

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

"A Big Step to Peace."

The meeting of the French and British Foreign Secretaries in Geneva this week has been characterized by renewed harmony, culminating in the triumphant announcement to assembled Press representatives that complete agreement has been reached on the Allied Governments' forthcoming reply to the German Security Pact proposals. We are delighted to hear this, and ready—nay, anxious—to believe that it is really the case. But unfortunately such Press explanations as have so far been given to the public do not wholly elucidate the point raised in our note of last week. Under what circumstances, if any, will a French invasion of the demilitarized German zone be tolerated by us as constituting no breach of the Pact? We should like to have an official and unequivocal answer to that question. And if there must be any qualification to the obvious answer "under no circumstances," we should like to make perfectly sure that such qualification involves Great Britain in no toleration of military adventures undertaken outside the framework of the League of Nations Covenant.

And a Lesser One.

Meanwhile a second step towards peace—a very small and tardy one—has been taken by the Allied Governments in presenting to Germany the report of the Military Control Commission on the unfulfilled disarmament clauses of the treaty. We are ready to admit that Germany has been slow and reluctant to disarm under a series of striking demonstrations that Might is the only Right in post-war Europe. We are ready to admit that German nationalism, in so far as it exists as a powerful force, exceeds in absurdity and pretension even the nationalism of Fascist Italy. Nevertheless, even while our magnifying glasses are assiduously fastened upon the beam in our brother's eye, it is impossible to remain untroubled by the mote in our own. This disarmament report is, in some of its clauses, trivial and exasperating. More than that—it is five months late. It bears on its face and in the manner of its presentation, clear proof of what it undoubtedly is: an excuse for delaying Allied evacuation of Western Germany until the legally irrelevant question of

French security shall have been satisfactorily dealt with. *The Times* of last Saturday suggests that the delay is "not altogether easy to understand." In our opinion it is all too easy to understand; less easy to justify. However, let us be thankful for small international mercies. The demands of the Military Control Commission are not as bad as they might be. There are none so deliberately unreasonable as to be impossible of fulfilment. And, to judge from early speculations from Berlin, there appears to be reasonable prospect of their general acceptability. Dangerous, heartbreaking delay there has been; new causes of friction; a new blow to the world's faith in the ability of European nations to discharge treaty obligations when these are not wholly in accordance with supposed national interests. But international grievances are soon forgotten in this present world of changing relationships. If Germany faithfully discharges these final requirements of the Allies, if the Allies, strong in the Right of Might, see fit to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, one more inglorious chapter in the History of the Great Peace may be closed without irreparable disaster.

Deputation to the Minister of Health.

On Monday, 8th June, the Minister of Health received a deputation, organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, in order to lay before the Minister the views of the Societies represented on certain aspects of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill. The deputation, which lasted two hours, dealt with the following points: The lowness of the rates of children's allowances; the need for raising the age of dependency to 16; proposals with regard to alternative schemes for widows without dependent children; the extent to which contributions levied on behalf of insured women exceed the amount necessary to cover the benefits received; the cancellation of widows' pensions or children's allowances; special disqualifications attaching to widows with respect to pensions; the need for including in insurance the wife over 65 of a younger man; the need to ensure to married women the right to become voluntary contributors; the need for the appointment of an adequate number of women on the committees administering pensions, etc. The Minister, who was accompanied by the principal officials of the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health, gave very careful consideration and reasoned replies to most of the points raised. The exchange of views on this occasion was, we venture to think, of great use to both parties, but divergence of views with regard to certain fundamental principles inevitably remains.

Our Hardy Annuals.

These Bills—the Guardianship of Infants Bill and the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill—will be coming up for their Committee stage in the House of Lords on the 18th inst. Amendments to the Summary Jurisdiction Bill have been put down on the Order Paper in the names of Lord Askwith and Lord Russell to make those additions to the Bill for which the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship worked, without success, in the House of Commons in previous years. The most important of these provides that the court shall have power, when a Separation Order has been given, to make Orders relating to the division of furniture and the allocation of tenancy. Our readers will, we think, be as pleased as we are, when ultimate success will no longer render it necessary for us to chronicle, as they occur, the various stages of these hardy annuals!

The Husband's Turn.

The text of the Lord Chancellor's Bill to remove the liability under which a husband is placed for the "torts" of his wife has been issued.

The Bill, which is extremely short, and applies only to England and Wales, provides that "the husband of a married woman shall not, as such, be liable to be sued or be made a party to any action or legal proceedings brought against her in respect of any tort committed by her whether before or after marriage." We welcome the removal of one of the few inequalities in the law under which a married man suffers. We regret, however, that the Bill is not considerably wider in scope, so as to include the various anomalies in the law affecting the status of the married woman owing to the retention of the out-worn doctrine of Coverture.

A Common Cause.

We publish this week an account by Lady Berry of some recent work of the Medical Women's Federation. Our readers will notice that it gives prominence to a matter which gravely concerns all professional women at the present time, to wit, the systematic dismissal by local authorities of women on the sole ground of marriage. This is a matter which perhaps concerns primarily the married woman herself, thus shamelessly robbed of her essential human right to determine her own occupation and adjust her own domestic affairs. But it affects in no small measure her unmarried colleague. And this not merely because she may be deprived of the opportunity of early marriage by the threatened loss of income, but because the whole status of the woman worker is degraded by the assumption that her work is a kind of stop-gap employment, her salary a kind of charitable dole conferred upon her because she has no other means of livelihood. When an efficient male civil servant, teacher, or medical officer is dismissed from his job on the ground that he has married a rich woman or inherited an unearned income we shall doubtless take a more charitable view of this last-mentioned assumption. Meanwhile we shall continue to regard it as a peculiarly ugly manifestation of "the Turk Complex." Finally there is a third party to this intolerable injustice: the Public, which demands efficient and expert service, and which is ill served by this arbitrary weeding-out of its tried and experienced servants.

A Word of Warning to the Charitable.

But Lady Berry touches upon a second and no less important aspect of the Federation's work: the inadequate part played by women in the staffing and management of hospitals. There are still, it appears, a large number of hospitals from whose boards of management women are excluded. Indeed it is possible that this fact is indirectly responsible for the curiously callous attitude which some medical institutions adopt towards the maternal sufferings of women. Not long ago our attention was called to the case of a London woman who asserted that she had been told at her local union infirmary that owing to certain congenital malformation in no case was she to allow a pregnancy to go more than five months; in other words, every pregnancy was to end in a painful operation. Apparently it never occurred to the very unimaginative gentleman who gave such advice that a little expert instruction regarding the avoidance of pregnancy would have spared this unfortunate woman incalculable physical and mental wear and tear, a spell of acute suffering, and the agonizing spiritual experience of building up a human life under the hopeless shadow of its certain destruction. Here again, too, the public is concerned in a minor degree; for operations of the kind indicated above are not inexpensive. But to return to our first plaint: there are many hospitals which are coming into line with twentieth century opinion regarding the co-operation of women. Therefore we most emphatically advise those of our readers who are about to allocate subscriptions, donations, or bequests, to continue their benefactions to such hospitals as pursue a satisfactory policy with regard to the matters indicated by Lady Berry.

Irritant.

We know the worst about the L.C.C.'s attitude to its women employees; yet none the less of a chronic irritant is the sight of its advertisements which appear in the Press from time to time: "The London County Council invites applications from

women with experience in social work for temporary employment. . . . Candidates must be under 40 years of age. *Married women ineligible except in special circumstances*" (ours the italics). Thus, dear reader, if you are an educated woman with experience in social work, if, although married your circumstances are "special", you may presumably by telling the L.C.C. quite frankly all about your domestic difficulties, so touch their sympathy as to achieve the opportunity of earning (temporarily) a "maximum basic rate of pay" to the tune of "40s. which with temporary additions as at present makes a total of 69s. 11d. a week." There is of course much to be said for the achievement of an equitable distribution of work and purchasing power throughout the community generally. And by a stretch of imagination, we would be willing to attribute this beneficent ideal to the L.C.C.—if only it would be consistent. "The L.C.C. invites applications from men with administrative experience for temporary employment. . . . Candidates must be under 40 years of age. Unmarried men or men having less than three dependent children ineligible, except in special circumstances. . . . Maximum basic rate of pay, the Rowntree standard family minimum corrected by current cost of living index, plus additions to meet special cases of personal need. . . ." We have not yet met with this advertisement; when we do, we will acquaint the L.C.C. of inequitable and harsh discrimination against women *qua* women.

The League of Nations Union Assembly Campaign.

It was unanimously agreed at the last meeting of the Women's Advisory Council of the League that the women's organizations represented on the Council should be urged to support the campaign upon which the League of Nations Union will be engaged during the next six weeks, before the British Government decides the policy which it will pursue at the sixth Assembly of the League. The object of the campaign is to rally public opinion on the importance of the acceptance of some scheme of all round reduction and limitation of armaments by way of security and arbitration. The campaign will open with a great demonstration in the Queen's Hall, meeting on Tuesday, 25th June, when the speakers will be Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Mr. J. R. Clynes, and Professor Gilbert Murray. We propose next week to make suggestions as to how women's organizations can help to follow up this meeting throughout the country. In the meantime we urge that important societies should be represented either by delegations or by individual members at this great meeting.

When is a Marriage not a Marriage?

The New South Wales Government has at present under consideration a bill which provides for the infliction of a £100 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both, on anyone who alleges that "persons lawfully married are not truly and sufficiently married." Those who read between the lines of this somewhat surprising measure will at once see that it is aimed at the famous *Ne Teuere* decree concerning mixed marriages between Catholic and non-Catholics. But apparently it incidentally outrages the convictions of those persons, Catholic and Anglican alike, who are wont to declare that the legal re-marriage of divorced persons constitutes no true and sufficient marriage. Indeed, certain New South Wales Anglicans have pointed out that an Anglican clergyman might be convicted under such a law for publicly reading the Anglican marriage service exhortation for a too significant emphasis upon the Gospel references to the re-marriage of adultreous persons. While not anticipating any such dire consequences from this bill, we are not altogether free from regrets concerning its general principle. In our opinion any legislative act which imposes restrictions upon the free expression of opinions however unreasonable or perverse such opinions may appear to be, requires very strong justification. We write however, without detailed knowledge of the events which have led up to the formulation of this measure. For all we know very strong justification may exist in New South Wales.

POLICY.—The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.

THE COMING OF THE BUSINESS WOMAN.

We return to-day to a recent theme: Lady Rhondda's present endeavour for the advancement of women in the business world. "Until the ordinary father takes his daughter into business as naturally as he now takes his son," she said recently to a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, "women will not assume their proper place in the industrial world." Let us indulge in a short spell of objective analysis and consider why it is that under existing conditions fathers do not treat their daughters in this manner.

In the first place there still persists in the middle classes (and it is almost exclusively the middle classes with whom we are dealing in this connexion) the tradition that it is in no way dishonourable for a girl on leaving school to dispense with the need for a settled whole time occupation. She may "come out" and devote herself exclusively to the business of amusement under the amused and tolerant eyes of her circle. The attitude of that circle would be far from amused and tolerant were her brother so to conduct himself. This state of affairs is, however, to some extent passing. In nine cases out of ten the new grown daughter engages in systematic voluntary work of a useful nature—hard work perhaps, but as a rule work which can be at any moment suspended if she is wanted elsewhere. In a smaller but growing number of cases she adopts a career and becomes, either by inclination or necessity, economically independent. Meanwhile the father, in whose mind a generation's "time lag" must be assumed, is apt instinctively to regard the son as a potential worker, the daughter as a potential trifle. And his instinct has in it much inherited prejudice regarding the efficacy of women's work, something of the innate male conceit which resents the effective performance by women of work hitherto done by men, and perhaps a grain of feeling that it is the chief business of the women of his class to preserve their time and their lightness of heart for the recreation and comfort of man in his leisure moments. Indeed, it has in it a strange tangle of motives, good and bad, in which personal affection, selfishness and conservatism jostle one another, steal one another's names and attributes, and finally fuzze themselves into a congealed mass of irrational obstinacy which defies the analyst's chemical test.

But all the same there is something more concrete than irrational obstinacy at stake. The determining factor—the factor which in some part accounts both for middle-class society's

tolerance of an idle daughter as well as for the father's reluctance to commit his firm's future to her business capacity—is *expectation of marriage*. Nor is this factor entirely eliminated where the daughter herself is effectively determined to live and die a spinster or when (still rarer case) her parents accept her determination. For in taking his son into business the normal optimistic father is apt to see him as the link in a long succession of heritors: the father of a grandson, the grandfather of a great-grandson, who will in turn immortalize the firm's name and add to its expanding dignity. In elevating his daughter to a similar position of trust, however, he sees two alternatives: she may live and die a spinster, carrying on her business effectively, but leaving no heirs; or more probable alternative, she may get married and throw up her job sooner or later. Both these alternatives are unpalatable to the average father. If the first, she fails to achieve what her parents most probably regard as a great potential happiness. If the latter, her training is so much dead waste, new business arrangements have to be made, continuity is broken, anticipations falsified. Meanwhile, the latter overshadows the former. It is the awkward snag in the fairway of Lady Rhondda's endeavour. *The daughter in business isn't likely to stay there very long.*

Do not at this point, oh reader, be tempted to believe that we are crabbing Lady Rhondda's endeavour. On the contrary, accurate diagnosis must precede treatment with a view to cure. We "look this difficulty in the face" not in order that we may "pass it by" but in order that we may the better attack its causes. Its real root lies in the very general assumption that after marriage the normal woman must or will throw up her business career sooner or later; sooner if her husband claims her whole time from the outset; later if he suspends that claim until children come upon the scene. Well—here is an assumption with more in it than meets the naked eye. It is doubtless an assumption which is very largely justified by the social and economic conditions of middle-class married life in this country at the present time. So much will we give away to our opponents. But are those conditions themselves justified? Are they inevitable, beneficent, or equitable? Considerations of space prevent us from proceeding forthwith to a closer examination of them. We therefore relegate that formidable job to a later issue.

THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION.

By LADY BERRY, M.D.

The Council of the Medical Women's Federation, a Federation now numbering 961 members, held its usual spring session in London this May at the London School of Medicine for Women.

Reports were received and discussed from the various committees and sub-committees of the Federation and from representatives on committees of the British Medical Association and other outside bodies.

Among them was a report received from the British National Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Women's International Association, which held its first meeting in London last July. She indicated considerable progress in several countries and stated that in Germany as the direct outcome of this meeting a national association of medical women had been formed which consisted now of nearly 600 members.

Another subject reported upon which has recently received a good deal of attention from the Federation was the campaign against the action of the London County Council in deciding last October that its women medical officers must resign their posts on marriage and that henceforth no married medical woman would be eligible for service on the Council Staff. This brought medical women under the Standing Order passed in 1906 debarring married women in general from employment by the Council, from which order they had hitherto been exempted. The Federation felt that the subject was of extreme importance and that these restrictions were an attack on the fundamental rights and liberties of women, threatening, should they become general, to undo much of the progress that has been made in recent years. A protest was sent to the County Council pointing out the gross unfairness of requiring medical women who have devoted themselves to a certain branch of professional work after the expenditure of much time and money to relinquish their profession on marriage, and the loss to the Council and the community of the experience these women have gained. The

principal women's organizations were communicated with and joint action arranged in giving the subject publicity and bringing it specially before candidates in the County Council elections held last March. The object aimed at was the rescinding of the Standing Order, which by its sweeping character is unfair to every class of worker. The policy of the Federation is that every case should be considered on its own merits, that if resignation on marriage is demanded it should not exclude the possibility of re-appointment, that questions affecting the efficiency of their work should alone be grounds for dismissal or appointment of medical officers, and that appointing authorities should have full and free choice of candidates, married as well as unmarried women being allowed to apply.

Unfortunately a good deal of support of those who wish to drive married women out of industrial and professional work comes from the foggy manner in which the question of married women workers is frequently discussed, the real points at issue being lost sight of. The struggle against such measures as those of the London County Council is probably scarcely more than begun. So far there may be no tangible success to be recorded, but the publicity given to the subject and the other efforts made during the recent election are probably by no means without value.

Another important work carried out under the auspices of the Federation during the past year has been the sending out of a questionnaire to a large number of hospitals and the preparation of a report on the answers received, which was published in the March number of the Federation *News Letter*. The inquiries made were to elicit information as to the position of women in the various hospitals in regard to the following points:— (1) Number of women on the honorary and resident staffs; (2) Eligibility of women for these appointments; (3) Admission of women students; (4) Women on Boards of Management or house committees. Out of inquiries sent to 581 different hospitals

answers from 423 were received. These have been carefully analysed and tabulated. From these it appears there are medical women on the staffs of a considerable number of hospitals and the number will undoubtedly increase. Of the 21 Poor Law Infirmarys women occupied, or were eligible for, posts of resident medical officers in 12, in the remaining 9 they were ineligible for posts in any departments. As these are rate-supported institutions their medical posts ought certainly to be open to women equally with men. It also appears that there are still many hospitals with no women on their Boards of Management. 115 out of the 423 come into this category. It is very desirable that this number should be reduced and that efforts should be made to find suitable women to come forward and to get them appointed.

TWO SPRING VISITS TO PALESTINE, 1921, 1922.

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, G.B.E., J.P., LL.D.

CHAPTER XXV.—CHRISTIAN SOCIAL WORK IN PALESTINE
(continued).

In my little account of our first visit to Palestine, I referred to Miss Warburton's School, the British High School for Girls in Jerusalem. We saw her repeatedly during our second visit. She was in considerable financial anxiety about the future of her School. The building first occupied had to be given back to its original German owners in 1921. Miss Warburton has secured land for a new building on a splendid site. To do this she has sunk a large sum of money of her own. The missionary societies which had backed the School financially in its first years are too heavily hit by the reduction of their incomes caused by the war to be able to provide what is needed for the building. An appeal has been made to the public both in Palestine and in Great Britain, but at present the response has not been adequate. She now urgently needs £10,000 to build and equip the school. How I wish some rich man or woman would put an end to the anxiety by providing this sum and do what Mr. Dance recently did for the Old Vic—just lift it bodily out of its financial difficulties.

Miss Warburton is doing a work of real national importance and is doing successfully on a small scale what the Government of Palestine aims at doing on a large scale; for her 200 girls represent eleven different races, and through her own fine spirit and influence, aided by the splendid staff she has selected, she has been able to weld these eleven races into one harmonious whole and to make them Palestinians first and foremost. Friendships formed among these girls may be of incalculable good in the years to come in bringing about a good understanding between Arabs, Jews, and Christians. Miss Warburton is so much respected and trusted by all who know her, that there are Moslem parents who have placed their girls in her charge, and she feels confident she would get these in greater numbers if she could provide more boarding accommodation for them. If this expectation is fulfilled it might provide one of the best methods of breaking down Moslem prejudices regarding the position of women, especially as there are economic streams of influence running in the same direction. Since the great destruction of property during the war there are many Moslem fathers who cannot afford to keep a whole family of girls who bring in nothing to the family income, nor to marry off their sons at the age of 18 or 20. They see educated Christian and Jewish girls obtaining posts in Government offices and doing well for themselves and their families by this means; they may even possibly hear of a young Moslem lady in India heading the list of successful candidates in the Bachelors of Law Preliminary Examination¹ in the University of Calcutta, and realize that the Moslem religion has been strong enough to bear this tremendous shock without being shattered. I have been told, I hope correctly, that young Moslem men are beginning to tell their parents, when arranging marriages for them, that they would prefer it if they could have as their future wife a girl trained in Miss Warburton's school.

When we visited Mr. Bowman, the Director of Education, again, what he told us confirmed what we had heard in other quarters. Not only had the number of schools in Palestine greatly increased since last year, but what interested us most of all was his emphatic statement that the Arab population was now warmly in favour of the spread of education for girls as well as for boys; and this he attributed to the economic pressure just referred to, added to the fact that they knew Christian and Jewish girls had been earning salaries in Government Offices without bringing about any disruption of domestic life. Actual experience

¹ See WOMAN'S LEADER, 18th August, 1922.

of beneficial effects following a certain course of conduct is able to break down even the most inveterate prejudice. As in the Jewish agricultural colonies, the Arabs who had not altered their own agricultural methods since the time of Abraham would come and look on at what the new colonists were doing: they would see care in the selection of the seed, certain methods of preparing the soil: the grafting of trees and vines, and agricultural implements which were quite new to them: then they would go away and after an interval return again and compare the results of the Jewish methods with their own, mostly to their own disadvantage: the practical lesson would be taken to heart and gradually the more modern methods would prevail over the traditional ones even in regions exclusively Arab. So it may be confidently predicted it will be as the Moslem population of Palestine become more and more acquainted by practical experience with the social and domestic results growing out of an educated and enlightened womanhood.

It may interest our readers to see the following extracts from the official report of the Palestine administration, 1923. Under the heading *Education* we find that the budget of the Education Department for 1923-4 was £103,496. Curtailment of original estimates caused the postponement of the plan to open seventy-five new village schools.

Sixteen students from the men's and twenty-three from the women's Training College graduated in the summer and were appointed to teaching posts. . . . the men had completed a three years' and the women a four years' course. The students in residence in the men's Training College now number 80 (56 Moslems, 23 Christians, and one Bahai) and in the women's 56 (27 Moslems, 27 Christians, 2 Bahais) . . . (p. 23). The process of development of Government Schools since the establishment of the civil administration is indicated in the following table:—

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.
1919-20	124			
1920-21	171	408	8,419	2,243
1921-22	244	525	13,656	2,786
1922-23	311	639	16,606	3,033
1923-24	314	672	16,046	3,285

(p. 26.)

DREAMS THAT COME TRUE?

Mrs. Innes' *Story of the League of Nations*¹ is just what its title suggests. It is a story, not a text-book. A chapter or a few pages read to the children by one who knows and loves the subject, and is willing to pause often and answer questions, will create the League atmosphere in their minds and hearts. When they hear of the dreamers whose dreams helped to prepare for the "day when the Covenant of our present League of Nations was accepted by the powers who signed the Treaty of Versailles at the close of the war" they will want to be such dreamers themselves, and when they hear that when Penn, one of these dreamers, foresaw that there would be difficulties about who should preside and who should enter the door first when his society of nations came to fruition, and devised as a remedy that the room should have several doors and the table be round, they will learn that to dream to good purpose you must have a tender humour in dealing with your fellow humans. Mrs. Innes sees to it that her young people shall not despise the personnel of the League, for she tells of Ranji and of Dr. Nansen. "Again and again when help for prisoners and refugees has been urgent Dr. Nansen has been turned to. He acts quickly and gets things done," and "he is tall and straight and has blue eyes which seem to look into the distance as though he were still, exploring new countries." And the young people are not encouraged only to dream and leave the fruition of their dreams to posterity. If, the author suggests, they work hard at languages they will be able to talk with, and to understand, the inhabitants of foreign lands. Also, if foreigners do things and say things and hint things we do not like, Mrs. Innes shows in a parable the right line for us, whether young or old, to take. There was a little girl whose brother made grimaces at her. She complained to her wise mother and her wise mother said, "Well, the grimaces can't hurt you, dear, if you don't look at them."

Mr. Wilson Harris' *What the League of Nations is*² is a text-book but it is of a pattern such as those laid up in heaven. If the ideal journalist is one who can make the dry bones of concentrated fact live in the hearts and imaginations of his hearers, Mr. Harris is the ideal journalist. His new little book is packed tight with facts, but there is a crispness about their presentation

¹ *The Story of the League of Nations.* By Kathleen Innes, B.A. The Hogarth Press, 52 Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
² *What the League of Nations Is.* By H. Wilson Harris, M.A. George Allen & Unwin. 2s. 6d.

MINORITIES IN TRANSYLVANIA.¹

When the Roumanians joined the Allies toward the end of the War, the Roumanians in Transylvania were faced with the choice of breaking with their own nationality or with throwing off allegiance to the Hungarians, with whom they were living in close relation. They had much in common—interests in agricultural pursuits, in which Hungarians excelled, a certain satisfaction at remoteness from Central Government, and distinctive activities, the Roumanian peasants working in fields and mountains, the Germans and Hungarians developing the towns whose traditions went back to the earliest centuries of civilization. In 1918 a Roumanian Assembly at Gyula Verhervar declared for union with Roumania. Possibly for the peasants land prospects had been alluring. To the Minorities the fullest concessions are said to have been promised. There were mild outbursts, looting of Hungarian properties, and afterwards a settling down, the Roumanians in the ascendant, the Minorities seeking protection of their rights under the Treaty of 1919, which was guaranteed by the League of Nations. By this, Roumania undertook that no regulation or official action should conflict with Articles 2 to 8. In these the Minorities are accorded complete protection of life and liberty irrespective of nationality or religion, equality before the law, the same civil and political rights, freedom for their languages in private intercourse, religion, and the Press, adequate facilities for the use of their languages, especially before the Courts, equality of treatment in law and facts in the establishment and management of their schools, the use of their languages, and the provision of State funds for denominational and charitable purposes. The Szeklys are given local autonomy in religious and scholastic matters. Other provisions relate specifically to the retention of irremovable property by optants for another nationality. The complaints come under seven out of twelve of the clauses of the Treaty. Little of the voluminous literature on the subject has filtered through to the public here. When the Presbyterian Alliance made their report in 1922 on the Transylvanian Minorities, Lord Robert Cecil urged the desirability of publicity, even though the statements made were incomplete. The testimony from Hungarian sources, from independent investigators, from the Unitarian Commission in 1922, the Presbyterian Units, and the American Council of the Churches of Christ afford collectively a disturbing commentary on the observation of the Treaty obligations. The earlier Reports associated with the first period of occupation describe floggings, arrests, imprisonments for failure to take the oath of allegiance or celebrate Mass and observe the feast days of an alien religion, etc.; the later Reports deal with the Roumanizing policy generally, which is still being pressed ruthlessly. Recent figures give the Minority population as 47 per cent. Even a few years ago they seemed likely to be speedily reduced. The process was obvious to the most casual observer—the flooding of the German and Hungarian towns with Roumanian officials, the commandeering of houses, the change of personnel in banks, commercial institutions, universities, and schools. But, above all, the Minorities dread the loss of their culture and the absorption of their religious life, religion and education having been bound together in Transylvania from the earliest days. The complaints from Unitarians, R. Catholics, and Presbyterians deal with expropriation of land and property—on which the churches and schools depended—of buildings and endowments, and the suspension of subventions; of these, full details have been published. In the new Constitution the Greek Orthodox Church is given predominance. More recent complaints deal with the substitution of State for Denominational Schools, the repression of the Hungarian language in education, the substitution of French for English, the non-recognition of even fully qualified denominational schools, the suppression of Minority languages in the Administrative and Law Courts, the censorship of sermons, the prohibition of meetings, etc. The question of expropriation and compensation under the Agrarian Law generally is too large a question to be dealt with here.

Progressive Roumanian opinion would doubtless desire remedy. The Minority Treaty has been ratified and comes under the guarantee of the League of Nations. The obligations to good faith are therefore mutual and international also. Under Article 12 of the Treaty any dispute as to law and fact is held under Article 14 of the Covenant to be one of international

¹ Contributed by the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

which is a continual delight to anyone who really does want to know what the League really is. Ever since its foundation Mr. Harris has done marvels in popularizing it. He is just a tiny bit blind to its failings, but never at the expense of an essential truthfulness. From his sixpenny *What they did at Geneva*, published by the *Daily News* in 1920, up to the present, when he is known as a sort of historian laureate to the League of Nations Union, he has been the guide and companion of the lovers of the League. The present volume is almost uncannily up to date. The information in the author's "Meaning of the Protocol" has been peptonized and the Protocol's rejection by the present Government is touched upon. The chapter on The League's Business Side shows history as strange as fiction, and here, again, the rumours which have made uneasy breakfast-tables during the last few weeks find their foundation in fact. On page 85 we read:—

"One minor but interesting activity (*interesting* is a gentle word for doings before which the very Bolshevik is but a babe) of the Transit Committee has been the appointment of a sub-committee on the reform of the calendar, charged with considering the possibility, in particular, of arranging for a fixed instead of a movable Easter, and for a year which shall consist of an exact number of weeks instead of fifty two weeks and one or two odd days. The committee was appointed at the desire of business men on purely business grounds, but it, of course, raised important ecclesiastical questions and its membership therefore consists rather curiously of authorities on transit, and law and business generally, sitting side by side with representatives of the Vatican, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Eastern Orthodox Church."

Truly the League intends to "learn" the man in the street to ignore its existence. Happily the present writer's expert friends tell her that we shall all be a month younger not a month older if the Archbishop and Mr. Selfridge and the rest of them have their way. The young people who have learnt from the lips of Mrs. Innes (for her book talks) will want to know more. The "more" is in this volume, and let the elders beware if they do not "mug it up" before the youngsters are upon them with their questions. But all the same, even if Mr. Harris does want to indulge in a little slang also, why does he adopt the expression "rule of thumb" only to give it such an unaccustomed meaning as that suggested on pages 51 and 58?

A. H. W.

AN OLD VIC. FOR NORTH LONDON.

We are glad to read in a letter to *The Times* that the existing Sadler's Wells Theatre has now been acquired by the Sadler's Wells Committee, which has taken the responsibility for the purchase in the confidence that the money required will be forthcoming. A sum of £11,000 is required, and it is urgently desired that this should be contributed within the next two months. It was a happy thought on the part of the management of the Old Vic. to revive *Trilwayney of the Wells* this month in aid of the Sadler's Wells appeal fund. Nothing could have been better calculated to stimulate interest in the reincarnation of the famous old Clerkenwell theatre as the home of all that is best in dramatic art, both classical and modern, at prices within the reach of the poorest. In an interesting article on the history of the "Wells" Mr. Rowe, the Hon. Secretary of the appeal fund, points out the remarkable parallel between the efforts carried on about a century ago by Williams of the Surrey theatre and later by Phelps to introduce Shakespeare to Sadler's Wells, and those so successfully undertaken by Miss Baylis in South London. "What Miss Baylis is doing for this generation, Phelps did for their grandfathers . . . there is no one to whom he could so suitably hand on his work (with the very theatre he did it in) as to Lilian Baylis."

WOMEN OVERSEAS.

The fifth annual report of the women's branch, Overseas Settlement Committee, will be of special significance to those who themselves know the British Dominions. We should like to know more about openings for women with some capital with agricultural or horticultural experience. In this connexion we are glad to welcome facilities offered by the steamship companies for visiting Canada, for we believe that this will tend to popularize the emigration of educated men and women. We read recently in *The Times* of the homesickness of young women married to Canadians during the war, and we are inclined to believe that women suffer more from this unpleasant complaint than men, though we are not certain as to this. Good salaries and wages, and inexpensive passages will go a long way to help, for many who may really prefer life in a new country dread the idea of a permanent exile.

character, Roumania consenting in this case to refer the question to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Under League procedure not only can any member of the Council call attention to infractions or danger of infractions of the Treaties, but the Minorities can themselves do so by way of petitions, and any Member State may ask for these, together with the remarks of the Government concerned. The recent action of German Minorities in Poland forms an interesting precedent. The situation in relation to the Minority question generally seems to point to the necessity for fuller inquiry, greater publicity, and more effective methods of procedure. This might be hastened by the establishment of a really impartial body, or permanent Advisory Commission, which could from time to time present the Council with the data necessary to promote action for peaceful settlement.

E. M. L.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

We are glad to give such publicity as our columns can offer to summer schools of special interest to our readers. Particulars of one of the most attractive of these have been sent us from the League of Nations' Union. This school will be held in connexion with the Geneva Institute of International Relations in Geneva from 7th to 14th August. Lectures will be given in the Council Chamber of the Palais des Nations, and there will be a reception given by the Secretariat with an inaugural address by Sir Eric Drummond. The lectures include distinguished American and European authorities and experts on the Secretariat of the League. The fees are astonishingly reasonable. In addition to this, tours to Geneva during the meeting of the Assembly in September have been arranged. All roads lead to Geneva, and another School is to be held there from 8th to 23rd August under the auspices of the Save the Children Fund. In addition to lectures on Child Welfare, this School wisely includes classes in French and Esperanto, a Child Study course, and a course on "The Child in Art" by Professor Cisek of Vienna. Readers will remember the interest aroused by exhibitions of his children's work in this country a few years ago.

Another Summer School which offers interesting features is organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship from 25th August to 8th September, at St. Hilda's College, Oxford. One section deals with matters of special concern to magistrates, men as well as women. This School for magistrates is of special interest in view of the Criminal Justice Bill at present before Parliament, which will introduce important administrative changes. In another section, which deals with the status of women, the debate on Birth Control between Dr. Marie Stopes and Dr. Isabel Pulteney is an outstanding feature. A useful section will deal with constructive social work, including housing, social insurance, smoke abatement, and money-lending. Those who cannot go to Geneva will welcome the section dealing with International affairs. A new experiment is the section in which representatives of the three political parties will give expression to their political faith. We confess we are converts to the Summer School habit. Many readers of this paper will, we imagine, try to spare at least one week in the year for intensive study of national and international problems.

WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Women Co-operators are now not only national but international. Last year the inaugural meeting was held of the International Co-operative Women's Guild, which has an Austrian president and a British secretary. Delegates came from 16 countries, and since last year guilds have been formed in Poland, India, New Zealand, and Australia. Palestine also possesses a co-operative organization of women members of the Jewish Labour Union. The annual conference of the British guild will be held this year at Cambridge, when various resolutions of international as well as national importance will be discussed.

THE TENTH I.W.S.A. CONGRESS.

The date of the next International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress has now been fixed. It will take place from 23rd to 30th May next year in Paris. This gathering will be of special interest in this country, as it will be the first over which Mrs. Corbett Ashby will preside.

POINTS FOR WOMEN TO CONSIDER WHEN COLONIZING.

By NELLIE HAMEL-SMITH.¹

Modern conditions of living have made it necessary, nay, essential, to our Empire's welfare for women to take upon their shoulders the burden of economic affairs, and their metamorphosis from domestic butterflies to business bees has astounded the world with its rapidity, but like all quick changes it has brought many pitfalls in its wake. The one weapon with which a woman can fight and overcome the difficulties that so thickly bestrew her path, and which will allow her to suck the honey of success from her own particular flower of industry is—plain and simple knowledge.

This article is written mainly for women who are dissatisfied with their peculiar circumstances in the British Isles, and who wish to take a live part in the great adventure of Empire building. Once a woman has the courage to start she will never regret her decision. Why? one will ask. Because she may not make much money or she may make a great deal, but whatever fate has in store for her she will see and experience life and have the satisfying knowledge that she is one of the cogs in the great wheel of Imperial Progress, and whatever she suffers from, she will not suffer from stagnation.

To a colonial woman coming home on leave to England the country seems simply full to overflowing with members of her sex who have not got a sufficiency of interests to fill their days. If only these women would realize the emptiness of other parts of our Empire—parts which are crying out for the touch of a refined, educated woman's hand to quicken them into all that stands for the best in British tradition—they would not remain bored for long. Through the devastating effects of war, the flower of our Imperial manhood has been mown down; it remains for women to take their places, and God alone knows how badly the right type of woman is needed to carry on those traditions. Let me give but one practical example of what I mean. An English woman, be she married or single, loves a beautiful home. If she goes to the colonies it is her ambition to carry that beauty with her. She will take an old tumble-down house and transform it into a clean, newly painted, well-appointed home with a lovely flower garden about it. It is her inborn instinct, the result of generations of well-conducted surroundings, to do so. Say this takes place in the tropics. Unconsciously the natives around will be found imitating her, and in consequence, white prestige will hold sway in that particular corner of our Empire; a good woman's influence and example is exceedingly far-reaching in its results out in the colonies. Now let us discuss a few points that will help would-be women colonists to avoid making mistakes. It is nonsense for a woman who is doing well in the British Isles to give up and go colonizing; but there are thousands who feel cramped without sufficient scope for their talents, and it is these that will find their happiness Empire building.

Firstly let us talk about knowledge. It is madness for any woman to go abroad unless she is fully trained in whatsoever profession she cares to follow. The Mother Country is essentially the training ground for all our future colonists, and thus let her get all her degrees before she puts a foot outside her Motherland, then she can command a decent job where'er she goes. That is one kind of knowledge. Now comes another and one every bit as important. Any girl leaving the Motherland to go alone to the colonies must have a complete knowledge of life—its dangers and its pitfalls—a timely visit to a lady doctor or the family physician is absolutely essential. Otherwise to send an ignorant girl abroad is most unfair, both to herself and to the men with whom she will have to mix so freely in her business life. Chaperones do not grow on bushes in the colonies. *Autre temps, autres mœurs*, and a sane education is the only effective weapon which will enable our women colonists to hold their own among the very real dangers which they are bound to meet. Knowledge is power, and under such circumstances must not be cast aside.

Nowadays modern inventions such as wireless, wireless telephony, motor-cars, telephones, and quick transport services are making it perfectly practicable for women to colonize in safety. People do not quite realize what a tremendous influence on Imperial life all these inventions are having. Wide-awake women do, and are seizing the opportunity to go out to Kenya.

¹ Author of *Woman as Pioneer, The Agricultural College, Trinidad, B.W.I., Running a Colonial Estate, Building up a Home in the West Indies, etc., etc.*

in Africa, to start coffee growing, or to the West Indies to build up co-conut or cocoa plantations; ventures unheard of before modern quick communications came along and made them both practical and delightful occupations for educated women to take up. Nowadays there is no reason whatsoever why the woman colonist should not take her part side by side with the man colonist on those fascinating virgin lands of ours, and make a complete success of her venture—there is ample scope and opportunity waiting for her, so here is to wishing her God-speed and every success.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

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

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS BILL.

On Monday, 8th June, the Minister of Health received a Deputation organized by the N.U.S.E.C. to discuss various points in connexion with the above Bill. Owing to the shortness of the notice given, it had not been possible to obtain the co-operation of a very large number of Societies, but the following were present at the Deputation: Representing the N.U.S.E.C., Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Miss K. D. Courtney, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Mrs. Hubback, Miss Macadam, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan; representing the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, Miss Dorothy Evans; representing the Professional Union of Trained Nurses, Mrs. Northwood; representing St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, Mrs. Crawford; representing the Women's Auxiliary Service, Chief Inspector Campbell. An account of the Deputation is given in another column.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR MAGISTRATES AND CITIZENS.

The Summer School is to be held at St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford, from 25th August to 8th September. A complete list of lecturers can be found in the WOMAN'S LEADER of 5th June.

Rooms can now be reserved in St. Hilda's Hall at £3 10s. per week. School fees will be £1 5s. for members of the N.U.S.E.C. and £1 10s. for non-members for the fortnight, and 15s. for members and £1 for non-members for one week only. Residents and visitors in the neighbourhood may attend single lectures on payment of a small fee at the door. A registration fee of 10s. should be paid with application, and will be deducted from the fees for the course. Intending students are asked to apply as soon as possible to the Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

PARTY IN HONOUR OF DAME MILLICENT FAWCETT, G.B.E.

Members will remember that earlier in the year a wish was expressed by members of the N.U.S.E.C. and of other women's organizations to celebrate the giving of an Honour to Dame Millicent Fawcett. At that time, however, there were personal reasons why Dame Millicent herself was anxious to have the date of any such occasion postponed. It has now been decided to hold a garden party at Aubrey House on 23rd July, by kind permission of Miss Alexander. We expect that a great many of our members, and others interested, will be anxious to take advantage of the opportunity given on this occasion to express their recognition of all that has been done by Dame Millicent. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., may be had from Lady Pares, 52 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W. 3., or from the Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

GARDEN PARTY AT 31 BRACKNELL GARDENS, N.W. 3, on 25th JUNE, from 3.30 to 6 p.m.

A garden party is being held by Mrs. Stein at the above address for members and friends of the N.U.S.E.C. in London on this date. It is hoped that a number of overseas visitors will be present. Those wishing to attend are asked to communicate with Lady Pares, 52 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W. 3.

NEW LEAFLET.

A new leaflet, giving a brief explanation of the six points on our immediate programme, together with an application for membership form, may now be had on application to the office. Sample copies free—leaflets 3d. per dozen.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

REPTON W.C.A.

The first Annual Report has been received from the Repton W.C.A. and shows a most excellent record of work done during the year. Educational meetings have been held and among the subjects discussed, were "Laws affecting Women and Children," "The Protocol," "Family Endowment," and "Food Supplies." A Public Meeting was also held when both Parliamentary Candidates spoke on the questionnaire sent out to Parliamentary Candidates.

HEREFORD W.C.A.

The Hereford Women Citizens' Association held their Annual Meeting on 19th May. Mrs. Bentley Taylor in the Chair. The report for the year showed an increase in the membership and also in the number of meetings held, and the Hon. Treasurer's Report showed a satisfactory increase in the bank balance. Miss Fraser gave a most interesting address on the work of the N.U.S.E.C. and the important part played by the Union in introducing Bills into Parliament which vitally affected the welfare of the nation.

MALVERN S.E.C.

A Public Meeting was held in the Lytleton Rooms on 19th May, when there was a very good attendance to hear Miss Helen Fraser speak on "The Women's Movement and the Young Woman." Having dealt with the fine work done by the pioneers, Miss Fraser emphasized the point that it was a great inspiration to pass on to the young women of today. The effect of the work done in the past was now being felt and many reforms advocated by the N.U. had now actually passed into law.

ALLOA AND CLACKMANNANSHIRE S.E.C.

At a meeting held at the Townhead Institute, Alloa, on Thursday evening, with Lady Balfour of Burleigh in the chair, and Miss Bury, Parliamentary Secretary for the East of Scotland, as speaker, a resolution was passed that a branch of the N.U.S.E.C. should be formed for Alloa and District. Lady Balfour pointed out the need for such an organization to promote the real equality of liberties, status, and opportunities between men and women. Miss Bury explained the points on the immediate programme of the N.U.S.E.C. The meeting then proceeded to elect its Committee, and appointed Lady Balfour of Burleigh Hon. President; and, subject to their consent, Lady Mar and Kellie, Mrs. Alexander Paton, and Mrs. Andrew, representing each of the political parties, as vice-presidents. The committee, which is representative of the various activities in Alloa and of the surrounding district, will appoint its chairman secretary, and treasurer. The new Society owes a great deal to the keen interest taken in its formation by Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CARLISLE AGAIN!

MADAM,—In reply to Mrs. Rackham's letter in your last issue, may I point out that in spite of there being only an average of one person in Cumberland to 4½ acres, that county includes several towns, as Whitehaven, Penrith, and Workington, the latter with a population of 26,000, and the fact that Carlisle with a population of 52,000 had more women convicted of drunkenness for the four years 1920-3 than all the rest of Cumberland with 220,000, still leaves food for thought.

Mrs. Rackham offers no explanation of the striking fact that 70 out of 81 county boroughs (as mentioned in my last letter) had a lower, in many cases a much lower, percentage of these convictions than Carlisle during the past three years for which Government figures are available (1921-3). I should like to add that 66 of these 70 had larger populations, and in over 50 of them the inhabitants were more densely crowded than in Carlisle. So this city cannot claim any consideration on the score of density of population, and at its best its record is still below the majority of other county boroughs where there is no State management of the liquor trade.

Mrs. Rackham acknowledges that considerable profits are made! This points to large sales of drink, which would account for the above results. It can hardly be claimed that much profit is made from the sale of food, as so few of the State-owned houses now provide it. It is also significant that the Government refuse to give particulars of the expenditure on and the consumption of alcoholic liquor. The direct sales are known to the Carlisle Board, and they could doubtless furnish a pretty close estimate of the sale from outside and through clubs. This business belongs to the country and we are being asked to extend the system to other districts, yet we are refused this essential information. Mr. Philip Snowden's frank statement to the Labour Party Congress—added to the testimony of Government figures—explains why!

A. SCOTT.

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COMING EVENTS.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

JUNE 26. 7 p.m. The Guildhouse, Ecclestone Square, S.W. (entrance: 12 Berwick Street). Members of the W.C.S., assisted by the Guildhouse Play Centre, present a little play suggested by Robert Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin." The Piper's tunes specially composed for the occasion by Martin Shaw. Incidental music adapted from Sir Hubert Parry's "Pied Piper." Admission, adults 2d., children 1d. Men, women and children welcome.

LADY MARGARET HALL APPEAL FUND.

JUNE 17. 3 p.m. At l'Institut Français, 3 Cromwell Gardens, S.W. Lecture on "The Treasure Tombs of Luxor," with lantern illustrations, by Dr. A. M. Blackman, M.A., D.Litt. Chair: Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P. Proceeds to be given to Appeal Fund of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Tickets 7s. 6d., 5s. (reserved), and 2s. 6d. (unreserved), tax included, from Miss Geraldine Cooke, 44 Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W. 1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JUNE 25. 8 p.m. Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. Demonstration in favour of Arbitration and Security. Speakers: Viscount Grey of Falloden, K.G., Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C., the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., and Professor Gilbert Murray, D.Litt., F.B.A. Doors open 7 p.m. Organ recital 7.30 p.m. Admission by free ticket, to be obtained at 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1. A limited number of reserved seats at 2s. 6d. After 7.45 all unreserved places free without ticket.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

JUNE 16. 5.30 p.m. 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., on "The Ministry of Labour."

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

JUNE 25. 3.30-6 p.m. Garden Party for members and friends of the N.U.S.E.C. now in London, and for Overseas visitors, at 31 Bracknell Gardens, London, N.W. 3 (by kind permission of Mrs. Stein).

Chester W.C.A. **JUNE 13.** 11 a.m. Summer Conference in Council Chamber of Town Hall. Speakers include Miss Helen Ward, Mrs. Paget, and Mrs. Mott.

St. Pancras S.E.C. **JUNE 15.** 5.30 p.m. Drawing-room Meeting at 20 Gordon Square, W.C., by kind permission of Miss Martin. Miss Helen Fraser on "The Work of the N.U.S.E.C."

Petersfield S.E.C. **JUNE 16.** 7.30 p.m. Bedales School. Miss Beaumont on "The Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.S.E.C."

Hoyland and Elsecar Group for E.C. **JUNE 16.** 7.45 p.m. Meeting at Elsecar Boys' School. Miss Bury on "The Aims and Work of the N.U.S.E.C." Chair: Rev. W. J. G. Moffat.

Peniston Group. **JUNE 17.** 7.30 p.m. Meeting at Grammar School House (by kind invitation of Mr. G. W. Morris). Miss Bury on "The Aims and Work of the N.U.S.E.C." Chair: Mrs. Carlton.

Mexboro' Group. **JUNE 22.** 7.30 p.m. Meeting at Public Library. Miss Bury on "The Aims and Work of the N.U.S.E.C." Chair: Mrs. Cook.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

Eitham. **JUNE 16.** Miss Whateley on "The Work of the N.U.S.E.C."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

JUNE 18. 3-6. Garden Party at Aubrey House, Aubrey Walk, Campden Hill, W. 8 (by kind permission of the Misses Alexander). Speaker: C. Roden Buxton, Esq., on "The International Situation." Chairman: Lady Parmoor. English Folk Dancing and Madrigals, etc. Tickets 1s., from Mrs. Johnson, 22 Westbourne Park Villas, W. 2, or at the door.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Weekly "At Homes," Tuesdays in June at 5.30 p.m. See "Coming Events."

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Ecclestone Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 14th June, 3.30, Music; Lecture: Sir John Foster Fraser on "Can Journalists be Idealists?" 6.30, Maude Royden.

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