

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### A Critical Debate.

The Guardianship of Infants Bill has passed through its Committee stage unamended in any important particular, though it was feared that some, at least, of the weakening amendments would have been carried. Lord Cave had put down an amendment to delete Clause 3, a clause which provides that a mother may obtain an order on the father for the maintenance of the child as well as for its custody, and that in addition these orders can be applied for without the mother having to leave the father first. This Clause appeared vital to the promoters of the Bill in that it amends the present law by which unless a mother has grounds for a legal separation she has no right to a maintenance order, and thus frequently, owing to lack of means, is unable to apply for the custody of the child even though on all other grounds this would be desirable. Considerable discussion centred round this Clause 3, and the supporters of the Bill responded nobly to Lord Cave's challenge. Lord Haldane, Lord Askwith, Lord Wemyss, Lord Astor, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Beauchamp all made such valuable contributions that Lord Cave withdrew his amendment without even pressing it to a division. Lord Banbury's amendments were not treated with the same seriousness, and it was clear that the House of Lords is capable of protecting itself from his obstructionist tactics, brought to a fine pitch of perfection by years of practice in the House of Commons. On his amendment to delete the Clause which provides for equal rights between parents with regard to the appointment of guardians after death, the figures in the division were 70 against the amendment and 6 in its favour. The noble Lord took care not to press any further divisions. By the time this is in the hands of our readers the Report Stage and Third Reading, which is down for Wednesday, 16th July, will no doubt have been successfully negotiated.

#### The Legitimacy Bill.

By the time this is in the hands of our readers, the Legitimacy Bill will have come up for its Committee Stage in the House of Lords. Its Second Reading, which took place on Wednesday, 9th July, had occupied only a very few minutes, Lord Buckmaster having pointed out that this Bill was virtually the same as one which he had piloted through the House of Lords earlier this Session. On the occasion of its Committee Stage an interesting and perhaps somewhat bewildering situation will confront those women's organizations which support the much disputed proviso exempting from the benefits of the Bill any child either of whose parents were married to a third person at the time of

the said child's birth. It will be remembered that the proposal to embody such a proviso in the Bill during its passage through the House of Commons was rejected by the decisive majority of 136 to 65. Clearly its supporters should be in a position to make good this deficiency in the House of Lords, where in the course of the discussions on Lord Buckmaster's Bill a similar proviso was inserted. An amendment to insert the proviso has, at the time of writing, been put down by the Earl of Malmesbury, but is only to apply in cases where there are children of the first marriage alive at the time of the second. But would the smooth passage of the Bill be endangered by a disagreement on such a proviso between the two Houses? We do not know. It is, however, a question which must be faced by those organizations, among whom must be reckoned the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which while standing strongly for the main principle of the Bill has given its benediction to the above mentioned proviso. It is possible that they may be faced with the alternative: a Legitimacy Bill and no proviso, or no Legitimacy Bill.

#### Pensions for Civilian Widows as part of Social Insurance.

In the *Nation* last week appeared a special Social Insurance Supplement by Sir William H. Beveridge, containing a draft Bill for Social Insurance and an article explaining its objects. The Bill provides increased unemployment benefit, old age benefit, and pensions for widows and orphans, and is on a contributory basis. Sickness benefit is not included in the scheme. It comprises, as Sir William says, "one section of a co-ordinated social insurance scheme—the section dealing with the whole who need no doctor." Whether this distinction between "the sick and the whole," involving as it does separate legislation, two separate administrative bodies, and two separate contributions, should be perpetuated is, we think, at least open to question, though the difficulties of reform in the complicated administration of Health Insurance are obvious enough. We propose to deal with the subject of social insurance in a series of articles during the summer, and suggest that women's societies in search of material for winter study should give it their attention. It is clearly a subject on which women citizens should be informed; it deals not only with the problem of the aged and the widow and orphan, but with the well being and security of family life.

#### The Workers' Educational Association.

The W.E.A. has just reached its twenty-first birthday. The birth and development of this movement for adult education will, we believe, be for all time, one of the great tales of social history, and a tale which must make a special appeal to all feminists. Just as women had to struggle against the sex monopoly of education, so the working man and woman had to struggle against its monopoly by the moneyed classes. Now, many of the most distinguished University teachers are ready to give their learning and time, and not infrequently the best of their enthusiasm, to the adult worker who is struggling to obtain the knowledge that so many of us accept without question. And the gain has not been all on one side. The contact with men and women living in different surroundings, and with a different point of view to their own, has been of the greatest value to the teachers of the W.E.A., and has not been without its bearing on the general methods of teaching on economic and social questions. It is the old truth which women have already learnt that a monopoly in the things of the spirit is a real loss to the state, and injures the monopolist as certainly as those who are excluded from those things for which their spirit craves. Both as women and citizens then, we congratulate the W.E.A. on its great achievements.

**Progress—and reaction—in Ireland.**

A correspondent writes:—In the Irish Free State, as elsewhere, the anti-feminist reaction is shown most strongly on the economic side. Recent proposals of the Minister of Education included a differentiation between the scholarships of boys and girls to the extent of £10 a year in some cases. The official scale of salaries commences with £200 for men, and significantly omits particulars as to the minimum for women. A recent advertisement for Assistant Librarian in the National Library fixes commencing salary and maximum amount at differing rates for men and women. The same anti-feminist tendency is felt in other directions. A recent Act of the Oireachtas provides that a form should be sent out at the beginning of the year to every woman on the register for jury service. On filling up the form by a statement that exemption from jury service is desired, a certificate of exemption for the year is granted. No reason for desiring such exemption need be stated. If the form be not thus filled up, no exemption is given during the year save on the most special conditions, such as a definite medical certificate stating incapacity to attend. The Irish Women Citizens' Association has circularized members of the Dail and carried on a Press campaign against this last proceeding, but the matter was dismissed as only originating among a set of advanced women. The same Association succeeded in bringing the matter of the differentiated scholarships before the Dail by various questions in the House, but without result so far, though there is some hope this particular injustice may be remedied. Meanwhile, women continue to score successes in the Universities, both in Dublin and in Belfast. In the latter University the examination results just published show striking successes among the women candidates. Of the six students who have gained the M.A. degree, two are women in the Honours School of English Literature, one woman gains the First Class, and no men. In the Honours School of Modern Languages, one woman and one man student gain the First Class. In the Honours School of French, two women gain the First Class and no men. A striking commentary on these results is furnished by the official rates for secondary school teachers in Northern Ireland. For instance, women teachers in technical schools commence at £170 and terminate at £300. Men teachers commence at £200 and terminate at £300. In the true spirit of economy, small savings are not despised by a thrifty Ministry of Education, for women half time teachers are paid at the rate of 5s. an hour, and men 5s. 6d. per hour.

**Labour and Women.**

An article by Viscountess Rhondda appeared in the *Sunday Times*, in which she accuses the Government of ignoring and flouting the interests of women. We have repeatedly in these pages expressed our deep disappointment with the attitude of the Labour Government during the first half of the Session, especially with regard to Equal Franchise and Widows' Pensions, but, unlike Lady Rhondda, we have not given up hope. In common justice it must not be forgotten that two Bills, the Equal Franchise and the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill have definitely been taken over by the Government, and some credit, however grudging, must be given for the valuable reforms contained in the Government's Guardianship of Infant's Bill. It is only too true that with regard to Widows' Pensions we have barely a peg to hang our hopes on. We may be accused of Couéism with regard to the other matters, but at any rate we feel that until the end of the Session has been reached we are not prepared to pass judgment.

**It Pays to Advertise.**

Women are taking their share in the International Advertising Convention. Over 400 advertising women were present at a luncheon given by the Women's Advertising Club of London. The guests were received by the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., and Viscountess Rhondda. Miss M. J. Lyon, Chairman of the London Women's Advertising Club, presided, and the speakers included the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Rhondda, and Miss Jane Martin, the first woman member of the World's Advertising clubs. At another function at the Connaught Rooms, arranged by the Federation of Women's Advertising Clubs of the World, Mrs. Ethel Wilson spoke on the Psychology of the British Buying Public. She thought the British people were to a considerable extent slaves to tradition, with a rooted objection to appearing odd. Mrs. Minna Hall, President of the New York League of Advertising Women, thought purchasers reacted very strongly to the influence of weather. The subject of Advertisement is

full of interest to everyone nowadays, not least to those who deal with matters which do not make a popular appeal.

**Miss Isabella Ford, of Leeds.**

As we go to press we hear with the deepest regret of the death of Miss Isabella Ford, of Leeds. The personality of Isabella Ford was one of the most striking and most universally popular of those associated with the Suffrage movement. She was for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and later Vice-President of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and by the fervour of her hard work and her witty, racy speaking she did much for the women's Cause. She was loved and admired by all her colleagues, whether they saw eye to eye with her or not. Her interest and vigour were unabated in recent years, though her appearance in London became comparatively rare. Her loss comes as a great shock to her friends everywhere.

**Meggie Albanesi Memorial.**

At a matinée held at St. Martin's Theatre on behalf of the Meggie Albanesi Memorial Scholarship Fund, a marble plaque placed in the foyer of the theatre to the memory of that brilliant young actress was unveiled by Miss Fay Compton. The many admirers of Meggie Albanesi's acting will be glad to see this tangible memorial at the theatre where she won her greatest triumphs. To all lovers of the theatre her death meant a great loss, but to the rising generation it had, we think, a special significance, for Miss Albanesi on the stage was *par excellence* the modern girl. Modern plays and modern actresses have given us often enough the empty-minded flapper or the pert young women who smoke cigarettes as a sign of revolt against the older generation, but it was left for Miss Albanesi to give a truer picture of her contemporaries. It is the actor's tragedy that so little is left of his work beyond a name, perhaps a tradition, and a memorial; could some representation of Miss Albanesi's acting have been treasured up it would have been of infinite value to the historian of the future, for it would have shown more vividly than pages of comment, the clear sightedness, the courage, and the underlying emotional quality of the best of the post-war generation.

**"Recollections of a Long Life."**

We hope that Lady Strachey's fascinating reminiscences, which have been appearing in the *Nation*, will be published in book form. In Part III she describes life in London in the 'sixties, when she constantly met such giants as Huxley, Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle, George Eliot, and Browning. Everybody is reading Mrs. Carlyle to-day, and Lady Strachey's story is particularly charming and characteristic: "One day, Mrs. Carlyle was speaking derisively of the wife of some illustrious man, declaring that she set her husband on a pedestal and remained on her knees before him. She went on, 'If I had treated Carlyle like that, he'd have been in an asylum by now!' Carlyle burst into one of his Homeric shouts of laughter, then broke off and said demurely: 'A've bin maircifully dealt with in that respect!'"

**Memorial to Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.**

Readers of the article by Mr. Robert Cochrane on Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell will be interested to learn that the Royal Free Hospital has received a cable from U.S.A. announcing the gift of a bed from the American Women's Hospitals and American friends, to be named in memory of Dr. Blackwell. This is not the first gift received by the hospital from the States, but there is in this case a special ground for American interest since Dr. Blackwell, the first Englishwoman to take a medical degree, had to take it in America, the way being barred in her own country.

**Infant Welfare.**

A suggestion from Mr. Broadbent appeared in *The Times* urging the appointment of a strong Royal Commission for the investigation of all phases of the problem of Infant Welfare, a suggestion which was supported also by Mr. Berry, the Chairman of the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square. Infant Welfare is one of the many movements in this country which started on a small scale by individual effort and which gradually developed into a large scale official business. It is beyond question that the many Infant Welfare centres, both municipal and private, have done invaluable work, but the developments have come as chance directed, rather than as the result of any comprehensive scheme. Considering that Infant Welfare is the basis of the health of the future State, it seems extraordinary that no official investigation has ever been made.

**NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.**

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

**THE PARLIAMENTARY MARATHON.**

With less than four weeks before the summer adjournment, Ministers of the Crown have begun the annual Marathon race, and as in the earlier part of the Session the Private Member who got a Friday was deemed to be fortunate, so is the Minister who got a Bill down for a Friday. As the Committee Stage of the Housing Bill draws near, Mr. Wheatley has to face numbers of questions as to its prospective effects. The Order Paper of the House is covered with inquiries from rural members as to the number of villages which will not be eligible for the £12 10s. subsidy proposed in the Bill for an "agricultural parish." The answer given to the Member for Rugby may be taken as typical of the Counties. There are 247 villages in Warwickshire. Of these 172 will be eligible and 75 ineligible for the extra grant. Mr. Wheatley must have answered nearly double as many questions as any other Minister. As usual, the range of a week's Parliamentary inquiries and debates has been from Kew Gardens (litter) to the far Pacific Islands. And we have dealt with a Seeds Bill, a Members of Parliament (Subscriptions) Bill, promoted by the bright young member for Devonport, with Separation and Maintenance, and the Channel Tunnel, despised and rejected. It appears that we are always to have between us and the Continent "this unplumbed, salt, estranging sea." One very cruel supporter of the Channel Scheme is said to have prayed for a great storm on the day of the Prime Minister's crossing to France. But, as he was told afterwards, it was obvious that his prayers were ineffectual, and that he must be outside the category of the righteous! The Foreign Office Vote gave us a dull day, as it turned on the Sudan and not, as had been expected, on the subject of the Dawes Report. Mr. Ponsonby was much more successful on Thursday night in saying nothing at great length, with an appearance of frankness, than his chief had been on Monday. Messrs Snowden and Graham continue their triumphant way, and the whole House was delighted on Friday, when Sir John Simon, speaking on the Old Age Pensions Bill, said of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, "he is one of the obvious successes, and he explains things so clearly that no one would suspect him of being a bachelor of law." The Chancellor of the Exchequer conducted his Bill through the Committee Stage on Tuesday night, and stayed with those of us who sat until 6 a.m. brought that Stage to an end. But for the unfortunate fainting fit which laid Mr. T. Kennedy, one of the Junior Labour Whips, low, I think Mr. Snowden would have had to wait at least another hour. We got very little information as to the progress of the Russian Trade Negotiations on Monday, for secrecy is the rule of the day in Foreign Offices, but the debate gave the House three fine speeches from back bench Members.

**THE HOUSING PROBLEM.**

By E. D. SIMON, M.P.

The housing problem is complex and difficult, but there is one root difficulty which far transcends in importance all the others put together; that is, the supply of skilled labour. For the last two years we have been building nearly 100,000 houses a year, whereas we need to build 200,000 a year if we are to clear off the shortage in a reasonable time. We have recently been getting these 100,000 houses built with the help of a subsidy under the Chamberlain Act at fairly reasonable prices, both for letting and for sale. The only serious trouble is that we are not getting enough.

I visited one of the Manchester housing estates a few days ago, where the Corporation has let a contract for 660 houses. I found five bricklayers and four apprentices at work. The contractor's representative was in despair and said it would take at least 20 years to finish the contract at that rate. That is some indication of the seriousness of the shortage of bricklayers.

In my opinion the only criterion of importance by which Mr. Wheatley's bill should be judged is whether or no it will provide the extra labour that is so urgently needed. How has Mr. Wheatley dealt with the matter?

He began by calling together the building trade and telling them that he proposed to leave the matter in their hands and trust them to do the job. He asked them to prepare a report as to the conditions under which they could build the necessary houses, and, in particular, supply the necessary labour. This report was issued some weeks ago and signed by representatives both of the employers and of the trade unions. The report pointed out that the building trade unions had suffered very severely from unem-

ployment in the past, and that they could not be expected to allow substantial augmentation of labour without some guarantee against renewed unemployment in the future. They accordingly asked for a long period programme with a guarantee from the Government that a certain number of houses would be built each year, they in return guaranteeing to find the necessary labour. Mr. Wheatley has stated that there are many points in this report that he cannot accept, but he has embodied in his Housing Bill the main proposal of a long term programme extending over 15 years. He has been forced to put in a number of safeguards and it is now pointed out that the bill by no means gives the full guarantees for which the building trade report asked. The production of this bill represents a new form of legislation. Mr. Wheatley first of all bargained for some months with the building trade, and made what he calls a treaty with them. He then proceeded to bargain with the local authorities and made a second treaty with them; he then drafted a bill based on a financial resolution and so drafted that the House of Commons can only make minor amendments. All that can be done is practically to accept the bill as it stands or reject it. Whether this shows proper deference to the House of Commons and is a good form of legislation is an interesting question. It certainly demonstrates how great is the power even of a minority Government. For instance, a large section of the House has been anxious to increase the size of the house to which subsidies may be given. Mr. Wheatley, on account of one of his treaties, has flatly refused to consent to this, and owing to the rules of the House

GREEN BENCH.

nobody except the Government can move an amendment of this sort.

Mr. Wheatley's attitude is, I understand, as follows:—"I have negotiated with the parties concerned; I have made with them treaties which I am satisfied will be honoured by the building trade and by the local authorities, and if you pass my bill, you will get the houses."

It is undoubtedly true that either Parliament or the building trade might repudiate the agreement. The building trade might say that the bill does not embody the conditions they demand, and might therefore refuse augmentation. The real safeguard is that the building trade know very well how great is the national need. I have no doubt that they are genuinely anxious to help, and I have no doubt also that they realize that the country will not allow the building of houses to be held up much longer by any section of the community. It may well be that this is their last chance to make the necessary arrangements to get the houses built. If Mr. Wheatley fails to persuade the trade unions to deal with the matter, the next Government will have to take more drastic action in the way of training of unskilled men with or without the consent of the unions.

In my opinion, Mr. Wheatley is right to make the best agreement he can with the trade unions, and trust them to carry it out effectively.

Quite apart from getting the necessary labour, Mr. Wheatley's bill increases the subsidy previously allowed. This is a point with which I have not room to deal in this article, though many people feel that to increase the subsidy five years after the war has ended, is a mistake; that he ought, on the contrary, to endeavour to continue the process of gradually decreasing the subsidy till we get back to building on a normal competitive basis. But there is one thing that I think can be usefully done with the subsidy. Readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER are, I hope, all familiar with Miss Rathbone's excellent book *The Disinherited Family*. Many of them will be aware that the real problem in the selection of tenants for new houses is that the working man can only afford a good sized house when his family is small. At that time a small house is sufficient for his needs. When he has several dependent children, he requires a larger house, but the rent is then prohibitive, owing to increasing expenditure in other directions. He is therefore forced to remain in a small overcrowded house with most unfortunate results to the health of the children. It is the tragedy of the present system that at the very time when the working man most needs a large house, he can least afford it.

Mr. Wheatley's increased subsidy would be of real benefit to the health and well-being of the nation if it was used in such a way as to help large families to live in suitable houses instead of being given indiscriminately to every tenant of a house built under the Wheatley scheme.

## WHAT I REMEMBER. XLV.

By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, J.P., LL.D.  
THE GREAT WAR.—(Continued.)

If I may be forgiven for referring to my own personal feelings, I may mention that the day on which we knew we were actually at war with the greatest military nation in the world was the most miserable of my life. I do not think I ever doubted that in the end we should win. The idea that Great Britain should ever really be crushed by the iron heel of German militarism never found a place in my mind: but so ill did I read the future that I thought the hope of women's freedom was indefinitely postponed, and that this was the supreme sacrifice asked of us at this stupendous moment. Black indeed the outlook seemed. The next overwhelmingly miserable day to me was Sunday, 23rd August, when terrible rumours reached London of the retreat from Mons, and the supposed destruction of our Expeditionary Force. I thought and thought of all those departed from this life whom I had most loved, and thanked God they were no longer here to endure the misery through which we were passing. It was some comfort when we heard that after all it was retreat and not destruction which our men had endured. Nevertheless, the outlook could hardly have been worse; the fortresses at Liege and Namur had fallen one after the other; the Library at Louvain had been burnt; Brussels was occupied;<sup>1</sup> untold, untellable horrors were being perpetrated by the Germans in their victorious advance through Belgium, and now they were almost at the gates of Paris; the French Government had departed from Bordeaux; at home Lord Kitchener was warning us not to be elated by the crowds besieging the recruiting offices and

<sup>1</sup> See Report of Lord Bryce's Committee, 1915.

training camps, for it would take fully three years to defeat the Germans; our spirits were at a very low ebb.

Then on a quiet afternoon, the last Sunday in August, a taxi with luggage appeared at our door and a woman doctor, a Frau X, English by birth but married to a German and long resident in Germany and a naturalised German subject, deposited herself at our house. In happier days she had been our friend. She had come, she said, with a falsified passport to warn us, nay to entreat us, to use such influence as we possessed to persuade the English people to submit at once and make terms before it was too late; the Germans, she said, were absolutely invincible, to resist them was mere folly; did not their present progress prove it? Paris was bound to fall and London would immediately follow; the German Kaiser would fulfil his prophecy that he would ride triumphantly through London with the Crown Princess at his side, and eat his Christmas dinner in Buckingham Palace. "You could save yourselves all this," she argued, "by submission now." As she talked we grew angrier and angrier. "They will drop their bombs from the skies and set fire to the town," she continued. We had had no experience of air raids then, though we had plenty a little later. "Yes," we replied, "we know they will; they will naturally aim at the British Museum"—the most prominent object from our windows, "and as they are not very good shots they will miss the Museum and hit us; but that is just as it should be." Frau X was a Social Democrat, and she declared solemnly that if Germany were successful in this war the Kaiser had intimated his intention of relaxing the extraordinary franchise laws of Prussia which virtually disfranchised all but a small fraction of the population. We retorted that his promises did not count for much if we could judge by his regard for his treaty obligations to respect the neutrality of Belgium.

At length when we had thoroughly irritated each other, she began to take her leave; the cab had been at the door all the time with her luggage upon it, and our impression was, and is, that she had contemplated taking up her abode under our roof. This we were determined she should not do. It would have been more than we could bear to have her domiciled in our house. When she was making her adieux, she said, "You will not, of course, give any information about my presence in England with a false passport." I replied that I could give no pledge whatever as to this. If it seemed in my judgment desirable, I should certainly give information to the authorities that she was in this country and had a passport which she told me was worthless. She was angry, but I could give her no satisfaction on this point; I never had occasion to act on my implied threat. She took up her abode first in one family and then in a second, and finally in a third, with all of whom I was well acquainted. I certainly wished her well out of the country, for she was frequently haunting our offices, and was there, in my opinion, for no good, as she was mainly bent on serving the purposes of her adopted country. Neither the Foreign Office nor Scotland Yard nor anyone else in England seemed in the least anxious to get rid of her, and she remained in London a long time after she was panting to get back to Germany. The situation became rather ridiculous. The official view seemed to be that she was doing no harm here, and might as well remain. Our Secret Service Bureau was much more efficient than the Germans had expected, and there was probably little about Frau X. which they had to learn. As a matter of fact, all sorts of strings had to be pulled to obtain leave for her to depart. Poor woman, I wondered at the time whether she had been sent to England by the German Government, and I wondered still more when about 18 months later another English woman doctor, who had been resident in Germany for some time, came to me on much the same errand; she also urged that Germany was invincible, no one in Germany was suffering in the slightest degree from scarcity of the necessities and luxuries of life. She had just seen the Christmas shops full of all kinds of things which people were buying freely; we had much better give in at once and get better terms than we should if we fought on to the bitter end. It would interest me to hear if other people had similar communications. There is a letter quoted in full in Mr. Walter H. Page's *Life and Letters*, vol. i, pages 347-51, from an English woman married to a German living in Bremen, which strengthens my suspicions that this was a deliberately planned official method of trying to break down the "Home Front" in this country. If so, it was singularly unsuccessful like other cunning little dodges which some Germans considered so clever. The Bremen lady wrote, "As to the future, you cannot win . . . the officers of the neighbouring commands are absolutely certain that they will land ten Army Corps in England before Christmas. It is terrible to know what they mean to go for. They mean to

(Continued on page 201.)

## DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, THE PIONEER MEDICAL WOMAN.

"I do not fear your armies, nor your navies, nor your diplomacy, but I do fear your medical women."—*Li Hung Chang*.

Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., born at Bristol, 3rd February, 1821, died at Hastings, 31st May, 1910. She was the first woman of modern times to graduate in medicine, in 1849, and the first to be placed on the British Medical Register in 1859. The diploma gained at Geneva College, Western State of New York, is now in the custody of Lady Margaret College, Glasgow, while her dust rests in Kilmun Churchyard, Holy Loch, on the Clyde. It is to be regretted that she did not live to complete her autobiography, and give the record of the last 25 years of her life: this has been done by another hand, and the book is included in Dent's Everyman's Library under the title of *Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women*, with an introduction by Mrs. Fawcett. An American medical man said with truth that she had established herself in history. "There is no better eulogy for her than her autobiography, which is good, substantial, and instructive reading, telling what she has accomplished and how." In this year of the Jubilee of the London Medical School for Women, in October next, it is only right and proper that her name should be recalled. As a permanent memorial thereof, it has been announced, that an effort will be made to get 50 representative women to give or collect £1,000 to endow three chairs at the Medical School, to be named after the founders, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Miss Sophia Jex Blake, and Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. A good beginning has already been made. The Queen is giving her support to the celebrations and a dinner, which will be attended by 1,200 leading women at the Guildhall will be presided over by the President of the School, who will be supported by the Dean. On the following day there will be a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, to which 5,000 representative women would march in procession. This is just what should be, and it is to be hoped that the whole proceedings may interest and impress the public mind, and leave an abiding influence for good.

Elizabeth Blackwell was the third daughter in a family of eight children of Samuel Blackwell, a Bristol sugar refiner, who migrated in 1832 to better his fortunes to New York, when she was eleven years of age. The family sympathized with the anti-slavery movement, while the writings of Emerson, Channing, and Carlyle were read in the family. Elizabeth was seventeen when her father died at Cincinnati, leaving his family unprovided for. A day and boarding school was started by Elizabeth and two sisters, who became supporters of the wider movement for the education of women. In 1842 she left Cincinnati and taught successively in girls' schools in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Charleston. A lady friend suffering from an incurable malady, said one day to her, "You have health and leisure, why not study medicine. If I could have been treated by a lady, my worst sufferings would have been spared to me." Elizabeth Blackwell had a distinct aversion to the study of the human body, yet the suggestion was a seed that fell on fruitful soil. The hundred dollars offered by the friend would not go far in her studies, she must still go on and teach and earn money. At Asheville, North Carolina, she made the great decision to go on and study medicine. But the magnitude of the undertaking nearly overwhelmed her in those days. She relates in her autobiography, "I returned to my bedroom and gazed from the open window long and mournfully at the dim mountain outlines visible in the starlight. I was overwhelmed with sudden terror of what I was undertaking. In a moment of mental despair I cried out, 'Oh, God help me! Support me, Lord Jesus: Guide and enlighten me!' My very being went out in this yearning for Divine help. Suddenly, overwhelmingly, an answer came. A glorious presence as of brilliant light flooded my soul. There was nothing visible to the physical sense, but a spiritual influence so joyful, so gentle, but powerful, surrounded me, that the despair which had overwhelmed me vanished. All doubt as to the future, all hesitation as to the rightfulness of my purpose, left me, and never in after life returned. I knew that however insignificant my individual effort might be, it was in a right direction, and in accordance with the great providential ordering of our races' progress." Here is the faith that removes mountains. She saved her small earnings for college fees, made application to eleven medical schools in vain, but was finally accepted as a pupil at Geneva College, Western New York. Her autobiography shows how well professors and students behaved towards her: *Punch* had verses on "Doctrix Blackwell" when she graduated in 1849. She came to England visited several hospitals, put in

six months of hard work at La Maternité, Paris, contracted purulent ophthalmia from a patient, and lost the sight of one eye. Returning to New York in 1853 along with her sister Emily, who had qualified as a doctor at Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Zackrzewska, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children was started. Dr. Jex Blake was among her first students. Coming to England later, her lecture propaganda inspired amongst others, Miss Garrett (Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson) towards a medical career. When the London School of Medicine for Women was opened in 1874, Dr. Blackwell accepted the Chair of Gynaecology. Much of the best teaching of a lifetime will be found in her two volumes of reprinted papers and lectures, *Essays in Medical Sociology*, published by Bell and Sons. As has been said, she loved to see the river of her individual life expand into the ocean of a world movement, leaving behind her a name worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance. Courage and kindness were her great characteristics, and what a niece said of her sister, Dr. Emily, equally applied to her, "It was a liberal education to have known and loved her." R. C.

## A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

THE HARP-WEAVER. By EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY. (Martin Secker, 6s.)

Miss Millay has a place of her own among the younger generation of poets. She is one of the few who have acquired for themselves such mastery of the technique of verse-making, that it has become for her the true servant of her art. Austere, clean, pruned to the bare need, her poems have real distinction.

SOME EARLY IMPRESSIONS. By LESLIE STEPHEN. (Hogarth Press, 7s. 6d.)

These reminiscences were first printed in 1903 by the *National Review*, and fall into three parts, memories of early days at Cambridge, journalism in London, when Leslie Stephen was on the staff of the *Saturday Review*, and wrote for the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He has a great deal to say that is interesting about his contemporaries and much that is witty in this little book, which is permeated by the clearness of mind, judgment and sincerity, characteristic of its author.

IN GIPSY CAMP AND ROYAL PALACE, wanderings in Rumania. By E. O. HOPPE, with a preface by the Queen of Rumania. (Methuen, 15s.)

Gipsy camps, wherever situated, have an irresistible attraction, while Royal Palaces are none the worse for being romantically situated in a comparatively unfamiliar country. Mr. Hoppé's wanderings, if not always comfortable, were most enjoyable, and are amusingly described, and he communicates to his readers his interest in Rumania, and his enthusiasm for its people, its scenery, its folk-lore, and its Queen.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTY. By G. V. MCFADDEN. (John Lane, 7s. 6d.)

This is a stirring romance of the "anti-machinery" riots. The scene is laid in Dorsetshire, and there is a complex but well-managed plot against the background of a political situation fraught with excitement. Miss McFadden is steeped in her period, and has the knack of making her characters talk and act in a vigorous and life-like way.

## A WELCOME GIFT.

The Oxford University Press has forwarded us for review a copy of its new *Pocket Oxford Dictionary*, compiled by F. G. and H. W. Fowler, Clarendon Press, 3s. 6d. net, 6s. india paper. In a foreword appreciative of the compilers' work, the delegates of the Clarendon Press claim that the new publication is a "Triumph of condensation." They are right. Seldom have we handled a neater or more elegant little book. From henceforth our staff will have nothing to fear from any obscurity of diction on the part of our contributors.

WHAT I REMEMBER. XLV.—(Continued from page 200.)

destroy. Every town which is even remotely connected with war material is to be annihilated. Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Northampton, are to be wiped out, the men killed and ruthlessly hunted down . . . Ireland will be left independent, and its harmfulness will be guaranteed by its inevitable civil war," and so on for two or three large pages. It is curiously satisfactory to remember how quietly England took all this. We had Esther's saying in our hearts, "If we perish, we perish," but we had no idea of giving in to this bluster and bullying.

## THE LAW AT WORK.<sup>1</sup> CONVICTS AT PARKHURST.

The convict prison at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, contains about 600 men. It is the prison in which are received men sentenced to penal servitude who are either aged or infirm or in some way suffering from ill-health, or who are mentally defective. It follows, therefore, that Parkhurst contains men of all the three groups into which courts are now divided—Star, Intermediates, and Recidivists. It has roughly 100 of each of the two first groups, and 400 Recidivists. Arrangements are also made at Parkhurst for a special dietary for Jews, and all Jewish convicts are sent there.

Besides this classification of the convicts, according to their previous records, they are also divided into successive stages through which a man works his way during his prison life, the special or highest stage being reached as a rule in about four years. Promotion to each stage carries with it certain privileges, such as an hour's association with other prisoners in the evening after tea, and being allowed to smoke, and use a safety razor. It will be seen that the organization is somewhat complicated, as the three groups are kept apart and a man rises from one stage to another within his group. When the star prisoners reach the top grade, they dine together instead of separately in their cells, and have the use of a clubroom in the evenings, where they can converse freely. They also have both daily and weekly papers. But in spite of these privileges accorded to a few, the fact remains that for the first twelve months of his sentence, every convict is in his cell from 5 in the evening till work starts the next morning—a period of solitary confinement within a small space which must in many cases have an unhappy effect upon both mind and body.

As Parkhurst receives all convicts who are of feeble health, the hospital is necessarily large and has about 150 inmates. In accordance with the usual prison regime there are no women nurses, and the nursing is all done by male warders, some of whom have passed through the R.A.M.C. or have served as sick berth stewards in the Royal Navy. There can be no question that the nursing of the sick is best done by trained women, and we fail to see why the privilege of being so nursed should be denied to those who, though they have broken the law, are not to be blamed because they are ill. But it is only at Holloway Prison that any trained women nurses are to be found upon the hospital staff.

At Parkhurst it is only the small class mentioned above who take even one meal in association; all the other meals are taken by the prisoners in the solitude of their cells. The disadvantages of this arrangement are obvious; to eat food alone three times a day is neither natural nor hygienic, and the incentive to good table manners which comes from the company of others is absent. There must also be a good deal of waste. The exact portion of food allotted to each man must perforce be given to him in his cell, and as appetites vary from man to man, and also from day to day, a certain amount of it (especially of the bread allowance) will not be consumed. It seems a pity that the practice of taking at least dinner in association cannot be extended.

The educational work done at Parkhurst is disappointing. The opportunities for such work are much greater in a convict prison than in a local prison, as all the men are serving long sentences, and a full course of study can be undertaken without fear of interruption. A difficulty at Parkhurst no doubt is that many of the inmates are old or ill or of weak intellect, but even when these are eliminated, there is a large residuum for whom adult education (not merely the three R's) is highly desirable. The occasional lectures and concerts which take place, valuable as they are in breaking the monotony of prison life, are inadequate as a means of education for individual prisoners. There is a great need for the formation of classes among the convicts at which regular schemes of study could be undertaken. These would be a source of benefit and of instruction to the men, would help them to make a more intelligent use of the library, and would go some way to fill the long and dreary evening hours. To organize such work as this among the very mixed population of Parkhurst prison would be a task of great difficulty, and would require very special gifts of brain and imagination. It is unfortunate that the educational advisers who have been appointed to do this work in local prisons do not appear to have been yet appointed for convict prisons. The opportunity is greater not only for the reason stated above, but also because it is in the convict prisons that on the whole men of higher mental capacity are to be found.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND

### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE IRISH CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD.

The annual meeting of the Irish Co-operative Women's Guild was held on Saturday, 28th June, at Belfast. About two hundred delegates and visitors were present. Mrs. A. Green presided, and she was accompanied on the platform by members of the Executive Committee and fraternal delegates from the English and Scottish Women's Guild.

In her presidential address, Mrs. Green touched first of all upon matters affecting the organization of the Guild in Ireland, outlining for what the Guild stood, and the responsibilities of the leaders in the various branches throughout the country for promoting education in the Guild room which would lead to understanding as to the principles and ideals of the co-operative movement. The true co-operator, said Mrs. Green, has an interest in the advance of co-operation in all countries. The Irish Guild, she reminded her hearers, is affiliated to the Women's International Co-operative Committee, the forerunner, she hoped, of an International Women's Guild, working for the organization of women co-operators in every country in the world, in order that women might join hands and help in bringing about a newer and a better civilization.

In the North, the Guild had worked in conjunction with the Belfast Women's Advisory Council, and during the past year the Government of Northern Ireland had placed upon the Statute Book the Criminal Law Amendment Act—which is in advance of the existing law in Great Britain. Guilds would also take a lively interest in the Education Act and send forward a number of proposals to the Ministry of Education. At the present time the work of the local Education Authorities was being followed, and Guildswomen were urged to look for opportunities of serving upon the School Committees that are about to be set up. The Ministry of Home Affairs had been pressed for legislation enforcing the responsibility of both parents for the maintenance of the illegitimate child—a reform long overdue in Ireland. This Bill passed through the House of Commons last session, but had been adjourned by the Senate until the Autumn session. It was being watched, and it was to be hoped it would reach the Statute Book during the present year.

In the Free State women now enjoyed the franchise on the same terms as men. A Council similar in character to the Belfast Women's Advisory Council had been formed in Dublin, and Guild representatives were taking an active part in the work. Women in the Free State were pressing for Educational Reform, provision for Illegitimate Children, Poor Law Reform, and the amending of the Criminal Law.

Guildswomen in Ireland had not only the two Irish legislative bodies to watch; matters arising in the Imperial Parliament were also of interest. Mothers' Pensions, for which the Guild has been working for a number of years, was now coming within the realm of practical politics. This should be urged forward at every opportunity by Irish Guildswomen. They were pleased to see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended taking such steps as would widen the operation of the Old Age Pension Act, and the proposals put forward—if carried in the Imperial Parliament—would greatly facilitate many old people in applying successfully for the Old Age Pension in the twilight of their days. It was gratifying to note that the reducing of the age limit to 65 was not being lost sight of by the Government, and Guildswomen should see to it that this proposal has the support of the Member representing—or misrepresenting—them in the Imperial House of Commons. They in Northern Ireland must also work with our sister Guildswomen in Great Britain to secure the final rights of citizenship—the parliamentary franchise on the same terms as it is granted to men.

Fine addresses were delivered by Mrs. Bain, the fraternal delegate from the English Guild, who has done fine work for the women's cause throughout the length and breadth of England, and Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Ford (Scottish Guild), who brought greetings from that body and wished Irish women the best of success in all their work. The business was admirably conducted, and a pleasing part of the meeting was a little ceremony in the course of which a President's chain of office was put around the neck of Mrs. Green, henceforward to be the sign and symbol of the presidential Chair. An outstanding feature of the Annual Report, the president's address, and the entire proceedings, was the determination of women in Ireland to refuse to be divided in working for those reforms dear to their hearts, although it may be necessary to work through two separate and distinct legislative bodies for some time to come.

## 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.

### OUR SOCIETIES AND THE PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

We are anxious to receive many more reports from our Societies as to the action which they are taking on the different points enumerated in the above programme. The following extract from a letter from the Liverpool Women Citizens' Association will indicate the kind of response we hoped to get from all:—

"Para. 2. *Women and Political Parties.*—We are forming a group of nine members; three to represent each Party, asking them to draw up a report for our Executive Committee on what can be done in each Party to promote the adoption of Women Candidates in sympathy with the objects of the Women Citizens' Association.

"Para. 3. *Registration of Voters.*—We are asking the various Ward Committees to nominate members to serve upon a group which will take steps to ascertain whether there are many women in Liverpool who are qualified to vote whose names are not on the Register.

"Para. 6. *Unemployment among Women.*—This subject was already being considered by the Social and Industrial Reform Committee, and Miss Parry has undertaken to conduct an inquiry.

"Para. 8. *Women Police.*—Referred to the Women Police Propaganda Committee.

"Para. 9. *Women on Hospital Boards.*—An inquiry on this has already been undertaken by the Social and Industrial Reform Committee, and the matter is being left in their hands.

"Para. 10. *Revision of the Marriage Service.*—Each Ward is being asked to nominate one of their members, who is to be a member of the Anglican Church, to form a Group under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mott to advise the Executive Committee as to whether any action on this question is likely to be useful.

"Para. 11. *Solicitation Laws.*—Resolved to ask Miss Margaret Beavan, the Hon. Sec. of the Women Magistrates' Association, to obtain from the women magistrates in Liverpool and district an expression of opinion based on their personal experience as to the working of the present laws.

"Para. 12 and 13. *Compulsory Detention of Prostitutes and Women Prisoners in Police Cells.*—It was resolved to ask the Women Magistrates, through Miss Beavan, for a report on these two points.

"Para. 14. *Family Endowment.*—Resolved to hold three open meetings on different aspects of this subject during the Autumn, Miss Rathbone to be the speaker, if possible.

"Para. 15. *Birth Control.*—Resolved to form a small Group, with the power to co-opt from among members of the Association, to undertake an inquiry such as that outlined on the bottom of page 9."

### RESPONSES TO GUARANTEE FUND UP TO 14th JULY, 1924.

	£	s.	d.
Total from last list	1,174	9	6
Sir George and Lady Beilby (£300 paid in advance)	100	0	0
Ilkley S.E.C.	25	0	0
Miss Fulford	20	0	0
Miss M. Hoc	5	0	0
Miss E. A. Duncan	3	4	0
Barnsley S.E.C.	3	3	0
Maidenhead W.C.A.	2	16	0
Mrs. Fyfe	2	2	0
Dr. H. Wilson	2	0	0
Mrs. E. C. Benham	1	1	0
Lady Horsley	1	1	0
Miss C. Macmillan	1	1	0
Mrs. Townley	1	1	0
Mrs. Walker	1	1	0
Mrs. Dixon	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Hughes	1	0	0
Mrs. D. Walker	1	0	0
Miss C. M. Forster	10	0	0
Miss J. Riddell	10	0	0
Mrs. E. H. Williams	10	0	0
Miss G. M. Clayton	5	0	0
Miss E. C. Pearson	5	0	0
Miss S. G. O'Brien	2	6	0
	1,348	2	0

(List of Donations for one year unavoidably held over till next week.)

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH.

FORD.—14th July, at Adel Willows, Leeds, Isabella Ormston Ford. Interment (after cremation) at The Friends' Burial Ground, Adel, Leeds, Thursday, 17th July, at 2.30. No flowers by request.

## BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

### Developments in Scotland.

The holding of the Annual General Meeting in Glasgow this year has been particularly appropriate in view of the steady extension of the Federation's work in Scotland. 1924 has been notable for the formation of two new branches (at Edinburgh and Aberdeen), and the flourishing association at Glasgow has therefore been substantially reinforced.

The Edinburgh Association was formed at a well-attended meeting held in that city on 7th May. It had been realized for some time that there was room for a branch in the Scottish capital as, in addition to members of Edinburgh University itself, graduates of so many other Universities are numbered among the residents. The efforts of those who had worked so strenuously to this end have been repaid by the successful establishment of this promising local organization. The officers chosen were:—Miss Frances Simson (President), Miss J. Borland (Vice-President), Miss M. T. Rankin (Hon. Treasurer), Miss M. Kidd and Miss E. T. McKnight (Hon. Secretaries); and the Committee includes Miss M. Martin, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Whigham, Miss Younger, and Miss E. Philip Smith. On 9th June the new association entertained at luncheon, at Mackie's restaurant, a number of delegates who had been attending the Annual General Meeting in Glasgow. The visitors were afterwards escorted to Holyrood and taken for a motor drive through the surrounding country. An interesting reception was held at the Women's Hostels later in the afternoon, a number of Edinburgh graduates being present. Professor Winifred Cullis spoke on the work of the International Federation as a whole, and more particularly on the advantage of exchange between Great Britain and Canada and the United States. Miss Bosanquet spoke about the European Federations visited during a recent tour. The meeting concluded with hearty votes of thanks to Miss Simson and Miss McKnight. The Aberdeen Association, which was only formed on 13th June, held its first general meeting on Monday, 23rd June. The President (Mrs. Fulton), who has had so much to do with the inauguration of the branch, dealt with the general aims of the Federation and outlined the working of a local branch as illustrated by the proceedings of the Glasgow Association. Lady Adam Smith, who has given most valuable support to the movement, referred to the work of the Manchester branch and to the activities of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Dr. Mercer Watson stressed the importance of the international aspect of the Federation's work.

The following are the officers and committee of the Aberdeen Association:—President, Mrs. Fulton; vice-presidents, Dr. A. M. Watson and Miss L. L. Ward; hon. secretary, Miss H. A. M. Cowan; hon. treasurer, Miss D. Spence Allan; committee, Miss M. Cruickshank, Miss M. Esslemont, Mrs. Gray, Miss F. G. Mordaunt, Miss A. E. Duncan. Both these new associations have started with an excellent membership and with every indication of an influential future.

### CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

At the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee, which was held at 92 Victoria Street, on Thursday, 10th July, Lady Astor (President), Mrs. Wintringham (Vice-President), and Lady Galway (Chairman), were re-elected to their respective offices; Mrs. Corbett Ashby was elected Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. de l'Hôpital, Hon. Treasurer. During the discussion on the financial statement, the prospect of carrying on the Committee in face of the difficulty of obtaining funds was raised. Very real appreciation of the work of the Committee was expressed, and it was unanimously agreed that it should continue its activities. Several members spoke of the educational side, and pointed out the value of a meeting place for Societies representing so many different points of view. It was felt that the Committee did provide a clearing house of ideas, and that its existence greatly facilitated co-operation amongst women's organizations. At the same time it was realized that the maintenance of the Committee was a problem, and various suggestions for the reduction of expenditure were put forward. Offers of further financial help were made by several Societies, and it was clear that donations from individual members would be forthcoming. Help of a practical kind was also offered, and it was found that a small group of Societies were willing to undertake between them the duplication and circulation of minutes and agendas for the whole of the next year. With this generous support, and the efforts of a Finance Sub-Committee to be appointed in the autumn, it was agreed that the Committee could look forward to another year of useful work.

When the business was finished, Miss Rathbone spoke on Family Allowances as a solution of the problem of the Living Wage. As the time was short, Miss Rathbone was unable to develop her arguments, and it was therefore agreed to continue the discussion on this vital question in the autumn. The next meeting of the Committee takes place on 23rd October.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

At the reception given to Overseas visitors, one of the speakers, Miss E. U. Pye, who had just returned from France, said that it had been wonderful to see in the North of the Marne, the Ardennes, and the Meuse, the results of the energy and courage of the French people, who had returned to their homes, some of them finding nothing left of their villages. Now they were almost completely rebuilt of good cement, brick, and stone, instead of lath and plaster. She found their fields tilled, their fruit-trees laden with blossom, their farmyards full of poultry, their meadows full of cattle, and best of all there seemed to be a spirit of contentment and a strong desire for peace. Nowhere was there any expression of revengeful feeling, and they appeared to want to forget the wasted years of war.

There were no signs of poverty, nor of luxury, but an abundance of riches in kind, the reward of unremitting work.

## COMING EVENTS.

## CHURCH ARMY, SISTERS' TRAINING COLLEGE.

JULY 21. 5.45 p.m. 61 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W. 1. Miss Beaumont on "Equal Citizenship."

## GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

JULY 26. 4-7. Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Flower Show.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, S.W.

AUGUST 1-8. Summer School at Oxford.

AUGUST 8-15. Summer School at Geneva.

## WOMEN'S WEEK AT WEMBLEY (BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION), JULY 21-26.

Morning Conferences will be held in Conference Hall No. 1, in the Palace of Industry. Speakers will be prominent women from the particular Dominion. H. R. H. Princess Arthur of Connaught has graciously consented to be present on the South African day; H. H. Princess Helena Victoria on the days for Canada, New Zealand, and India; H. H. Marie Louise on the days for Australia, South Africa, and Newfoundland; The Lady Patricia Ramsay on the day for Canada.

JULY 21. NEW ZEALAND. 11.30-1. "Child Welfare—Progress of Women—Education—Maori Land." 3 p.m. Concert by New Zealand Artists.

JULY 22. THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. 11.30-1. "Home Life and Native Life in South Africa." 3 p.m. Cinema Entertainment with Speakers.

JULY 23. THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 11.30-1. "Education—Architecture—Literature—Music in Australia." 3-5.30. A Concert in which the leading artists from each of the Australian States have offered their services. Tickets from National Council of Women.

JULY 24. CANADA. 11.30-1. "The Economic Position of Women in Canada: Their Evolution as Governed by the Canadian Scheme of Education." 3 p.m. Cinema Entertainment.

JULY 25. INDIAN EMPIRE. 11.30-1. "Women's Life in India—In the Homes—In Social Work—In the Professions." 3 p.m. Tableaux from the "Moghul Princess" and Indian Music.

JULY 26. NEWFOUNDLAND. 11.30-1. "The Position of Women in Newfoundland and their chief Social Movements and Interests."

Tickets free of charge (except Australian Concert) available for men and women may be had on application to the Secretary of the Women's Section, British Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

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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.

LONDON, S.W.—Ladies' Residential Club offers single bedrooms with partial board. Holiday vacancies in July, August, September. Good catering. Unlimited hot water. Two minutes from Tube station. Terms, 35s. to 40s. inclusive.—Apply, 15 Trebovis Road, Earls Court.

ST. EBBA'S HOSTEL, 16 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh.—Visitors received during August. Single room, breakfast, and dinner, 2½ gns. weekly; double room, 35s. each weekly. Beautiful situation, near tram line.—Apply, Warden.

LADIES visiting Wembley will find comfortable BED-SITTING-ROOMS within half an hour's distance of Exhibition. Meals optional. Telephone, Western 1,201.—Box 1,079, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ARLEY-ON-SEVERN, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.—Guests received, beautiful old manor house. Boating, fishing, tennis, golf. Farm produce. 3 guineas weekly.—Write, Miss Johnson, Edgehill College, Bideford.

MARGATE.—APARTMENTS, booking now. Bed-sitting, bedroom.—Harrison, 4 Dane Park Road.

SMALL HOUSE (furnished) to let, August-September. Lovely views, edge Harrow-Weald Common.—Mrs. Cobb City, Harrow-Weald.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN desires to find pleasant holiday quarters, August and September, for French lady; very interesting companion, literary accomplishments, charming French. Lessons in conversation and French literature in exchange for board lodging. Not children.—Apply, Box 1,081, 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, Maurea Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

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.

MISS JESSIE MCKAY, Political and Sociological Lecturer, Grosvenor Flats, Harrogate.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS.—Fine quality of real Irish linen double damask tablecloths in handsome centre designs. Sale Prices: Size 17½ x 24½ yards, 21s. 6d. each; 2 x 2 yards, 25s. 6d. each; 2 x 2½ yards, 31s. 10d. each; 2½ x 2½ yards, 35s. 6d. each; 2 x 3 yards, 38s. 3d. each. These lovely damask tablecloths will wear for a lifetime and always retain their snowy silky sheen. They are 10s. to 15s. below to-day's shop prices. Write for Summer Sale List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trouses, 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.)

LADY'S CYCLE, £2 5s.; Piano, £6 6s.; Organ, £6 6s.—Gold, 41 Colville Gardens, Bayswater.

## 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. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) to 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.

THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO RELIGION. Conference of Modern Churchmen, 25th August—1st September, Somerville College and St. Hugh's. Programmes, Resident and Non-resident Tickets from Hon. Secretary, Miss Nussey, Westfield, Ilkley.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. 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, 20th July, 6.30, Rev. James I. Halliday, of Binghampton, New York.

## 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 Furnal 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 WOMAN'S LEADER can be supplied direct from this Office for 1½d. including postage. Send 6/6 to the Manager, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, and the paper will be sent to you at any address for a whole year. Persuade your friends to do the same.

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

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