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AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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NOTES AND NEWS.

After the Recess.

Industrial psychologists tell us that a certain lack of vitality among workers is usually found immediately after a rest interval; and this may account for the somewhat lethargic attitude of Parliament on its reassembling, in spite of the fact that many critical matters both as regards home and foreign affairs are to be discussed during the next few weeks. The rejection of the Lords' Amendments on the Prevention of Evictions Bill; the defeat of the Government on a clause in the London Traffic Bill; the debate on the resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference all contained inflammable material which at other times might have given rise to considerable excitement, if not to a series of "crises." But the eyes of members still seem to range over seas, moors, and mountains, and what they most urgently wanted to know was the date of the Summer Recess! The Prime Minister announced that an Autumn Session was inevitable, which may lead to an adjournment by 1st August. The congestion of Parliamentary business will probably mean that little except finance matters will be accomplished by that date, but we may hope that many of the Bills in which this paper is particularly interested such as those relating to Equal Franchise, Guardianship, Legitimacy, and Separation Orders may at least have been advanced several stages.

The Traffic in Women and Children.

On Tuesday, 11th June, the Council of the League of Nations adopted the report of the Commission for the Repression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and passed a resolution urging Governments to submit copies of all their laws and regulations relating to the white slave traffic. A further request was made for statements of the reasons which had led Governments either to maintain or abolish the state regulation of vice. We hope that a full and ready response will be made to the League's request for information on this matter, and we are confident that, if it is, the reasoning of those Governments which abstain from official regulation will stand out with such immeasurable superiority as to leave an impress upon the public opinion of the civilized world.

Widows' Pensions.

The Countess of Selborne, writing in *The Times* of 12th June, urges that provision be made for the dependent children of widows through the method of state-aided insurance—preferably through the machinery of the great friendly societies. A similar suggestion is embodied in the various plans for "all in" social insurance schemes upon which all three parties appear to be busily at work. In 1919, when Mr. Tyson Wilson's original Widows' Pensions resolution was talked out with the approval of a professedly benevolent Coalition Government, we were given to understand that a Widows' Pensions scheme, excellent

and highly desirable in itself, must be handled as part and parcel of the general programme of Poor Law reform, which it was the intention of the Government to undertake at some future date—when the Local Government Board had got the post-war Housing problem off its chest. But as a matter of fact, after an interval of some five years, the Housing problem still sits heavily on the chest of the Department which inherits the traditions and functions of the Local Government Board; meanwhile schemes for the reorganization of the Poor Law still sleep securely in their departmental pigeon-holes. With the history of such an evasion fresh in mind we are not anxious to see Widows' Pensions hitched to the chariot wheels of a large and somewhat remote programme of social reform, and we shall continue to press for the immediate introduction of a single, uncomplicated measure of State pensions for widows, such as that drawn up, with due reference to costs and administrative machinery, by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Thrift Disqualification.

Meanwhile, *The Times* of 14th June publishes a destructive criticism by Miss Elizabeth Macadam, Hon. Secretary of the N.U.S.E.C., of the demand put forward by the Denison House Standing Council on Social Work for rigid discrimination in the payment of Widows' Pensions. In reply to their demand for careful reference to the financial position of the recipients, she points to the experience of Old Age Pensions, and the significance of the popular phrase, *thrift disqualification*. As to their demand for the careful supervision and control of pensioned widows by specially appointed groups of women visitors, she suggests (and backs up her suggestion by reference to the official Poor Law reports of 1909 and 1919) that "there is no reason to suppose that the proportion of widowed mothers who stand in need of such supervision is any greater than that of women with living husbands, except in so far as the penury into which so many of such widows are plunged has disheartened and demoralized them . . ." And to both demands, she opposes the fundamental consideration that widows with dependent children—unlike Old Age Pensioners—are actively engaged in earning their keep. They are, in fact, performing a service of some value to the community. It is astonishing that this consideration is so often forgotten by those who regard Widows' Pensions as a form of public charity; and we can only regard its omission as one aspect of the psychological atmosphere which clings round the fiction of the "unoccupied" woman in the home.

Two Votes at Forty.

The Times of 13th June gives the dignified prominence of its middle page to a proposal in the name of P. G. Rouse, for the weighting of the franchise in favour of age. He admits the justice and desirability of conferring the franchise on women as well as men of 21, but suggests that, in order to obviate the danger of "giving to so many youthful electors the same voting power as is possessed by men and women of maturer age and sounder judgment," all electors on reaching the age of 40 years should receive two votes. We doubt whether many people will take this proposal seriously, and we hope and trust that it comes too late to serve as a peg for obstructive amendments to the Bill now before Standing Committee A. Nevertheless, it leaves us thinking—somewhat academically, of course—about the relative qualities of youth and age. We are inclined to think that political objectivity is characteristic of the former, and that "maturer age" is apt to intensify complex considerations of personal, economic, or class interest which do not perhaps contribute to the "sounder judgment" of the average elector. But perhaps they do! It is fortunate that the practical exigencies of the situation do not require us to make up our minds upon the matter.

Head Mistresses in Council.

The Association of Head Mistresses met in annual conference at the Putney Secondary School last week, under the presidency of Miss F. R. Gray, High Mistress of St. Paul's. Their meeting was the occasion of a kind of educational jubilee, for this is precisely the 50th of its kind. Indeed, the fact was celebrated by Miss Addison Phillips, of the Clifton High School, in a paper on the 50 years' work of the Association; a period covering as far as women's education is concerned, a swing of public opinion positively dramatic in its contrasts, as well as wholly satisfactory in its steady record of constructive progress. It was also the subject of a fascinating presidential address from Miss Gray, in the course of which she forecasted probable developments in the educational world during the next 50 years. Her forecast included more country holidays than are enjoyed by the average school child to-day, more handicraftmanship, more singing, more dancing, and for boys as well as for girls, more cooking. We hope that Miss Gray herself will play an active part in moulding educational practise during as many as possible of these coming 50 years. The infinite variety which she has introduced into the abundant life of her own school, suggest that she will play a leading part in the realization of her forecast.

Equal Citizenship for Women.

We hope the Kensington Town Hall will be crowded out on Wednesday evening, 25th June, on what we hope may be one of the last demonstrations of a long and remarkable series on "Votes for Women." The Kensington Society for Equal Citizenship, which has organized this meeting, is to be congratulated on a strong platform. Viscount Astor will preside, and Professor Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan and Major Hills will speak.

"Blessed are the Merciful."

We print an article this week describing the Bill for the protection of animals, which is at present before the country. The article is well timed. Mr. Thomas Hardy contributed an ode entitled "Compassion" to *The Times* on Monday of this week in celebration of the centenary of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals this year, which could not fail to make a moving appeal to lovers of animals and to affectionate admirers of that grand old man, and a history of the work of the Society under the title of *A Century of Work for Animals*¹ has just been published.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson.

Captain Hilton Philipson being now satisfied that he is legally disqualified from again contesting the constituency in which he was unseated as the result of an election petition, the Berwick Unionist Association has unanimously agreed to adopt Mrs. Philipson as Conservative candidate for the next General Election. The settlement of this matter will represent a considerable loss to the contemporary Press, which has been deeply preoccupied during the past few months with the competing claims of Mrs. Philipson's domestic and public life. We ourselves will take advantage of the fleeting opportunity to speculate cynically upon the motives of such concern. Is it due to public respect for the supreme importance of woman's work in the home?—a respect which is not accorded to the masculine occupations of managing an estate, organizing a business, or conducting the processes of the law, all of which may conceivably suffer damage by the political preoccupations of male M.P.s. We think not. The readiness of the British public to acquiesce, nay, positively to revel, in the dove-tailed career of the stage favourite, throws some light on the matter. So does its sharply contrasted intolerance of the married woman teacher.

A New Chapter for St. Hugh's.

Miss Barbara Gwyer, formerly classical scholar of Lady Margaret Hall, later Vice-Warden of Ashburne Hall, Manchester, and Warden of University Hall, Leeds, has been elected Principal of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, in succession to the late Miss Jourdain. Her position will be somewhat analogous to that of a constitutional monarch called to the throne of a realm internally distracted and internationally isolated by the recent rise and fall of an autocrat; still a little encumbered by conflicting loyalties and the memories of a constitutional struggle, but determined withal to have no more trouble and live at peace in

the world of nations. Those who know Miss Gwyer personally testify to her high qualifications for this interesting rôle. We wish her and her College all success and prosperity.

Inspirational Art.

A correspondent writes: Many of us have been thrilled and interested by reading Dr. Agnes Savill's book on *Music, Character, and Health*, in which she shows how joy in music and a real understanding of the world of sound came to her in middle age. An equally interesting experience had come to our notice in the realm of another art: Miss Jasintzoff is showing at "Elizabeth's Tea Rooms," 16 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, a singularly charming collection of pencil drawings, distinguished both in technique and poetry of conception. The artist has never had a drawing lesson, nor even tried to draw till last year. She is a middle-aged woman who suddenly felt a wish to draw. She does not know what she is about to produce each time she puts pencil to paper. Her result is not the mystic chaos which one associates with psychic productions, but well-balanced, well-executed landscapes. The trees and water are reminiscent of the artist's early home, Russia. There is a definite feeling of colour in the variety of tone produced by pencil only. Artists, as well as those interested in psychology and kindred fields of thought, should see these pictures.

The Factories Bill, 1924.

The text of the Government's new Factories Bill has now been published. In part it merely consolidates the many existing laws, but in other sections it goes well beyond the present requirements. Much of it, of course, applies both to men and women; such, for example, are the clauses dealing with temperature, ventilation, and space—the cubic space per worker will be doubled if the Bill becomes law. But, besides these general provisions, there are certain clauses applying particularly to women, principally in connexion with dangerous processes. If the Bill receives a second reading, which is probable, it is proposed to appoint a committee to consider the whole question of factory law. One of the points which would then arise would certainly be the appointment of additional women factory inspectors. We hope to deal with the Bill at a greater length in a later issue.

Midwives and Jury Service.

A circular has been sent out by the Home Office advising that women who give due notice to the local supervising authorities that they are certified midwives and propose to practise as such should not be summoned to sit on juries. The difficulties of combining the liability to urgent calls for professional service with the liability to jury service are obvious. We are glad to see the Home Office recognizes, to quote the words of the circular, "that the nature of the work done by certified midwives gives them a claim for special consideration higher than that of any other section of the community not already exempted by law from liability to jury service."

Women and Housing.

It is interesting to learn that a Women's International Housing Congress will be held under the auspices of the Housing and Town Planning Council next month. The Housing question is so obviously one to which women should be able to make a special contribution, that such a congress should be of the greatest value. Societies desiring to be represented should write to the Secretary, 41 Russell Square. The Women's Housing Councils Federation has organized a demonstration in the Queen's Hall on Thursday, 17th July, when Lady Astor, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Mrs. Wintringham, Women Members of Parliament representing each of the three parties, will speak. We hope Housing will occupy a prominent place in the programme of women's societies in the coming winter. We hope in the near future to print a short series of articles dealing with different aspects of the problem.

Conference on Infant Welfare.

An English-speaking conference on Infant Welfare is to be held on 1st-4th July at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The United States and twenty-four of the Overseas Dominions have appointed official representatives, who will be present, in addition to delegates from the local Health and Poor Law authorities of the United Kingdom. Further particulars can be obtained from the National League of Health, Maternity, and Child Welfare, Carnegie House, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.

"THE RING ROUND THE HOME."

In the seventeenth century our impatient forefathers were horribly plagued with monopolies. One after another the necessities of everyday life became expensive, scarce, and bad, owing to the operations of these same monopolies. As a contemporary poet writes:—

"How comes this swarme of locusts to appeare,
More this, than any other temperate year,

I mean those drones that fly about in mists,
Devilish Projectors, damn'd Monopolists."

—and a great deal more besides. But fortunately for our forefathers these monopolies were man-made pests, owing their origin to the misuse of the Royal prerogative, and once this force was duly muzzled its evil fruits decayed, as our poet remarks, "Being indeed not Parliamentiall prooffe." And now we have got them again—not indeed in the definite and curable form known to our seventeenth century forefathers, but rather as the result of wide and slowly evolving economic tendencies of no man's conscious making. But at any rate we suspect the existence of price-raising and supply restricting combines in a number of industries which touch our daily lives, and not least in those trades which contribute to the manifold necessities of domestic architecture. We suspect their existence; from time to time experience seems to justify our suspicions; and without respect of political party we hate these "damned monopolists" as virulently as ever our seventeenth century forefathers did. Economic individualists hate them because they represent an incidental and unnecessary blot upon the fair page of capitalist endeavour. Socialists hate them because they represent a fundamental and inseparable characteristic of the hated system. Every speaker, Conservative, Liberal, or Labour, knows that he can get a cheer from the drowsiest audience by a defiant challenge to the building rings. And now Mr. Lloyd George seeks to rally the fortunes of the Liberal Party by defining its "first task" as the destruction of monopolies—and one hesitates to qualify so popular an utterance by reminding our readers that it was Mr. Lloyd George himself who brought to so untimely an end that invaluable Committee on Trusts which up till May, 1921, was engaged in investigating the conditions and operations of contemporary monopolies. At any rate—we are now generally agreed that the modern type of monopoly, whatever its great potentialities for economy and stability of production, is a dangerous machine in the hands of persons operating under the stimulus of private profit. And

THE BETTER TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

There are five Bills now before Parliament dealing with reforms in the treatment of animals, and they are all awaiting the consideration of Standing Committee A.

They are:—

1. The Performing Animals (Regulation) Bill.
2. The Protection of Birds Bill.
3. The Protection of Animals Bill.
4. The Vivisection (Prevention of Public Expenditure) Bill.
5. The Dogs Protection Bill.

The two last-mentioned have not yet passed their second reading. Of the remaining three Bills, the Performing Animals Bill stands the best chance of becoming law this Session. Readers may remember that a Select Committee inquired into the training and performances of these animals in 1921-22. The Select Committee took evidence from trainers, actors, circus proprietors, electricians, conjurers, stage hands, and expert independent persons and came to the conclusion, in spite of the many denials of persons interested in the trade, "that there has been in the past, and certainly still are, many cases of ill-treatment and wanton cruelty in the training and performances of animals," and "that certain charges of cruelty have been established and that steps should be taken to prevent their recurrence." (Report on Performing Animals, 1922, pages 5 and 7.) To this end the Committee made eight recommendations, all on behalf of the animals concerned. A Bill based on these recommendations was introduced by the Chairman of the Select Committee last Session. Unfortunately the opposition of vested interests tabled pages and pages of blocking amendments in Committee, and the Bill emerged docked of the whole of Clauses 2 and 4 and the weakening of Clause 5; that is to say, with only three of the eight original recommendations incorporated in it. Still, it was an agreed measure. This Bill would have certainly passed its remaining stages had not the General Election burst upon us.

we are generally resolved that they must be, if not destroyed as Mr. Lloyd George proposes (for that might prove a wasteful and stupid policy), at least carefully watched, and if necessary coerced in the interests of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Thus we look with benevolence upon Mr. Wheatley's present attempt to draft a Bill for the protection of our homes against the monopolists of the building trades, hoping that he will indeed find them like their seventeenth century predecessors "not Parliamentiall prooffe."

Briefly summarized, the Bill which Mr. Wheatley has introduced for this purpose into the House of Commons, arms the Board of Trade with wide powers of investigation into profits, costs, and supply conditions generally, in response to the suspicion of the Minister of Health that prices and supplies are being unreasonably manipulated. Where these suspicions are justified the Board is further armed with the power to regulate prices and control supply conditions to the confusion of the wrong-doer, and to impose the penalty of a not inconsiderable fine or term of imprisonment upon those who fail to comply with orders. Meanwhile, the Minister of Health, in cases where the supplies of any article connected with house building are being unreasonably restricted, may, with due provision for compensation, take possession of the said supplies, together with plant, buildings, etc., connected with them, and carry on the business at his own discretion. Drastic provisions, our readers will admit, and drastic penalties for those who hamper their operations. But none too drastic in so far as social justice is concerned. The question is, are they calculated to prove effective in face of the proved elusiveness of price raising and supply restricting agreements? We await the forthcoming discussion of Mr. Wheatley's Bill with an open mind tempered by the hope that he will substantiate his case for this particular plan, since it is the only concrete and detailed plan we have before us at the moment. Of one thing we are, however, convinced; that in so far as the plan provides for investigation and publicity, it has in it the elements of success; for publicity, as the history of ante-trust legislation proves, is an effective anti-toxin for this particular form of social disease. No business man likes to be publicly branded as an enemy of the people—profits or no profits. And in support of our elemental plea for publicity we would remind our readers of the sharp drop in the retail price of household soap and sewing cotton which followed the somewhat academic investigations of the aforementioned Committee on Trusts into the operations of the Lever soap trust and Coats' cotton combine.

A similar Bill to the agreed Bill has been introduced in the new Parliament, both in the Lords and Commons, and it is hoped that one of these Bills will reach the Statute Book this session.

The Bill consists briefly of:—

1. Registration of trainers and animals with the local authority, a copy of which shall be deposited with the Home Office which shall be open for inspection by the public on the payment of a small fee.
2. Powers of courts on a complaint made by a constable or an officer of a local authority to prohibit or modify the exhibition or the training of a performing animal.
3. Power of entry to premises where animals are trained or exhibited by any constable or official authorised by the local authority, excepting on or behind the stage during a public performance of performing animals.
4. Seven offences of which, if a trainer is guilty, *apart from cruelty*, will involve him in legal proceedings such as concealing an animal to avoid inspection, obstructing an official in his right of entry to premises, being registered under the Act exhibits or trains any animal with respect to which, or in a manner in respect to which, he is not registered, applies to be registered under this Act when prohibited from being so registered, etc. The penalty for any of these offences is a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Performing Animals Defence League are of opinion that, disappointing as it is to have only three out of the original eight recommendations embodied in a Bill, it is a great deal better to have these than nothing. Therefore they are doing all in their power to help the passage of this reform.

The Bill is backed by members of all parties, and we are pleased to note amongst them the names of the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Wintringham and Miss Jewson.

The Protection of Animals Bill (to amend the Act of 1911), introduced by Mr. Foot (Bodmin), deals with the hunting of animals kept in captivity and released for the purpose of being hunted.

The Birds' Protection Bill, presented by Sir Harry Britain, seeks to further protect English wild birds.

I will give further particulars of these Bills in the near future.

SPEEDWELL MASSINGHAM.

¹ *A Century of Work for Animals*. The History of the R.S.P.C.A., 1824-1924, by Edward G. Fairholme and Wellesley Pain. (Murray, 7s. 6d. net.)

WHAT I REMEMBER. XLI.

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

LATER STAGES OF THE SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE.—(Continued.)

As a preliminary to this chapter of "What I Remember" I must remind my readers that our greatest enemy in the Liberal Party was the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith. We were constantly pushing as hard as we could, and in cordial co-operation with the forward Suffrage group in the Women's Liberal Federation, to get a Suffrage Bill carried in Parliament and placed upon the Statute book, before Mr. Asquith got his chance of passing a Manhood Suffrage Bill. We thought, and he, no doubt, agreed, that Manhood Suffrage, if carried, would place a tremendous obstacle in the way of our success, because neither the House nor the country was prepared at one blow for the creation of an electorate of which more than half would be women. A truce from militancy had been procured, mainly through Mr. Brailsford's influence, for nearly two years, i.e. from January, 1910, to November, 1911. In that interval the second reading of the Conciliation Bill was carried twice, first by a majority of 110, and later by a majority of 167. There would have been ample Parliamentary time to proceed with it, but of course nothing was further from the Prime Minister's intention than to allow this. On the contrary, the Bill was "torpedoed," to use Mr. Lloyd George's expression, by Mr. Asquith promising on 7th November, 1911, a large measure of electoral reform basing the franchise on citizenship to be extended to "all persons of full age and competent understanding," but doing nothing for women. When asked by Mr. Henderson about this, the Prime Minister replied curtly that his views on this subject were well known, and had suffered no modification or change in recent years. The whole Suffrage world strongly resented the tactics which had been employed against them. If Mr. Asquith desired to revive a violent outbreak of militancy he could not have acted differently or done more to promote his end. We were furiously angry, but not so blinded by our anger as to be incapable of playing our hand in the next stage of the game. There was a joint deputation of all the Suffrage Societies to Mr. Asquith on 18th November, 1911, and we extracted the following pledges from him:—

1. That the Government would use its utmost endeavours to get the Reform Bill carried through in all its stages during the session of 1912.

2. That it should be so drafted as to admit of Women's Suffrage amendments.

3. That the Government would not officially oppose such amendments.

4. That such amendments, if carried in the Commons, would be accepted by the Government as an integral part of the Bill, and defended in all its subsequent stages in both Houses of Parliament.

That is how the stage was set so far as our question was concerned, at the opening of the session of 1912. The whole strength and energy of the anti-Suffrage section in the House, especially the anti-Suffrage Liberals, was concentrated on the defeat of the Conciliation Bill. And they were successful in March, 1912.

Our disappointment was intense. We had thought that now at least, after nearly forty years of work we had a definite prospect of success. So did Sir Edward Grey, who had used the expression: "that now we had a real opportunity" and "not a bogus offer." We did not foresee that the very fact that we had wrested these promises from Mr. Asquith had made his faithful henchmen more than ever determined that they should not be fulfilled. One of these wrote a letter to the Press calling upon the followers of Mr. Asquith in the House not to subject their leader to the "humiliation" of fulfilling his promises. The way to rescue him, it was pointed out, was to defeat the Conciliation Bill on second reading. But there were other and even less creditable ways of working against us; prominent members of the Liberal party by stealthy manoeuvring sought to detach whole blocks of our supporters from fulfilling their pledges to us. They were remarkably successful, especially with the Irish Nationalists. The way the trick was done was described by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in an article in the *Chicago Tribune*. A Liberal master of intrigue, sauntering through the tea room, would see a group of Irish Nationalists, and stop and enter into conversation with them, and would presently observe what a pity it was that the work for the Irish Home Rule Bill would be thrown away after all, as of course if the Conciliation Bill were carried on the second reading and the Prime Minister consequently compelled to fulfil his promises about it, the Government would

break up and goodness knew what reactionary Government would come into power, and where would Home Rule be then? As a result of these intrigues, thirty Irish Nationalists who had supported our Bill were entirely detached from it, and most of them voted against it; three only stood firm: Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. T. Healy, and Mr. Gilhooly.

If this was the sort of thing Liberalism stood for in 1912, it was little wonder that it showed other symptoms of decay at a later date. But however brought about, the defeat of the Bill with the destruction of the hopes we had formed in respect to it, was a great blow to us. A member of his family told me it had literally killed Walter MacLaren. He was ill at the time and the bitter disappointment turned the scale against him and he died. We never had a more devoted and loyal friend. Mr. Asquith was naturally delighted at our defeat, and on 12th July, 1912, in his elation at our discomfiture, he said, in the second reading debate on his own Reform Bill: "This Bill does not propose to confer the franchise on women: whatever extension of the franchise it makes are to male persons only," and referring to the defeat of the Conciliation Bill in the previous March he added, "I dismiss as altogether improbable the hypothesis that the House of Commons is likely to stultify itself by reversing in the same session the considered judgment at which it has arrived." Considering the means which had been taken to defeat the Conciliation Bill, and that the defeat was only accomplished by 14 votes, this almost surpassed in arrogance and effrontery what one had become accustomed to expect from the Liberal Prime Minister. One result of Mr. Asquith's words even so experienced a Parliamentarian as he did not foresee. The interminable session of 1912 spread itself out into 1913, and it was not until January of that year that the Committee stage of the Government Reform Bill was reached. It then appeared that Mr. Asquith's words of the preceding July had really dug the grave of his own Bill. In answer to a question raised by Mr. Bonar Law, the Speaker raised the objection that the Bill then before the House was not the same Bill which had been read a second time in July. This judgment he based on the Government's own amendments to the Bill, regarding the occupation franchise; but he added that there were "other amendments regarding female suffrage which of course would make a large difference to the Bill if they were inserted." The Speaker's ruling killed the Government Bill; to go on with it was impossible, to withdraw it and re-introduce it in an altered form was at that period of the session also impossible. It became known as the Government fiasco of 1913. Deep as our anger was against the Prime Minister, his tricks, and his manners, it did not prevent us from having our little jokes on the subject. Our beloved Lady Strachey sent me on the appropriate date, the following quotation from *Paradise Lost*, as a suggested Valentine for Mr. Asquith:—

"And by proof we feel
Our powers sufficient to disturb his Heaven,
And with perpetual inroads to alarm,
Though inaccessible, his fatal throne,
Which if not victory is yet revenge."

This was too good to part with, and I have kept it among my papers, where I see it from time to time, and use it as a refreshment.

After our disappointment over the Government Bill, the militants broke out into renewed fury, smashing shop and office windows all down the best-known streets of London, as well as attacking Government offices and the private houses of obnoxious individuals. They overwhelmed Mr. Brailsford with reproaches for having induced them to suspend their methods of violence for nearly two years in order to give the Conciliation Bill a chance.

I remember what I felt when I heard the bad news of the defeat of the Bill. I was one of a crowd of some hundreds of women walking up and pacing down Palace Yard and Parliament Square on that March evening. I felt that what I had been working for for forty years had been destroyed at a blow; but I also felt what beavers feel when their dam has been destroyed, that they must begin all over again, and build it up once more from the beginning. While I was in that frame of mind I met Mr. Stead. It was the last time I ever saw him, for the *Titanic* disaster followed in two or three weeks. He spoke some cheering words to me, but I was at a point when cheering words were meaningless, and I remained in a state of great depression from which I had much difficulty in rousing myself.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The British Federation of University Women held its fourteenth annual general meeting at Queen Margaret College Union University Gardens, Glasgow, on Saturday, 7th June. In addition to local representatives, delegates attended from Bath, Bristol, Bangor, Birmingham, Durham and Newcastle, Edinburgh, Huddersfield, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Oxford. The visitors were the guests, for the week-end, of members of the Glasgow Association, and greatly appreciated the kind hospitality extended to them.

Much of Saturday's session was necessarily devoted to formal business, which included, however, some matters of general interest. Professor Caroline Spurgeon, Litt.D., Docteur de l'Université de Paris, Professor of English Literature in the University of London, vacates the Presidency this year, under the Federation's rules, and Miss Tuke, M.A., Principal of Bedford College, University of London, was elected President in her stead. Professor Winifred Cullis, D.Sc., was chosen as Deputy President, to act in all cases of the President's absence. Miss Melville, M.A., B.D., J.P. (Queen Margaret College, Glasgow), and Professor Cullis paid tribute to the work accomplished by Professor Spurgeon during her five years' tenure of office. This was heartily endorsed by the meeting, which showed itself deeply sensible of the skill and success with which the retiring President had led the Federation through the critical stages of the post-war years to the present satisfactory position, and of the invaluable work she had achieved in the sphere of international relations. Special reference was made to her inspiration of the Crosby Hall scheme in this country.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer, which was received with gratification, showed that the difficulties of the last few years had been satisfactorily surmounted and that there was now every reason to hope for steady improvement of the financial situation. It appeared from the report of the Executive Committee that the General activities of the Federation had been more than maintained during the past year, and the news of the formation of two additional branches and of the increasing public recognition of the Federation's importance was warmly welcomed by the meeting. Interesting details of the Federation's work were given in the Branch statements, which will be published in due course in the annual report. The Crosby Hall Endowment Executive Committee's review showed the substantial progress made with this scheme, and the need for concentrated effort between now and September, when the option on the hall must be taken up. The report of the Committee on International Relations evidenced the valuable results achieved by the promotion of international fellowships and studentships and the interchange of teachers. The account given by Miss Bosanquet, Secretary to the International Federation of University Women, of her recent tour through Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Italy, and France, aroused much interest. The meeting also considered the agenda for the biennial conference of the International Federation, to be held at Christiania from 28th July to 1st August next, and devoted special attention to the scheme to raise 1,000,000 dollars for a Foundation for International Fellowships which is to be considered at that conference. Miss Burrows, Professor Cullis, Miss Melville, Mrs. Russell, and Miss Tuke were selected as the Federation's voting delegates at Christiania, and the non-voting delegates chosen were Miss Arnold, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Maclaren, Mrs. Smedley Maclean, and Mrs. Onslow.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks, moved from the chair, to the President, Officers, and Committee of the Glasgow Association for the very generous entertainment of the delegates and for the admirable arrangements made for the meeting.

Several pleasant social functions had been arranged in connection with the business meeting. Officers and delegates were entertained at luncheon in Queen Margaret College Union, and were afterwards the guests at tea of the University of Glasgow. Lady Macalister, assisted by Mrs. Graham-Kerr, Mrs. Latta, and Mrs. Milligan, received the guests, who greatly enjoyed this pleasant interlude after the arduous labours of the day. In the evening the Officers and Executive Committee of the British Federation, together with the delegates to the conference, had an opportunity of meeting members of the Glasgow Association at a reception at Queen Margaret

College, at which Miss Melville was hostess. In the course of the evening brief addresses were given on some features of the Federation's work. Professor Spurgeon dealt with the international aspect, and emphasized its importance as a factor in the establishment of world friendship and world peace. Professor Cullis referred to the progress of the Crosby Hall scheme, and expressed the Federation's gratitude for the generous support which was being given by Scotland in general and Glasgow in particular. Dr. Buchanan, an Australian delegate, to the Christiania Conference, gave an account of the attitude of University women in that country to international work.

On Sunday afternoon, 8th June, by the kindness of the local association, the visitors were taken by motor to Gareloch, where they were entertained by Mrs. J. de B. Maclaren at her residence at Rosneath. A number of the delegates spent Monday, 9th June, in Edinburgh, where they were the guests of the newly-formed local association and greatly enjoyed the attractive programme which had been arranged for them.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

RECENT PROSE. By JOHN MASEFIELD. (Heinemann, 6s.)

This small volume contains samples of Mr. Masefield's interests and activities. It includes "The taking of Helen," a lecture, an essay, a memoir, and some descriptive letters bound together by his very distinctive personality and style.

EARLY TREATISES ON THE PRACTICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. By B. H. PUTNAM. (Milford, 18s.)

Miss Putnam has made not only an important contribution to the literature of this part of English Law but to the history of its development. She analyses the early treatises for Justices of the Peace, of which there were fifty-seven editions between 1506 and 1599, besides collections of statutes and other volumes more definitely intended as aids to Justices. She investigates the origins of the "Boke of Justices of Peas" first issued in 1506, and also those of an important Worcestershire manual of writs and indictments for whose authorships she puts forward a strong claim on behalf of John Weston. Besides this she gives a very interesting account of the life and family of Thomas Marowe, a successful barrister and lecturer in Law at the Inner Temple for the Lent Term of 1503. Her book has a preface by Sir Paul Vinogradoff.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF EARL BATHURST PRESERVED AT CIRENCESTER PARK. Prepared for the Historical Manuscripts Commission by Mr. FRANCIS BICKLEY. (H.M. Stationery Office, 12s. 6d.)

This very important collection of papers, now published for the first time, form, we are told, only a small part of the manuscripts preserved at Cirencester Park. Mr. Bickley has arranged them in two parts, the Bathurst papers from 1665 to 1834, and the Lennox correspondence between the dates of 1753 and 1798. Though many of the earlier papers have much interest, the most important part of the collection are connected with the third Earl Bathurst, who was in office under Pitt as Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade. He took charge of the Foreign Office both for Pitt and for Lord Liverpool, besides joining the Government of the latter as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. Evidently much respected by his colleagues, Lord Bathurst was constantly consulted by them, and his influence was considerable. Among the Lennox papers are letters from Horace Walpole, hitherto unpublished.

THE RECTOR'S DAUGHTER. By F. M. MAYOR. (Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d.)

Miss Mayor has made an interesting book on a not unusual theme. Her drawing of Canon Jocelyn and his daughter lift it above the level of novels of clerical life, and she shows a delightful gift for conversation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Leon Quartermain, the Matinee to be given by Miss Sybil Thorndike at the New Theatre to help the work of the Women's International League has been indefinitely postponed.

THE LAW AT WORK.¹

CHILDREN'S COURTS IN SEATTLE AND CHICAGO.

It is interesting to compare the Juvenile Courts in America with ours in England; sometimes the advantage appears to be on our side, sometimes on theirs. From the report of the Seattle Juvenile Court one gathers that juvenile delinquency is very prevalent, no less than one juvenile in every seventy-five in the county being before the Court in 1923. But in comparing these figures with our own, it must be remembered that the Juvenile Courts in Seattle deal with boys and girls up to 18 years of age, instead of 16, as with us. It is strange to read that the effect of the war on juvenile crime seems to have been the exact opposite to what it was in this country. Here there was a great increase during the war, followed by a drop in the succeeding years. In Seattle we read that juvenile crime decreased during the war years: "There were plenty of jobs and few idlers. Community enthusiasm kept the young busy and interested in the common welfare. The world was on an adventure. After all, that is what youth is mostly seeking." Since the war waywardness has again increased.

Great use is made of institutions in Seattle in dealing with young offenders; 12 per cent. of delinquent boys and 43 per cent. of delinquent girls brought to court in the year were committed to institutions. No less than eighteen different institutions were used in dealing with 360 young people. A considerable number (of girls 37 out of 459) were "committed to individuals," which we should perhaps describe as "boarded out." The great bulk of the boys were committed for dishonesty and of girls for sex delinquency.

There is a special report on the Chicago Juvenile Court made in 1922 by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, of which Miss Grace Abbott is the Chief. It gives an account of the whole working of the Juvenile Court since it was established in 1899. We note that the Probation Officers were first paid from voluntary funds and were not made a state charge till 1905. They have suffered from the political agitation which is bound up with public appointments in America. A campaign of abuse was waged against them in the public press in which they were pictured as "child snatchers." It was not until 1912 that a committee of citizens chosen by the judge because of their fitness for the work and public spirit was appointed to conduct a competitive examination for probation officers.

A detention home, or, as we should call it, a remand home, has been established and over 4,000 children pass through the home in a year. These are mainly children awaiting trial or entry into an institution to which they have been committed. The home is crowded, and continual efforts are made to shorten the time that each child spends in it. The daily routine is very old-fashioned according to our ideas, and far too hard for children. One hopes that it may have been modified since the report was printed. Children from ten years upwards rise at 5 a.m., clean and scrub till breakfast at 6.45. Then follows housework till 9, when they tidy themselves for school at 9.30. Recreation hours are from 4 to 5 and 7 to 8, but "girls have no outdoor recreation." One is glad to think that children do not generally remain long under such conditions.

It is stated in the report more than once that commitment to an institution is the last resort on the part of the court, and that children are given every chance to make good under some other treatment. Over the five year period 1915-19, of boys 34 per cent. were placed on probation and 22 per cent. committed to institutions, of girls 31 per cent. were placed on probation and 39 per cent. committed to institutions. In a good many of the cases put on probation the child is placed in a home other than his own usually with that of a friend or relative. In other cases a definite guardian other than the probation officer is appointed for the child. This method is available where it is desired to separate a child permanently from its home, and yet it is undesirable to place it in an institution. The guardian finds a "family home" for the child. This is not done as often as it should be, because no public money is available for the maintenance of children in family homes. This difficulty does not arise in the case of girls old enough for service who are often placed out in this way by their guardians. It was found, however, that girls fresh from the ordeal of court proceedings were likely at first to appear too friendless and weebegone for any mistress to be willing to engage them in a good situation. Two small

(Continued at foot of next column.)

¹ Under the direction of Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., Miss S. Margery Fry, J.P., with Mrs. Crofts, M.A., LL.B., as Hon. Solicitor.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Ancilla's Share. An Indictment of Sex Antagonism. Anonymous. Hutchinson & Co. (18s.)

Ancilla's Share is a timely and suggestive book, written to warn women that the battle for equality is not by any means yet won, because man's sex antagonism, formerly based on contempt, still persists through fear; and that it will not be won for a long time, unless women pull all together for the right and the opportunity to serve the State and humanity with the full power of womanhood. The writer wishes "to make the fact of man's sex antagonism as clear to the many women as it is to the few," and she produces much incontestable evidence, showing the conscious or unconscious hostility of most men, though some men—one trusts a steadily increasing number—show friendliness and even "comradeliness" towards women. In considering how this antagonism can be most quickly overcome, she recommends "the policy of temporary abandonment of pretence that co-operation is here, abandonment of even trying to convince men that co-operation is the better way—thus proving how much can be done without full co-operation, as being the shortest cut to full co-operation." So she advises women at present not to join political parties, but to throw their whole combined energies into non-party women's organizations, whereby their influence is more likely to become effective, and to win for them more quickly real political power. "How shall men co-operate with us and our leaders when women have not yet learned to co-operate with one another for a common end?" Women need to show their solidarity in order to help the fight against all the evil and injustice in the world. "By women being *solidaire*, we mean what Josephine Butler meant. Prostitution is an enemy to womankind as a whole, because, as Josephine Butler saw it, it is an enemy to the race as a whole." And so of war—"the precedent to a secure peace is the mobilization of woman power. . . Wars will cease when woman's will-to-peace is given equal hearing and equal authority in council with man's will-to-war." This can only be secured "by agreement among women themselves that their responsibility demands equal hearing and equal authority; by understanding that the way to give effect to that agreement is through woman's use of that mighty engine, public opinion." Women must combine to conquer man's fear, especially that fear which leads to war. The writer of this book is anonymous, but her "speech bewrayeth" her to be the authoress of *Time is Whispering*, and other novels. There are the same interjectional sentences and the same half-expressed thoughts, which it is sometimes difficult to follow without careful reading. It is, however, well worth careful reading, whether or not one eventually agrees with all its conclusions. G. W. J.

Theories of Memory. By BEATRICE EDGELL, M.A., Ph.D. Published by the Clarendon Press, 1924. (Price 7s. 6d. net).

We are all so used to taking our memories for granted, that we rarely pause to consider the wonder of the mental act of remembrance, and the wonder—no less great—of the mental act of forgetfulness. There is no explanation of memory that is completely adequate, but Dr. Edgell summarizes the chief theories on the subject, both philosophical and psychological. She gives an excellent account of the older biological explanations, criticises the Behaviouristic doctrine with no sparing hand, and concludes by enlarging on the chief modern conceptions of retentiveness. The book sets out to deal with theories only; experiments on memory obtain merely a passing reference, but, as Dr. Edgell herself writes, "In the end all questions as to the nature of a memory-image must be tested by experiment."

This scholarly treatise is not for the amateur, nor even for the casual student, but philosophers and psychologists who are interested in the theories of memory owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Edgell for her careful research and clear exposition.

(Continued from previous column.)

but pleasant houses have therefore been equipped where girls may recover their courage and be provided with an outfit before starting in service. They can afterwards use the place as a club and bring their friends there when they are off duty.

Altogether the report gives an impression of valiant efforts made to save the children in a great city where everything is complicated by the huge foreign-born population.

C. D. RACKHAM.

¹ It is now an open secret that the anonymous author of this book is Elizabeth Robins.—Ed.]

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, C.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. SODDY. Hon. Secretary: Miss E. MACADAM. Parliamentary Secretary: Mrs. HUBBACK.

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

CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS BILL, CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, 20th June, at 3 p.m.

This meeting will take place on the day on which this issue reaches our readers. The object is to come to an agreement as to the attitude to be adopted by Women's organizations to the above Bill. Miss Rathbone, C.C., J.P., will take the chair. Speakers: Lord Askwith, K.C.B., Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Dr. Burgin, and others. Affiliated Societies are invited to send three delegates, and visitors' tickets (price 1s.) may also be obtained at the door. A resolution on the following lines will be proposed:—

"That this Conference of Women's Organizations, while regretting that the Government was not able to adopt or to give further facilities for Mrs. Wintringham's Bill, which provides for equal rights and responsibilities between mothers and fathers, recognizes that the Government's Guardianship of Infants Bill provides reforms of great value with regard to the status and legal rights of mothers. In particular, it welcomes the statement in the preamble of the Bill which admits the principle of Equal Guardianship, and also those Clauses in the Bill which provide:—

- That mothers and fathers shall have equal rights to apply to the courts;
- That the welfare of the child shall be the sole principle in legal decisions relating to its custody, upbringing, or property;
- That orders for custody and maintenance may be obtained by the mother while she is still living with the father;
- That mothers and fathers shall have equal rights with regard to the appointment of guardians after death;
- That cases under this Bill may be brought in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

This Conference further recognizes that the passage of this Bill would facilitate the achievement of complete equality of rights and responsibilities between mothers and fathers over their children, and calls upon members of both Houses of Parliament to take no action which might endanger the passage of this Bill this Session."

BYE-ELECTION—GLASGOW (KELVINGROVE).

Of the candidates in the recent bye-election at Glasgow (Kelvingrove), we hear from the Glasgow S.E.C. and W.C.A. that Sir John Pratt (Liberal) answered the questions entirely satisfactorily; Mr. Aitken Ferguson (Communist) answered verbally, less satisfactorily. Captain Elliott (Unionist) had previously received a deputation and answered the questions satisfactorily with the exception of Equal Guardianship, of which he doubted the practicability.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE GARDEN PARTY AND SALE, 1st July, 3-7 p.m.

A Garden Party and Sale in aid of the funds of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will be held at Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W. 8 (by kind permission of Mrs. Adrian Corbett) on Tuesday, 1st July, at 3 to 7 p.m. The National Union has promised to furnish a produce stall, and will be most grateful if friends who can arrange to forward any fruit, flowers, eggs, etc., would communicate with Lady Pares, 32 Belsize Park Gardens, and send the contributions to Pembroke Lodge, on 1st July, marked "N.U.S.E.C. Stall."

CROYDON W.C.A.

A successful meeting was organized by the Croydon W.C.A. on Friday, 30th May, when Lady Pares spoke on "Equal Guardianship of Children," in the Wesleyan Church Room, Pollards Hill, at 3 p.m. Her address was much appreciated by members.

GUARANTEE FUND.

An additional list of subscriptions has been unavoidably postponed till next week. We wish to express our gratitude not only for these generous subscriptions, but also for the heartening letters which have so often accompanied them, which by their appreciation of work done and of the need for further work give us the inspiration which is as necessary as funds.

MEETINGS HELD AT HUDDERSFIELD, REPTON, AND STAFFORD, 31st May and 2nd June.

During a short tour, Lady Pares addressed meetings at Huddersfield on Saturday, 31st May, on "Bills before Parliament especially affecting Women," at Repton on "The need for, and work of Societies for Equal Citizenship," on Monday, 2nd June, and at Stafford, on "The Education of the Woman Voter," on the same day. The unpropitious weather made conditions for the Huddersfield garden party difficult, but otherwise all these meetings were very successful, and it is hoped that a Society for Equal Citizenship affiliated to the N.U.S.E.C. will shortly be formed at Repton.

PRESENTATION TO MISS HELEN FRASER.

At a meeting held in the Liberal Club, Hamilton, recently, Miss Helen Fraser was presented with a crocodile week-end case and dressing-case fitted with tortoiseshell. The presentation was made by Mr. Malcolm Blair, who expressed the hope that Miss Fraser would soon be returned to Westminster. Miss Fraser put up a splendid fight in Hamilton, and it is gratifying to know that it was fully appreciated. It is rumoured that she has been invited to stand for an English constituency. We would rather see Miss Fraser join the Duchess of Atholl as another Scotch woman member, but, Scotland or England, we think after her hard fights she deserves a reasonably safe seat.

HOLIDAYS FOR GIRLS.

Those who are planning their summer holiday should certainly consult the Holidays and Camps Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1, who has an attractive list of camps arranged for the month of August. They are not under canvas, but in schools or colleges, and they vary in price from £1 to £2 2s. 6d. per week. Some are in country districts within easy reach of London, and the industrial towns of the north. The majority are at the seaside, while three are arranged abroad. One in Sweden, one in Rouen, and the other, particulars of which will be issued later, in Holland or Belgium. The week at Rouen, and second class fare throughout, is only £5 5s. This is a scheme which will appeal to everyone at the present time and all who are interested in this should take note.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

On the Agenda for the present Meeting of the Council of the League of Nations is a significant item, placed there by the British Government. The Council is asked to consider taking over the supervision of the carrying out of the disarmament clauses of the Treaties of Peace with Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Taken in conjunction with the proposal recently made by the German Government that in accordance with Article 431 of the Treaty of Versailles the disarmament of Germany should pass under the supervision of the League, this suggestion may have important results. The inter-Allied commissions of Control are very expensive and too much dependent on the political relations of the nations to be satisfactory. The new French Premier has made a statement of his intentions to use the League of Nations to a greater extent, particularly in regard to French security, thus falling in line with the declared policy of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and we may hope that he will support this proposal, and that the two Premiers together may be able to advance that general disarmament towards which the disarmament of Germany was stated in the Treaty of Versailles to be a first step.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARY MACARTHUR HOLIDAY HOME FOR WORKING WOMEN.

MADAM,—Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to visit the Mary Macarthur Holiday Home at Ongar in July.

The Home was founded in the summer of 1922 in memory of Mary Macarthur, whose life came to so untimely an end in January, 1921. The story of her magnificent struggle to improve the lot of the working women of this country is so well known to all that it is unnecessary to recount it here. Her vivid personality brought her into contact with people of all classes and creeds, and her death was felt as an irreparable loss throughout the country.

Amongst the many schemes which she had discussed with friends during her lifetime was the possibility of establishing a Holiday Home for women workers, and it was felt that an attempt to supply this need would be the most fitting memorial to her name. A Committee was formed, and in the summer of 1922 the Mary Macarthur Holiday Home came into being.

The experience of the past year shows that an additional sum of £10,000 is urgently needed to place the finances on a sound basis, and to enable the Committee to accept a larger number of working women who are in great need of the holiday provided by the Home, but who are unable to pay the usual fee.

Her Majesty has graciously consented on her visit to receive purses in aid of the Home. We hope that everyone who values Mary Macarthur's work, and who is unable to collect for a purse will send a donation or subscription to Miss R. E. Lawrence, the Hon. Treasurer, 37 Belsize Avenue, Hampstead N. The names of the donors will be placed before Her Majesty.

MARGARET CREWE (Chairman),
LENA ASHWELL,
LILIAN BARKER,
MARGARET G. BONFIELD,
LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON,
A. SUSAN LAWRENCE,
VIOLET MARKHAM,
M. MIDDLETON,
ELEANOR MARY ROXBURGH,
MADELEINE J. SYMONS,
MAY TENNANT,
GERTRUDE M. TUCKWELL.

COMING EVENTS.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

JUNE 23. 3.15 p.m. Visit to Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

JUNE 25. 5.30 p.m. British Empire Exhibition, Wembley (I.W.S.A. Pavilion, Eastern Section, North 30). Conference organised by British Overseas Committee on "Nationality of Married Women." Speaker: Miss Macmillan (N.U.S.E.C.).

JUNE 26. 8.30 p.m. British Overseas Committee "At Home" at Lyceum Club, 133 Piccadilly, W. 1, to meet the Women Members of Parliament, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Maude Royden, and others.

JULY 1. 3-7 p.m. Garden Party and Sale at Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W. 8 (by kind permission of Mrs. Adrian Corbett).

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB.

JUNE 26. 8 p.m. Informal Discussion.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

JUNE 25. 3.30 p.m. 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Miss F. Hawtrey (Principal of Avery Hill Training College).

JUNE 26. 7.30 p.m. "Can Publicity Help Women's Work?" Mrs. H. F. Wood (Director, Samson Clark & Co., Ltd.).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND NATIONAL BABY WEEK COUNCIL.

JULY 1-4. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Third English-speaking Conference on Infant Welfare.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

KENSINGTON S.E.C. JUNE 25. 8.30. Public Meeting at Town Hall, Kensington, on "Equal Citizenship for Women." Speakers: Viscount Astor, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan. Chair: Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Admission free.

BARNESLEY S.E.C. JUNE 28. 7.30 p.m. Garden Party in Rectory Garden. Speaker: Miss Rathbone, J.P., C.C. Tennis Tournament, Dramatic Sketches.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

JUNE 21. 3 p.m. Demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Speeches on "A New International Order" by European Delegates returning from the Washington Conference. Speakers: Mme. Ramondt, Mlle. Marcelle Cappy, Fr. Lida Gustava Heymann, Frau Lotte Heller, Miss Gladys Rinder, Miss Dorothy Evans, The Lady Clare Annesley.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COUNCILS FEDERATION.

JULY 17. 8 p.m. Queen's Hall, Langham Place. Women's Housing Demonstration. Speakers: Lady Astor, M.P., Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Mrs. Winttingham, M.P., Mrs. Petrick Lawrence, and others.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

JUNE 25. 4 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. President and Members "At Home" to Overseas Visitors to British Empire Exhibition. Exhibition of Paintings and Plans of Gardens to be opened by the Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

TO LET AND WANTED.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Very charming UPPER MAISONETTE (self-contained), newly furnished and decorated. Large sitting-room, three bedrooms (one with bathroom den adjoining), box-room, well-fitted kitchen and bath-room. Rent £130 p.a. inclusive. Owner going abroad, and will sell furniture and contents, £450. This is not a case of an owner trying to get rid of undesirable furniture, but is really an opportunity for anyone needing a refined, well-furnished, well-equipped home ready for immediate occupation to acquire same at a reasonable cost and without any trouble.—Full particulars from M. A. Ryan, 251 Fulham Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.

NICELY furnished Six-room COTTAGE to let at Kew Green. Bathroom, good offices. Small secluded garden. Three guineas weekly.—Lowides, 27 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

WENSLEYDALE.—Comfortable board-residence in country cottage; no motor dust. Lunches packed when desired. Special terms long period.—Smith, Low Green House, Thoraby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

AN ENCHANTING HOLIDAY near London; bracing and inexpensive. Private tents and chalets (furnished). Ladies only. Good cooking; tennis, croquet; lovely walks and bus drives. Try a week-end.—Crofton Orchard, Orpington.

LAKE GENEVA.—Furnished FLAT to let, monthly, £6. Two persons only. 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, balcony. Splendid views. Plate, linen, gas, electricity.—Miss Bell, Tavel, Clarens, Switzerland.

NEAR Quaint Villages, South Downs; station and buses. Board-residence in homely country cottage.—Miss Wheadon, Berwick, Sussex.

PORT EYNON (Gower Coast, South Wales).—New labour-saving furnished HOUSE, overlooking bay; accommodation for seven; excellent bathing; July and August, 5 guineas weekly.—McLean, 3 Chargoat Road, Cardiff.

THE ISIS CLUB (15 minutes Oxford Street).—Holiday visitors and permanent residents. Large garden; beautiful situation, sandy soil. Magnificent reception rooms. Central heating; electric fires. Excellent cuisine. Lectures, dancing, wireless, tennis. From 2½ guineas.—79 Fitzjohn's Avenue. Telephone: Hampstead 2869.

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

UNFURNISHED large first-floor ROOM; gas-ring, cupboard, sink, landing; to gentlewoman engaged day; moderate rent; close Holland Park Avenue.—Box 1,074, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

POST WANTED.

TRAINED KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS, Higher N.F.U., 5 years' experience, seeks post in school or private family, in or near London.—Apply, G. M. W., 57 Buxton Road, Chingford.

POST VACANT.

WANTED.—Woman for temporary work among girls, in August. Must be good organiser.—Apply, Box 1,073, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

COTTON SHEETS.—Special offer for this month only. An odd lot of plain linen-finished cotton sheets, very superior quality, single-bed size, 54 x 88 ins., 13s. 6d. pair; 63 x 95 ins., 19s. 6d. per pair; 70 x 105 ins., 23s. 6d. per pair; double-bed size, 75 x 105 ins., 27s. 6d. per pair. Write for Bargain List—10-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, hoots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousseaus, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

DRESS.

MISS MALCOLM'S DRESS ASSOCIATION, 239 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 3. Bargain Gowns, Evening and Afternoon, at 21s.

"FROCKLETS." Mrs. Elborough, c/o Madame Sara, 163 Ebury Street (5 min. Victoria Station). Tel., Ken. 3947. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Snocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Stachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30 (not Saturdays).

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

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 22nd June, 3.30, Music, Lecture by the Rev. Hudson Shaw on "Ruskin, Nineteenth Century Prophet." 6.30, Rt. Hon. S. S. Sastri, P.C., on "Home Rule for India."

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, Club Suppers 7 p.m. and Discussion Meetings 8 p.m. 26th June, Informal Discussion.

HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.
Telephone: Kensington 5213.

The Employment Office connected with the above Centre was closed on December 14th, 1923, but the office has been open for interviews on as many Fridays as possible. Every Friday has been impossible, owing to illness, and the office will be closed altogether for interviews until further notice, except by special appointment made by letter three days at least beforehand.

ANN POPE, HONORARY SECRETARY.
(Member of the American Home Economics Association.)

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

THE SHIELD CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT, 1 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, has an excellent French cook. After 3 o'clock there are two rooms on the 1st floor which can be engaged for private tea parties. Tea and lunch served daily in the restaurant. Smoking-room.

Please send THE WOMAN'S LEADER to me for twelve months. I enclose 6/6.

Name

Address

PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 1d. a WORD, 6d. EXTRA FOR BOX NUMBER.