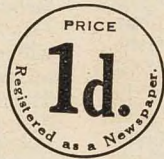


WOMEN AND THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE
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AND
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NOTES AND NEWS

The General Election.

We deal elsewhere with various aspects of the General Election which has been sprung upon the country. The next two numbers of this paper will be largely devoted to Election issues which specially concern women voters of all parties, more particularly the candidature of women.

American Women and Peace.

At the close of the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, a committee of delegates from the National League of Women Voters of the United States of America visited England, Austria, Germany, France, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, in order to get a better understanding of the effect of the war on the status of women and of women's ideas about the prevention of future war. This committee was received by President Coolidge on 22nd October, and presented to him a summary of its findings, with the following recommendations :—

First: That all opportunities for co-operation with other nations in efforts for world betterment be welcomed.

Second: That individuals and organizations of all kinds take advantage of opportunities for international intercourse in meetings for common purposes.

Third: That children and young persons be trained to understand the importance of peace as an essential basis for civilization.

Fourth: That the United States enter the Permanent Court of International Justice on the terms proposed to the Senate by President Harding, because the World Court is the best existing application of the principle of law as opposed to force in the settlement of international disputes.

New Elections in Austria.—Women in Parliament.

An Austrian correspondent writes:—For the third time after having received the vote Austrian women went to the ballot on the 21st of October. As far as we can judge as yet, the participation of women was, especially in Vienna, a great one. The two leading parties, the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats, which represent the advocate for the Convention of Geneva and the sanitation work and its adversary, were so attractive, and in their agitation so effective, that the predomi-

nant part of the totality of women resolved to give their votes for one of these parties. So a defeat of all small parties was not to be hindered. Both parties had women candidates, but only the Social Democrats gave to these candidates a chance to be returned. The Christian Socialist women did not win seats in Parliament: only in *Graz* the prominent member of Parliament, Mrs. Olga Rudel-Zeynek, was returned. Owing to the defeat of the National German Party, Mrs. Emmy Stradal, a well-deserving member of the last House, lost her seat. On the whole, there will be active *eight* women in the new Parliament. Besides Mrs. Rudel-Zeynek, seven Social Democratic women: the best-known leader Adelheid Popp, and Emmy Freundlich, further, Anna Boschek, Gabriele Proft, Amalie Seidel, Marie Tusch, and Julia Rauscher.

Married Women's Income Tax.

Miss Chrystal Macmillan spoke in favour of the separate taxation of the incomes of married persons at a conference held on Monday, 12th November, and convened by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to open the demand for this reform in order to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer in good time for the Budget proposals of next year. The conference declared itself in favour of the next reduction of the income tax being made by providing for the separate taxation of the incomes of married persons and asked definitely for provision in the next Finance Act for the separate assessment and separate taxation and for the return of the repayment directly to the husband or wife on whose incomes they have been claimed respectively. The conference was not agreed as to whether this demand should be coupled with the proposal that the marriage abatement should not obtain in cases in which the husband and wife have incomes and are taxed as separate persons. The arguments put forward in support of this urged that it was inequitable to impose different rates of tax on families with the same responsibilities. As an outcome of the conference, it was decided to ask the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship to set up a Committee to inquire into the whole question, and to call a further conference when the Committee had reported.

A Reminiscence of Mr. Bonar Law.

Mrs. Fawcett writes: "Soon after Mr. Bonar Law became the Leader of the Unionist Party in 1911, Miss Eleanor Rathbone and I had an interview with him in his own house near Edwardes Square, Kensington. Our object, of course, was to ascertain if there was a prospect of his giving in his new position any active support to the political enfranchisement of women. We laid our case before him, and in his reply he stated frankly that he considered our demand just and reasonable. He reminded us that he had often recorded his vote in the House of Commons in our favour, and had been for many years a member of our Glasgow Society. We had mentioned to him a number of distinguished Conservatives who had been our friends, speaking in particular of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord John Manners, Mr. Russell Gurney, and others. Of this he was well aware, but he said his difficulty was that the bulk of the rank and file of the Conservative party, whether in the House or in the country, was hostile; and though he himself was in favour of votes for women, he was not prepared to break up his party in an effort, probably an unsuccessful effort, to obtain them. So we left him, feeling our cause was no further advanced than when we came in, but that we had in him a perfectly upright and straightforward friend who would do us a good turn as soon as he could without injury to his party organization. It was our job to gain Conservative support for our movement in the country."

Award of Swedish International Prize Fellowship.

An International Prize Fellowship of kr. 1,000, offered by the Swedish Federation of University Women for research in Science, has been awarded to a member of the British Federation, Mrs. Muriel Wheldale Onslow, M.A., for research on the Biochemistry of Respiration in Plants. Mrs. Onslow was awarded a Fellowship of the British Federation in 1915, and this further recognition of her excellent work is a testimony to its importance which honours both the Fellow and the Federation. The Fellowship was open for competition among the women of eighteen nations, and the Swedish Committee reports that much of the work sent in was so good that it was a task of great difficulty to make the final selection.

THE COMING ORDEAL.

It seems incredible that we are faced with a General Election again—an election of far-reaching importance. The policy of this paper prevents us dealing with the political issue which has brought the crisis to a head, but we can at least say that the questions of Protection, Imperial Preference, or Free Trade very specially concern the woman voter. As we pointed out a few weeks ago, woman is the great distributing agency. We suggested then that the sooner she begins studying the effect of Protection on real wages the better. But the Election has been sprung on the country and serious study of this economic problem is out of the question; nor does it appear to be desired, as an Advisory Committee has been appointed to advise the Government in connection with the preparation of the proposed duties on manufactured goods, which will not, of course, be able to report until after the Election is over. Without committing ourselves to the rights and wrongs of an immediate Election we think this is regrettable, and can only urge the women of the country in the short time at their disposal to study the issues at stake to the best of their ability and not be satisfied with Party shibboleths and cries.

To turn to matters which specially concern this paper, this Election, like that of last year, comes as an extinguisher of hopes, and means that once again women's organizations must face the unexhilarating task of beginning all over again work in connection with certain legislative reforms whose prospects were beginning to rouse confident hopes. There can be nothing but lamentation from the point of view of those anxious to see placed on the Statute Book this session Bills such as the Legitimacy Bill, the Separation and Maintenance Bill, and others which, as was stated in our columns last week, had only to pass through a few stages in their Parliamentary career before becoming law. All the work of the promoters and supporters of these Bills will have to start again, and they must feel their efforts to be somewhat like those of a squirrel in a cage. The position with regard to the Guardianship of Infants Bill is also singularly unfortunate. The Joint Select Committee had already fixed on a day on which to discuss its Report, but the meeting will not be able to be held and the Report will not be issued. It is extraordinarily unfortunate that the same fate should have befallen this most

The Limits of Journalistic Decency.

Our contemporary, the *English Review*, is by way of being a periodical of high journalistic traditions and some literary taste. We are therefore surprised to find in its current issue a peculiarly unpleasing article, entitled "The Folly of Female Franchise," by one Anthony M. Ludovici. There is really nothing in the article which calls for a reply, since its writer makes no attempt to argue his case, nor does he indicate any grounds for his belief that the granting of Women's Suffrage has had or will have undesirable results. His article consists simply of violent and at times distinctly vulgar invective, mainly directed at women, but extending also to the Bishop of London and the Earl of Selborne. We should, however, like to register a protest to the Editor of the *English Review*. There is some excuse, we are willing to admit, for the publication of stupid or even vulgar material if it bears the signature of a well-known personality. Thus we can understand, though we do not sympathize with the desire of an editor to publish contributions by, let us say, Horatio Bottomley, or any recently acquitted murderer. But with the name of Anthony M. Ludovici the British public is almost wholly unacquainted. What, therefore, can be the excuse for the publication of material by him, which is not merely devoid both of sense and taste, but distinctly suggestive of mental and emotional instability on the part of its author.

The Universities' Relief Fund.

The Universities' Committee of the Imperial War Relief Fund (General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2) has issued an appeal for daily meals for men and women students in Central Europe. Both Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Galsworthy endorse this appeal. Lord Robert writes:—

"Of all the human activities learning perhaps is most clearly international. The sterilization of scholarship and science by famine and suffering in Central Europe is a direct injury to the intellectual life of the world. This, apart from common humanity, constitutes an urgent call to our support for the Universities' Relief Fund."

Readers of this paper, though few have a superabundance of this world's goods, have always been quick to respond when help is asked for a worthy cause.

important measure two sessions running. Further, from the point of view of women candidates the position is unfortunate, as many of the most suitable women for Parliament will find it a heavy drain on their purses and energies to stand twice almost within one year.

But women and men alike must take the vicissitudes and crises of political life in a sporting spirit, and the next few weeks will show if they can rise to an emergency. There is not a moment to lose. Steps must immediately be taken to approach prospective candidates of all parties, urging them to include the reforms on which the women of the country are largely united in their Election addresses. Wherever possible meetings for women citizens, at which all candidates are invited to speak, should be organized. Such meetings, if well organized and fair play given all round, are not unpopular even to harassed and overworked candidates. They give them a meeting free of expense, and in some cases at the last General Election were said, even by candidates themselves, to be the most successful meetings of the campaign.¹ Where meetings are impossible, deputations should be organized. This is specially important in the case of Members of Parliament whose record in the House of Commons has belied their Election promises. Literature should be spread broadcast in the constituency, and a lightning educational campaign of the voters carried out on lines most appropriate to the locality. The only comforting feature of an unwelcome Election is the unique opportunity it offers for political education of electorate and candidates alike. Lastly, there is a very special claim on the women of the country to take this unexpected opportunity to secure the return of more women to the House of Commons. Readers of this paper, who consist for the most part of those who know something from behind the scenes of the urgency of the need for more women, must accept some personal responsibility in the matter which is not shared by the average woman voter. We make with all the urgency at our command an appeal to Women's Organizations of every kind to make some special effort on behalf of women candidates.

¹ A leaflet, "How to Conduct a Non-Party Election Campaign," may be had from the N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

THE FIFTH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

This Conference will probably hold a unique place in the records of the International Labour Organization for two reasons. It was short, covering only seven working days (though certain of its Commi tees put in some heavy labour on the unreckoned Sunday); and its agenda was confined to a single subject—the General Principles of Factory Inspection. Motives of economy, reinforced by the consideration that, with the annual meetings of the Conference transferred henceforward from October to June, only eight months would elapse before the next calling together of the member States, led to this severe restriction in duration, and, consequently, to the choice of an industrial question fit for adequate handling in limited debate. The experience of the past week has shown that the Governing Body, in choosing as they did, gave proof of excellent judgment. Not only was it found possible, within the time at the disposal of the Conference, to examine the fundamental principles of inspection with great thoroughness, but complete agreement on the main lines of method and system was successfully reached. To the attainment of this happy conclusion the presence of a large number of practical experts in the administration of industrial law under varying conditions in every Continent has undoubtedly contributed. Government delegates brought with them their most experienced factory inspectors as "advisers," with the result that discussion, whether in plenary meeting or in Commission, was at all times kept close to the subject in hand.

That this subject would be found too technical to interest the members of the Organization was a criticism put forward in certain quarters when the agenda first became known. It proved to be groundless. Forty-eight States, no less, sent delegations to the Conference; the replies of Governments to the Labour Office questionnaires were in many instances admirably full and informing; and throughout the week, interest never flagged. The eagerness, in particular, of the newly-formed States to gather knowledge and institute comparisons between older systems for the benefit of their own industrial law makers was extremely encouraging to witness; and the emphatic assurance of their representatives that certain of the standards accepted, such as that requiring the complete independence of the inspectorate from all political and administrative influences, will be of immediate value to them in shaping their legislation, left a comfortable conviction in the mind that this conference has been well worth while.

From another point of view it was held at the right moment. Inspection—which means, in its modern development, not only the efficient enforcement of laws made for the protection of the worker's safety and health without which the best industrial code is no more than waste paper, but the gradual raising of the level of conditions as the inspector becomes the expert adviser of the employer—is an important factor in the everyday life of industry, and it has been well that the Labour Office should keep itself closely in touch with that life. And lastly, consideration at a moment of special political difficulty in the international sphere, of a fundamental principle laid down in the Peace Treaty which is without political implications made for friendly and harmonious working between different delegations, while it raised hardly a point of disagreement between employers' and workers' groups.

As in other years, the greater part of the Conference work was done in committee. Four "Commissions" considered severally the sphere of inspection, the functions and powers of inspectors, the organization of inspection as regards (a) staff, (b) safety, and inspectors' reports. The French term "Inspection du Travail" covers a wider field than "factory inspection," and while the conclusions of the Commissions (and the Conference) were based on experience in the more limited sphere, it was agreed that, with due allowance for technical differences, the principles adopted might serve as a foundation for systems of inspection in general. The knottiest points of discussion arose in the Second Commission, when the relation of inspectors to the judicial system of their countries came to be considered. The question whether the inspector should, as in Great Britain, carry his or her case for prosecution directly into the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and there conduct it in person, or whether, as in France and other Continental countries, action should be taken to set in motion, by complaint, the appropriate legal

authority, was clearly a matter for the decision of each State, since at this Conference only a recommendation and not a draft convention was proposed. But when the supporters of the "Latin" system, not content with this freedom, desired it laid down that the procedure under which an inspector becomes something more than an ordinary citizen before the law, and his reports are considered to establish facts in default of proof to the contrary, constitutes a higher ideal than the Anglo-Saxon one which refuses all special privilege to the official, discussion became very lively, and the problem only received its final satisfactory solution in the Conference itself.

From the point of view of a representative of this journal, the Third Commission was the most interesting, for here, among the many difficult questions presented by organizations, the thorniest—the position of the women inspector—inevitably found its place. It was a good Commission, doing all its work well under the admirable chairmanship of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, but when it approached the clause which required it to affirm that "women inspectors should in general have the same powers and duties, and exercise the same authority as the men inspectors, subject to their having had the necessary training and experience, and should have equal opportunity of promotion to the higher ranks," one leaned forward, braced for the coming storm. Wonder of wonders! There was no storm. Again, when the report came to be presented to the Conference, the same anxiety, the same marvel repeated itself. Not a tongue wagged against that clause. But the Conference most warmly applauded the courageous and graceful speech of Miss Carmichael, one of the Government delegates for Canada, in its support, and the audience alike on the floor and the galleries, was left astounded. To those who know only the position of women factory inspectors in England, the thing may not appear strange; to anyone who has studied it as it exists in Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium—to name the more advanced industrial countries only—the unanimous acceptance of such a recommendation would have seemed, beforehand, the dream of a wild optimist.

In fitting accordance with this outcome of a Conference by which the future position of all women officials must in some degree be affected, the number of women assisting in its work showed an increase.

There were two women delegates: Miss Carmichael and Mme. Betzy Kjelsberg, of Norway, herself a factory inspector; and as technical advisers there appeared for France, Great Britain and Sweden Mme. Letellier, Miss Constance Smith, and Miss Hesselgren (at once Chief Woman Factory Inspector and member of the Swedish Senate), who are already known at International Labour Conferences. More important, perhaps, because more significant, was the inclusion of women advisers in the Italian, Japanese, Danish, Swiss, and Irish Free State delegations, and the presence of Mrs. Carruthers (Miss Violet Markham) in the double character of "adviser" to the Canadian delegation and representative of the Government of Canada on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization.

In view of the immense importance of factory inspection to women workers, it was deeply disappointing to find that the workers' group included only one woman, Miss Bondfield, who sat as adviser to the British Workers' Delegate. Fortunately, Miss Bondfield has personal knowledge of industry in two Continents, and her experience in Trade Union leadership is both national and international, so that she spoke with an authority which made her, for this occasion, the representative of women in industry throughout the world.

CONFERENCE ON PENSIONS FOR CIVILIAN WIDOWS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

On Monday, 12th November, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship called a conference of women's and other organizations interested in this reform, with Miss Eleanor Rathbone as principal speaker. It was felt that the time had come when the granting of such pensions had once more entered the realm of practical politics, the support of both Unionist and Labour Parties being assured. Many difficult points which arise in any such schemes were discussed. The conclusions will be dealt with shortly in our columns. Briefly, the scheme most favoured consists of Pensions to Widows with children up to the age of 16 years; such pensions to be administered by an authority other than the Poor Law, and to be on a non-contributory basis. The Conference decided to press immediately for Parliamentary action for this reform, and to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on the subject.

WHAT I REMEMBER.¹ X.

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

MY NEW HOMES IN LONDON, SALISBURY AND CAMBRIDGE.
1867-1884.

My marriage naturally made an enormous difference in my life, even a greater difference than is usual in the normal cases of the passage from girlhood to wife and motherhood. From the quietest of quiet country life I was transplanted into a society of surpassing interest and novelty both in London and Cambridge. My husband was in Parliament, and a conspicuous figure there even from the first. He was also a Professor of the University of Cambridge. We had a small settled income, and upon that had to maintain two homes, one in London and the other at Cambridge. It was a tight fit, but it could be done and was done without any Spartan privations. I was a dragon over every unnecessary expenditure; for I was a firm believer in Mr. Micawber's receipt for producing either happiness or misery. My husband, notwithstanding his blindness, had a keen enjoyment of life and all its ordinary occupations, sports, and interests. He skated, rode, and went to Scotland on fishing expeditions most autumns; we dined with our friends and gave them little dinners in return. The secretary he had had before his marriage (Edward Brown) left him in 1867; he had a boy who was careful and conscientious in leading him about, to and from the House, when we were in London, and to his lectures, etc., when we were in Cambridge, but this well-disposed and kindly lad² had neither the education nor the capacity to be of much other service to him. Once, when my husband had to make a railway journey from Cambridge into East Suffolk to vote at a bye-election (my father had given him a tiny freehold as a qualification), Harry and his young secretary had to travel many hours in bad cross-country trains in order to get the double journey over in a day. To the lad it was an unprecedented treat to spend so many hours in first-class carriages; but a misfortune befel him: in putting his head out of the window when the train was in motion, his hat blew off. Harry deeply sympathized, and telegraphed from the next stopping place about the lost treasure. "How shall I describe it, my boy?" said he. The reply was: "Please say, sir, it was quite new and rather fashionable." My husband's huge enjoyment of this is an illustration of his temperament which carried him for the most part light-heartedly over the inevitable privations of blindness.

His many friends in Cambridge, and his devoted parents and sister at Salisbury, provided him with another unfailing source of strength and good cheer. It has often been told that when out partridge shooting a misdirected shot from his father's gun had cost him his eyesight. The anguish of a very loving father can hardly be imagined; but it roused in the son a settled determination to make his father see that the misfortune had not blighted the life so dear to him.

I received a most generous and loving welcome into this home circle, and I cannot speak with sufficient reverence and gratitude of my sister-in-law, Maria Fawcett. From the time of the accident, until our marriage, she had been all in all to her brother, lavishing on him her great love and watchful care: now, when I appeared, suddenly, to her, upon the scene, she did not look upon me as a supplanter but welcomed me as a comrade and friend. I have never known a nobler or more generous nature. She was so full of loving appreciation, there was no room in her heart for jealousy or suspicion.

Mr. Fawcett, my husband's father, was a North Country man, born at Kirkby Lonsdale, in 1793. He was fishing under the beautiful bridge at Kirkby in 1805 when he heard of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson. He was an only son, his parents died young, and he migrated in early youth to the South of England, first to London and then to Salisbury. He was in London in 1814, and attended the gala performance of the opera given in that year to welcome the Allied Sovereigns who were rather prematurely celebrating their victory over Napoleon; then came the escape from Elba, the hundred days and the short campaign which ended triumphantly at Waterloo. All this Mr. Fawcett remembered perfectly, and it was extraordinarily interesting to hear of these great events from him. He had settled in Salisbury before 1815, and he used to tell us

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

² Mr. T. J. Dryhurst did not become my husband's secretary until 1875. He was from that time not only an invaluable secretary, but a faithful and lifelong friend.

of seeing from a distance the coach arriving from London decorated with branches of laurel. This was the method of telegraphing a victory, and when the coach finally pulled up in the Salisbury market place, he was the one deputed to jump on the top and read the dispatch announcing details of the triumph to the assembled crowd; for his ringing North Country voice carried further than the Wiltshire gutturals. He had joined the volunteers that were raised while the campaign was at its height, was a member of the Salisbury Corporation a little later, became Mayor in 1832, the year of the first Reform Bill; about 1820 he married a Salisbury lady, Mary Cooper, daughter of a solicitor. He was a good judge of both food and wine, and living, as he did, to extreme old age, 95, one of the cathedral dignitaries, a feeble old gentleman with an impaired digestion, had the happy thought of consulting my father-in-law as to daily diet: "I suppose, Mr. Fawcett," he said, "you have always been an extremely abstemious man, especially in the matter of wine?" the reply was emphatic, "I have never said 'No' to a good glass of wine in my life." On another occasion another ecclesiastic adopted another plan; he asked no advice, but he sat facing Mr. Fawcett at a municipal banquet, and watching every dish and every wine of which my father-in-law partook, took exactly the same himself. His wife had to send for a doctor in the middle of the night, as the unfortunate man thought his end was approaching. But let none imagine that these anecdotes indicate that my father-in-law was anything but a most temperate man; he had a fine palate and enjoyed good wine and good food all the more for his moderation in their use.

Mrs. Fawcett, my husband's mother, was a very able and capable woman: she wrote excellent letters, as she had an intuitive and sense of what her correspondent was interested in and wanted to hear. She loved to know all she could about her neighbours, and to pass on her information. She was a keen politician, and delighted to dwell on her friendship during the anti-corn law campaign with Bright and Cobden; her Liberalism was on strictly party lines: whatever "the Party" ordained, she automatically became a strong supporter of. During the time I knew her she never gave an ounce of sympathy to any cause before "the Party" had done so: there were, as in most country towns, rigidly defined political barriers between the shops in the city, Liberal drapers, fishmongers, etc., and Tory drapers, fishmongers, etc. Mrs. Fawcett would never have dreamed of going into any but those in sympathy with the Liberals. I remember her indignation with me on one occasion because I had shown myself more intent on getting what I wanted than on inquiring into the politics of the shop in which I found it. But she was extremely good to me and patient in bearing with our differences in outlook. Another tie between us was that she had a keen sense of humour which never failed her. Almost the only time I remember her being seriously angry with me was on account of my having spoken during a bye-election in Southwark in 1869 on behalf of Mr. George Odger, an Independent Labour candidate,³ at a time when the Labour Party had not come into existence.

It was not that Mrs. Fawcett disapproved of Odger's politics or character. She did not care enough about him to inquire into either: nor did she express disapproval of my husband appearing on his platform and speaking and working for him. But at that time it was an unheard of thing for women to speak on election platforms, and that I had done this on behalf of a candidate who was in opposition to the Liberal Party was to her almost an unforgivable sin. I couldn't promise I would never do it again, but I did promise never to speak in Salisbury unless she invited me to do so, and this promise, of course, I kept, and in course of time she did invite me and I accepted the invitation.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

We greatly regret that pressure on our space, caused by the General Election, has obliged us to postpone several articles and reports of interest. Next week's issue will be prepared with a view to popular sale and distribution during the Election campaign. It will contain the first and last instalment of our "Notes from Westminster," by our Parliamentary Correspondent, for the autumn session, and full information respecting Women Candidates for Parliament. In addition, Mrs. Fawcett's reminiscences will be continued.

³ See Mr. F. W. Soutter's book, *Recollections of a Labour Pioneer*, reviewed in *WOMAN'S LEADER* on 6th April, 1923.

CITIZENS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE WOMEN'S PART.

The migration of British women within the Empire, heretofore regarded as a matter of small importance, is, if I mistake not, rapidly taking its place as a question of the utmost significance to the nation at home and to the Dominions overseas.

Unemployment in Great Britain is at present grave amongst women as amongst men, the official record of over a quarter of a million women and girls totally unemployed being only an index of worklessness, since a large number of women workers do not register themselves at any Employment Exchange. This is especially true of women of the educated classes, who, since the war, are finding increasing difficulty in obtaining wage-earning posts. Careers as wives and mothers are also less open to-day to women in all ranks of life, in view of the fact that the excess of females in our home population is now reckoned as over two millions.

With diminished prospects of a full, free life for women in the United Kingdom, the outlook in other parts of the Empire becomes of increasing significance.

The most vital need, shared by all the great Dominions overseas—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa—is for people. In Australia, with a population of 1.89 per sq. mile; in Canada, of 2.45 per sq. mile; in New Zealand, of 12.27 per sq. mile; and in South Africa, of 14.70 per sq. mile, there is room and to spare for an increase of people, for lack of whom land remains undeveloped, and further crop and markets become an idle dream.

To fill these unpeopled parts of the Empire, men and women from home might be absorbed in sufficient numbers to effect a more equal redistribution of population. But to be fruitful, migration must not be lopsided, with the emphasis on the transference of men. Already the Dominions suffer from an excess of males over females, despite the depletion of men serving in the Dominion contingents during the war. In Australia, this uneven balance of the sexes is the most marked, in 1921 the excess of men over women being 88,722. Yet the movement of passengers from the United Kingdom is recently calculated to increase such excess, in the first six months of 1923, 10,854 men migrating to Australia as compared with 5,534 women, a disparity in sex-numbers which is still continuing.

Not only must a large proportion of these migrants find mates, but a certain proportion of unattached women is essential in a civilized community, to aid in home-making, in tending the sick and in rearing and teaching the children.

In these days of improved and improving communications, the settlement of British people overseas in other English-speaking parts of the Empire, presents no physical difficulty. Any remaining obstacle resides in the mental horizon of the people. To the majority of the workers at home, settlement overseas does not call up the picture of new and smiling homes in spacious lands within the British domain, but the outlines of a scene of desolation and exile in foreign parts. The mass of the people—women as well as men—do not as yet recognize themselves as "citizens of the Empire," living under the same flag amid the same traditions whether in Launceston or London. The primary need to-day is possibly not for funds to facilitate the work of overseas settlement—important as this aspect of the subject may be—but for vision amongst the masses of the people. An expression of the considered opinion of organized bodies of women in this connexion, setting forth clearly the present conditions of women's work at home, the possibilities of a redistribution of population within the Empire, and the preliminary requirements of women before such a world movement can be successfully guided, would, I think, help to clarify the present situation.

But the redistribution of women within the Empire demands something further than "the will to go," since the work requirements of a new country differ vitally from those at home. In country districts where virgin soil is being turned, and even in town life overseas in the early days of development, aid in home-life is of first importance. Hence, women proceeding to the Dominions must be capable of supplying the first demand, and must usually begin at the initial stage of civic evolution, awaiting with confidence the opportunity to fulfil their career. Scope for their more specialized crafts and professions more often occurs for those resident candidates who during their period of waiting will have acquired the invaluable asset of intimate knowledge of home life and of the outlook of their employers or comrades.

Many of the women migrants settle ultimately in homes of their own, but leaving aside this aspect of the question, there is a

wider scope in the Dominions for women, where they have the undoubted asset of belonging to the minority. Women teachers, market gardeners, dressmakers, milliners, professional women in many categories will be increasingly needed as the community develops, but the stepping-stone at present, it cannot be denied, is domestic work in its various branches.

Granted the willingness and capacity to undertake such work, the intending women settlers must possess physical fitness, temperamental suitability and technical proficiency. The first two qualifications are happily not absent amongst our island population with its latent love of adventure, and the latter desideratum can in most cases be had through adequate training.

The requirements of the Dominions will assuredly not deplete the Mother Country of its necessary domestic workers, judging from the number of women at present seeking employment in the United Kingdom.

MERIEL TALBOT.

PROSPECTIVE WOMEN
CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.¹

We give below a list of women candidates who have, so far as we have heard at the time of going to press, been adopted as prospective candidates. A complete list will appear next week.

Conservative.

Viscountess Astor (Plymouth, Sutton Division).
Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan (North Camberwell).

Liberal.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby (Richmond).
Lady Terrington (Wycombe).
Mrs. Wintringham (Louth).

Labour.

Dr. Ethel Bentham (East Islington).
Margaret Bondfield (Northampton).
Minnie Pallister (Bournemouth) (new candidate).
Miss Mary Richardson (South Acton).
Mrs. M. A. Hamilton (Chatham) (new candidate).
Susan Lawrence (East Ham North).

Independent.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Brentford and Chiswick).

WOMEN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

WOMEN MAYORS.

We reported last week the appointment of Miss Ethel Mary Colman as Lord Mayor of Norwich. We have now to report that five women now hold rank as Mayors: Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, in Ramsgate; Mrs. Alderton, Colchester (previously announced); Mrs. Hill, Harwich; Miss B. A. Cartwright, Brackley; and Mrs. J. M. Phillips, J.P., Honiton.

WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

At the recent Town Council elections, two women, Mrs. Frank Wilson and Miss McCormick, were added to the number of women on the Liverpool City Council. Mrs. Parker takes her place as the first woman on the Bridlington Town Council, and Mrs. Brown, J.P., has been elected to the Chester Town Council unopposed. We regret Mrs. Hornabrook's defeat in Plymouth, after a spirited fight, and hope she will stand again. We are glad to hear that another woman has been added to the London Borough Councillors, Mrs. Ray, who is the first woman Councillor in the Borough of Hornsey. Mrs. Ray is President of the Hornsey Branch of the N.C.W., a Poor Law Guardian, and Chairman of the Hornsey Conservative and Unionist Association. Miss H. A. Packer, whose name was incorrectly spelt in our last issue, was returned for the Fulham Borough Council in the Conservative interest unopposed, through the public spirit of Miss Fulford (non-party), who withdrew. Miss Packer was formerly of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

¹ The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has opened a bureau for voluntary workers for women candidates. Offers of help should be sent at once to 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, stating which candidate or party the worker prefers, also form of help.

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.]

HOME PRODUCTION v. FACTORY.

II.

Now, although the bacillus itself is not very difficult to kill by heat, its spores are extremely resistant; indeed they appear to be one of the most difficult forms of microbic life to kill.

The danger of home-canning in addition to insanitary preparation is, of course, that the processes of preserving, to which they are subjected in the ordinary domestic household are not sufficient from the point of view of either temperature or time to kill the germs. This danger is more likely to exist if the process be left to inexperienced, or even experienced, but uneducated maid-servants.

The scientific information given in these articles has been gathered from Dr. Leighton's Report, published January, 1923, and from his "Botulism and Food Preservation," published later in the year, but as they are detached from their context for the sake of brevity, it is sometimes impossible to give quotation marks; page and line can be given if required. The subject is most interesting, and a perusal of the book is likely to allay unnecessary fear rather than increase it.

RESEARCH WORK.

More canning at home and in the factory is done over in America than in Britain, and the industry and the public are protected by proper laws and by the efforts of the National Canners' Association of America, who have established a research laboratory for the study of the technical aspects of their business. Their researches and their results are being closely followed by those engaged in commercial canning. Bulletins are issued by the Association and the United States Department of Agriculture. Much valuable information has been amassed.

Professor Dickson, Stanford University, San Francisco, says:—"It is advisable that all canned vegetables and fruits be boiled after they are removed from the container, and before they are served, or even tasted. The common practice of serving canned food as salad without being cooked after it is removed from the can should be discontinued, although there is no reason why canned food should not be cooled after it has been boiled and served cold if so desired. There are few, if any, ready-to-serve canned foods which are in any way damaged by being boiled and cooled before they are served."

The whole question of safety from botulism is one of efficient sterilization.

For this reason a tin container is more effective than a glass container. It can be subjected to a great heat, for the requisite time. Investigations prove that "all samples heated to 250 F. for 15 minutes were sterile; many samples heated 230 F. for 15 and 30 minutes were not sterile. Two hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes apparently accomplished the desired results."

Of course, some glass-containers can bear this heat, others cannot.

Some packers are said, before using their glass-containers, to sterilize them to a temperature of 240 F.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Ingredients.—2 lb. butter, 2 lb. castor sugar, 3 lb. flour, 2½ lb. currants, 1 lb. sultanas, ½ lb. raisins, ½ lb. candied peel, twelve or fourteen eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one wineglass of sherry, one wineglass of brandy, ½ oz. of mixed spice, a saltspoonful of salt.

Method.—Stone the raisins and chop them fine, clean and pick the sultanas and currants, and cut the peel up fine. Cream the butter and sugar together until quite white, mix in by degrees the eggs and sifted flour, beating it well with a Scotch whisk all the time; then add the salt, spice, fruit, brandy, and lastly the baking powder; mix all together, put it into cake tins well lined with oiled paper, and bake in a moderate oven for about four hours and a half. This quantity will make three or four cakes.

When baking large cakes, or cakes that take long cooking, such as Christmas cakes or wedding cakes, it is a good plan to stand them on a deep baking sheet, thickly covered with dry sand to prevent its burning.

Salad oil is a good thing to use to grease the cake tin and paper. Put it on with a brush.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Victoria 6188.

WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Our thoughts this week are necessarily all with election work. We are hoping to hear of a large number of women candidates, but fear that the sudden decision to hold an election will bear hardly on those potential candidates among whom women must generally be reckoned, who are not possessed of a considerable amount of spare funds. Needless to say, we hope to have immediate offers of assistance for constituencies in which women candidates are standing from our members. A list is being compiled at Headquarters of women known to be standing.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE.

No opportunity should be lost of asking candidates to place in their election addresses and to make reference in their speeches to the need for equality in the law between men and women. They should be asked to refer specially to Equal Franchise, as the first point on our programme, and to other matters such as the Guardianship of Infants, which will be practical politics for next Session. Election literature, both for constituencies with women candidates and others can be obtained from Headquarters. The questionnaire will be printed towards the end of the week, and parcels of literature dealing with points on it will be prepared and can be had on application, price 1s.

THE LONDON CONFERENCES.

Reports are given elsewhere in this paper of the Central Hall Meeting and Conferences on Married Women's Income Tax and Widows' Pensions. An informal conference of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee and representatives of societies was held at headquarters, when plans for the General Election were discussed. Though some were unable to stay until Tuesday, eighteen societies were represented at these conferences from the following places:—Brighton, Cambridge, Croydon North, West Croydon, Camberley, Hampstead, Harrogate, Ilkley, Kensington, Liverpool, London Society for Women's Service, Malvern, Newport (Essex), Preston, Petersfield, Reading, Sutton Coldfield, Waterloo.

SPECIAL ELECTION FUND.

The first donation of £10 was received this morning unasked as we go to press. We beg all women who know something of the demands and possibilities of Election work at a crisis like the present to send us a donation immediately. We have already been obliged to add to our office staff, and our Election literature for free distribution must be brought up to date at short notice. A bureau for workers for women candidates has been opened. Please send us a donation earmarked "Election Fund" at once.

NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.

The Fifth Conference of Affiliated Societies held their meeting at Preston on 5th October, and discussed an interesting agenda. Seventeen delegates attended under the chairmanship of Mrs. Abraham (Birkenhead), and listened with much interest to an address on the Parliamentary work of the N.U.S.E.C., given by Miss Beaumont, a member of the Executive. Mrs. Robertson (Rochdale) was elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and it was decided to call a further Conference in the spring, preceded by a Conference of Officers from Societies in the Group. Among the Resolutions passed was one urging the Government to assist in giving the League of Nations effective power to settle international disputes. A further Resolution, urging a strong campaign in favour of Equal Guardianship and a combined effort to approach all Members of Parliament in the area covered by the N.W. Group, was passed. It was agreed that the affiliation fee be increased to 2s. 6d. per annum, that the Chairman shall not serve for more than two years in succession, and that nominations be sent in fourteen days before the date of the Conference. Societies were urged to send any news for publication to the "Leader Secretary" and so make full use of the Group half-column.

BIRKENHEAD W.C.A.

In addition to the list of questions for municipal candidates sent by the N.U.S.E.C., three local questions were added. One had reference to the appointment of a woman on the Watch Committee, one urged the medical examination of juvenile criminals, and in regard to Housing the Town Council were urged to use their existing powers and so secure their share of the Government grant, and to bring pressure to bear on the owners of defective property to put it in proper repair.

BOLTON W.C.A.

An important series of meetings ushered in the winter campaign, when the Disabilities of Women under the Law, Inequalities in the Law between Men and Women, and the Guardianship of Children received special attention. Among the special speakers were Councillor Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Shilston Watkins (Liverpool), Miss E. Mangnall, Mrs. F. R. Nicholson, and Mrs. Rackham (Cambridge) on the "Delinquent Child." These meetings were held in different parts of the town, in order to stimulate women's interests in public affairs. The Junior Branch also opened in fine form with an address by Miss J. Roberts, under the attractive title of "Adventures in Citizenship," and the programme for the session ranges from "Current Topics" to "Favourite Novelists."

CHESTER W.C.A.

The ex-Chairman has been returned unopposed to the City Council for the ward she has represented for the last three years, but she is still the only woman member, though the defeated candidate, Mrs. Palmer, hopes to stand again to represent "The Home, the Mother, and the Child." Miss Clay, B.A., has been elected Chairman of the Association.

LIVERPOOL W.C.A.

The autumn programme is devoted to educational lectures and expeditions, but the latter are only open to those who have attended the lectures. "Maternity and Child Welfare," with a visit to the Open-air Hospital for Tuberculous Children; "Women Patrols," with a visit to the Police Court; "Poor Law," and a visit to the Institution, all help to make an attractive and stimulating programme.

ROCHDALE W.C.A.

A well-attended meeting on "Some Legislation especially affecting Women" was addressed by Miss Beaumont (London), who gave an illuminating diagnosis of the effects of the recent "Matrimonial Causes Act" and the "Bastardy Act," both of which had been the cause of unceasing care and work on the part of the N.U.S.E.C. In urging women voters to follow up their interest in women's questions for the betterment of their sex, she dealt with the need for further legislation in regard to Separation and Maintenance, Legitimacy of Children, Nationality of Married Women, and Equal Guardianship. Equal Franchise and Widows' Pensions (to cost £14,000,000) were all explained and advocated. The Chairman (Miss M. J. Bright, J.P.) put in a plea for lodger votes for women over 30 years of age, who would represent a very sane vote. She also pointed out the need locally for Women Police, and hoped that the local association would take a more active part in local affairs and work to get a woman on the Town Council.

WATERLOO W.C.A.

The first meeting of the season was addressed by Miss McCrindell (Liverpool) and Miss Harrison, and dealt with "Social Clubs in general and the District Social Club in particular." Both speakers being experts in the work, the audience was particularly interested in their remarks.

REPORTS.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

Miss E. F. Rathbone, J.P., presided over a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday, 12th November. Miss Maude Royden moved:—

"That this meeting of men and women calls upon the National Assembly to recommend the revision of the Marriage Service of the Established Church of England in accordance with principle implicit in the teaching of the Gospels based on equality of position and obligation between husband and wife."

Miss Royden pointed out that the inequalities between man and woman in the Prayer Book were not confined to the use of the word "obey" in the bride's vows, and made a deep impression on her audience by showing that the words quoted by those who supported the present form were all taken from the Epistles, never those of Christ Himself, and, further, that it could not be maintained, as Lord Hugh Cecil had tried to do, that they implied any reservation of the wife's right to refuse to obey wrong or unreasonable commands or those which violated the most intimate recesses of her personality.

Lady Barrett, who was introduced by the Chairman as a married woman, a member of the Church of England, and a physician, seconded the resolution in an able and convincing speech.

The Countess of Selborne moved, and the Rev. Canon W. Hay Aitkin seconded, a second resolution:—

"Seeing that the wife's vow to obey her husband and the husband's vow to endow his wife with all his worldly goods frequently neither are nor can be nor ought to be carried out, such untruths should not form part of a solemn religious ceremony."

Both resolutions were carried unanimously, and in responding to a vote of thanks, proposed by Miss Helen Ward to the speakers, Miss Royden urged her hearers to bring pressure on their representatives in the National Assembly.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

55 Gower Street, W.C.1.

An interesting line of education in internationalism has been put forward by Frau Käthe Kruse, who is coming to the weekly supper at International House on 15th November, bringing with her one of her wonderful models of children. They have been called dolls; but they are much more than dolls, and grown up people will probably appreciate them even more than children, who have so much imagination that they can clothe a piece of stick with life and love and beauty. These models are perfect portraits of individual children, not only in face, but in limbs and body.

Frau Kruse believes that what the world needs is a deep sense of responsibility to childhood, and that if we all had this there would be no more wars which destroy children. She thinks that if one could send children about they would reconcile the world. But as this is not possible perhaps these models, more human and lovable than sculpture, smaller, more available, individual, and charming, may speak an international language.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF GIRLS' CLUBS.

The Annual Meeting of the National Organization of Girls' Clubs was held at the Westminster School on Saturday, 3rd November, after an impressive service had been given by Mr. Sheppard at St. Martins-in-the-Fields. The hall was completely filled with representatives of the different clubs, some having come as far as from Bristol. This organization, founded by Mrs. Glover and the Hon. Lily Montagu, has now over 20,000 branches in all parts of the world. Its members are of all ages and of all creeds united by the common aim to be of service. The Chairman, Mrs. Glover, gave a most inspiring address in which she spoke of the women pioneers of the past, and then explained that pioneers need followers to carry on their work. Mrs. Home Peele read a resumé of the Report of the Joint Council Meeting, which showed how this movement is extending in all directions, reaching out, for example, to a Boys' Club in Stepney and to ex-Borstal girls and women. The new President is Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., and the Vice-President Miss Eleanor Plumer. Other speakers were Miss Lawrence-Jones, Miss McWilliam, Miss Arkell—who read a splendid report of the activities of the Girls' Council—and Mrs. Glover. To readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER, it will be of interest to know that a series of lectures is being arranged in each cluo on industrial questions, which affect vitally the girls and women during their work. It is felt that too little is known about such subjects as the Factory Act, Trade Unions, Whitley Councils, etc. Mrs. Glover, like Mr. Sheppard, emphasized in her address the need for befriending those "who are down on their luck," saying that it is just these members who most need the cheerful club atmosphere, and who should not feel too shy to be seen there. Everyone must have felt encouraged and uplifted when the evening was over, feeling that the service and meeting together had shown where best could be spent a woman's power and influence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LOCAL OPTION AT WORK IN SCOTLAND."

MADAM,—Will you allow me a little space to comment on the above article. The Inverness illustration of the relative purchasing power of 12s. 6d., i.e. a bottle of whisky and household goods, is not a sound comparison. Use any luxury as the illustration, a motor-car or a diamond ring, and the equivalent in household goods would be enormous.

I venture to submit that the National Exchequer of the U.S.A. is in a flourishing condition because "wet" Britain is repaying "dry" America her war debts; and the Liquor Taxes are helping to find the money.

About Kilsyth: The Co-op, after 16 months of No-Licence, 5/9/21, reports, "Our Society... has been passing through a trying time. Huge losses... in Drapery, Boots, and Furnishings." Report, 5/12/21, "present chaos and depression." Report, 6/3/22, "Trade is not improved."

I have only taken up three points as your space is valuable. Women are learning not to believe all they hear, but to sift things for themselves.

HELENA THOMAS.

EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN.

MADAM,—With reference to the above appeal in your issue of the 9th inst., probably you will allow a few lines from another correspondent, whose point of view differs from that implicit in the letter signed "M. Houghton Mitchell."

Cancer Research is no new thing; it has already been undertaken by vivisectors during a great many years, and for this purpose immense sums of money have been bequeathed from time to time. The cry is ever for "more, and yet more!" Well do I remember that, long ago, in one year one hundred thousand mice endured experimentation; and with what result? Misery to the suffering animals—with not the slightest benefit to humans. On what ground must a different result be looked for, though the wealth of Croesus be wasted in this cruel way?

The way of God is ever in harmony with His own Nature, in which cruelty can have no part. As cruelty is inseparable from vivisection, we may rest assured that this cannot be His way to health.

ALICE ARMSTRONG LUCAS.

GIRTON GIRLS AS DOMESTIC HELPS.

MADAM,—Instead of sending our Girton girls as domestic servants to Australia and New Zealand, I would suggest to Dame Meriel Talbot, in reply to her recent speech at the luncheon of the London Branch of the Australian Natives Association:—

- (1) That the best paid posts in the Civil Service be open to women;
- (2) That women should be allowed admission to the Priesthood in the Church of England;
- (3) That the educational authorities should recognize that one teacher cannot cope with a class of 60 children and more.

L. ROSE SATCHELL.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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COMING EVENTS.

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS.

NOV. 14-24. Daily from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

NOV. 19. 3-4.30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting and Election of Committee. Lecture and Demonstration on "How to Conduct an Election." Speaker: Miss E. Morton (Assistant Secretary Proportional Representation Society).

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB, 9 GRAFTON STREET, W.1.

NOV. 21. 8.15 p.m. "The Permanent Court of International Justice." Speaker: Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot, M.A., D.C.L. Chairman: Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

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

NOV. 22. Miss Margery Fry: "The Sorting House for Boys: a Belgian Experiment."

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOV. 20. 4.30 p.m. Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. "Improper Fractions" ("Why is a Woman four-fifths of a Man, and if she isn't, what is she?"). Speaker: Mr. Robert Cholmeley.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (BIRMINGHAM BRANCH).

NOV. 23. 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. "Palestine of To-day: The Land of Promise." Speaker: Mrs. Philip Snowden.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NEWPORT W.C.A. NOV. 21. 7.30 p.m. Public Meeting, Town Hall. "Economic Position of Women Generally." Speaker: Mrs. Stocks.

LEEDS S.E.C. DEC. 5. 5.30 p.m. 18 Park Row. "Industrial Welfare Work." Opener: Miss N. Sturgeon (Welfare Superintendent).

EDINBURGH S.E.C. NOV. 28. 8 p.m. Public Meeting, New Gallery, Shandwick Place. "The Unmarried Mother and her Child." Speaker: Miss Higson.

BRISTOL S.E.C. NOV. 30. 8 p.m. Folk House, College Green. "Equal Guardianship of Children." Speaker: Mrs. Hubback. Chairman: The Sheriff (Fred Burris, Esq., J.P.).

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

NOV. 20. 5.30 p.m. Public Meeting at International Franchise Club, 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly. "Guardianship, Maintenance, and Custody of Infants Bill." Speaker: Councillor Mrs. V. M. Crawford.

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.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

NOV. 21. 7.30 p.m. London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych. A Meeting on Education. Speakers: The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., K.C.V.O., M.P., and Miss Violet Markham, C.H., J.P. Chair: Lady Bonham Carter.

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MAIDA VALE.—Accommodation in service flat for one or two ladies; constant hot water; restaurant.—Box 1,024, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TWO LADIES would like another to share their home. Pleasant, comfortable house, quarter of an hour from Victoria; terms moderate; suit professional woman.—Box 1025, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

COMFORTABLE HOME in ladies' maisonette; meals as required; bath; terms moderate.—124 Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Park.

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, Maurea 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.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

IRISH LINEN SERVIETTES, good reliable quality, which we can recommend, in assorted designs, size 22 ins., 12s. 6d. per doz. Also special odd lot of tossed and soiled serviettes for everyday use. Assorted sizes and designs, 7s. 6d. per dozen. 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, trousseaus, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

POSTS WANTED.

LADY can recommend capable, experienced woman for temporary work as HOUSEKEEPER, caretaker, etc.; excellent cook, thoroughly trustworthy; terms, £1 a week.—Box 1,025, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TWO SISTERS, COOK-GENERAL and HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (middle aged); £40 and £30 respectively; good references; would like to take charge of a house and housekeeping for lady or gentleman; flat preferred; London only.—Apply, Ann Pope, 510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

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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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Conferences every Tuesday, 4.30 to 7 p.m. Admission free; Tea 6d.—Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, Westminster.

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, 18th November, 6.30. Miss Maude Royden: "Christ Triumphant." V: The State and the Offender."

LONELY? Then send stamped addressed envelope to Secretary, U.C.C., 161, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

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, 22nd November, Miss Margery Fry: "The Sorting House for Boys; a Belgian Experiment."

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