

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PLEGGED	327
MATERNAL MORTALITY. By Charis U. Frankenburg	327
DEPUTATION TO HOME SECRETARY ON THE AGE OF MARRIAGE	328
MOTHER INDIA: THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW. By a Correspondent	329
THE ECONOMIC POSITION IN ITALY. By M.I.L.	329

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Unemployment Insurance.

There is a general belief, carefully fostered by the Press, that the debates which go on in Parliament are empty wastes of words. It is true that members of the Front Benches are sometimes apt to economize thought by extravagance in sentences, but although one might not think so from reading the reports of them which appear in newspapers, extremely interesting speeches are often made in Parliament. On 9th November for instance, a criticism of the Unemployment Bill was framed by Captain Macmillan, one of the younger Conservative members, which we recommend to all of our readers who are interested in the problems of insurance. He laid emphasis on the fact that the general, preliminary recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee have, so far, been ignored by those in charge of the Bill. Now many of the special points made in the report are of first-rate Parliamentary importance—that is to say they concern far-reaching issues on which members must come to some definite conclusion before they can give an honest vote upon the Bill. But to the nation as a whole, it is not details of finance or administration which matter most even when the sums concerned are great—it is the general question of whether the whole present method of insurance is the right one, and whether the enormous amounts of money that are being spent are helping to increase or to diminish the problem of unemployment itself.

Mobility of Labour.

Of these conclusions reached by the Blanesburgh Committee, and referred to by Captain Macmillan, we have space to mention only two aspects of one whole. It is a feature of our present unemployment that it is highly localized both literally in places, and figuratively in trades. Tens of thousands of men are equipped only to work in industries which are unlikely ever to demand their work again. Tens of thousands of children are growing up in homes where the elder members of the family cannot find work, and where the imagination, foresight, and initiative of the parents are inadequate to secure the future of their children. In these circumstances is not a training system an essential feature of any national insurance scheme? Can we afford to be without some such method of securing that our children as they grow up shall be drafted into the expanding and progressive industries, and not left to decay round the closed factories and workshops of those that have gone? And is it not equally necessary that now, nine years after the end of the war, our Government should be given the negotiations which we all know will be required before any clear way can be opened by which adults may change their occupation with some prospect of success? At present

a skilled man, whose parents may have largely supported him for five years while he was acquiring his skill, should he be willing to leave his own particular subdivision and category of work, can hope during the rest of his life for no better prospect than unskilled labour. The problem of mobility also includes the problem of emigration. What we may call the non-commissioned officers of American industry are to a large extent English skilled workers who have been driven out of this country. Their skill and experience are not only lost to us, but industrially speaking used against us. How are we to employ these men within the Empire even if we cannot use them in their native towns? These questions are worthy of the attention of Ministers, and they should receive it.

Commission on India.

The personnel of the Statutory Commission on India, consisting as it does of Sir John Simon and six Members of Parliament, none of whom are experts on India, and who have, indeed, been appointed just because they have not already had any connection with Indian affairs, and will be presumed therefore to be in the nature of an unbiased jury, arouses inevitably the question: "Why was no woman appointed?" A time like the present, when the welfare of women and children in India has been brought so prominently before us, would have been, in our mind, particularly opportune for such an appointment.

Conference on "Mother India".

We should like to draw attention to the notice in our advertisement column with respect to the conference on *Mother India*, which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is organizing for Monday, 21st November, at 4 p.m. at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. There is a fine list of speakers, including the Earl of Lytton, Dr. Kate Platt, and Dr. A. M. Benson, and the following have also promised to be present and take part in the discussion: the Viscountess Chelmsford, Miss L. Sorabji, Dr. Balfour, and Mrs. G. H. Bell. We understand that Miss Mayo has written from the United States, saying that the women of America are anxious to follow any lead which may be given by Englishwomen. We hope that whatever may be collected in the way of sympathy, encouragement, and funds, will be devoted to mainly helping those organizations in India which are now concerned with education and with training Indian women in medicine, midwifery, etc. The meeting promises to be extremely full, and those intending to be present are advised to apply at once for tickets.

The Umbrella Demonstrations.

There is no doubt of the effectiveness of the six ladies who, under the auspices of the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee, paraded before the House of Commons on the day of the opening of Parliament carrying umbrellas with a brilliant yellow streamer bearing the familiar old words "Votes for Women." It was a cheerful idea for a dull day, and we feel convinced that the sight of this little procession softened the hard heart of many an M.P.

Lord Oxford and Asquith Tells His Real Opinion of the Suffragists.

Lady Oxford and Asquith sent the following message from her husband to Mrs. Corbett Ashby at the opening of the new Liberal Women's Club. "Remind the women," he said, "of what women did even against a powerful man like me, to get the vote. Sometimes, I think, their methods were foolish, but they displayed courage, persistence, and hard work." We need never again be too much discouraged when politicians tell us we are quite mistaken in the things we do.

New Home for Women's Electrical Association.

Lady Astor opened the new premises of the Electrical Association for Women early this week. It is interesting to note that these are actually on the site of the first generating station for supplying electricity to London. A fascinating electric kitchen, furnished with every conceivable device, was on view, in which it is hoped to have lectures for cooks and housewives on the domestic uses of electricity. We wish the Association every possible success, as the development of their work is a happy augury for the diminution in the domestic burdens of so many women.

Women as House Property Managers.

A short but significant notice appeared in the Press last week to the effect that the Rotherham Corporation is about to appoint a woman estate manager for its housing areas. There are signs that at long last the value of women's work in this capacity, first demonstrated by the late Miss Octavia Hill, is about to receive recognition. Several large cities have or are about to appoint women managers and Rotherham's action may well be emulated by smaller boroughs. We venture to suggest that this is a question which calls for examination on the part of women's organizations, and invite information on the subject from our readers.

An All-Women Jury.

We are familiar with the idea of a jury of matrons for a certain painful type of case, but a jury composed wholly of women in an ordinary civil case is a pleasing novelty. The portent occurred at the Newcastle Assizes just by accident. Unfortunately for history the plaintiff lost his case and the jury were not therefore called upon to assess damages. Also the action depended to a large extent on the decision of the Judge. This gentleman naturally wanted his little joke, so

he remarked with a bow to the jury, after giving his decision, "And the jury have intimated by unanimous nods of their heads that they are agreed." But how surprised he must have felt that the ladies were content, like St. Francis' birds, only to nod their assent.

The Peace Conference in Amsterdam.

The Peace Conference promises to be an event of great interest. The list of British delegates which is given in another column includes Dame Edith Lyttelton, substitute delegate for Great Britain at the Assembly of the League, and Lord and Lady Astor. Among other interesting figures in Amsterdam will be Mrs. Chapman Catt, who has not been seen so often in recent years in Europe, Dr. Gertrude Baümer, of the German Reichstag, Madame Malaterre-Sellier, of France, Princess Cantacuzene of Roumania, Mrs. Moss, Australian substitute, and Mrs. Kluwyer, Dutch substitute delegate to the League. Mrs. Corbett Ashby will give the opening address on Thursday, 17th November.

Dr. Logan.

The Lord Mayor of London has apparently taken the same view of Dr. Logan's action in signing a statutory declaration that she had swum the Channel as did this journal in the note we published a fortnight ago. He has fined her, not for hoaxing the public, but for committing an offence akin to perjury, £100, and £10 10s. costs, and he fined Carey, who also signed it, but whom he considered to have been under the influence of Dr. Logan, £50, and £5 5s. costs. Carey seems to have stated that he did not understand what he was signing as he was running about the beach at the time. As we write, it is not certain whether Dr. Logan may not appeal; in her own interests we should say that the sooner the incident is closed the better.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.**CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT.**

In reply to questions as to the number of widows' pensions applied for, the number refused, and the total number of widows' pensions, orphans' allowances, and old age pensions awarded to date under the 1925 Act, *Sir Kingsley Wood* stated:—On the latest figures available children's allowances and orphans' pensions have been awarded in approximately 337,200 cases; old age pensions to persons over 70 years of age in 215,743 cases. In addition provisional awards of pensions to persons between the ages of 65 and 70 which will be payable as from January next have been awarded to more than 300,000 persons in England and Wales.

The total number of applications for widows' pensions to 30th September, 1927, was 291,502, and the total number of awards to date is 228,560. Of the applications 182,281 were from widows whose husbands died before the commencement of the Act, and 109,221 from widows whose husbands died after the commencement; 61,394 were either rejected or withdrawn, 49,774 being of the former category and 11,620 of the latter.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION (METROPOLITAN STATISTICS).

Colonel Day asked the Home Secretary the number of persons, both male and female, apprehended or summoned with the result of the proceedings in Courts of summary jurisdiction in the Metropolitan police area for the 12 months ended to the last convenient date?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: During the year 1926, 68,853 persons were apprehended and 104,260 were summoned in the Metropolitan police district. Of the total of 173,113, 150,388 were males and 22,725 were females. 495 were discharged, 168,647 were dealt with summarily, the charge being withdrawn or dismissed in 12,315 cases, the charge proved and an order made in 17,255 cases, and a conviction recorded in 139,077 cases. 2,010 were committed for trial and 1,961 were otherwise dealt with.

NATIONAL BIRTH-RATE.

Sir N. Grattan-Doyle asked the Minister of Health whether his attention has been called to the decrease in the national birth-rate; and if he has considered the desirability of curtailing the activities of certain birth control societies and other agencies?

Mr. Chamberlain: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part I have no control over these agencies.

8th November, 1927.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTRES.

Mr. Lansbury asked the Minister of Labour how many young persons and juveniles have attended day training schools in

Great Britain during the 12 months ending 31st October; how many are known to have obtained permanent employment; and in what trades?

Sir A. Steel-Maitland: About 41,000 boys and girls attended Juvenile Unemployment Centres during the year ended 31st October. I understand that practically all these boys and girls, on leaving the centres, entered employment, but no detailed information is available. 2,929 women and 269 girls completed courses of training during the year at centres conducted by the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment. Of those trained during the first six months, 72 per cent are known to have entered employment on leaving the centre. Later figures are not available.

Mr. Lansbury: Why are there not more of these training centres, in view of the fact that there is such a very large and increasing number of very young people walking the streets?

Viscountess Astor: As this is the only thing the Government are doing for unemployed women—and that is a good deal more than the Socialist Government ever did—might I appeal to the Government not to reduce the grant, but to increase it.

Monday, 14th November.

"MOTHER INDIA."

Mr. Rennie Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the feeling aroused in India by the publication in this country of Miss Katherine Mayo's book, *Mother India*, he can say whether Miss Mayo was assisted in the production of this book by the India Office or the Government of India?

Earl Winterton: Miss Mayo received no assistance in the production of her book, either from the India Office, or from the Government of India, beyond the supply of official information on matters of fact which is afforded to any member of the public who asks for it.

WOMEN POLICE.

Colonel Day asked the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to a statement made at the National Council of Women's Conference held at Bournemouth, to the effect that no definite instructions have been issued by the Home Office as to the employment of women police; and will he consider giving some definite lead to the police authorities on this subject?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I have seen some Press reports of the discussion referred to, and have received representations from the National Council, but I do not see my way at present to add to the circular already issued to the police authorities on the subject.

PLEDGED.

On Thursday of last week Mr. Winston Churchill addressed the members of the Constitutional Club on the record and opportunities of his Government. Of necessity his speech led him through the prickly subject of *Equal Franchise*—for is not the foreshadowed Bill among the greatest of the Government's opportunities, the recognition of its pledge, among the most golden of its records? But incidentally a reference to this subject by Mr. Churchill is of peculiar interest to us, for we have always understood that he has recently added to his long and obdurate anti-suffrage record some final opposition in the Cabinet to the Government's present championship of an *Equal Franchise* measure. Well—to judge from what he said, that opposition is now at an end.

"I have never," he said, "concealed that I should personally have been glad if this matter could have been put off until a later period—(cheers)—but I was not aware at the last election of the pledges given or the interpretations put upon them. I am quite sure of this—that in view of all the facts as we now know them, it would be a very great danger for the Government to do anything which would allow themselves to be assailed by a charge of breach of faith by any very large section of the population. For my part I accept the decision which the Cabinet came to, and which has been endorsed almost unanimously by Unionist and Conservative associations in England and Scotland. Do not let us be discouraged. If you take one thousand men and women drawn at random my personal view is that on the whole you will find there is a larger percentage of Conservatives in the thousand women than in the thousand men. At any rate, that was the view taken by the conferences at Cardiff and Edinburgh, which certainly did not view this large extension of the Franchise with any feelings of fear."

Now here, indeed, is a very frank utterance. Indeed, a most welcome and commendably frank utterance, because it throws vivid light upon the psychology of a very influential section of the political hierarchy. For two reasons Mr. Churchill is now, it appears, willing to support the extension of the franchise to women on the same terms as men: First, because it would be bad for the Government if *any very large section of the population* (the italics are ours) were in a position to twit it with a breach of faith. Second, because in practice a satisfactory proportion of the new voters will probably vote for Mr. Churchill's own party. With the wider issue of keeping faith for faith's sake, irrespective of whether a very large or a very small section of the population is likely to indulge in effective recriminations, Mr. Churchill is not concerned. He yields to what might be rudely called the fear of political blackmail. And he yields without peculiar regret not because the measure in question perfects the form of our political democracy, removes a constitutional inequity and translates an individual right into a citizen duty—but because in the end his party may do very well out of it.

Here at any rate is light and leading for practical political campaigners such as ourselves. That it is important to secure pledges we have always known. We have known, too, that it is no less important for such pledges to be definite statements of intention rather than general statements of principle, such

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There exist, as we know, certain people who exude a fog and call it romance. At a public meeting the other day, a speaker describing the risks of childbirth—how the death-rate was six times as great as that of the miners', the classical example of a "dangerous" trade—was rebuked by her opponent who, in a shocked voice, protested against motherhood being referred to as "dangerous." "It is not dangerous," she said, "it is sacred." She went on to deny that the average woman dreaded frequent pregnancies—that she was monthly obsessed by anxiety—but her audience of working women shouted, "No! *It's true!*" The fog-monger talks to a slum mother about the joy of motherhood, and the woman, taking the line of least resistance, outwardly agrees. But when the visitor has gone, the volume of her recantation leaves no fog in the neighbourhood, though possibly some bluish smoke. These people tell us that they have "worked for years among the poor and have never heard once of an unwanted pregnancy." They wouldn't have. Nor is one surprised to hear from a certain type of doctor that he or she has never been asked to relieve a woman of a pregnancy. No woman up against hard facts asks for bread from the romantic hand which so obviously holds a stone.

Those who try to obtain for the mothers the elementary right

as vague promises of "a square deal." That it is equally important for such pledges to be held by persons able and willing to mobilize "a very large section of the population" in their support, we now suspect. We cannot know it in this case, because the handling of the *Equal Franchise* question by the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary has been so peculiarly direct and tenacious that one is tempted to believe that the pledge meant something to them *qua* pledge, irrespective of the determination of organized women to make themselves nasty in the event of a betrayal. But without doubt there was a sufficiently formidable element in the Conservative party, an element typified by Mr. Churchill, who "was not aware at the last election of the pledges given or the interpretations put upon them," to make things very difficult, in the absence of effective outside pressure, for those who did take a serious view of this political pledge and its ultimate translation into action.

Meanwhile, the whole incident of the Government's *Equal Franchise* pledge, and the subsequent tribulations of those who failed in the beginning to regard it as a very serious commitment is a matter of some historical significance. People are apt, in speaking of the moral value of the political arena, to shrug their shoulders with cynical despair and say that election promises are made to be broken. Mr. Baldwin and the women's organizations between them have in this matter proved that it is not so. Promises are made to be kept, however distasteful they may prove to some of those who are morally responsible for keeping them. Because of this event in political history all pledges in the future will be more deliberately conferred, all betrayals of pledges more sternly condemned. "To him that hath shall be given," and in politics as in other aspects of life, a standard is strengthened in the future by the extent to which it is honoured in the present.

But it is not only in national politics that pledges are given, and honoured or betrayed, as the case may be. In international politics they are embodied in treaties which bear the seals and signatures of responsible men who by their signatures pledge the honour of nations. The Conservative party realizes well enough that it stands pledged to equalize franchise as between men and women. Does the British nation realize that by a no less binding commitment written and signed as part of the Treaty of Versailles, it stands pledged to follow Germany along the road of disarmament? It does not appear to realize this. Disarmament is still discussed on its merits as a policy which it might, or might not be expedient for the country to adopt. Like Mr. Churchill in the case of *Equal Franchise*, there are many who would be glad if "this matter could be put off until a later period." Like Mr. Churchill in the case of *Equal Franchise* it "was not aware at the last election of the pledges given or the interpretation put upon them." Like Mr. Churchill and many another inadvertent anti-suffragist in 1924, the opponents of disarmament were caught napping in 1919, when a momentous and very difficult pledge was given in their name. But a pledge is a pledge, nevertheless, as Mr. Baldwin's Government has testified. Dare we hope that this same Government may find still greater courage to testify the same faith in a larger and more adventurous sphere?

to go into their profession with open eyes, to regulate it according to their proved needs, hear an immediate outcry that the Sanctity of Marriage will be violated, and the Holiness of the Home. (A familiar echo surely? "Independence will soil our women: give them Chivalry!") Fog! Fog! Sanctity and holiness are not synonymous with ignorance and coercion. Let there be light! Let Science help the women to judge for themselves. And the curious thing is, that when the choice is free, the danger diminishes, and this is largely because the deadly abortion varies inversely with the contraceptive knowledge available. Witness France, where since the law against birth control, the number of *discovered* abortions has actually doubled. And the appalling death-rate of France is a by-word. Holland, where conception control has long been in force, has the lowest maternal mortality—half ours. The U.S.A., where it is restricted by law, has the highest rate in the world, three times that of Holland. Our infant mortality of course has followed the birth-rate down, but it is not realized that the neo-natal deaths (under one month) follow our ghastly maternal death-rate, and have not been reduced for the last twenty years. (Still-births are often not even included in statistics.) The reason that new-born infants die is because the mothers

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBON, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Miss MACADAM.
Acting Parliamentary and General Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

HEADQUARTERS' ORGANIZERS AND THE WORK FOR EQUAL FRANCHISE.

The satisfactory results of the Equal Franchise Campaign for which two extra organizers were appointed temporarily was considered by the Organization and Finance Committee at its meeting last week. Miss Auld has been working in the twelve constituencies in Surrey and Sussex whose Members are on the "Unknown Quantity" list. She has succeeded in each place in arranging that local organizations and individuals should either take a deputation to their Member, or send a letter signed by representative constituents urging that the Member should support the Prime Minister in his introduction of a measure to give Equal Franchise between men and women. We have already been able to take six of these Members off the list, and are awaiting replies with regard to the others. Mrs. Cunningham has been working in Oxford and in constituencies both in Essex and Northamptonshire. In all instances she has been able to arrange for the constituents to approach their Member and five of the Members have already replied that they will support the Prime Minister. The result of Miss Snowball's work for only a fortnight in Devonshire and Somerset is that the Members for all the six constituencies which she visited can now be counted among the supporters of the Prime Minister. In the Eastern Area of Scotland, which Miss Bury has undertaken, only eight Members are still on the "Unknown Quantity" list, and of these, two are abroad and five are being approached by their constituents, and we hope shortly to hear that they too are supporters.

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION, 8th March, 1928.

Mr. Martin Shaw has most kindly consented to conduct a special preliminary practice of his song "Glad Hearts," Parry's "Jerusalem," and other songs for the Franchise Demonstration. The practice will be at the Guildhouse, by kind permission of Miss Maude Royden and of the Committee, on Thursday, 24th November, at 7.45 p.m. The Guildhouse is in Belgrave Road, Eccleston Square, about four minutes walk from Victoria. As it is desirable to arrange for small groups to practice during the winter, it is greatly hoped that all interested men and women will make a point of being present at the Guildhouse on the above-mentioned evening. All particulars and tickets will then be available.

SOUTHEND BY-ELECTION.

The N.U.S.E.C. approached Lady Iveagh offering to send an organizer, etc., on the usual condition that she answered our Parliamentary Questionnaire in the affirmative. The following are extracts from Lady Iveagh's reply:—

"I think my views on the questions of interest to your Society are pretty generally known. I am in agreement with the general principles of your questions affecting the status, etc., of women, and I think you know that my views are in agreement with those of the Government as regards the equality of the franchise.

"Some of your questions relating to subjects such as birth control and family allowances I should not care to pledge myself to blindly, involving as they do so many different factors and requiring very special study. You may rest assured that if elected I shall endeavour to give an unbiased attention to all such questions which may come before the House of Commons.

"... I entirely recognize that many questions of particular interest to women have been overlooked in a Legislature composed wholly of men, and that a proportion of women members is necessary to insure that such questions receive proper attention."

Lady Iveagh, however, had made a rule that she could not sign any questionnaire, and when further pressed, stated that there were several points on ours which she had not considered, or with which she did not find herself in agreement. Anxious though we were to see another woman in Parliament, it was decided that in view of this, the help to be given to Lady Iveagh should be limited to a letter to the Press supporting the need for having more women in Parliament, but that no other form of help should be offered.

EDINBURGH CORPORATION BILL.

The London Committee which has been set up by headquarters to give what help it can to the Edinburgh societies with regard

to opposing the Edinburgh Corporation Bill, providing for the compulsory notification and treatment in certain cases of those suffering from Venereal Disease, held its first meeting on Friday, 11th November, when the following societies were represented:— Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, National Council of Women, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, Women's Auxiliary Service, Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Freedom League. It was decided to recommend to the constituent societies that they should through the Committee take whatever action is necessary to oppose the Bill when it comes before Parliament, and should assist Scottish societies in raising the necessary funds.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

The N.U.S.E.C. sent a circular to all Members of the House of Commons last week urging that provision should be made in the Bill for industrial training and one meal daily, for young persons between 16 and 21, whose unemployment benefit will be reduced by the Bill.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, the following resolutions moved by the N.U.S.E.C. were passed:—

Indian Statutory Commission.

"That in view of the great importance to the women of India of the recommendations which will be put forward by the Indian Statutory Commission, the undermentioned constituent Societies of the Consultative Committee call upon the Government to appoint at least one woman to the Commission."

Unemployment Insurance Bill.

"That the undermentioned constituent Societies of the Consultative Committee call upon the Government to amend the Unemployment Insurance Bill so as to incorporate in it that recommendation of the Blanesburgh Committee on Unemployment Insurance which provides for industrial training for young persons under the age of 21."

CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OF THE I.A.W.S.E.C.—Amsterdam, 17th-19th November.

The following are the names of the British delegation:—Lord and Lady Astor, Mrs. Corbett Fisher, Mrs. How Martyn, Miss Leaf, Dame Edith Lytton, Miss Macadam, Miss Mathieson, Madame Reider (N.U.S.E.C.), Miss Barry, Miss Butler-Bowden (St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance); Mrs. Percy Bigland (Women's Freedom League). Miss Macadam was appointed leader of the British delegation.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Alice Gardner, which took place on 11th November at Oxford. She was 73 when she died and had retired for some years from the active pursuit of her historical work. She entered Newnham in 1876, in 1879 she took a first in the Historical Tripos, in 1883 she was appointed Professor of History at Bedford College, but it was not till 1884 she took up what became in a certain way her life work, when she returned to Newnham as Director of Studies and Lecturer in History.

Miss Gardner was a keen feminist, but she was student rather than propagandist, and it was the success of her students in the schools which was at once a great contribution to the art and science of history and the best help that could be given to the movement for the higher education of women. Byzantine history held first place in her affections, but all men and women of whatever age or country were real flesh and blood to her. As *The Times* has so well said: "Those who came under her influence were prevented from falling into the error of thinking that an unbiased historian must be a cold creature aloof from human feelings." Her chief historical works were "The Emperor Julian" in the *Heroes of the Nations* series, and *The Empire of the Lascarids*. She also wrote a book of essays called *Conflict of Duties*, being chiefly addresses given to her students, and—such a characteristic width of range is her interests—a book entitled *History of Sacrament in Relation to Thought and Progress*.

Miss Gardner returned to her historical work during the war as a lecturer in Bristol University, and after the war she was for a time Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Historical Association. But we think of her at Cambridge, and we think of her with gratitude as one whose life and work was worthy of the best which is in women.

NEWS ITEMS.

Noebel Prize goes to a Woman.—We are glad to note that a woman, Miss Graza Deledda, has been offered the Noebel Prize for literature last year. Miss Deledda writes chiefly about Sardinia and the lives of its peasants.

Women Mayors.—The total number of women mayors this year in England and Wales is fourteen.

London and National Society for Women's Service.

LECTURE by RAY STRACHEY

(Mrs. Oliver Strachey)

ON

THE HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

AT

38 Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1

(by kind invitation of Mrs. Kinnell),

WEDNESDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1927, at 5.30 p.m.

TICKETS 5s., to be obtained from Women's Service House, 35-37 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and from Mrs. Kinnell, 38 Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Conference on "Mother India"

will be held at

THE CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1,

ON Monday, 21st Nov., at 4 o'clock.

The SPEAKERS will include:—

LORD LYTTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

(Late Governor of Bengal),

DR. A. M. BENSON

(In charge of the Women's Hospital at Bombay),

DR. KATE PLATT

(Ex-Principal of the Lady Harding Medical College for Women at Delhi).

Further particulars and tickets can be obtained from the General Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. Delegates' tickets, free. Reserved seats, price 2s.; Unreserved seats, 1s. Members of the N.U.S.E.C. can obtain unreserved seats free of charge.

THE WELWYN STORES

is the shopping organisation for the new town of Welwyn Garden City, in Hertfordshire. It was established to eliminate the usual wasteful method of distribution through numbers of small shops.

THE POLICY of the Board of Directors has been to establish a complete distributive service of food and merchandise on the lines of the departmental stores of London and other large cities. In conjunction with the Stores, and under the same management, are the Model Bakery—recognised as one of the best planned and equipped small bakeries in the country—and the Dairy for the supply of fresh clean milk in bottles.

THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE has been great, and the growth of the population of the town so rapid, that extension of the premises of the main Stores has become an urgent necessity. These extensions are now nearing completion, and the accommodation has been nearly doubled.

THE SEVEN PER CENT LOAN STOCK of Welwyn Stores, Ltd., of which a further £25,000 is now offered for subscription, is required for the extensions and alterations mentioned. It provides a good investment in a sound and growing business concern.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, Welwyn Stores, Limited, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 1496.
TELEGRAMS: TEMPLARS, BIRMINGHAM.

Societies Work—our Speciality.

COMING EVENTS.

THE GUILDHOUSE. (Entrance, Berwick Street.)

NOVEMBER 22. 8 p.m. Public discussion on Vivisection. Dr. Hadley Woods and Prof. Winifred Cullis. Chair: Miss Maude Royden.

NOVEMBER 23. 3 p.m. Miss Marjorie Blythe, Lecture Recital; Folk Songs in costume.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

NOVEMBER 21. 7.30. The Rolls Hall, Monmouth. Miss Picton-Turbervill: "Peace and the Covenant."

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 27. 5.30 p.m. 28 Grosvenor Street, W. 1 (by kind permission of Mrs. Kinnell). Mrs. Oliver Strachey: "The History of the Women's Movement."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

NOVEMBER 27. 4 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Conference on "Mother India." Chair: Miss Rathbone, J.P., C.C. Lord Lytton and other speakers.

Hereford W.C.A. NOVEMBER 24. 8 p.m. Debate between Mrs. Abbott and Miss Leadley Brown on "Restrictive Legislation."

Reading S.E.S. NOVEMBER 25. 8 p.m. Town Hall, Reading. Public Meeting on "Equal Franchise." Speakers: Mr. H. Williams, M.P., Mrs. Spring Rice, Miss Monica Whateley. Chair: Mrs. R. Uniacke.

St. Andrews W.C.A. DECEMBER 1. 3.45. Cinema House. Cinema Film and Lecture, "The Golden Eagle," by Captain Knight.

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOVEMBER 22. 2.30. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Christmas Sale.

TOYNBEE HALL.

NOVEMBER 24. 8 p.m. "Debate on Equal Franchise." Opener: Mrs. Tamplin.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

NOVEMBER 23 and 24. From 3 p.m. Caxton Hall. Green, White, and Gold Fair.

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