THE

# WOMAN'S LEADER

IN POLITICS
IN THE HOME

IN INDUSTRY
IN LITERATURE AND ART

IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IN THE PROFESSIONS

AND

# THE COMMON CAUSE

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# Contents:

PAGE		PAGI
THE SECOND READING OF THE CRIMINAL LAW	NATIONAL BABY WEEK	188
AMENDMENT BILL 187	THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF	
NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER 187	UNIVERSITY WOMEN	189
THE PALESTINE MANDATE. By Mrs. Henry	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING TRAINED	189
Fawcett, J.P., LL.D	CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS	191

# NOTES AND NEWS

# Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Government has undertaken itself to bring in a Bill incorporating a certain number of the points of the above Bill. It undertakes that this Bill shall have a second reading this session, and that it shall pass through all its stages in the autumn session. Although the Bill will, in all probability, not contain some of the clauses on which women's organizations have laid great stress, such as the possibility of a woman being able to apply for a Maintenance Order without at the same time applying for a Separation Order, it will, nevertheless, introduce many much-needed reforms, including the provision that a wife need no longer leave her husband before applying for a Separation and Maintenance Order, although once an Order has been granted they will have to be separated in not more than fourteen days. The new Bill will also contain many of the provisions in the old Bill for enforcing the payment of Maintenance Orders, and in the case of the non-payment of an Order will allow a warrant for the arrest of a husband to be issued, instead of only a summons as at present. In many ways, of course, it is disappointing to the N.U.S.E.C. and the Members who had supported the Bill that a larger proportion of the whole Bill as originally drafted cannot become law. At the same time, the Government offer should be gladly accepted, in view of the fact that the Bill, as a Private Member's Bill, contained many clauses which were regarded as contentious, and it is doubtful whether time would have been allowed for its later stages.

#### Lord Birkenhead and Lady Rhondda.

Lord Birkenhead made a final statement in the House of Lords last week, trying to justify to the minority in that House and to the country at large the position of the Committee of Privileges and its two opposite declared views on the question of Lady Rhondda's petition. He said the earlier view taken by the Committee had been ill-founded. The petitioner, he said, had been making inconsiderate animadversions on the course which had been adopted in the House. Why, when there was to be reform of the House, they should choose the particular moment to agree in their legislative capacity to admit peeresses

in their own right he had never been able to imagine. The matter, however, was put in a different way. It was said the Government had been guilty of a breach of faith. There never was a more idle charge. Whatever else there was, there was no breach of faith. When the women's Removal of Sex Disqualification Bill was before the House they expressly rejected a specific amendment designed to enable peeresses in their own right to sit in that House. If there was a breach of faith the House must have been accomplices. That frontal attack having failed, it occurred to some over-subtle mind that an amendment was not necessary, because the power was already contained in the four corners of the Bill. That attempt, so jesuitical, had met with the discomfiture it deserved, and no one could read the report without concurring morally and legally in the view expressed by the Committee. That sort of cheap oratory may convince some of the curious people who sit in the House of Lords, but it does not raise the Lord Chancellor in the eyes of intelligent men and women.

# The Legitimation Bill.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain told Sir John Baird that the long delay in bringing forward the Bill dealing with the legitimation of children by the subsequent marriage of their parents, is giving rise to very grave doubts among persons interested as to whether the Government really mean business. Sir John Baird said the Government was endeavouring to come to an arrangement to introduce a Bill as soon as possible. But still no definite date was given.

#### The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, which the Government has been urged to introduce for so many months, was read a second time last week and committed to a Standing Committee. The Bill is a simple one and the discussion was not prolonged. It provides that every child born abroad of a British father shall be a British subject, if two main conditions are fulfilled. These are (1) that the birth of the child is at the time registered at a British Consulate, and (2) that the child, on obtaining majority, asserts his British nationality by a declaration

duly registered. The only points raised in debate were that in cases where, by reason of long distance from British Consulates, or illness, or any other *force majeure*, it is impossible to register the birth of a child at once, an extension of the time to twelve months should be authorized, or the registration should be allowed in writing. Mr. Neil Maclean suggested that a clause should also be introduced making it possible for British subjects who, on account of their occupation, become foreign subjects, and who are now coming back into British dominions, to be able to resume their British nationality easily.

#### The Guardianship Bill.

Our readers will remember that this Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. The Commons' side of that Committee has just been appointed and consists of Sir James Greig, Sir Robert Newman, Mr. Hailwood, Lieut.-Com. Chilcott, Mrs. Wintringham, and Mr. Cairns.

#### The Trades Boards Acts.

Replying to a question in the House last week, Dr. Macnamara said that in view of the importance of the interests involved, any legislation dealing with the report of Lord Cave's Committee on the working of the Trade Boards Acts, would require circumspection and full investigation and discussion. Preparation of the Bill is proceeding but there is no likelihood of its introduction this Session. In the meantime, however, there are a number of recommendations to which effect either has already been given or can be given by administrative action without legislation. It is proposed to complete such administrative action immediately in accordance with the Committee's recommendations.

#### The Birmingham Post.

The following extract from the Birmingham Post of 6th July in its description of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill debate, scarcely calls for comment: "Women of delicate sensibility went out from their seats in the Public Galleries to-day, when they began to appreciate the nature of the discussion on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, but many remained behind, some of them, it may be, representatives of women's societies, to whom it may have been a matter of official duty to listen to the debate, and some who had no other justification for remaining than could be discovered in their own brazen impudence. The House of Commons being the legislative birthplace of the doctrine of sex equality, they had an unquestionable right to keep their seats—as men visitors kept theirs—if it pleased them to subject their minds to a series of painfully disagreeable speeches." is hardly believable that any paper, even the Morning Post, would dare to describe the presence of women at a debate of such vital importance to the country as a whole, and more especially to the mothers of the young generation, as "brazen impudence and we hope that the readers of that old-fashioned paper will do what they can to show that these matters need to be discussed openly and frankly if we are to eradicate the evils which exist, and that treating them "with economy and reserve" is not the most satisfactory nor the cleanest way of tackling them.

# Married Women Teachers.

The Heywood Education Committee recently dismissed all their married women teachers in order to economize. The Committee has since re-engaged the bulk of the teachers as temporary teachers, with the exception of six of the senior women, "to effect economy and to provide openings for teachers leaving college." The Committee "deplores the loss of these capable and experienced teachers," and hopes they will allow their names to be placed on a panel of supply teachers. All this camouflaged beating down of salaries in the pretext of giving youth a chance is odious.

## Girls' Scholarships.

Mr. Allen Parkinson recently asked Mr. Fisher whether the Board of Education intends to grant State scholarships to girls this year, seeing that the full number was not given last year. Mr. Fisher replied that no State scholarships were going to be given to girls this year. Another case of economizing over women.

#### Women on Asylum Committees.

Sir Robert Newman did not manage to introduce his Bill to provide for women members on asylums' committees under the ten minutes' rule last week. It is probable, however, that the Government will introduce this proposal as a clause in their own Bill, which is expected shortly.

#### A Borstal Sentence.

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck drew the attention of the House to a case which, to all appearances, seems to be very unsatisfactory. A girl of 19, named Dorothy Baker, was sentenced to three years' detention at Borstal. Lord Henry suggested that two mental specialists had stated she was in need of detention in a home for mental treatment, and that a fund had been raised by a local paper to enable the cost at the home to be met. Sir John Baird said that the girl had been convicted four times previously, and that she had been examined by various doctors and specialists, but had not been certified. The girl's mental condition will receive special attention, he said, in the Borstal institution, "but at present there is no reason to think there is any better place available for her." Lord Henry said that the Essex Justices had omitted to consult a mental specialist on the girl's condition, and he thought they should have done so before committing a girl to Borstal whose mental condition was gravely in question. We think so, too, and we hope to hear more of this matter, since Sir John Baird has promised to have the matter looked into.

#### The Local Veto Bill.

Mr. Raffan introduced the Temperance Group's Liquor Traffic Local Veto (England and Wales) Bill last week, which was read a first time. It will enable the Parliamentary electors in prescribed areas by direct veto to prohibit the issue within such areas of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and also to prohibit the common sale or supply of such liquors in licensed premises, clubs, or elsewhere within such areas. Major Breese is also introducing a Local Option Bill applying to Wales and Monmouthshire.

#### Women and the Law.

At a meeting of the Law Society last week there was a discussion on whether a solicitor should be allowed to conduct cases where counsel has been briefed but fails to appear. The question arose out of a case where a solicitor had briefed eminent counsel on behalf of a lady. At the moment the action came on counsel was on his feet in another court. The result was that the lady lost her case and had, besides, to pay a bill of £150. After a heated debate it was agreed that solicitors should, in such a situation, be allowed to conduct the cases themselves. The lady was therefore justified when, in refusing to be satisfied with the explanation given to her of her counsel's non-appearance. said: "Now women have got votes all that kind of mediæval nonsense will be swept away." In answer to a question as to what approximately would be the date when women would become eligible for entry on the roll of solicitors, the President said that there were three ladies who could present themselves for final examination next November. If they got over that obstacle and wished to be admitted on the roll, they would be admitted.

#### Jury Women

In a recent divorce case, when one of the two jurywomen present asked to be released, Sir Henry Duke said that he would have wished, had it been possible, to have at any rate two women jurors, since he felt that the court had derived distinct advantage from the presence of ladies on juries. These admissions are welcome, although somewhat delayed.

# A Woman Candidate for the Supreme Bench.

Florence Allen, judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court of Cleveland, Ohio, is the independent candidate for the Ohio Supreme Court Bench. Judge Allen was elected to her present office in 1920. She was the first woman on this bench in Ohio. A graduate of Western Reserve University, she gained immediate recognition as a lawyer. When she assumed the judgeship, she at once displayed unusual talent and fearlessness.

POLICY.—The sole policy of The Woman's Leader is to advocate a 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 SECOND READING OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL

The second reading debate on this Bill on 5th July was chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary arguments which were used in support of retaining "reasonable cause to believe" as a full and omplete defence to a charge of unlawful carnal connexion with girl under sixteen. Practically no attention was paid to the ther clauses of the Bill. Great play was made of the point that the Government had allowed itself to be "hen-pecked" by "well-meaning, but unreasoning societies composed largely of women", and Lieut.-Col. Moore-Brabazon and Major Hamilton expressed the view that the Bill was "feminist" in its origin, herefore to be condemned, and that it was based on the fundanental assumption that men are vicious and women are pure. This is nonsense. The Bill represents, in fact, the minimum alterations to the 1885 Criminal Law Amendment Act, upon which the two Joint Select Committees (1918 and 1920) of Lords and Commons were in general agreement. Every clause in the Bill has been previously approved by the Government, and, in fact, we might reasonably say that the present Bill is really sponsored by the Home Office and the Commissioner of Police. We wonder, too, how organizations such as the Alliance of Honour, the Church of England Men's Society, and the White Cross League, and twenty-eight other societies of both men and women supporting the Bill, like being called "feminist" societies.

The Bill, now being a Government measure, was introduced by the Home Secretary, who intimated at the opening of the lebate that the supporters of the Bill were willing to put in a proviso whereby a young convicted man under 21, of previous good character, might, at the discretion of the Court, be bound over in recognisances to be of good behaviour—no conviction ecorded against him, if the Court thought that either by reason f his youth or other extenuating circumstances he should be eniently dealt with. In our view such a proviso meets all reasonble possibility of injustice to a young man. The opponents of ne Bill are divided into at least two groups. One insists that the lefence of "reasonable cause" must remain for men of all ages; he other is willing to accept a compromise by which a first offender up to the age of 25 could plead "reasonable cause" but that this possibility of acquittal should not be available for men over 25. The former are at least logical. We cannot imagine that any of His Majesty's judges would approve of any such proviso. The age of 16 is legally recognized for both sexes the age when legal responsibility begins; in certain cases where property is involved protection is extended up to 21, but there is no precedent for protecting any person from full legal responsibility up to 25, while denying it to those who are older. The defence of "reasonable cause" must either be available or all men or for none. As a full defence we think it should be available for none.

The rejection of the Bill was moved by Major C. Lowther, on the ground that it would lead to blackmail, and make bad law. Lieut.-Col. Moore-Brabazon seconded with a speech that would have had good points if the Bill had proposed to legislate against imorality between adults. He seemed to overlook the fact that the Bill only proposed to protect girls under 16. Major Sir George Hamilton depicted an imaginary case of a girl of 15 anxious to become engaged to a young man. She shows him her sister's birth certificate, and he believes her to be 19 or 20. With her encouragement and consent, misconduct takes place. Later the young man gives her cause for jealousy, and her parents charge the young man with a criminal offence. Under this Bill he would have no defence. Even if such a case were ever brought into court, which is most unlikely, it would be suitably met by the proviso put forward by the supporters of the Bill. The young man would have no conviction recorded against him, he would be admonished and bound over, and the girl equally with him would have all the publicity and would certainly also receive the admonition.

Mr. J. F. Green, Mr. Dennis Herbert, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Hohler, and Mr. Macquisten also spoke against the Bill, while Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Wignall, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Mrs. Wintringham, Sir Thomas Bransdon, and Lieut.-Col. Hurst supported it. It was Mrs. Wintringham's first speech on Criminal Law Amendment, and we congratulate her on the restrained yet convincing way in which she put her case for the Bill.

The Second Reading was carried without a division, and the Bill will now go to a Standing Committee. We hope its supporters will stand firm and refuse to accept any amendment which retains "reasonable cause" as a full defence.

# NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

## By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

The last Parliamentary week has been devoted to an immense number of small Bills. On Tuesday Supply was taken, but on the other four days no fewer than twenty-eight measures were advanced a stage. The Government appears to have put off all the small Departmental Bills till the end of the session, relying on the House to hurry them through before the August recess. The chronicle of last week is as follows: Monday, the School Teachers' Superannuation Bill passed second reading, the National Health Insurance Bill passed report stage, and so did the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Bill and the Harbours and Docks Bill. The Sale of Tea Bill took rather longer, but nothing of great importance emerged, and this Bill, in the company of the British Empire Exhibition Bill, the Cinematograph Trade Bill, and the Public Works Loan Bill all got through before 10 o'clock. None of these Bills are likely to interest readers of this paper very profoundly. The Cinematograph Bill, which is the likeliest sounding, gives effect to the recommendations of the departmental committees of 1913, and is long overdue. What it does is to apply to celluloid films the regulations which were in force under D.O.R.A. It is to be noted that not all of D.O.R.A. was

On this same Monday a number of questions were asked about the Rent Restriction Act, and on Monday, the 10th, Sir Alfred Mond announced that he would appoint a committee to go into the whole matter. It is one which rouses everyone, and which needs careful handling.

On Tuesday, 4th July, the House had a full day on Estimates. Major Edward Wood made an important and interesting statement about the West Indies, and the debate ranged over a number of topics till 8 p.m., when the Palestine Mandate was discussed. Mr. Churchill was, once again, at the top of his form, and made out an overwhelming case. The truth is that the root of the quarrel against the Rutenberg Concession is nothing but unadulterated anti-simitism; and as the Colonial Secretary said, you cannot write over the portals of the New Jerusalem "No Israelites need apply".

On Wednedsay, the 5th, the House sat till 1 a.m. over a number of Bills, of which the most important was the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. This will be treated elsewhere in this paper. From the House of Commons point of view, the most striking fact was the considerable swing in favour of the measure which has taken place. The opposition had nothing new to bring forward, and their way of referring to the women's organizations did their case no good in the House, and will doubtless do themselves no good in the constituencies. After two or three unimportant Bills had been disposed of there came a discussion on the Merchandise Marks Bill, which the Free Trade Liberals attacked as a Protectionist measure, but which survived a division by 171-55. This flutter of the old war cries was followed by the British Nationality Bill, the Bill to regulate the spread of oil in navigable waters, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Bill, which went on its way.

Thursday began with further talk about the much-discussed fabric gloves. The Prime Minister announced that the operation of the Order imposing a tax upon them had been suspended in order to give the Lancashire deputation a chance to bring additional evidence. The incident has a highly fictitious value being politically far more important than it actually is. Five months ago the President of the Board of Trade proposed the tax; after deliberating all that time the Cabinet agreed to it; and now Mr. Lloyd George revokes and sweeps it away. The incident raises the question whether he had not better sweep away the Safeguarding of Industries Act, too—and he certainly must sweep Mr. Baldwin into another post. The obvious reshuffle is to make Mr. Shortt a judge and put Mr. Baldwin in his place. But the Lord Chancellor refuses to agree, and there the matter rests. On Friday the Bill giving effect to the Washington Treaties passed. Considerable surprise was felt at the absence of the Prime Minister. The Summer Time Bill passed third reading (in the shortened form), and so the week

There is renewed talk of a General Election in the autumn, which, with Irish events moving so rapidly, must not be ignored. And so it goes at Westminster.

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

# THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

# By Mrs. Henry Fawcett, J.P., LL.D.

After an active propaganda carried on for the best part of a year, followed by a furious rattling of the sword in the scabbard, the great Parliamentary attack against the National Home for the Jews in Palestine has been defeated in the Commons by 292 votes to 35. This is just as it should be, for the crushing defeat was particularly needed after the recent vote in a contrary sense in the House of Lords. For, after all, it is the representative House which really counts. Mr. Churchill conducted the debate with his usual skill, and fastened at once upon the true issue: Was this country to be true to the pledge given in 1917 when the issue of the Great War yet hung in the balance, to promote a National Home for the Jews in Palestine, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities?

In the debate an attempt was made by the attacking party to confuse this issue by mixing it with an attack on the Government for supporting what is known as the Rutenberg concession. But even here the leaders showed little capacity for leadership, and their newspapers showed even less than this little, for one of them had actually put forward the monstrous proposition that Jews should, as such, be excluded in Palestine from all executive offices. This, of course, gave an obvious opening for Mr. Churchill's retort: "If over the gates of the New Jerusalem is to be inscribed the legend 'No Israelite need apply', then I must ask to be relieved of my responsibility for Palestine."

Correspondence between the Colonial Office, the Palestine Arab Delegation, and the Zionist Organization has just been published as a White paper (price 6d.). We recommend our readers who are interested in the development of British policy in the East to study it. It sets forth the main principles on which that policy is based, gives definite facts and figures upon such matters, for instance, as the actual numbers of Jewish immigrants since the British occupation; and describes the steps by which it is hoped gradually to establish a full measure of self-government. The main principle on which the Government is acting is the gradual establishment of representative institutions with safeguards for the rights of minorities. The actual number of Jewish immigrants since the British occupation is approximately 25,000, and a pledge is given that the rate of immigration will be watched and not allowed to exceed that which the country is capable of sustaining. I believe there are no authoritative figures with regard to the relative numbers in Palestine of Jews and non-Jews. But the Arab delegation estimates the non-Jews as 700,000 and the Jews as 70,000. The fears, therefore, of the non-Jews being overwhelmed by the Iews are fantastic and based upon ignorance and prejudice. Self-government on the Colonial pattern will be developed gradually; the first steps have already been taken in the creation of an Advisory Council on which all sections of the community are represented. It is now proposed to follow this up by the establishment of a Legislative Council, containing a large proportion of members elected on a wide franchise. The next step will be the confirmation of the mandate by the League of Nations. The more than 8 to 1 majority in the Commons should make this a certainty.

Readers of this paper will already be asking What about women? Will they have the vote? Will they be eligible as members of the Legislative Council? No satisfactory answer can be given to these questions; but I would ask my fellow-suffragists to remember that we had free representative institutions in this country for 700 years before women were admitted to the franchise; that the Moslem inhabitants of Palestine are an immense majority of the population, and that they are infinitely less ready than Western peoples to recognize anything approaching to equality for women. Progress in this matter must therefore necessarily be slow and gradual. Probably the best route will be along the road of education, and here the progress being made is highly satisfactory. The Minister for Education in Palestine, Mr. Bowman, told me last April that there is now a genuine demand for education for girls as well as for boys among the Arabs. We have another source of encouragement. The Jews in Palestine have an elected assembly for the direction of their domestic concerns; they also have elected councils in their chief colonies, and an organization for the control and upkeep of their schools. For these women vote and are eligible. Suffragists in Palestine will therefore always have the great advantage of object lessons close at hand of the advantages of admitting women to responsible citizenship.

# NATIONAL BABY WEEK

# By NORAH MARCH, B.Sc.

National Baby Week has come and gone. For one week the sympathy of the general public has been wooed towards mothers and babies. The work of the National Baby Week Council is to cultivate sound public opinion on matters concerning the welfare of babies and because baby-life is crucially dependent upon the mother, the welfare of mothers falls of necessity within the National Baby Week Council's scheme.

Following its usual plan, the National Baby Week Council, while giving attention to the whole maternity and child welfare problem, has again selected for special emphasis and discussion certain aspects of it. Not unnaturally, considering the present economic situation, the economic question has been well to the fore in the Conferences which took place last week at Carnegie House, 117 Piccadilly, London, W. 1. That maternity and child welfare work is essential to national health and welfare no thoughtful person denies; to cease national expenditure in this direction would be a short-sighted and ultimately extravagant policy. But the general public must realize the truth of this, otherwise the clamour for wholesale reduction in expenditure without discrimination may result in a policy prejudicial to infant and child life, and in the long run, to the nation. As a consequence "Child Welfare in terms of f s. d." was the subject discussed at the public meeting, when the Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, referred to the Government's policy on expenditure. The Geddes Committee did not advise a "cut" in maternity and child welfare expenditure—an evidence that the value of this work to the nation is recognized. The Minister of Health is actually finding that the provision made for the current year's outlay on the same basis as last year's total expenditure would, owing to reductions in certain directions and lowering of certain costs, provide for extension in some directions. The Ministry had been able, for example, to promise assistance towards the running of four model infant welfare centres, which the Carnegie Trustees had presented to Rhondda, Shoreditch, Birmingham, and Liverpool. There would also be money available for new maternity homes in those districts, where the need for such institutions was

The question of the District Nurse and Midwife doing health visitor's work in rural areas was argued very fully from the economic as well as the qualification aspect. Some of the speakers advocated the employment of district nurses for the work of health visiting as a means of reducing outlay, while other speakers held equally forcibly that the district nurse who was not properly trained for the work of health visiting proved inefficient, and therefore to employ her in the capacity of health visitor was not an economy, but an unwise expenditure

The economic note was heard also in the discussion on the place of the voluntary organizations and workers in a complete maternity and child welfare scheme. Councillor Margaret Beavan, J.P., of the Liverpool Child Welfare Association, said that voluntary work was particularly necessary at the present time, as local authorities had no longer the money to enable them to develop maternity and child welfare schemes on the ambitious lines which many of them adopted when the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918 gave them their present extensive powers. Day nurseries and babies' hospitals were among those forms of maternity and child welfare work which she thought could best be undertaken by voluntary organizations, partly because they could by such be run less expensively, and partly because voluntary organizations were freer to test the real value of institutions than official bodies could be. When the voluntary organization had proved the value and discovered the best methods, then was the time for the local authority, it

necessary, to take over and continue.

Dr. Edgar Collis, Mansel Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine in the Welsh National School of Medicine, gave much food for thought when, at the public meeting mentioned above, he estimated the money value of each individual to the State and the amount of money the State could afford to spend on maternity and child welfare work, and compared that with the small actual expenditure. Child welfare work he showed to be a sound economic proposition—an observation with which all child welfare workers will agree, but which the uninitiated require enforcing by facts and figures such as Professor Collis presented.

# THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

#### FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The first article of the Constitution of the International Federation of University Women runs: "The purpose of this organization shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness." It is a clear statement of the general policy of the Federation, which is explicitly enrolled in the group of associations of persons banded together o-day in a determined effort to substitute sympathy and confidence for the jealousy and suspicion that have usually dominated international relations in the past. But among these organizations the Federation of University Women has its own que character. It is a league of women linked together not only by a common aim, but by a common experience. In all ivilized countries groups of educated men and women are thinking and judging and generally reacting to experience in a was so deeply coloured by their mental training that when the barriers of ignorance are fairly down no mask of custom or language will disguise their real affinity with equally educated beople in other lands. The chief aim of the Federation of University Women is to dispel that ignorance, to give to women who have had a university training the opportunity for meeting and knowing each other and rendering each other services; in short, to focus goodwill and energy which might otherwise be iffused and lost

JULY 14, 1922.

It seeks to realize its aim in various ways, one of the chief items on the programme being the provision of international fellowships and scholarships for women graduates. To the value of these opportunities of enriching experience everyone who has enjoyed the advantage of living and working in another country is ready to bear enthusiastic witness. And the Federation is now represented by branches in so many countries that it is easy to ensure for any travelling member, whether she holds a scholarship or not, that she shall be welcomed at once by the university women of the country she is visiting and placed in touch with the people she would like to meet, interested

in her own line of work. In various university centres hospitality committees are established, ready to look after travellers who come to them with introductions from the headquarters of their own national branch, and it is the intention of the Federation to organize clubhouses for university women in all the great cities of the world. Active steps in this direction have been taken by the American University Women, who not only maintain national clubhouses in Washington and New York, but have just opened a large house in Paris, given to their Association by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, as a headquarters for international hospitality. The opening of this clubhouse coincides with the biennial Conference of the International Federation, and its first function will be the entertainment of delegates, representing about twenty different nations, who are meeting in Paris to discuss some of the problems with which university women are faced to-day, and to formulate a programme of work for the coming two years.

It is hoped that before long London may have an international clubhouse of a specially interesting character. The British Federation of University Women is organizing a scheme for incorporating the famous historical building of Crosby Hall, which was removed from the City to Chelsea Embankment in 1910, as part of a Hall of Residence for British and foreign women graduates studying in London. Every year increasing numbers of university women come to London to take advantage of the facilities for research offered by the British Museum, the University, and other institutions. Occasionally they are fortunate enough to be taken in by one of the residential colleges, but usually they have to find accommodation in boardinghouses or hotels. A suitable Hall of Residence is badly needed, and if the British Association is able to realize its project, Crosby Hall will become the headquarters of the International Federation and a club for all members visiting London. Full information about this plan and the other activities of the Federation may be obtained from the Secretary, 92 Victoria

# THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING TRAINED.

Being trained is, in these days, almost as important as being earnest—for whereas in the palmy far-off days before the war, it was an advantage to be trained, it is now a heavy handicap not to be.

A great deal of nonsense is talked and written about training. "If you are not trained," cries one, "you are half-fledged, half-baked, helpless, hopeless, and of no real use to either man or beast." "Preserve me," cries another "from the academic, pedantic, unpractical, unadaptable, and hopelessly useless, certificated creature. Give me a real active practical worker with common sense, and I will do without the paper qualifications."

What these critical folk overlook on the one hand is that no amount of drilling and instruction will entirely overcome innate stupidity and inefficiency; that it is, in fact, as impossible now as it was in the days of the Prophet to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; while, on the other hand, nothing you can do in the way of stereotyped cramming can kill real genius and initiative.

The marketable value of a diploma is undoubted. It is a bold person who will *guarantee* in these days of economic depression, to place any pupil at the end of her course of training, but it would be a far bolder one who would undertake to find her work without it.

A diploma is, after all, an outward and visible sign of certain recognized qualifications. For instance, we do not choose our doctors and lawyers merely because they write certain symbols after their names, nevertheless, we avoid them like the plague if they have not got them.

If you would convince a committee that you are fitted to manage the affairs of an Institution, the certificate of a well-known training centre for household management will undoubtedly help you; if you apply for a secretaryship, the name of a good school behind you will go far; while, if you are a candidate for any teaching appointment worth having, the diploma

of an established teachers' training college is practically indispensable.

Those of us who are older and have passed through the strain of the war, to say nothing of the struggle for our economic freedom, are perhaps inclined to be depressed because so many doors that seemed to be opening for us now appear to be firmly shutting again; but it is just now, and on this account, that the vigorous young women of the country must press in an onward.

In reality women have moved forward with tremendous strides in a very short time. It is not very long since nursing and teaching were the only professions open to educated women, nor since those stout-hearted pioneers Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and Sophia Jex Blake fought for and won the right to qualify for and practice the profession of medicine.

The gaining of the suffrage in 1918 has now opened a wider field of choice for the professional woman, and a few valiant trail-blazers who were alertly watching their opportunity have already taken advantage of this and are carving their way into such professions as Law, Engineering, Accountancy, and Estate Management, while in the business world women as directors of companies, company secretaries, insurance officials, and heads of business enterprises are not unknown.

There are boundless possibilities for the women who can afford first to equip and train themselves in the most complete way possible, and then to wait and seize their chances when they come, as many good men have had to do. There are the Vanguard who must capture the outposts and hold them for the generations of women to come.

But the way of the pioneer, strenuous, adventurous, with its set-backs and its guerdon, is not open to us all. The work-a-day routine of the world has to be carried on by ordinary folk, and they must be qualified and well qualified, too, for their work if they are to make a good job of it.

It is on the teachers, cooks, housekeepers, children's nurses, midwives, social workers, and so forth that much of the well-being of the nation depends, for the children of to-day are the nation of the future. No preparation for such professions can be too careful, or too whole-hearted, and we must see to it that the standard of efficiency is never lowered; in fact, it is our duty to see that it is kept as high as it can be. In these essential, if rather humdrum occupations, there is as much scope for ability and powers of organization as in other professional walks of life

190

Few careers call for more expert knowledge and faculty for handling people and affairs than the running of a large household. Again the amount of technical knowledge combined with experience in dealing with people frequently in abnormal and difficult circumstances that is required by the Public Health or social worker calls for the use of trained practical ability. This is becoming so universally recognized that the short courses of training which used to be considered sufficient have been gradually extended, until two years is now thought little enough time to devote to preparation for such work.

For all these careers and professions there are trainings—some good, some bad, and some indifferent. Some are hallowed by official recognition, and are an "open sesame" to certain appointments, while others, however excellent in themselves, will never entitle their students to work under recognized

In choosing her school or college, it is therefore of the utmost importance that a girl should have access to the fullest information available on these matters, and the question that naturally arises in the mind of the practical reader is where is that information to be found. The answer is simple.

The London Society for Women's Service, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 (Victoria 9542) maintains the Women's Service Bureau, where all women can obtain advice and information upon any subject connected with employment. In this Bureau the society has accumulated during years of contact with employers and workers, training centres and students, unique stores of information about openings and professions for women which is continually being revised and brought up to date. This is gladly placed at the service of any one who desires advice or guidance in the difficult matter of deciding on her

The office is open for interviews every day, except Saturday, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Those who are unable to call can make their inquiries in writing. To them a leaflet on Trainings and Openings for Women, issued by the Society, offers useful suggestions, and may serve as a basis for future inquiry. The subjects covered in this leaflet are many and various, they include: Accountancy, agriculture, architecture, art and arts and crafts, auctioneering and estate agency, book-keeping, chiropody, clerical and secretarial work, cooking, catering, and household management, dancing, day nursery work, dental mechanics and surgery, dispensing, dressmaking, and millinery, elocution, engineering, eurythmics, farming, gardening, hairdressing, health visitors, infant welfare work, journalism laundry work, law, librarianship, manicure, massage, and medical gymnastics, medicine, midwifery, motor-driving, nursery nursing, general nursing, special nursing, pharmacy, photography, poultry eeping, speech training, teaching in elementary, secondary, kindergarten, nursery, and continuation schools, private teaching physical culture, music, social work. Inquiries about subjects, not included in this exceedingly exhaustive list are not prohibited—on the contrary they are encouraged, and among some of the less well-known subjects which have been dealt with by the Bureau are pearl-stringing, boot and shoe repairing, artificial limbs, costing, average adjusting, and the work of stewardesses.

In conclusion one of the aims of the London Society for Women's Service is to put an end to the inadequate payment of women, which exists in all occupations, and to improve their condition and status

Now women can do much to achieve this end by making themselves efficient. To be efficient they must train. Visitors to the Daily Express Woman's Exhibition, now open at Olympia, which is one of the most interesting shows of the year, will be well advised to visit the "What shall she be" section in the Gallery, where information on "Vocations not covered by other Exhibitors" will be given daily by experts at the London Society for Women's Service table until the closing of the Exhibition on 29th July.

# NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Offices: Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 6910.

# THE OXFORD SUMMER SCHOOL, 19th August to 2nd September.

The revised time-table for the Summer School has now been issued, and will be adhered to as closely as possible. A recent visit to St. Hilda's College has convinced us that, given fine weather, it is an ideal place for a "School" which is to provide rest and holiday as well as instruction. The outlook over the river of green trees and meadows suggests the real country rather than a University City; nevertheless, a minute's walk brings you within sight of Magdalen and the Colleges in the High. The gardens and green lawns on the river suggest talks and discussions in the open air, and boats are in readiness to tempt the student from over-indulgence in lectures. There are tennis courts for the young and active, and, altogether, there is every provision for an enjoyable fortnight. The syllabus of lectures hardly needs further comment. The lecturers include Mr. Arnold Forster, Miss Margery, Fry, Dr. Glover, Mr. W. T. Layton, Sir Sydney Olivier, Mr. T. Mott Osborne, Miss Picton-Turbervill, Mrs. Rackham, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Captain Reiss, Mrs. Stocks, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Students may specialize on any of the sections of the school, Legislation affecting women, the League of Nations, Local Government, the Economic Position of Women, Parliamentary and Election Work, or they may select what they specially wish from the different courses. A library of books dealing with the subjects under consideration will be provided. Students desiring to remain for the whole fortnight should apply as soon as possible as the response to the special sections for Women Magistrates has already more than filled one of the two college halls during the second week. Special arrangements have been made by which students may obtain rooms equally comfortable, but not looking out on the garden and river, for a reduced fee.

The school is open to men as well as women, and everyone interested, whether connected with the N.U.S.E.C. or not, will be welcome. Full particulars may be had on application to the N.U.S.E.C., Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Miss Marion Macarthy (sister of Miss Lillah Macarthy) will give a lecture on public speaking, which will be supplemented by a course of five classes, if there are sufficient entries, for a fee much lower than her usual London charge.

# SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS BILL.

SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS BILL.

The Government has offered to introduce a Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill which will get its second reading before the House adjourns in August, and which will be passed through all its stages in the autumn session. The Government Bill, will, unfortunately, contain only a certain number of the points of our Bill, but in view of the fact that the points to be omitted would have been strongly opposed by the Government if the Bill had gone into Committee as a Private Member's Bill, and that, even after such a process of whittling down, there would have been no guarantee of time, the Government's offer can be regarded as most satisfactory. It is the first time one of our Bills has been adopted by the Government, and it is pleasing to think that we shall be able to record even one success this session. Details with regard to the proposed Government Bill will be found in another column. be found in another column

# CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

An account of the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill will also be found elsewhere. The Bill will shortly be considered in Committee, and in response to the request of the National Union, Mr. T. W. H. Inskip will, in all probability, move the insertion of a clause increasing the time limit during which proceedings can be taken in cases of criminal assault from six months to nine months. If such a clause is added, it will materially add to the success of the Bill.

# PROSPECTIVE WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR EDINBURGH.

Mrs. More Nisbett, whose Parliamentary candidature for West Edinburgh was announced in last week's Woman's Leader, is having the active support of the Edinburgh S.E.C., which has formed a general committee of electors, friends, supporters, and members of the Society. The Committee has its Headquarters at the offices of the Society.

# NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

The Barnsley Branch of the N.U.S.E.C. held a very successful Garden Meeting at Glenfell, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Willis. Miss Beaumont gave an address on the Bills before Parliament concerning women and children. Mrs. Savill generously provided tea, and the proceedings closed with a dramatic sketch. The sum of three guineas (part of the proceeds of the Bring and Buy Sale) was forwarded to Headquarters.

Ilkley Branch of the N.U.S.E.C .- The annual meeting of this branch Ilkley Branch of the N.U.S.E.C.—The annual meeting of this branch was held on 27th June, Miss D. Nussey being re-elected president and chairman. A summary of the year's work of the Union in Parliament and a report of work done locally on behalf of the Save the Children fund was followed by an address by Miss Reynard, who discussed the position of various Parliamentary Bills in which the Union is interested, and referred to the situation of women at Cambridge in regard to membering of the University. Miss Reynard subsequently pointed out that there were opportunities for the advancement of the cause of women in other irections besides Parliamentary action, notably in the spheres of education and of housing.

JULY 14, 1922.

# CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN: ANNUAL MEETING AT OXFORD.

Under the chairmanship of Professor Spurgeon, D.Litt. (President), he twelfth Annual General Meeting of the British Federation of Iniversity Women was held at Oxford on Saturday, 1st July, by the kind avitation of the President (Miss Penrose) and members of the Oxford itation of the President (Miss Penrose) and members of the Oxford nch, and the Federation is greatly indebted to the heads of the Societies Women Students at Oxford for the delightful entertainment provided

r the delegates.

There was an excellent attendance of branch representatives, and their ports showed that the interests of the local associations are many and trious. The total membership marks an increase on previous years, he statements on the year's working at headquarters proved that despite

eports showed that the interests of the local associations are many and arious. The total membership marks an increase on previous years, he statements on the year's working at headquarters proved that despite he prevailing financial stringency, the activities of the Federation have of been sensibly curtailed, the necessary economies having been effected y re-organization of office work. Co-operation with other women's ocieties for the advancement of objects mutually approved has been aintained, and representation on the Consultative Committee of Women's reganizations has been of great advantage. Although under present ircumstances the amount of assistance given to members seeking employment has to be limited, provision has been made whereby advice as to raining and openings is available for those desiring information in regard professional work other than teaching. The very satisfactory account the International side of the Federation's work included reference to be special international Fellowship of £300, for the year 1922–23, funds or which were raised by the organization of a matinee last autumn. Although many subjects debated were naturally of concern to the ederation only, certain resolutions of more general interest were adopted, cludding a motion to the following effect: "The British Federation of inversity Women is seriously concerned that Cambridge, alone among ritish Universities, does not yet admit women on the same terms as men, or it is not possible to regard a titular degree as in any real sense a subtitute for admission to membership. The Federation welcomes the commendation of the Royal Commission that women should be eligible or full membership, but regrets the suggestion that the number of women adents should be limited to 500. The Federation considers, further, at as the educational efficiency of the women's colleges is endangered the present position of affairs, the voting by Parliament of additional ublic money to the University of Cambridge should be accompanied by the Present position o Parliamentary action as will ensure the admission of women to full bership of that University. In particular, since a Statutory Comion will doubtless be appointed at the request of the Senate of Camge University to give statutory effect to the recommendations of the port, the Federation desires to urge upon His Majesty's Government importance of securing the inclusion in the terms of reference of the Commission, of the recommendation to admit women to full abership."

office of the British Federation of University Women is now at

# WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LICENSING REFORM.

Members of Committee:
Miss Lena Ashwell, O.B.E. Lady Cynthi Viscountess Astor, M.P. Miss Thelma Cazalet. The Hon. Doris Peel.
Miss B. Picton-Turbervill.
Miss Evelyn Rodd.
Mrs. Russell Walker. Lady Haworth. Lady Howard Stepney. Miss A. M. Almedia Lady Isabel Margesson.

Mrs. Morrison Bell. Lady Whitaker.
Dame May Whitty, D.B.E.

This new League has been formed to take the place of the Women's ational Committee to secure State Purchase of the Liquor Trade, and will we a large and important field in which to conduct its work of

t will be formally inaugurated at a meeting in the autumn, when it is sected that a good deal of support will be forthcoming in aid of the ects of the League, which are as follows:—

To meet the demand of Women Voters for information on the laws ing to the sale and supply of intoxicants, and to consider, from the tof view of the interests of women and children, proposed changes

To support such proposals for reform as provide for a reasonable ty of experiment whereby local communities may determine for thems questions concerning the continuance or mode of control of the trade oholic liquor within their borders.

Fo secure such changes in the law and in the methods and system of

or to secure such changes in the law and in the methods and system of management as shall improve the character of the licenced houses, and, as far as may be desirable and practicable, lead to the substitution of the cafe-restaurant for the present type of public house.

4. To bring home to women citizens of all parties their duty and responsibility as voters to assist in shaping wise and efficient licensing laws. Such educational work as proposed is breaking new ground and forms the programme of no other existing women's organization. The Prohibition party has its stalwart women's movement. The private trade has

done well with its new Women's Auxiliary League which aims at becoming "a formidable force capable of resisting the attacks of that section of women who are engaged in a campaign of slander and vituperation with the object of ultimately suppressing the liquor industry," to quote their

The programme of the Women Voters' League will appeal to women desirous of studying the question of reform on a broad basis, and from a less extreme standpoint than is aimed at by the vetoists or the interests of the "Lady Licensee". It is becoming increasingly evident that total suppression of the sale of intoxicants does not appeal to the average thinking woman as so wise a step as the introduction of muchneeded reform.

Suppression will not come until the country as a whole demands it ... and that is not yet. Meantime, while Prohibitionists are waiting for Prohibition, evils are crying out for immediate reform. It is the formation of public opinion on the anomalies existing in the licensing system and the creation of a demand for their removal that the new League has set before itself as its sim-

Further information and speakers for the autumn can be obtained on application to the Organizing Secretary, Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E., Women Voters' League for Licensing Reform, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

## GROWING FLOWERS AND HERBS FOR MARKET.

A correspondent informs us that the Herb Growers' Association referred to in the article published recently no longer exists. We very much regret having given this inaccurate information, but the writer of the article had it from a contributor to many journals on the subject, who has hitherto been regarded as an unimpeachable authority.—ED. W. L.

# WOMEN ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER.

With reference to a note in last week's issue which stated that the "only other woman establishment officer" was the Hon. Maud Lawrence, we wish to point out that we should have added of Administrative rank. A Miss Morle at the Board of Education has been appointed to a superexecutive post, one of her duties being to advise the Establishment Officer on matters affecting the women staff. This is one of the minor posts promised in Departments employing a small number of women.

#### COMING EVENTS.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

JULY 14. "Daily Express" Exhibition. Olympia. 2 p.m. Speaker; Viscountess

Adstone.

VULY 10. Salisbury Palace Grounds. Afternoon. Speaker: F. Whelen, Esq.

Daily Express" Exhibition. Olympia. 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss A. E. Murray, M.A.

VULY 20. Bournemouth. Open-air Meeting. Speaker: F. Whelen, Esq.

Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. 3,45 p.m. Speaker: Oswald Mosley, Esq., M.P.

p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

# LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

JULY 12-20. "Daily Express" Woman's Exhibition. Olympia. Table on "What shall she be?" Stand. Subjects: Vocations not covered by other exhibitors.

JULY 19. Raymed School for Mothers, 240 Ladbroke Grove. 3 p.m. "Equal Guardianip." Speaker: Miss Beaumont, Richmond Equal Citizenship Elections Committee, Garden Meeting by kind permission of

# WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LICENSING REFORM.

JULY 17. Wandsworth Baptist Church, 2.45 p.m. "The Drink Problem." Speaker Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E. Y 18. Upper Belvedere Women's Co-operative Guild. 3 p.m. "Public Ownership of upor Trade." Speaker; Miss M. Cotterell. O. B. E.

JULY 20. North Finchley Women's Co-operative Guild. 3 p.m. "Women and Licensing Reform," Speaker: Miss M. Cotterell, O.B.E.

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Part of the Course can be taken by correspondence.

References: The Countess of Mayo; The Countess (Dowager) of Desart; The Viscountess St. Cyres; The Lady Pirrie; Claude Montefore, Esq.; Messrs. Wainwright, Pollock and Co., Solicitors; Messrs. Lewis & Yglesias, and many others.

All communications to be addressed to:—Mrs. Hoster, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C. 2.

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TYPEWRITING: Every description undertaken privately; perfect work, moderate charges, prompt execution.—Miss Povey, Petersham Road, Ham, Surrey. Telephone: Kingston 1663.

## FOR REST AND HOLIDAYS.

A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY CENTRE; good cycling and motor country; Welsh border; golf and fishing; garage,—Marsh Court, Leominster.

DEAN FOREST, Severn-Wye Valleys. A Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up). Sixty Rooms, Five acres, pretty grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls, Billiards. Motor excursions. Garage. Golf within 7 mile. Board residence 47s. 6d. to 63s. Prospectus.—Hallam, Littledean House, Littledean, Glos.

SILVERDALE, LANCS.—RESTHAVEN; beautifully situated, near sea, golf links; ideal for holidays or rest; terms moderate.

WENSLEYDALE. — Comfortable Board-residence near moors; outside sanitation; 550 ft. above sea-level.—Miss Smith, Low Green House, Thoralby, Aysgarth S.O.

CHARMING HOLIDAY CENTRE.—South Downs, quaint villages, field path rambles; main line 3 minutes; Board Residence in homely country cottage,—Miss Wheadon Berwick, Sussex.

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA. — A few PAYING GUESTS received in bungalow on beach; two minutes sea; easy access Brighton and Downs; terms moderate. — Miss Haines, "Aurora," The Beach

## WHERE TO LIVE.

15 TREBOVIR ROAD.—Attractive Residential Club for professional women workers; two minutes from Earl's Court Tube Station; cheerful sitting-rooms, unlimited hot water; including partial board, single rooms from 35x. weekly; double rooms from 30x, weekly; two references required; holiday and week-end vacancies.—Apply, Miss Day, 15 Trebovir Road, Earl's Court.

HOSTEL FOR VISITORS AND WORKERS; terms from 48, 6d, per night, or 188, 6d, per week, room and breakfast.—Mrs, K. Wilkinson, 59 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

ROOMS and breakfast (Gentlewoman only); temporary or permanent; gas stoves.—Miss Kemp, to Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

#### TO LET AND WANTED.

To BE LET, FURNISHED, for period of 1 year or less, fashioned HOUSE, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, telephone, electric light, usual offices—Apply, Messrs. Trollope and Sons, Parliament Street, W.C. I.

TO LET, AUGUST, well-furnished COTTAGE, 20 miles from London; two bedrooms, two sitting-rooms, water laid on; beautiful country; bus connection with Bakerloo; suit two persons; no accommodation for children; 3 guineas weekly.—Write, Miss Newcomb, Westcott, Bedmond, King's Langley.

UNFURNISHED attractive FIRST FLOOR, consisting large front room, smaller back room, cupboard and sink gas rings in rooms; at 18s. (or the large room, 12s. 6d.); to lady engaged during day; private house off Holland Park Avenue, close bus and tube; some service obtainable.—Box 923; WOMAN'S LEADER. 62. Oxford Street, W. 1.

TO LET, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS; use of bathroom; attendance if necessary; terms moderate.—Apply, Miss Waugh, Crescent Club, Busby Place, N.W. 5.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING combined with practical office work; fees according to subjects taken.—Miss Trotman, 36 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C.2. Phone, Central 6049.

CHIROPODY.—A profession for educated women; six months course; certificate granted after examination; evening clinic; principal attends private patients daily 10-5.—West London School of Chiropody, 36a Baker Street. W. Telephone: Mayfair 605.8.

## HOUSING, GARDENING, Etc.

MISS F. I. LANSDOWN and MISS C. G. WILKINSON.
Estate Agents, undertake MANAGEMENT of any class of HOUSE PROPERTY, including rent collecting, conversion into flats or maisonettes, general supervision and repairs.—Southampton House, 317 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN at Heden College, Kingstone, near Canterbury. 300 ft. up. Practical comprehensive training, individual consideration, Gardening year begins mid-September.—For illustrated prospectus apply Secretary.

TO GENTLEWOMEN.—Courses in practical Gardening, Dairywork, and Poultry Management under expert teachers; beautiful old manor house and grounds in North Devon; present vacancies.—Apply, Principal, Lee House, Marwood, Barnstaple.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES and SWEETS; Tearooms, Bazaars, etc., supplied at wholesale prices; lessons given; price list sent on application.—Write Miss Martin, 93 Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—Uncrushable Dress
Linen, 3s. 6d. per yard, 36 in. wide (worth 6s. 6d.), for
Summer wear, suitable for Jumpers, Frocks, and Overalls, all
pure linen, dyed fast colours, in 32 shades: Sky, Light and
Dark Saxe, Navy, Shell Pink, Pink, Strawberry, Helio,
Mauve, White, Ivory, Cream, Champagne, Tussore, Tan,
Primrose, Myrtle, Sea Green, Slate, Brown, and Black;
patterns free; add 9d. for postage on all orders under £1.
—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Wrs. Russell. 100 Raby Street. Newsatls-on-Tupo.

LINEN FINISHED 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 in, 138. 5d. per pair; 53 x 68 in., 108. 6d. per pair; 70 x 106 in., 238. 9d. per pair; double bed size, 78 x 108 in., 278. 9d. per pair; write for Summer Sale Catalogue to-day.—Hutton's, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

## DRESS.

CORSETS made to order. Shetland Underclothing and Jumpers from 25s.—Emile Wiggins, 63 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

COSTUMES, coats, furs, underwear, gentlemen's and children's clothing, house furnishings wanted. Specially good prices given.—Helene, 36r New King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

THE HAT DOCTOR, 3a Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Square, W. 2: Re-blocks and makes hats, toques; own materials used if required; re-covers shoes, satin, thin kid, or canvas; own material if preferred. Furs altered and re-made at lowest possible price. Shoes toecapped, providing satin.

LACE.—All kinds, mended, transferred, and cleaned; embroidery undertaken; many testimonials.—Beatrice, Box 1000, WOMAN'S LEADER, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW CAMPAIGN urgently needed to proclaim the strong social, as well as moral reasons for self-control and good citizenship.—Apply for particulars to the Secretary, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Orchard House, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

THE PIONEER CLUB has re-opened at 12 Cavendish Place. Town Members £5.5s.; Country and Professional Members £4.4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro. tem.),

THE GREEN CROSS CLUB FOR BUSINESS GIRLS, 68 and 69 Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.— Spacious accommodation for resident and non-resident members: large dining, common, filorary, and smoking-rooms; excellent meals at moderate prices; hookey, gymnastic classes, dancing, tennis, etc.; annual subscription £1.

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W.r.; Sunday, 16th July, 3-15, Dr. Percy Dearmer. "The Argument from Design." 6.30, Rey. Harold Anson. "Mental Healing."

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1. Telephone, Museum 4181. Minimum subscription, 1s.; Organ: "Catholic Citizen," 2d. monthly.

A NTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Will you help to abolish slavery by joining this Society? Subscription ros. 6d.—Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 GOWER STREET.— Membership open to men and women; light luncheons, teas, and suppers 12-7.45; Foreign and English journals electures and debates on international subjects; pleasant garden; write for prospectus.

L ONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE. 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Department for advice about Women's Work and Training, by letter or interview.

# EDUCATIONAL.

KING'S COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).—
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