

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### An Honourable Understanding.

It has again been necessary for suffragists to disclaim the "honourable understanding" imputed to them, this time by certain Conservative Members of Standing Committee A, and purporting to bind the principal suffrage societies to refrain from disturbing the 30 years age limit for women voters for "at least ten years." Such a disclaimer is voiced by Mrs. Fawcett with characteristic vigour and complete mastery of facts, in a letter to *The Times* of 6th June. As our readers are well aware, no such "honourable understanding" was ever entered into either in the spirit, or in the letter, by or on behalf of, any women's suffrage society, before, during, or after the passage of the 1918 Franchise Act. An "honourable understanding" there was, indeed, but of another kind. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in supporting that limited measure, did so on the definite and expressed understanding that it would not cease from its labours until the attainment of its full demand for the vote "on the same terms as it is and may be granted to men." That "honourable understanding" was given in pledge to the younger women who had helped to achieve the limited measure, though excluded from its benefits, and so far, it has been honourably discharged.

#### The Housing Question.

The Government's Housing proposals are of the utmost interest as an attempt to deal with one of the most vital of all social problems. Their scheme is on a larger scale than anything proposed till now. They aim at providing 2,500,000 working-class houses within 15 years, in addition to those built under the 1923 Act. The subsidy is to be increased from £75 per house to £240, and it is estimated that this will involve a cost of £1,300,000,000 to the taxpayers, and a further £1,250,000,000 to the municipalities. In other words the scheme will cost about a third of our present National Debt. So vast an undertaking will naturally not be accepted without the most searching inquiry as to its efficacy and its necessity. That houses have got to be built is unquestionable, but is there really no other way than by imposing this great burden of fresh taxation on an already overburdened community and will this price, if accepted, buy what is needed? These are the two clear issues. The most important criticism produced against the scheme is that it is quite impossible for a financial subsidy alone to produce the necessary increase in building operations, owing to the existing shortage of material and of skilled labour. Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated that according to figures provided by the building industry, to provide 50,000 additional houses no less than 34,000 additional skilled men would be needed in the first year. The attitude of the Trade Unions on the subject of the increase in the supply of labour has

not hitherto been helpful, but Mr. Greenwood, in the second day's debate, stated that an agreement has been made to allow of the unskilled men within the industry being given a training for skilled work. But even then it seems doubtful if the increase in skilled labour can be sufficient to meet the demand. A similar question arises in connexion with the supply of materials. The fear of the opposition is that the Government's scheme may only end in a costly transference of labour and of material from non-subsidised to subsidised houses. As a result of an amendment introduced by Sir George Macrae, the subsidy can be withdrawn if the supply of labour and material at reasonable prices is not available. The Government ultimately widened the amendment so that they may be empowered to withhold the subsidy in any circumstances which held back the fulfilment of their programme. This prevents the building industry receiving a free gift without any obligations on their side. At present, only the necessary Money Resolution has been passed. When a Housing Bill is introduced there will doubtless be much discussion of the details of the subsidy and the guarantees as to the carrying out of the programme.

#### Guardianship of Infants.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is calling a conference at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 20th June, at 3 p.m., in order that the leading women's organizations, may if possible, come to an agreement regarding their attitude to the Government's Guardianship of Infants Bill. Our own attitude was expressed at length and quite definitely in last week's issue. We accept small mercies without undue gratitude, and reserve our right to continue to ask for more. Therefore, we sincerely hope that the women's organizations concerned will agree in conference to facilitate the passage of this changeling Bill, even though their action may involve the policy (so strangely reminiscent of old suffrage days) of eschewing reasonable and desirable amendments for fear of wrecking an admittedly inadequate measure.

#### The Liverpool Port and Station Work Society.

A great part of the speech of the Bishop of Liverpool at the meeting of the Liverpool Port and Station Work Society, dealt with the help given to women and girls. A society of this kind can obviously do much to reduce the international traffic of women and girls, and they report that in Liverpool it has been largely checked by vigilance work and by the restrictions of the Aliens Department with its strict supervision of passports. Mention was also made of one particular field for their activities, arising out of the stringent regulations made by the United States Government as to the cleanliness of the passengers; as a result of these regulations, the Society is frequently called upon to help girls who have been neglected, and who find themselves without the money to pay either for the return fare to their homes or for lodgings in Liverpool till the arrival of the next steamer. We can well believe that the work of the Society in meeting women and girls, and in helping cases such as those just mentioned, is invaluable.

#### Internationalism at Copenhagen.

It is generally agreed that the Conference of the International Council of Women held in Copenhagen, was an unqualified success, though the pressure of work on the Executive Committee must have been excessive. Its main business centred round arrangements for the coming Quinquennial meeting of the whole Council, to be held in Austria, an invitation from the American N.C.W. having been reluctantly declined, owing to travelling expenses, complicated by depressed European exchanges. It must have been a remarkable, and to judge from the reports of those who have returned, a wholly enjoyable gathering. And taken in conjunction with the two post-war meetings of the

International Women's Suffrage Alliance, it leads us to the conclusion that on the whole women are better internationalists than men. No doubt this is due rather to their less active association in the past with war and diplomacy, than to any inherent superiority of common sense or virtue. But there it is. And incidentally it provides a good argument for the extension of the franchise to women in this and every other country of the world.

#### Teachers' Pay in America—and in Great Britain.

The Woman's Party in Maryland, U.S.A., has achieved a triumph in the passing of the Teachers Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill, which was one of the twenty-six bills dealing with equal rights introduced by that body. In this respect the women of this country, with the Trafalgar Square demonstration on this question still fresh in their memories, can only look with envy and admiration at the women teachers of Maryland. The Central Council of the National Union of Women Teachers, which is organizing a national campaign to remove the differentiation of pay recognized by the Burnham Scale, recently held a meeting at York, with the Lord Mayor of that city presiding. It is interesting to record that he based his support on the women's claim to equality on his point of view as a trade unionist. Although this is obviously the only sound point of view for the trade unionist to take, one does not unfortunately always meet it. In dealing with the question of the expense involved by a higher scale for women, one of the speakers pointed out that Denmark had already put the principle into practice, although a much less wealthy nation than this country. One wonders how long Great Britain will allow herself to be outstripped in a matter of common justice by smaller nations and states. The reply to a question in the House on this topic is printed elsewhere. The Burnham Committee is considering the matter; one can only hope that the merits of the women's case, and the widespread agitation for equal pay, will convince the committee as to the need of abolishing the existing differentiation between men and women.

#### Penal Reform.

We have received a copy of the last number of the *Howard Journal*, the official organ of the Howard League for Penal Reform, which is full of interesting matter dealing with many

### AN HONOURABLE UNDERSTANDING.

The Whitsuntide adjournment has called a halt in the painful yet steady progress of the Representation of the People Act (1918) Amendment Bill through Standing Committee A. Let us therefore take stock of its position.

We have got, at long last, our unadorned, unadulterated Equal Franchise Bill, shorn of its controversial, and as far as we are concerned, irrelevant clauses. We have witnessed the ignominious defeat of an amendment to raise the voting age of both sexes to 25; and we are glad of that, not because we and those whom we represent are unanimous in regarding 21 as the ideal voting age, but because we know as well as the mover of the amendment knew, that any attempt to alter it would wreck the chances of our bid for equality. And taking all in all, these four days of long drawn-out committee work do show, judged by a low standard of business efficiency, definite progress through a tangle of amendments. We concede a low standard of business efficiency since Lord Hugh Cecil has assured us from the depth of his parliamentary experience, that the interminable and irrelevant speeches which have so far accompanied the committee stages of this Bill, are not symptomatic of deliberate and malicious obstruction, as Miss Susan Lawrence very naturally suggested. Well—no doubt there are some people who would rather be credited with unconscious tediousness than with deliberate obstructiveness, and we will give Lord Eustace Percy, and Major Colfox the benefit of the choice. Yet both are young men, and we should like to warn them before passing to more important topics, that tediousness of speech is a habit which if not checked by impartial self-examination is likely to increase with advancing age.

All the same, there are still rocks ahead, and one of them, disclosed in the course of last Thursday's sitting, is the preoccupation of the Conservatives with the need of a large measure for redistribution of seats as an accompaniment to an Equal Franchise Bill. It is perfectly true, as Sir Thomas Inskip pointed out, that a considerable addition to the Electorate will make a difference to the "value of the vote," since the new votes are not likely

aspects of the question. The addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the League are printed at length. They include addresses on a Probation Officer's point of view by Miss Cary, on the Croydon Police Court; on the abolition of the Death Penalty, by Mrs. Wintringham; on the Medical Examination of Delinquents, by Dr. M. Hamblin Smith; and on a Belgian Psychological Laboratory, by Miss Margery Fry. The last is an account of an extraordinary interesting experiment which is being carried on by the Belgian Government. The idea behind the scheme is that a satisfactory psychological examination at the time a child is charged is impossible. To find out the real cause of the trouble and the best thing to be done with the child requires continuous observation in less over-exciting and frightening circumstances. It is this which is provided by the Belgian Institute, where the offenders are kept generally for two or three months in surroundings which are themselves on an educational and non-punitive basis. In addition to these addresses the Report contains, amongst other things, articles on the Report of the Commission on Insanity and Crime and on their work on the Continent; there is also a full account of the last Report of the Prison Commissioners, and of the Home Office Report on the work of the Children's branch, which give in outline a clear idea of what is being done in the way of prison reform by the State.

#### French Women and the Vote.

When the Presidential tangle is unravelled, one of the first tasks of the French Senate will be consideration of M. Louis Martin's Woman Suffrage Bill. The recent General Election has, if anything, improved the chances of the measure, since in many cases the women's organizations have been able to obtain definite pledges from candidates. We therefore hope that M. Martin's Bill will meet with a better reception in the Senate than it found in 1919 when a similar measure was defeated by 156-134 votes. It is satisfactory to know that M. Herriot is sound on the Woman Suffrage question.

*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.

to be evenly spread from constituency to constituency. And having debated this particular matter at not inordinate length, the Committee adjourned until Thursday, 19th June, pending the preparation by the Government of a statement on redistribution, and other technical considerations raised by the provisions of the Bill.

We cannot, however, conclude our stocktaking without expressing an opinion on the whole attitude of the Government to the Bill, even though we have expressed it with some frankness in earlier issues. If this Equal Franchise Bill were a new and highly controversial measure sprung upon the House by a democratic and adventurous private member, the benevolent neutrality embodied in the Home Secretary's pronouncement to Standing Committee A, would command our gratitude and arouse our hopes: "If there is a general desire to get the equalization of the franchise placed upon the Statute Book during the present Session, the Government are prepared to star this measure immediately it comes through Committee, and do what they can, having regard to the Parliamentary situation, to place it upon the Statute Book." But we cannot shake off the conviction that in view of the Government's past pledges in the matter of Equal Franchise, it should never have been subjected to the storm-tossed passage of a Private Member's Bill. Frankly, benevolent neutrality constitutes no adequate discharge of such a pledge. We regret the necessity of speaking about party pledges to so good a friend as Mr. Henderson; those of our readers who are members of the Labour Party will, for ulterior reasons, regret it still more. However, in political life absolutism when "coupled with full restitution" is easy to come by; and if the Government, from now onward, puts its heart into the business of securing our Equal Franchise Bill, we shall no doubt live to be truly thankful for what we have received. There has been some talk of an "honourable understanding" in connection with this Bill. The "honourable understanding" which immediately concerns us is that which exists between the Labour Party and the women under thirty.

### EQUAL PAY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE. A PRACTICABLE WAY.

In all their long fight for equality the women Civil Servants have consistently taken their stand upon the ground that equality of opportunity, equality of status, were of even more concern to them than equality of pay.

Theoretically, a large step forward towards the first two was taken in the Reorganization Report, or Agreement, signed by Civil Service Whitley Council representatives in 1920, and again in the Resolution agreed to by the House of Commons in 1921. But there is a wide gap between profession and practice, and the regrading of work in the various Government departments between 1921 and 1923, carried out ostensibly in accordance with the principles laid down in the Report, in fact lowered the status of the women in many cases by grading the work, when performed by women, one or two grades lower than when performed by men. Moreover, there has been, since the war, a systematic movement for ousting women from branches in the service where training in administrative work is to be had, and restricting them to the routine and accountancy branches and to such higher posts as are concerned with staff supervision.

Equality of pay has not even theoretically been conceded. But the Parliamentary Resolution promised, in August, 1921, that within three years the question should be considered, and Civil Service women are pressing that the consideration should not be longer delayed. To estimate their chances of success it is necessary to take into account the financial resources of the country, the various claims upon those resources, and the probable reactions of the Government to the problem of meeting such claims.

It is fairly obvious that, with the enormous load of war debt charges to be met annually, the resources available are much restricted. It is clear also that, in the present position of industry and the wage question generally, large demands under such heads as "Housing subsidies" and "Unemployment grants" must be met. And, in the third place, it is to be hoped that the predilections of a Labour Government will certainly lead to provision being made in the near future for such expenditure on social needs as will be involved in widows' pensions, more efficient inspection of factories, a far better health service, and much extended educational facilities. Public opinion demands no less.

But equal pay for equal work, it may be urged, is a question

### WHAT I REMEMBER.<sup>1</sup> XL.

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

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

In 1910 a committee known as the Conciliation Committee was formed, mainly through the efforts of its President, Lord Lytton, and its Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, to draft a Woman's Suffrage Bill which would conciliate the greatest possible number of Suffragists in and out of Parliament. One important achievement of this committee was to induce the militant societies to desist from violence, and threats of violence, so as to give this Bill every possible chance of passing through all its stages in the House of Commons. I do not dwell upon the activities of the Conciliation Committee, as they have been described by me elsewhere (see *The Woman's Victory*, Sidgwick and Jackson), but its object was to bring together all the supporters of women's enfranchisement in the Houses of Parliament and by frank and full discussion to arrive at the greatest common measure of agreement between them. It is well known that the main object of the Conciliation Committee was never attained. Still, looking back on the whole situation as it developed, especially after the outbreak of the great war, I believe that it had its share in preparing the country for the conciliation of parties which led to the final triumph. It was also through the Conciliation Committee that our question got its first serious hearing in the House of Lords where a Woman's Suffrage Bill was introduced by Lord Selborne in May, 1914, and when Lord Lytton made a most memorable and moving speech on its behalf.

It was a year or two before this that invitations of an unusual nature reached me to speak on Votes for Women. One was from the President of the Oxford Union Debating Society, Mr. M. H. Richmond, to put the case for the political enfranchisement of women before the Society. This was in 1908, and in 1909 I was asked to take part in a Public Debate at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, with Mrs. Humphrey Ward as my

opponent. There was a refreshing novelty about these invitations, and I accepted them unhesitatingly. I am not sure that I appreciated at the time the degree to which the invitation to speak at the Oxford Union was an innovation; but an article by Mr. G. E. C. Bodley on the Centenary of the Union, published in December, 1923, describes the Jubilee of the Union in 1873, and refers to the presence of the President's father, adding: "It was the only time I ever heard a non-resident or a stranger speak at the Union." When to the disqualifications of being neither a resident, nor a graduate, nor an undergraduate, I added the further damning fact of being of the wrong sex, I can appreciate, now, better than I did at the time, the generosity which prevailed among so many of the young men who gave me so warm a welcome to the Society. At Oxford I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ball, of St. John's House. Needless to say, that with such hosts I had a delightful time, and the debate went off with perfect order and good temper. I heard no new arguments either for or against Suffrage, but it was very cheering to see the Hall and galleries packed and to witness the great interest our question was arousing in the University. Among my supporters were the two sons of Lord Selborne, who formerly, as Lord Wolmer, had been our very able and courteous leader in the House of Commons. The Chairman of the meeting was, of course, the President of the Union, Mr. M. H. Richmond, of New College. The motion moved by Mr. R. A. Knox, of Balliol, was: "That in the opinion of this House the time has come when the Government should be urged to remove the electoral disabilities of women." When the voting came the Ayes were 329 and the Noes 360, therefore we were defeated in a House of nearly 700 members by 31; and almost everyone who spoke to me on the subject assured me that this majority, such as it was, did not represent undergraduate feeling, but that a considerable number of the older members of the University who are entitled to be present, although they very seldom availed themselves of the privilege, had turned the scale by

of simple justice, and, like the rectification of the unjust assessment of married persons' incomes for income tax, ought to be a first charge upon any honest Government. "Simple" justice? What then of the needs that have to be met, the children who have to be provided for out of the pay of the ordinary married man? Rough and ill-fitting though it be as a basis of pay-computation, as in fact by unanswerable figures Miss Rathbone's recent book has shown it is, there is yet enough "horse sense" in the custom of assuming that families need more means of subsistence than individuals to prove a very tough barrier indeed to women's claim for equal pay, so long as wages or salary remain the only method of providing for families.

Here, it seems to me, the women's insistence on the importance of status should stand them in good stead. They claim, and rightly, the rate for the job, whether the job be performed by man or woman. And if they show that they are prepared to take even comparatively low rate so long as no more than that is paid to other individuals for the same job, while admitting the necessity that provision must be otherwise made for the dependents of those colleagues who have dependents—in other words, if they accept and welcome the system of family endowment hand in hand with that of equal pay for equal work—they will have gone a long way towards providing the authorities with what seems to be the only way in which, in our present circumstances, equal pay can be considered a practicable proposition.

The Civil Service is, in fact, a peculiarly suitable field for the adoption of the system. It is of national extent; it is already provided with machinery for discussing and adopting administrative changes affecting its personnel; it is accustomed to differentiate between its higher and lower grades, so that provision of family allowances could be adjusted to salary scale on a fixed proportion. It was, indeed, one of the earliest occupations to adopt the system in France, where financial stringency compelled a more reasonable adaptation of means to ends than the old "provision for imaginary families" entailed, and it is now the rule rather than the exception in that country for occupations in general.

In their own interests it is much to be desired that the women of the Civil Service will, in these next few weeks, thoroughly explore this hopeful avenue towards their goal.

E. M. WHITE.

<sup>1</sup> This article is one of a series which will extend over several weeks.

their votes. If undergraduates only had voted, I was assured there would have been a considerable majority for women's suffrage. I was glad to learn that youth had been on our side. But, in fact, the result appeared to please everyone, and when the figures were read out there was much cheering and counter-cheering: every one was pleased: we, by the narrow margin against us and its composition, while our opponents enjoyed the solid satisfaction that always attends the winning of a division. The next morning we were photographed together, the committee of the Union, Mr. Sidney Ball, and myself, in the court of St. John's College, and it is a satisfaction to me even now to see, sitting in the lowest row in the photograph, the charming young figure of Mr. Robert Palmer, Lord Selborne's second son. Before his short life was ended, he did quite splendid work for our cause in the two fields of Suffrage for Women and the establishment of an equal moral standard, or some approach to it, for men and women. We lost a great political leader when he was killed quite early in the war, for he had courage, industry, enthusiasm, and the guiding principle of strong religious faith. His life, written by Lady Laura Ridding, is a record of what he actually accomplished: and also shows what his country and the world, too, was losing month by month and year by year by the cutting short of these beautiful young lives.

My debate with Mrs. Humphrey Ward at the Passmore Edwards Settlement in February in 1909 had no such tragic sequel. I do not know if I should have made any mention of it here if it had not been that in her *Life of Her Mother*, Mrs. G. M. Trevelyan, quite unintentionally of course, rather conveyed the impression that it was a packed meeting, and that the result of the vote was therefore a foregone conclusion. The facts were these: the hall, which holds about 500 people, was crowded; the tickets were sold at a good price, and the total proceeds of the sale were by mutual agreement given to the New (now the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson) Hospital for Women. Not one ticket was given away on our side. Mrs. Humphrey Ward desired from the outset to reserve 150 tickets, that is nearly a third of the whole, for herself and her friends: the remainder were sold by Miss McKee, the President, and Mrs. Bertram, the secretary of the St. Pancras branch of the N.U.W.S.S., to every applicant, without inquiry as to the views of those who asked for them, but strictly in the order in which the application had been received. Mrs. Ward said in a note she wrote on the subject immediately after the meeting, that she had tried to reserve her 150 tickets for Anti-Suffragists; but nothing of a corresponding nature was done by the Suffragists, and we were surprised as well as pleased by the large majority by which we won. The figures were 235 to 74, and I gathered that Mrs. Ward was also surprised, and not only surprised but displeased, for she said to me with vehemence in the little room at the back of the platform to which we were both shepherded when the meeting was over, "I shall never do this sort of thing again, never, and I shall write to the papers to say so." My impression was that a considerable number of the Anti-Suffragists present had never before heard the Suffrage case fairly presented, and that on hearing it they either changed their vote or did not vote at all. We have reason to know that votes were changed as a result of the speeches and the discussion that followed. Mrs. Ward, in the note already quoted, said: "We tried to reserve ours for Anti-Suffragists, but as a matter of fact a good many were distributed without questions asked, and of my own eight, three were neutral and two voted against me." Miss McKee and Mrs. Bertram sent a letter to the Press a day or two after the meeting setting out these facts, and no one disputed the accuracy of their statement. We had had Sir Edward Busk, LL.B., an able and experienced chairman, to preside over the meeting. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, at her own request, opened the debate with a written paper and I replied: to each of us was then allotted the same number of minutes for further exposition of our case: then a general discussion followed, in which members of the audience joined. Great was our pleasure when Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson spoke in our support. I shall not easily forget the delight to my ears of his silvery voice. I think I should have enjoyed it even if he had spoken against us—but not so much. Then Mrs. Ward and I each had four or five minutes to reply, and the vote was taken with the result already mentioned. I may add that the sum for which the tickets had been sold was sufficient to qualify both Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Miss McKee to become life governors of the Hospital. I was a life governor already, so I gladly made way for the other two ladies.

### A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

DING DONG BELL. By WALTER DE LA MARE. (Selwyn and Blount, 5s.)

A little book of epitaphs strung together in three chapters, each forming a separate incident or story, as delicate and charming as only Mr. de la Mare can make them.

THE SPRINGS OF LAVENHAM: the Suffolk Cloth Trade in the 15th and 16th centuries. By BARBARA MCCLENAGHAN. (Ipswich: W. E. Harrison, 3s. 6d.)

Three generations of Springs lived at Lavenham and carried on the craft of cloth-making with such success that the third, Thomas Spring, was reckoned the "wealthiest man in the County after the Duke of Suffolk." Miss McClenaghan has produced an attractive little book in which she describes the cloth-making industry from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and the gradual dying out both of the craft and of the thriving communities of Lavenham, Kersey, and Lindsey.

CHINESE LANTERNS. By GRACE THOMPSON SETON. (Lane, 12s. 6d.)

Within eight hours of reading in a Californian newspaper that an "Emperor was to wed at dawn, in the Forbidden City of Peking, a bride he had never seen," Mrs. Seton was off to see the show, and this amusing book is an account of her adventurous journey and its success, for strange to say, she actually saw the wedding, and much beside. She made friends with Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and other ladies of "feminist" views, and studied the revolution in Canton at first hand, besides investigating the circumstances of a variety of workers, Chinese miners, silk workers, boatwomen, and others.

THE SPANISH FARM. By R. H. MOTTRAM. (Chatto and Windus, 7s.)

Mr. Galsworthy, in his preface to this book, describes it as "not precisely a novel, and not altogether a chronicle." It is really a little of both, a study of a Flemish peasant girl against the background of the War. With all the depth of character and the limitations of her class or race, Madeleine Vanderlynden, in the author's words, "was engrossed in one thing only; to get back, sou by sou, everything that had been lost or destroyed, plundered or shattered, by friend or foe, and pay herself for everything she had suffered or dared . . . She was that spirit that forgets nothing and forgives nothing, but maintains itself amid all disasters . . . There she must stand, slow-burning revenge incarnate, until a gentler, better time."

### CHILDREN AND THE CINEMA.

On Tuesday, 10th June, the Head Teachers' Association, assembled at Nottingham for its annual conference, passed a resolution urging that the influence of head teachers be brought to bear upon the production of films specially suitable for child audiences. The resolution gave rise to an interesting discussion in the course of which several head teachers recorded their experiences regarding the effect of certain types of films upon children. We are reminded, in this connexion, of a performance of that marvellous but harrowing film "Broken Blossoms" in the concluding scene of which an enraged Limehouse Chinaman, armed with a gun, tracks down an East End pugilist whose villainous treatment of a little girl is the leading motif of the story. As the Chinaman moved towards his victim, the juvenile section of the audience, broke through its tense and nerve-racked excitement with a treble cry of "kill him—kill him!"

### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

Two lectures of peculiar interest have been arranged by the W.I.L. One has already been given on the Dawes Report by Mrs. Wootton. She will give the second on Thursday, 19th June, at International House, at 8 p.m. (Supper before the meeting.)

Mrs. Barbara Wootton's appointment to the National Debt Commission created widespread interest; her detailed knowledge was presented on 29th May in a way which threw remarkable clearness on the intricate subject of the Experts Report on Reparations. She discussed the proposals as to the annual sums which Germany might pay, and said that, in view of the horrible conditions from which we were emerging, the only way open was to accept the Report. The Experts were precluded from giving new figures on the total Reparations. Germany had little to pay for defence, and almost nothing for National Debt. She believed, therefore, that she might raise the annual sum demanded. One difficulty was the question of transfer and the preservation of her currency, which would depend ultimately on her exports. Mrs. Wootton thought the best plan would be to forego payments in kind and pay the sum in money, but the Experts pointed out the difficulty of doing this, as payments in kind had become part of the established order of things, and could not be dropped without dislocating industry.

In view of the difficulties of the situation, she regarded the Report as an exceedingly able plan for dealing with them.

### Mrs. SCHARLIEB'S REMINISCENCES.<sup>1</sup>

In the book before us, Mrs. Scharlieb gives us many delightful sketches of the very varied characters with whom she has come into contact; but to the reader, her own career and her own character are more interesting than any of them.

She is descended on one side from the Suffolk family of Birds, and on the other from the Dorsetshire family of Dacombs. Her mother died ten days after her birth, and she was brought up first by a maternal aunt and then by a stepmother. Both took great pains over her education, the aunt teaching her herself, and inspiring her with a thirst for knowledge, and the stepmother sending her to the best schools attainable, feeling that wealthy though the child's father was, "all life and prosperity were uncertain," and "those of a Manchester merchant unusually precarious." Of this stepmother Mrs. Scharlieb says, "She was determined that I should have such an education as would fit me to earn my own living in some calling less dependent than that of an ordinary governess. She must have been wise and understanding beyond her times, and she must have been blessed with some sort of a vision of the wonderful era of emancipation and progress that was even then dawning for Englishwomen." Perhaps her family thought her good education rather thrown away when, soon after she was twenty, she married a barrister practising in Madras. This was in 1865. For the first few years of her married life she had plenty to do looking after her three babies, and helping her husband in his professional work; but the sufferings of the Indian women among whom she lived soon began to weigh on her, and it was characteristic that she could not content herself with feeling sorry, but had to think out at once some practical way of giving help. Equally characteristic was her method of proceeding when she had decided that the best way of helping was to be trained as a midwife. With the same gentle, unaggressive, indomitable resolution with which she had induced her unwilling father to consent to her marriage, she induced the still more unwilling Surgeon-Major Cockerill to admit her as a student to the lying-in hospital. He was a tall thin man, with Dundreary whiskers and a general air of finding everything too much for him. He did not approve of "ladies doing dirty work," work that he would never have allowed his own wife to undertake. He could not quite believe that their husbands would permit it or that they themselves would really do it, if it came to the point. With a view to testing the disconcerting young lady before him, he first asked if she would accept any case that was given her, and when she said yes, led her to a shed in the compound where a woman in the last stages of confluent smallpox lay unconscious, disfigured out of human form. "Will you attend her?" he asked. "Certainly, if you give me the case," said the aspirant, thinking at first that the disease was a very horrible form of leprosy, but quite sure in her own mind that, whatever it was, she could not do otherwise than accept. The patient died before the test could be carried further, but the eager student was accepted, and Surgeon-Major Cockerill, like so many of those who began by opposing her, ended by becoming a great friend.

The midwifery training was a first step which soon led to others. In 1875 Mrs. Scharlieb began her studies at Madras Medical College, "having been so fortunate," as she puts it, as to enlist the sympathies of the Governor of Madras and the Surgeon-General in a scheme for providing women doctors for caste and gosha ladies. In 1878, when she had received the Licentiate of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and when her health was already breaking down as a result of hard work and climate, she returned to England to pursue her studies there.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson had already, in the face of bitter opposition, succeeded in establishing the London School of Medicine for Women, and in inducing the Royal Free Hospital to admit women students to its wards. Mrs. Anderson was disappointed at the rather frail appearance of the new recruit, and told her frankly that she did not think she would do much good in medicine. But if the candour was characteristic, the generosity and energy with which she helped on the delicate candidate was still more so. Evidently, she soon realized that she was to be happily disappointed in her prophecy. In 1883 Mrs. Scharlieb took a brilliant degree, and returned to India as a fully qualified doctor. Mrs. Garrett Anderson's help was again given with both hands in 1887, when the younger doctor returned to England after four years of brilliant and

successful medical work in India. Her health had again broken down, and she had to start afresh and to build up a practice in London.

The steps by which she did so are described in the book before us. By 1897 she had reached what she calls the table-land of success. It did not bring her any release from the extraordinary labours which strike the reader almost with dismay as he reads the time-tables of her days for various periods of her career. Her naturally frail health, which has been such an advantage to her in understanding the feelings of her patients, never seems to have hindered her toils for them. The life which she records so simply seems to the ordinary person almost miraculous in labour and achievement. The key to the miracle may perhaps be found in two paragraphs early in the book. In her introduction, Mrs. Scharlieb says: "My object is to convince medical women students and junior practitioners that a successful, happy, and useful career can be, and ought to be, the guerdon of their toil, though, *inasmuch as we can never get more out of any enterprise than we put into it, they are likely to find that success and opportunities of usefulness will vary directly with the vigour that they put into their studies, and the love that they bring to their professional practice.*" The italics are ours: the words emphasized illuminate all that follows. In all the chapters of the book, we see how much love the author put into things, and what a rich harvest she gathered in as she went, not only of success, but of continual enjoyment. We find her, as a little child, learning Brewer's "Guide to Science" by heart as she rocked her baby sister's cradle—not because the task was imposed upon her, but because she wanted so much to know all that was in the book. A little later she is eagerly seizing the opportunities of her various schools, playing "Black Beast" behind the trees and shrubs of the one that had a good garden, collecting shells and seaweeds at the seaside one, learning eagerly always, and beginning to teach as soon as she had the chance. After her marriage and removal to India she enjoyed herself even more, she enjoyed bringing up her three babies, house-keeping for them, and making their clothes; she enjoyed helping her husband in his legal and journalistic work; she enjoyed the friends she made, and the beauties of Indian scenery and the strange, variegated interest of Indian life. Then came an even greater happiness, the realization that she could help and save not only her own family, but the charming, suffering, struggling people among whom her lot was cast.

Since then, her work and her joy in it have been constantly expanding circles. If one seeks to go behind the achievement, and to find the source of the love she has put into it, it is necessary to turn back to the second key paragraph I have referred to, in the beginning of the book. It describes an hour in the early life of her father, left desolate by the death of his young wife. His motherless infant, then about two months old, was much upon his mind. Thinking about her despondently one afternoon as he walked home from his Manchester warehouse, he passed a church and was moved to turn in and pray. Remembering this incident long afterwards, he wrote: "If ever a father asked for his child to be spared him, and to have health and good intellect granted to it, I did most sincerely, and at the same time, if these great blessings were vouchsafed to my child, I then dedicated its life to the glory of God and the good of its fellow-creatures, not making any stipulation of any kind but simply asking the blessing, leaving the rest to a higher power. I particularly well recollect walking from the church to where I was then living, and during my walk I had a curious kind of feeling or revelation that my request would be granted. . . . Years after your marriage followed and your transference to India, when I could not see my way at all. All at that time seemed dim and obscure, as though the thread were broken, but now I think the promise has come." Through the rather stilted language of the old-fashioned evangelical, one realizes the fervour of belief. That belief he passed on to his daughter. Her life is perhaps a proof that for those who really believe in a God who is infinite love, there can be no failure of strength. Their faith removes mountains.

I. B. O'MALLEY.

### THE WOMAN'S LEADER

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<sup>1</sup> *Reminiscences.* By Mary Scharlieb. Williams and Norgate. 12s. 6d.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

**UNEMPLOYMENT.**—Mr. Hannon asked the Minister of Labour whether it were possible to state the number of women receiving unemployment benefit who had not completed their eighteenth year in December, 1918. In reply Mr. Shaw stated that statistics giving the ages of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit are not regularly compiled, but that a special investigation made at the end of last year indicated about 40% of the women then in receipt of unemployment benefit were between the ages of 18 and 23 years of age and would therefore have been under 18 in December, 1918. In reply to a subsidiary question, he stated that unemployed women attending home training courses do not receive unemployment benefit whilst training, but are in receipt of a maintenance allowance from the central committee on women's training and employment. No undertaking is given as to their future employment.

**MIDWIFERY SERVICE.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Black, Mr. Wheatley stated he could not undertake to introduce legislation that would make it a statutory obligation upon county councils to provide a sufficient service of subsidised midwives to meet the necessities of the rural areas. He added that the large majority of county councils were already exercising their present powers in this direction, and that he proposed shortly to issue a circular calling attention to the necessity of an efficient midwifery service in every area.

**CENSUS RETURNS.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Hannon, Mr. Wheatley gave the following figures from the Census returns not yet published.

	Occupied persons over 12 years		Unoccupied persons over 12 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1911				
England and Wales	11,449,784	4,830,517	1,502,067	9,314,755
Scotland	1,437,757	593,210	208,591	1,238,826
1921				
England and Wales	12,112,718	5,065,332	1,788,390	10,634,474
Scotland	1,543,177	636,092	228,051	1,331,041

## AN HONOURABLE UNDERSTANDING.

(Reprinted from "The Times" of 6th June.)

**STR.**—A few days ago I attended the sitting of Standing Committee A of the House of Commons, which is considering the amending Bill now before the House which has for its main object the reduction of the absurdly high age limit for women voters. I was amazed to hear several Conservative members of the Committee urge that there had been something equivalent to an honourable understanding, in which the principal suffrage societies had concurred at the time when the whole subject of the Representation of the People Bill (1918) was before the Speaker's Conference, that the age limit of 30 would be left undisturbed for "at least ten years."

This view is in direct opposition to the actual facts. The Speaker's Conference, as is well known (I quote from the official report)—

decided by a majority that some measure of Woman Suffrage should be conferred. A majority of the Conference was also of opinion that if Parliament should decide to accept the principle, the most practical form would be to confer the vote in the terms of the following resolution:—

Any woman on the Local Government Register who has attained a specified age, and the wife of any man who is on that Register if she has attained that age, shall be entitled to be registered and to vote as a Parliamentary Elector.

Various ages were discussed, of which 30 to 35 received most favour. The Conference further decided that if Parliament decided to enfranchise women, a woman of the specified age, who is a graduate of a university having Parliamentary representation, shall be entitled to vote as a university elector.

That is all that the Speaker's Conference had to say on the question of Woman's Suffrage. There was no Minority Report, and in the concluding paragraph the then Speaker, in his own name, bore

witness to the admirable temper and conciliatory disposition which all the members of the Conference showed in grappling with the difficulties confronting them. . . . They were desirous of rendering, at a time when the national energies were almost wholly centred in the successful prosecution of the war, a service which might prove of the highest value to the State and result in equipping the nation with a truly representative House of Commons capable of dealing, and dealing effectively, with the many and gigantic problems which it will have to face and solve as soon as the restoration of peace permits of their calm and dispassionate consideration.

This report is dated 27th January, 1917. The debates within the Speaker's Conference were never published, and the tenor of its final

report was kept absolutely secret, and not revealed to the Suffrage Societies until they were known to the general public. We at once held joint conferences with the other societies, and decided, if not unanimously, at any rate, by an overwhelming majority, to accept what it appeared probable would be offered to us, but at the same time indicating that we did not for a moment abandon our original object—"Votes for Women on the same terms as for Men." I find in *The Common Cause*, the organ of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, an article on 7th February, 1917, written by myself, in which the following passage occurs:—

If, then, I were asked "Are you entirely satisfied by the proposals in the Report of the Speaker's Conference?" I should answer by a very distinct negative. We are asking, and shall continue to ask, for the Suffrage for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

In March we organized a large and representative deputation to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George. After thanking him for the promptitude he had shown in getting legislation framed embodying the proposals of the Speaker's Conference, I explained that the deputation, which was representative of the whole suffrage movement, would be highly gratified if in the course of the progress of the Bill through the House the Prime Minister should see his way to improve, in a democratic direction, upon the recommendations of the Conference, but only so far as would be consistent with the safety of the whole scheme. (See *The Common Cause*, vol. viii, p. 684).

Moreover, I may point out that we did succeed, off our own bat—in I may use the schoolboy expression—in improving upon the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference by getting wives of local government electors included in the Local Government Clauses of the Bill. I remember all this very well, because it was the first time we had tasted (by anticipation) the sweets of real electoral power. First we had had a small deputation to the Minister in charge; he was obdurate, and would not meet our views at all. Then we sent out a circular letter to our 600 societies suggesting that they should write or telegraph to their own members, and also to the Minister responsible. The effect was instantaneous. When he next came down to the House he announced that he had received hundreds of communications from different parts of the country urging the change, and not one in the opposite sense, and therefore he had no hesitation in giving way. I mention this to show that, though the Speaker's Conference Report represented the near approach of the victory of Women's Suffrage, it was not treated by any of the Suffrage Societies nor by the House of Commons as sacrosanct; no word was ever heard then of there being "an honourable obligation" to remain petrified for ten years.

I will give one more proof that we of the Suffrage Societies had made our position in this matter clear from the first. Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords in the debate on the women's clauses of the Representation of the People Bill on 10th January, 1918, warned the House and the country that

this arbitrary, artificial, and illogical limit of the age of 30 to enfranchise women is one which cannot possibly last. I wonder whether there are any noble lords in this House who really think that we are going to halt at the age of 30. . . . Is there anyone who believes that this age limit can last more than a few years from the present date? I put the question to my noble friend (Earl Selborne)—Is there a single society—and he knows them—in the country which will pledge itself not to proceed with an immediate agitation for an extension? I have here a resolution passed by the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies to this effect:—

"The National Union has not yet attained its object of gaining votes for women on the same terms as they are or may be granted to men, and will not have attained it even when the Representation of the People Bill has gone through. It will, of course, continue to work for it."

Lord Selborne, who was present, gave no answer to Lord Curzon's inquiry. He had been our leader both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and he knew as well as we did that we had never hauled down our flag; though of course we rejoiced greatly over the measure of success which 1918 brought us.

I think I have said enough to show that there was never "an honourable understanding" on our part to maintain a system which enables women to be candidates for and to sit in Parliament from the age of 21, but prohibits them from giving a vote until they are 30.

Yours obediently,

MILlicENT GARRETT FAWCETT,  
National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

15 Dean's Yard,  
Westminster, S.W. 1.

## A SWISS HOLIDAY SUMMER SCHOOL.

Enrolments for the Save the Children Fund Holiday Summer School, which is being held in Geneva during the first two weeks in August, now run well into three figures, and include such well-known people as Mr. Percy Alden, M.P., and Dr. Margaret Alden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roden Buxton, Miss Ethel Sidgwick, and Miss Eglantyne Jebb. A considerable number of students come from the big towns of the North of England, while the Home Counties, Scotland, and Wales are also well represented. Arrangements are being made with the railway companies to issue tickets at reduced fares from all parts of the provinces to London for the benefit of students. The Child Study Course has so far attracted the largest number, French conversation holding second place. Those who feel that their greatest need is relaxation are taking advantage of the freedom allowed by the Save the Children Fund, and are not inscribing themselves for any course of study. Applications for the illustrated booklet describing the Holiday School should be made to the General Secretary, Save the Children Fund (Summer School), 26 Gordon Street, London, W.C. 1. The inclusive charge is £10 10s., and 1st July is the latest date for enrolment.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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### DANCE IN AID OF N.U.S.E.C. FUNDS.

A most successful dance was held on 3rd June, in aid of the funds of the National Union at 32 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2. The house was lent by Mrs. Leonard Franklin, to whom the National Union owes a deep debt of gratitude for this and all her other help. The Honorary Secretary of the Dance Committee (a branch of our untiring Entertainments Committee), Miss Rhona Hume Robertson, must also be thanked and congratulated on her successful organization. About 100 people were present, and after all expenses had been paid the amount handed over to the Hon. Treasurer of the National Union was £33 5s. 9d., which Mrs. Franklin made up to £35.

**PUBLIC MEETING, KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, 25th June, at 8.30 p.m.**

A public meeting on "Equal Citizenship for Women" will be held under the auspices of the Kensington Society for Equal Citizenship at the Kensington Town Hall on Wednesday, 25th June, at 8.30 p.m. Lord Balfour of Burleigh will take the chair, and the following have promised to speak: Professor Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Viscount Astor, and Major J. W. Hills. Admission free; a few reserved seats at 2s. each. Applications to be made to the Hon. Secretary, K.S.E.C., 156 High Street, Kensington.

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

A conference on the above Bill is being called by the N.U.S.E.C. at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Friday, 20th June, at 3 p.m., in order to attempt to come to an agreement as to the attitude to be adopted by Women's Organizations with regard to the Government Bill on the Guardianship of Infants. Miss Rathbone, C.C., J.P., will be in the chair, and the speakers will include the Lord Askwith, K.C.B., Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., and Dr. Burgin. Affiliated Societies are invited to send three delegates to the conference, and visitors will be welcomed. Delegates' tickets (free) and visitors' tickets (price 1s.) can be obtained from the Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.

### RESPONSES TO GUARANTEE FUND, up till June 2nd.

	£	s.	d.
Total of last list published	826	1	6
Miss Clegg	100	0	0
Miss S. R. Courtauld	25	0	0
Chester W.C.A.	20	0	0
Mrs. Vanguisen	10	10	0
Miss Dora Nussey	5	5	0
Mrs. Osler	5	0	0
Miss Agnes Garrett	5	0	0
Mrs. Morris	4	4	0
Madame Loppé	4	0	0
Mrs. H. Burnham	3	3	0
Mrs. I. M. Phillips	3	3	0
Federation of Women Civil Servants	2	2	0
Miss Ruth Goddard	2	2	0
Mrs. H. F. Hall	2	2	0
Miss P. Lawrence	2	2	0
Miss Emily Lever	2	2	0
Mrs. A. G. Pollock	2	2	0
Lady Courtney of Penwith	2	0	0
Miss F. C. Goodey	2	0	0
Miss Lietti	2	0	0
Mrs. J. Ward	2	0	0
Mrs. John Clay	1	1	0
Mrs. F. Fletcher	1	1	0
Mrs. W. Paul	1	1	0
Mrs. Whyte	1	1	0
Mrs. Wynne	1	1	0
Mrs. Bridson	1	0	0
Mrs. C. M. Hart	1	0	0
Miss Downes	1	0	0
Miss S. Montgomery	1	0	0
Miss Morrison	1	0	0
Miss M. L. Mathieson	1	0	0
Lady Handley Spicer	1	0	0
Miss Bayly	10	0	0
Miss Harriet Tod	10	0	0
Miss Edith Cadmore and Miss Mary Spalding Walker	10	0	0
George W. Johnson, Esq.	10	0	0

Carried forward £1,046 3 6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,046	3	6
Mrs. H. H. Leas	10	0	0
The Misses Houghton	8	0	0
Mrs. Bertram	5	0	0
Mrs. Park	5	0	0
Miss E. C. Wilson	5	0	0
Mrs. Frieda Garrett	5	0	0
Total	1,048	1	6

### DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Total published in last list	34	1	1
Rochdale W.C.A.	5	0	0
Miss Overton	2	2	0
Miss V. L. Hutchins	10	0	0
Total	41	13	1

### CONFERENCE ON WOMEN POLICE, JUNE 14th, 3 p.m., BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The above conference will take place in Conference Hall 4, Palace of Industry, B.E.E., and will be addressed by Commandant Allen, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, and Lady Nott-Bower. Tickets (price 1s.), which admit to the whole Exhibition, may be had on application to the Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

### MR. MERRIFIELD.

In the obituary notice of the late Mr. F. Merrifield, in our last week's issue, reference was made only to his work in connexion with the emancipation of women, but his activities did not end there. He was also distinguished in various branches of natural science, and was for some time president of the Entomological Society. Like many other distinguished men, he seems to have inherited many of his tastes and gifts from his mother, who too was an entomologist and a member of several scientific societies. She was a woman of remarkable versatility, and was distinguished both for her literary and artistic, no less than for her scientific, knowledge. She was one of the first people in this country to press for the performance of Theseus's plays, and she was made a Honorary Associate of the University of Bologna on account of her literary work.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SALARIES OF HEALTH VISITORS.

MADAM,—I note in your paper of 6th June that the question of Health Visitors' salaries has been occupying the attention of the House during the past week, and also I see in a contemporary that the Minister of Health received a deputation on the same subject last Tuesday. On both occasions Mr. Wheatley intimated his entire sympathy, and is reported to have stated that the Ministry already communicated with authorities advertising posts under £160, pointing out that the right type of woman could not be obtained for that salary, and yet he will allow treasury grants to authorities who pay their Health Visitors as little as £125. I am doing Maternity and Child Welfare work in a County Borough, having held the post for over four years, and am at present receiving £143, the maximum being £170. This reduction in salary followed the introduction of a grading scheme. I hope the grading of the Bristol City staff will be on different lines. DEGRADED.

### SEPARATE ASSESSMENT FOR MARRIED WOMEN.

MADAM,—There have lately been frequent references in the Press on the subject of "Separate Assessment for married women," which seems to indicate that the public is at last grasping the true import of this measure—so far the only, though half-hearted, attempt on the part of our Financial Authorities to treat the Married Woman, not merely as her husband's wife, but as an individual taxpayer.

It does not, however, appear to be generally known that requests for "Separate Assessment" must reach the inland Revenue not later than 5th July, and it is with a view to saving some of your readers the disappointment and annoyance of having their application thrown out that I would advise them not to lose any time in approaching the Revenue. HILDA M. BAKER.

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Tickets from Box Office and the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1, from June 5th.

Stalls 12/- (including tax), Dress Circle 10/6 and 8/6 (including tax), Upper Circle 5/9 (including tax), Pit 3/6 (including tax), Gallery 1/6 (including tax).

## COMING EVENTS.

## GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

JUNE 25. 3.15 p.m. Visit to Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

JUNE 14. 3 p.m. British Empire Exhibition, Wembley (Conference Hall 4, Palace of Industry). Conference on Women Police, organised by British Overseas Committee of I.W.S.A. in co-operation with Women's Auxiliary Service.

JUNE 26. 8.30 p.m. British Overseas Committee "At Home" at Lyceum Club, 138 Piccadilly, W. 1, to meet the Women Members of Parliament, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Maude Royden, and others.

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

## INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB.

JUNE 10. 8 p.m. Mrs. Barbara Wootton on "The Dawes Report."

## LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

JUNE 17-21. L.C.M. Week at Wembley. Tuesday afternoon, 2.30; Tuesday to Saturday evenings, 6.30-9.30. Hostesses: Mrs. Marston Acres, Miss Maud Bell, Miss C. E. Clark, Miss L. Corben, Miss Escreet, Dr. Helen Hanson, Mrs. Seymour Seal. I.W.S.A. Pavilion, 2 Clean Way, B.E.E., Wembley.

## LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

JUNE 18. 3.30. 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Miss Gladys Todd (General Manager, Peter Jones, Ltd.) on "Women in the Drapery Trade."

JUNE 19. 7.30 p.m. "Careers for Boys and Girls in Departmental Stores." Opener: Mr. S. A. Williams (Principal, Westminster Day Continuation School).

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

JUNE 16 to 20. British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. Public meetings on "The Good Old Days and Now," 1851 and 1924. Admission free by ticket only from I.C.W. Pavilion and Information Bureau, E.S.S.2, British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, or from N.C.W. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

JUNE 18. 8 p.m. East Lewisham W.C.A. Meeting at Courthill Road Schools, Lewisham. Speakers: Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B., D.L., on "Women in History"; Miss Lena Ashwell on "Women in the Theatre"; Miss Margaret MacMillan, C.B.E., on "Women in Education"; Miss Lilian E. Elliott, F.R.G.S., on "Women and the Press." Chairman: Lady Davies (President of the Association).

## WOMEN'S HOUSING COUNCILS FEDERATION.

JUNE 17. 4.30 p.m. Members of Women's Institute and Women's Housing Councils Federation "At Home" at 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, to meet Mr. James C. Welsh, M.P., and Mrs. Petrick Lawrence, who will speak on "Housing."

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WEEK-ENDS IN THE COUNTRY.—Saturday to Monday, 20s. Week-end tickets, 6s. Little country house; garden; near station.—Miss Bassett, Foxley Villas, Wokingham, Berks.

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

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

WEEK-ENDS IN ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE; modern conveniences; garage; on bus route; 30s.; 33 guineas per week.—Miss Billson, Courtlands, Southwater, Sussex.

## PROFESSIONAL.

WANTED, information as to quiet Ladies' Clubs, subscription about 3 guineas for country members. Districts of South Kensington or Victoria preferred. Quiet bedrooms essential.—Apply Box 1,071, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LEARN TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.—There are especially good lessons in book-keeping at Miss Blakeney's School of Typewriting and Short-hand, 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.

## POSTS VACANT.

DAILY GOVERNESS wanted, Golders Green, 19th June to 6th August, to take charge 3 children (11, 9 and 8), 3 to 7.30 school-days, all day Saturday. Mending, no housework. Might be permanent. Experienced with children, good at games. Guide preferred.—Write particulars, Box 1,063, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WANTED, two educated women to take charge of small house in the country. Easy place.—Write, stating particulars and wages required, to Mrs. Armstrong, Batchelor's Hall, Hunton, Clare, Suffolk.

COOK, HOUSEMAID, BETWEEN-MAID for Workers' Hostel, 20 miles from London. Full time daily maid does bedroom work. Suit W.A.D.s or ladies interested in domestic work for social service; usual salaries paid.—Box 1,072, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

HUCK TOWELS.—150 dozen of the best quality of Irish Linen Huck Towels, made from the finest quality of linen yarn, very strong and durable; size 18 x 34 ins., ready hemmed; 4 towels for 5s. 6d. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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

SPECIAL GLOVE OFFER.—White Doeskin, 2 button or gauntlet, with or without looped fringe, 5s. 11d. pair; fringed Chamois, 5s. 11d.; strong Gardening, 3s.; Housemaid's, 1s. 11d.—Mrs. Plevin, 126 Northgate, Chester.

## 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.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (*pro tem.*).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 15th June, 3.30. Music, Lecture by the Rev. Hudson Shaw on "Ruskin, 'Utopian Dreamer'"; 6.30, Maude Royden.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday, Club Suppers 7 p.m. and Discussion Meetings 8 p.m., 19th June, Mrs. Barbara Wootton on "The Dawes Report."

## HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE

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

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

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

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

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

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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