrifice. Self-sacrifice

1 Christ Triumphant, by A. Maude Royden. Putnam, 3s. 6d.

has an old-fashioned ring to modern ears. The words self-realization, self-suppression, are much more frequently in use in a modern vocabulary. Miss Royden knows this, and in her chapters entitled "The Cross in the Twentieth Century" she speaks with a voice intelligible to hearers of to-day. She shows that suffering and apparent defeat may be more full of power than outward and visible triumphs of attainment and success. This little book should find a place in the holiday book-box, and we venture to suggest that parts of it at least would be very suitable for family reading if the strenuous exertions of a modern holiday season have not elbowed this good old custom out completely We imagine that even a lively party of boys and girls on a Sunday evening would listen with enthralled attention to the chapter 'An Unarmed State" and would return with alacrity next week to hear more. Many of the readers of this paper who have not the opportunity of hearing Miss Royden's spoken word, will welcome this inexpensive little volume, which will provide food for thought in solitary moments in the woods or by the sea, and will send its readers back to the work of every day with a reinvigorated philosophy with which to meet life and its problems.

"THE PLACE OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN THE WORLD'S WORK." THIRD BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

During the past five years, since its foundation in 1919, the International Federation of University Women has been endeavouring to increase sympathy and understanding between nation and nation, to develop their knowledge of each other and to promote that goodwill which can only come as the result of close and personal contact. A body such as the International Federation of University Women is peculiarly fitted to do this, for of all people in the world university women are, perhaps, among the most eager to travel, and of all travellers, perhaps the readiest to understand as those who have already learnt from a university the elements of tolerance and fairmindedness, and the habit of imaginative sympathy.

With this fact in mind, then, the International Federation of University Women has built up during the last five years a system whereby teachers in schools and universities may be exchanged for a period of a year or less between any of the eighteen nations from whom the total membership of 25,000 is drawn. This has been found to be of the utmost significance in bringing the individuals of one nation into the midst of another, not as casual visitors, but in the normal course of their everyday life, to live and work as colleagues among the members of that other nation.

To support this system the International Federation of University Women has obtained funds to provide, from time to time, a large number of scholarships and fellowships, whereby the students of one country may be allowed to work in the universities of another. It has also established a number of international

The third Biennial Conference at Christiania this July has a further programme to unfold.

In the world of trade and business, women have as yet no experience: high finance, merchant banking, the control of markets and the handling of raw materials—these are things of which they are, for the most part, ignorant. Yet these are the very things upon which turn all the great modern international problems: these are the things which lie at the root of all worlddisturbances to-day. And while women everywhere are coming into positions of responsibility in the Senates and Parliaments of the nations, they are, for the most part, remaining ignorant of these vital forces, the knowledge of which is indispensable to those who may be called upon to give their voices directly or indirectly in great international decisions.

It is the task of the third Biennial Conference of the International Federation of University Women, then, to consider how women may gain training and experience in the world of trade and business. Speakers such as Lady Rhondda, Director of the Cambrian Collieries, and Miss Margaret Goldsmith, Assistant Trade Commissioner of the American Embassy in Berlin, who are themselves authorities upon trade and industry, will give their advice and the conclusions drawn from their experience

In the course of discussion the International Federation of University Women under the leadership of its President, Professor Caroline Spurgeon, of London University, will endeavour to discover the means whereby women may gain that training and experience which will fit them to take their place in the Councils of the world.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EOUAL CITIZENSHIP.

JULY 25, 1924.

President: Miss Eleanor Rathbone, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Soddy. Hon. Secretary: Miss E. MACADAM. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

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

POST CARD PHOTOGRAPH OF HEADQUARTERS.

Members of our Societies will be interested to hear that we are shortly nging out an attractive post card photograph of the Office in Dean's rd. These cards may be obtained at 2d. each from Headquarters.

WOMEN POLICE: DEPUTATION ORGANISED BY EALING W.C.A.

deputation was received on 15th July by the Mayor of Ealing, and before him and the Ealing Highways Committee the need for the estatement of Women Police in that neighbourhood. The deputation ented twelve Women's organizations, including one of each political The deputation was sympathetically received, and the work done us to it served to show that public opinion is strongly in favour of

ROTHERHAM W.C.A.

We hear from the Hon. Secretary of the Rotherham W.C.A. that with e help of the printed Programme of Constructive Work, a programme for e coming session has been planned similar to that of Liverpool W.C.A., bilished in this column last week. Mrs. Freeth's letter concludes as llows:—"We are to organize efforts for funds which we hope to share th Headquarters. I am not promising that all this will be done, but we all have a good try. We are sending our library books back next week, d applying for another list. Since we have joined the library, our work gained in vitality and our members have progressed in expression.

On 15th July members and friends of the Cardiff W.C.A. met at Aberdare all to congratulate Professor Barbara Foxley upon her election to the

ddiff City Council. Miss Collin, who presided, was supported by the Deputy Lady Mayoress rs. W. H. Lever), Mrs. Coombe Tenant, J.P., Miss Maclean, Mrs. J. T. chards, and the Deputy Lord Mayor. In an interesting speech s. Coombe Tenant claimed that Councillor Foxley's career was an imple of the progress that was being made towards securing equality opportunity for women. She reminded the meeting of the work that fessor Foxley had done in connexion with the Women's Suffrage wement, and in all kinds of educational, social, and political activities, she congratulated her upon her new sphere of service to the community.

The Deputy Lady Mayoress, as president of the Association, then esented Professor Foxley with the civic robe and hat, which the members we as a little expression of their esteem and affection.

ongratulatory speeches were also made by Miss Maclean, Mrs. J. A. rles (a recently elected Lady Guardian), Mrs. J. T. Richards, and the

In her reply, Professor Foxley thanked her women friends for their t, and for all the help that they had given her, and paid tribute to the di welcome that she had received from the men members of the Council.

WATERLOO AND SEAFORTH W.C.A.

WATERLOO AND SEAFORTH W.C.A.

One pleasing feature of the interesting Report we have received from the Waterloo and Seaforth W.C.A. is the information that its membership has increased by half during the past year. The activities of the Association have been varied, and a Personal Service Society has been started to work in co-operation with the similar Society in Liverpool. The Association was active during the General Election, and approached the candidates with a questionnaire drawn up on the lines of the N.U.S.E.C. questionnaire, which was answered fully by both. Representatives have attended conferences of the North-Western Group of Societies and the Annual Council of the N.U.S.E.C. We congratulate the officers and members of the Waterloo W.C.A. on the work of the past year, and join with them in hoping that the advance will continue during the year to come.

FULHAM S E C

FULHAM S.E.C.

It has been a great pleasure to receive an interesting and businesslike Report from one of the youngest of our Societies, recording an excellent year's work. The Honorary Secretary has evidently been very lucky in attracting a number of most able speakers on a variety of subjects of special interest to women, and in addition to addresses on "Women in Local Government Work," "Recent Legislation with reference to Equal Citizenship," "Women Police," etc., informal discussion meetings have been held, led by women with special knowledge of the subject, such as that by Mrs. Davies on "Training and Work of Sanitary Inspectors," The Society also records activities in Borough Council and Parliamentary elections, in the former of which the election of a woman for Barons Court Ward caused special satisfaction. In fine, this report leads us to feel that Ward caused special satisfaction. In fine, this report leads us to feel that the Fulham Society is to be most heartily congratulated on its activities, its members, its officers, and its Report, and we trust that the membership roll will grow steadily longer

GLOUCESTER S.E.C.

We were glad to receive this week the 16th annual report of the Gloucester Society for Equal Citizenship. Unfortunately, the activities of this Society were restricted during 1923 by the local outbreak of smallpox. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of Parliamentary work was done; resolutions passed on the Guardianship of Infants Bill and the Admission of Women to Cambridge University were sent to the local Member of Parliament, and the Honorary Secretary of the Society was

fortunately able to attend the N.U.S.E.C. Annual Council. We sympathize with the Gloucester Society in the difficulties under which it has laboured, and trust that the present year will offer a clearer field for its activities.

BIRKENHEAD AND DISTRICT WOMEN CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION.

ASSOCIATION.

The formation of a Lending Library is the chief item of interest in this Association's work this month. The selection of books is limited to social, economic, and educational literature, etc. In addition to the books belonging to the office, we have had a quarterly box of books sent down from London; 2d. a week is charged for each book. The first three months has just ended, and the attempt is considered successful, and is being continued. We are seited in the perket and have continued. We are agitating for women officials in the Parks, and have just sent a very hastily got up petition to the Town Council. Signatures were mainly obtained by house to house visitation, and from different sections of the town, and over 900 were got in about five days.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

(British Section: 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.)

An appeal made some weeks ago by some members of the Women's International League for books for foreign Libraries brought in a most generous response. Several consignments have been sent to Hungary, and are much appreciated. Two Libraries have been opened, one in connexion with the Hungarian Red Cross, and the other a People's Library. Miss Lukaes, Director of the Department of Social Welfare in Budapest, who is interesting herself in the matter, is well known for her remarkable social work, which is being developed, amongst other ways, on the lines of Sociological Education for Voluntary Workers. This includes the study of Labour problems and Relief Work in its many modern forms. of Labour problems and Relief Work in its many modern forms. Her Department deals with apprenticeship, family hygiene, recreation, etc.,

Department deals with apprenticeship, family hygiene, recreation, etc., and in order to gain more personal acquaintance with detail she announced her intention of entering a factory herself as a factory worker.

A report recently received gives an account of her work and ideals.

"It was realized that Hungary's post-war need was too great to permit of the waste of energy, which must necessarily result from inadequate coordination of social activities. If the nation is to be put on her feet again, all groups interested in humanitarian efforts must pull together in an attempt to present and applicated disease parameters and coral decay. all groups interested in humanitarian efforts must pull together in an attempt to prevent and ameliorate disease, poverty, and moral decay! On the Central Committee of the organization, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews work together, and co-operation is sought in many directions by State orphanages, Juvenile Court Authorities, and even in some cases by factories—the first step of this kind in Hungary. English books on the subjects mentioned above, are specially welcomed, and more would be gratefully received. (Address: Miss S. M. Leaf, 4 Barton Street, Westminster, S.W. L.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LEATHERSELLERS FORESTALLED

MADAM,—In the WOMAN'S LEADER of 4th July, a correspondent mentions that a lady recently replied for "The Ladies" at a Leathersellers' dinner, and suggests that this is the first time in the long annals of the City Companies that a woman has so associated with one of these ancient corporations. Your correspondent may, therefore, be interested to know that at a Court Dinner of the Worshipful Company of Dyers in 1910 the toast of "The Ladies" was replied to by a lady, the daughter of Mr. John Henry Smee, who was twice Prime Warden of that ancient Company

WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

A Plymouth correspondent writes :- In regard to Miss Picton-Turbervill's interesting sketch in your recent issue it might be noted that Miss Hatty Baker, whose booklet Women in Industry had so large a circulation nearly twenty years ago, and who was minister of a village church in Sussex, is still speaking and preaching in this town; that last Sunday she took services in the Congregational Church in a neighbouring district, presiding afterwards at the Communion Table; she being one of the very few women who do preside at this ordinance. She is a Lecturing Member of the Plymouth Institution founded in 1812, and has just been elected on to its Council.

COMING EVENTS.

CHURCH ARMY SISTERS' TRAINING COLLEGE.

JULY 28. 5.45 p.m. 61 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W. r. Miss Beaumont on "Equal Citizenship." (Postponed from 21st.)

QUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

JULY 26. 4-7. Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Flower Show.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, S.W. AUGUST 1-8. Summer School at Oxford. AUGUST 8-15. Summer School at Geneva.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

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VISITORS to Wembley should see Brighton. Boardresidence; mid-day dinner.—Miss Turner, Sea Views Victoria Road. Tel.: 1702.

LONDON, S.W.—Ladies' Residential Club offers single bedrooms with partial board. Holiday vacancies in July, August, September. Good catering. Unlimited hot water. Two minutes from Tube station. Terms, 35s. to 40s. inclusive.—Apply, 15 Trebovis Road, Earls Court.

LADIES visiting Wembley will find comfortable BED-SITTING-ROOMS within half an hour's distance of Exhibition. Meals optional. Telephone, Western 1,201.—BOX 1,079, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

MARGATE. — APARTMENTS, booking now. Bedsitting, bedroom.—Harrison, 4 Dane Park Road.

LADY, leaving house and two servants in Golders Green, wants Paying Guests for August. Direct 'bus route to Wembley. 2\frac{1}{2} guineas.—Box 1,07\frac{1}{2}, Woman's Leader, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB, near Gloucester Road and Earl's Court Stations. Verandah leading into shady garden-Constant hot water; gas fires in bedrooms; separate tables.— 4 Brambam Gardens, S.W. 5. Telephone: Kensington 8465.

TO LET, furnished, from 1st August, charming Georgian Cottage, near Embankment, Westminster. Three rooms and kitchen.—Mrs. Murray, Brookland, Kent. Stamp. Long let preferred. 3 guineas.

LOW GREEN HOUSE, Thoralby, Aysgarth, Yorks.—
Comfortable BOARD - RESIDENCE. Good centre,
moors and dales. Three guineas per week.

TO LET for August, two FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, near Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—Lyndon, 53, Willow Road, N.W. 3.

BRASTED CHART, KENT.—To let, for six months from October to April, a well furnished TEN-ROOMED HOUSE; garden; rent moderate. Lovely country, healthy district. Apply, Mrs. Hope-Pinker, Brasted Chart, near Sevenoaks.

PROFESSIONAL.

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.

I NCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1, the only Income Tax Agency owned and managed by a woman. Telephone: Holborn 377.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

RISH LINEN TRAYCLOTHS. — Dainty snow-white hemstitched Irish linen traycloths. Sale Prices. Size 12 × 18 in., 4 for 4s. 6d.; 14 × 20 in., 4 for 5s. 6d.; 15 × 22 in., 4 for 6s. 6d.; 16 × 23 in., 4 for 8s. 6d. Write for Summer Sale 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. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

DRESS.

MISS MALCOLM'S DRESS ASSOCIATION, 239 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 3. Bargain Gowns, Evening and Afternoon, at 218.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Såra, 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.

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).

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place, Town Members £55s.; Country and Professional Members £44s. Entrance fee in abeyance (fro. tem.),

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. r. Sunday, 27th July, 6.30, Rev. James I. Vance, of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

THE HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE, 510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10, is now definitely CLOSED, as Ann Pope has, by medical advice, had to discontinue all active participation in social work. An article on the work of the Centre (which is being carried on as a fresh undertaking at Ealing) will appear shortly in the WOMAN'S LEADER.

HOME-MADE CAKES, made with butter and eggs (no substitutes), can be obtained from Nan's Kitchen, 15 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, W.C. Layer cakes, éclairs, meringues, etc. Regular orders undertaken. A room for tea and light luncheons. Recommended by Ann Pope,

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