

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### Separation and Maintenance Orders.

The Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill passed its Report Stage and Third Reading in the House of Commons without a division on Friday, 4th July. Although no official announcement had been made, the Bill was taken charge of by Colonel Wedgwood, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who announced after the Third Reading that the Government would make itself responsible for the Bill in its later stages. In our leading article we give an account of the Bill and its implications.

#### The Rights of Peeresses.

By the time this is in the hands of our readers, Lord Astor's Parliament (Qualification of Peeresses) Bill will have come up for its second reading in the House of Lords. It is identical with the Bill which was introduced early in the year, under the Ten Minutes' Rule, by Mr. Frank Briant in the House of Commons, and provides that peeresses in their own right shall have the same power with regard to sitting, voting, and electing representative peers or peeresses as have peers. At this late stage of the Session we fear that no practical result can be reached, but we warmly welcome the Bill as a means of testing opinion in the House of Lords, and sincerely hope that it will bring ultimate success appreciably nearer.

#### The Drink Bill Rejected.

The Bishop of London's Liquor Bill, whose defeat in the House of Lords was a foregone conclusion to those who are acquainted with the traditions and composition of that august Chamber, was rejected on Tuesday night by the substantial majority of 166 to 50. It was a complicated Bill, full of friction points not wholly acceptable to many of those who have Temperance at heart. But it is difficult to contemplate Tuesday's result without a pang of regret—it was, after all, a Temperance measure, it was open to amendment, and the reasons which led many to vote against it were deplorable. The Bishop of Durham, for instance, why does he still quote the old tag: "England free rather than England compulsorily sober"? Does he suppose that England voluntarily drunk can ever achieve real freedom? We would commend him to an even older, and we think a wiser precept: "If thine eye offend thee pluck it out, for it is better to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven . . ." We quote from memory, but the Bishop of Durham is doubtless acquainted with the passage.

#### Women and National Health Insurance.

A Royal Commission on National Health Insurance has just been appointed. Its Chairman is Lord Lawrence of Kingsgate, and the women included among its members are Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, J.P., and Mrs. Harrison Bell, President of the Standing Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations, both of whom are well known to our readers.

#### Government Committee on Social Hygiene.

In answer to a question by Mrs. Wintringham, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House on Monday the setting up of a general advisory body to deal with any questions of social hygiene which may be referred to it from time to time. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will act as Chairman, and the Committee will consist of two Members of the House." The Hon. Member for North Hackney (Mr. J. Harris), Noble Lady the Member for Plymouth (Viscountess Astor), with two representatives of the War Office, Admiralty, Ministry of Health, and Colonial Office. So far so good; Lady Astor's work and Mr. Harris' record as Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society create confidence at the outset. We regret, however, that no representatives of any completely unofficial body such as the Association for Social and Moral Hygiene, and no acknowledged individual experts, have been appointed. We hope this omission may still be rectified.

#### Women in Industry.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories will be read with greater interest owing to the fact that a Factories' Bill is before the country. We print this week an article on the Bill, and will follow this up with an article dealing with the outstanding feature of the report so far as women are concerned—the almost complete return to pre-war proportions of women to men. A contemporary accounts for this by the shorter duration of women's working life and the special legislative provisions (which the new Bill will extend) which are attached to women's work.

#### Training for Unemployed Women.

We have received a copy of a circular issued by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, stating that the Ministry of Labour is now prepared to give training to unemployed women in Midwifery, Nursery Nursing, Cookery, Institutional Housekeeping, and Shorthand and Typewriting. The training is intended for women who have no prospect of being reabsorbed in their former occupation, and cannot get fresh work without training. Hitherto the only training course provided has been Home Training with a view to domestic service, or to help the women in their own domestic life. That the training has been of value is certain, but we are glad to see that the Ministry of Labour has at last recognized there are other occupations for women than paid or unpaid domestic service. The occupations for which training is now offered all present a good opening for the really competent well trained woman.

#### Miss Mary Sheepshanks.

The July issue of the International Woman Suffrage organ, *Jus Suffragii*, contains the heavy news that Miss Mary Sheepshanks finds herself obliged to resign its editorship. We sympathize with our contemporary in its loss. Miss Sheepshanks enjoys a European reputation as an active and experienced internationalist, not merely in the field of Feminist activity (though that field is wide enough to keep anybody actively employed), but in the field of economic reconstruction and the relief of suffering.

**Miss Maude Royden at St. George's School.**

A correspondent writes:—"Perhaps your readers would be interested to learn that Miss Maude Royden was asked to preach in the Chapel of St. George's School on Speech Day, 28th June, thus marking a step forward in co-education which is, after all, a steady mill through which a new school of thought on sex-equality is being evolved. Among her audience were the headmaster the Rev. Cecil Grant, Dr. Edward Lyttleton, and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. Is it not time that the University of Oxford, which has recognized the wonderful work of a woman like Miss Bayliss in the Old Vic, should honour in a similar way the work of Miss Royden, who was the first woman appointed by Oxford for University Extension Lecturing?"

**Lady Constance Lytton.**

We call our reader's attention to a series of personal reminiscences of the late Lady Constance Lytton, now appearing monthly in *English Life*. The first instalment, which appears in the June issue, consists of an introduction, and a number of letters selected and arranged by her sister, Lady Betty Balfour. There is no doubt that these are, and future instalments will continue to be, of very great interest to a wide circle of women who came in contact with their writer's rare and extraordinarily appealing personality during the later stages of the Suffrage struggle. Lady Constance Lytton's public career was an unusually short one—it was preceded by a long life of domestic activity, and followed by eleven secluded years of broken health—but while it lasted, it was packed with romance of a kind which one does not readily associate with twentieth century politics. Those of our readers who followed the activities of Lady Constance Lytton through that remote and whimsical phase of English history, the Militant Suffrage campaign, more especially those who had the privilege of observing the effect of her personality upon those with whom she came publicly in contact, will welcome this opportunity of renewing some very gracious memories and gaining new insight into an unexplored depth of human existence.

**Another Woman Candidate for Parliament.**

Our readers will be delighted to hear that Miss Picton-Turbervill, who put up a plucky fight for North Islington at the 1922 General Election, has been adopted as Labour candidate for the Stroud division of Gloucester. Attempts to estimate her prospects of success are complicated by the fact that at the last election there was no Labour candidate, the Liberal, Capt. Guest, getting in with the help of Labour votes by about 15,000 to his Conservative opponents' 13,000. In 1922, however, in a three-cornered fight, a Labour candidate polled about 5,000, a Liberal 8,000, the Conservative getting in with 13,000. We do not know who Miss Picton-Turbervill's opponents will be, as the present Member apparently does not intend to offer himself for election again. We only know that in Miss Picton-Turbervill the local Labour party has been fortunate enough to find a thoughtful and sincere candidate, and the women of the constituency a steady friend to the causes which, as women, they have peculiarly at heart.

**And Another.**

We congratulate Watford on the adoption of Mrs. Corbett Ashby as prospective Candidate for Parliament in the Liberal interest. This paper knows no party politics, but we imagine our readers of all parties will join with us in our desire to see Mrs. Corbett Ashby in Parliament; we venture to go even further, and say that their and our satisfaction would be even greater if she occupied the seat of the present Member for Watford, who is notorious as a consistent adversary of the causes for which this paper stands.

**Women's Week at Wembley.**

The week devoted to the interests of women in the Dominions, 21st to 26th July, is approaching, and many readers of this paper will no doubt take this opportunity of paying a visit to Wembley. The programme offered is a very valuable form of education for the woman voter when one reflects how little we in Great Britain know of conditions in the great Dominions. A detailed programme for South Africa Day, 22nd July, has reached us. In the morning Miss Mary Macintosh will speak on "Home Life in South Africa and Rhodesia," and Miss Violet Markham "South Africa Past and Present: A Visitor's Retrospect." South African films and exhibits of special interest to women will be shown. In the afternoon Countess Buxton and the Executive Committee will hold a reception, at which will be H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, and H.H. Princess Marie Louise will be present.

**Calls to the Bar.**

July 2nd, being "call night" at the Inns of Court, the following ladies, to each of whom we tender congratulations and good wishes for a shining professional career, were duly called to the Bar:—Kathleen Snell, B.A., LL.B., of Girton College, Cambridge; Cicely Leadley-Brown, M.B.E. (well known to our readers as an active member of the N.U.S.E.C.); Alice A. L. Malcolm, M.A., of Glasgow; Ida M. S. Keely, of Cambridge; Mildred F. Carruthers, B.A., of Oxford; Lillie A. Monroe; and E. M. Price, of Girton College, Cambridge.

**C.O.P.E.C. Activities.**

We have been asked to remind our readers that the organizers of the recent conference on Christian Politics, Economics, and Citizenship, are organizing a Summer School at Swanwick between 23rd August and 1st September, whose subject of discussion will be "The Vision and the Response." To judge from the more detailed syllabus of work which we have before us, this title will be widely interpreted to cover such problems of wide-spread interest as home life, education, citizenship, business, and rural organization. Information as to terms, detailed programme, etc., can be obtained on application to the Summer School's honorary secretary, Miss Lucy Gardner, of 92 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1.

**Women in the U.S. Congress.**

Another woman has been elected to the United States Congress, Mrs. Robert E. Norton, the Democratic candidate for Jersey City. Her election is of special interest, as she is the first woman to be elected from any of the Eastern States, where the political conditions, and in many respects the attitude towards women, are very different from those found in the West and South.

**QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.**

**RELEASE OF WOMEN PRISONERS.**—Mr. Masterman asked the Home Secretary whether there was reason to believe that undesirable characters have been known to pay the fine of women prisoners, thereby ensuring their release, and, as a result, obtaining possession of them; he also asked whether any recent change in administration had been made giving young women the choice of remaining in prison for a night after release.

In reply to this and various supplementary questions, Mr. Henderson said that if payment of a woman prisoner's fine is tendered at night by some person who may be of an undesirable character, the woman is told that she may, at her own request, remain for the night in the prison, but that it is not possible to prevent immediate release if it is desired. If the fine of a woman prisoner is paid by a person apparently unconnected with her, the person's name is taken and investigation made.

**BIRTHS IN PRISONS.**—In reply to a question from Mr. Montague, suggesting that expectant mothers should be temporarily removed from the prison to prevent the stigma of prison resting on the child, Mr. Henderson stated that there were no powers to do this, and a person once released cannot be replaced in the prison. When the question was before the House it definitely refused to allow a Clause providing for temporary removal from prison in the case of operations to be extended to include the case of expectant mothers. Medical officers have instructions to grant extra or special diet to expectant mothers.

**ASSAULTS ON GIRLS.**—In reply to a question from Sir T. Bramson, Mr. Henderson stated that the setting up of the Departmental Committee to inquire into the question of the assaults on girls had been delayed owing to a difficulty in connexion with the appointment of a chairman. He hoped to be in a position to proceed with the appointment very shortly.

**CHILD ASSAULTS (SCOTLAND).**—Duchess of Atholl asked the Secretary for Scotland whether, in view of the numerous serious cases of child assault occurring in Scotland, he will set up a Committee of Inquiry to inquire into the extent of this evil and to suggest how it may be remedied?

Mr. James Stewart (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Scotland): My right hon. friend is not satisfied that the circumstances in Scotland are such as to justify the expectation that an inquiry of the nature indicated in the question would serve a useful purpose. If, however, the Noble Lady will favour him with a statement of the grounds on which her suggestion is based, he is prepared to give the matter further consideration.

**ALAS, MY POOR BROTHER!**

The lot of the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill has fallen on pleasant places, as the Government has announced its intentions of "taking charge of the Bill and seeing it through." In fact, throughout the Report Stage and Third Reading of the Bill on Friday, 4th July, the Government appeared to have forgotten that the Bill was a Private Members' Bill, and treated it as its own bantling entirely. This is an interesting commentary on the views of those who bemoan in the market-place the folly of women's organizations putting their trust in Private Members' Bills. We are not prepared, however, to blazon the triumph of this modest little Bill as a great victory. Small and unpretentious, it started its life as the result of a compromise, and would never have been initiated by the N.U.S.E.C. in its present form had it been possible to obtain a Government measure, or even a place in the Private Members' Ballot for a Bill on this subject that would really be worth having. "Alas, my poor brother!" we can imagine the 1922 Separation and Maintenance Orders Bill, or the Bill which had originally been prepared by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship for this session, sighing over the mere shadow of itself incorporated in the present Bill. Even on Friday a still further shrinkage of the Bill took place (during a debate on amendments where members, we shrewdly suspect, had as their object not so much the perfecting of this Bill, as the prolongation of the discussion in order to prevent another Bill lower down on the order paper from being discussed) by the passing of several amendments, some of which will reduce the effectiveness of the Bill. Some, on the other hand, are useful though not very important. Of those which weaken the Bill, the most notable is that which knocks out Clause IV altogether. This clause provided that a woman should be given the same rights that the Guardians now possess of being able to have a warrant issued for the arrest of a husband who cannot be found when a summons has been granted against him. Another limits the discretion of the Court to rescind an Order on account of the adultery of the wife to cases in which the act of adultery

was conducted to by the failure of the husband to make such payments as in the opinion of the Court he was able to make under the Order.

So much for the present Bill, which, it appears, will most likely become Law this session. But what still remains to be done? Why is this little Bill so inadequate? Firstly, the ground on which a Separation Order can be obtained should be the same for men and women—at present a husband can only apply on the ground of his wife's habitual drunkenness. Next, adultery should be included among the grounds for obtaining an Order in the Summary Court, as it now constitutes a ground in which a Judicial Separation can be obtained in the High Court. Next it should be possible, as has been advocated in these columns, for a wife not only to obtain a Maintenance Order when living with her husband, but also to have it enforced when they still live together.

Lastly it should be possible to enforce the payment of Maintenance Orders in the only really effective way, viz. the attachment of wages. It is clear, therefore, that those interested in the reform of the law dealing with separation and maintenance cannot as yet lay down their arms; a great deal more has to be done. It is a melancholy thought, when we consider the many important Bills which have been brought forward during the last few years dealing with women and children, to realize the discrepancy between the Bill as originally introduced and as it finally reaches the Statute Book. It is a platitude that our chief national political characteristic is Compromise; it can be seen in full blossom when we consider any one of the Bills, in the least ambitious in its scope, which have been introduced in recent Parliaments, e.g. the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the Children of Unmarried Parents Bill, the Guardianship of Infants Bill, and many others which have suffered the same process; the greater the interest Governments have taken in these measures, the more pronounced, apparently, does their shrinkage become. It is clear that for a very long time to come the Women's organizations will not be unemployed.

**WHAT I REMEMBER. XLIV.**

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

**THE GREAT WAR.**

Tuesday, the 4th August, 1914, will never be forgotten by any of us. The previous day had been Bank Holiday, but there was no holiday feeling in the air. All day long masses of men and women of all classes tramped solemnly, silently and sorrowfully, along Whitehall and Parliament Street, waiting and hoping for news that would relieve their anxiety and suspense. Our committee was sitting all that day, and we were trying to devise plans for keeping our organization in being—notwithstanding what we felt in the event of war to be absolutely necessary—the entire suspension of our political work. The actual declaration of war took place at 11 p.m. on 4th August, and on Thursday, 6th August, we had pretty well agreed on a course of action. We could not summon our 600 societies to a Council, the railways were wanted for other work than ours, but we consulted our societies by post and laid before them our views on which we asked their comment and hoped for their co-operation. All but two societies agreed to our proposals. So far as I can remember, the Executive Committee was unanimous in declaring that the ordinary political work of the Society must necessarily be suspended during the war; but we felt that we should use our organization and our money-raising powers for the relief of the distress caused by the dislocation of business brought about by the war. The Prince of Wales' fund was set afoot, and the Queen lost no time in issuing an appeal to women, calling upon them to give their services and to aid in the local administration of the funds raised; and we on our part also lost no time in recommending our societies to offer all possible help by communicating with their Lord Mayors, Mayors, or Chairmen of the Local Councils, placing at their disposal the services of the Society. We felt the following forms of help would be greatly needed; the care of young women out of work, of whom at the outset there were large numbers; the care of foreigners stranded in this country (this work was presently taken over by our sister Society, the British Branch of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance); the offer of houses for use as convalescent homes for men, women, and children. We also very early arrived at the conclusion that the care of infant life, saving the children, and protecting their welfare, was as true a service to the country as that which men were rendering by

going into the armies to serve in the field. The foundation of Infant Welfare Centres received a great impetus from our societies, and work on these lines had the further advantage, from our point of view, of not arousing antagonism from our Quaker members, always good fighters, who formed an important element in many of our societies. Preservation of food supplies and their economical use were of obvious importance. Activity on these lines found many zealous helpers, especially in the fruit-growing country of Hereford and Worcester. Leading members of our societies there took a very active part in saving the great fruit crops which were then hanging in the orchards and threatened by destruction in consequence of shortage of labour: the saving of these supplemented the food supply for the coming winter. I have in mind the work of one of our members in the Pershore country who did much to save, and teach others to save, their apples and plums; she also in the following year took round a travelling kitchen to help the cottage women to lay down stocks of bottled fruit for their children.

The Executive Committee presently laid down a formula intended to cover all work of this kind and encouraged the N.U.W.S. Societies to undertake any work tending to "sustain the vital energies of the nation while the strain of the war lasted." We made no effort to dictate to our societies what form of national work they should undertake. There was, indeed, a very wide choice. I, as President, had called upon all our societies to aid our country to the utmost by devising and carrying out well thought out plans of national usefulness. The societies responded splendidly. Edinburgh, under the leadership of Dr. Elsie Inglis, devised the sending abroad of Hospital Units entirely officered by women, which became known a little later as the Scottish Women's Hospitals. This eventually became almost a world movement. By October, 1918, it was maintaining 1,885 beds, and had raised for their maintenance by private subscription the sum of £428,905. Dr. Elsie Inglis' life has been written by Lady Frances Balfour, and in this book may be gathered some idea of the inspiration which she brought to her work. There was at first, of course, no encouragement whatever given by the Army Medical Department or the British Red Cross to women's Hospital Units. At the beginning of September, 1914, when Dr. Elsie sought an

interview in Scotland with the Head of the R.A.M.C. there, she asked his advice as to how she could best place her knowledge and skill as a surgeon at the disposal of her country. This wise-acre replied, "Dear lady, go home and keep quiet." The British Red Cross adopted the same attitude, and when Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, who belonged to the militant group, were ready in the first month of the war to take their hospital equipment and staff as near the front as they could, they also were refused any help or recognition. They, and also Dr. Inglis, were therefore compelled to place their organizations under the French Red Cross. The history of these Women's Hospitals marks an epoch in the history of England, France, and Serbia. In England there was soon a complete change of front on the part of Sir Alfred Keogh, the head of the R.A.M.C. in this country. With great generosity he said, after having seen the work of Dr. Murray and Dr. Anderson in their hospitals in Paris and Wimereux, that they were really worth their weight, not in gold, but in diamonds. In France, leading men of science, such as Dr. Weinberg, chef de laboratoire at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, paid an overwhelmingly favourable tribute to the scientific, as well as to the medical and surgical work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals at Royaumont, and with sound logic expressed the opinion that nothing could more effectively further the cause of the women's movement than the work he had investigated at this great hospital.<sup>1</sup> In Serbia the birth of the women's movement was simultaneous with the work done mainly by British women in saving the country from the destruction which was threatened by the terrible outbreak of typhus in 1915.

Our other work in the meantime was progressing rapidly. Our London Society, with its very able Secretary, Miss Philippa Strachey, concentrated on sorting out women who were seeking work to societies, Government offices and individuals who needed them. They did this so successfully that they became an information bureau in all matters relating to women's employment and professional training and since the war they still continue this most useful work. Quite early in the war they changed their name from the London Society for Women's Suffrage to the London Society for Women's Service. All our societies were soon working energetically and usefully and we were very successful when we asked the co-operation of societies outside our own organization. In the first autumn of the war the necessity of women's work in the training camps to which tens of thousands of young men were thronging was brought to the notice of the N.U.W.S.S. by one of our members, the wife of an officer on active service. We agreed that the matter could best be dealt with by the National Council of Women. Mrs. Creighton was then President, and at our instance took up the work of instituting "Women Patrols" who in their turn led in a few years to the appointment of Women Police.

### A FACTORY INSPECTORS' BILL.

The Factories Bill, 1924, is a long measure of 143 clauses. Its advent is welcomed on all sides because such a consolidation of the existing law as it provides is long overdue. Not only are there at present a number of Acts on the Statute Book which deal directly with conditions in factories, but also the law which has become operative through administrative order and the case-made law of the courts have both added to the mass of material with which the student of the subject must become familiar. It is not possible in this short review to deal with the Bill exhaustively, and thus attention will be confined to some of the amendments of the law now proposed. These will be shown to be largely due to the experience of the Inspectorate as to the needs of employers and workers. The present Inspectors, no less than Mr. Horner and Mr. Howell, "make inquiries for the information of Parliament," and reference to the annual reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the last twenty years will prove that many of the matters here included are old problems to administrators.

An inspector in 1906 gives as a difficulty of enforcing cleanliness of floors the reason that "the specific requirement" (i.e. of periodic cleansing) does not extend to the floors. Administration under the new Bill, with its provision for the daily removal of refuse and thorough weekly cleaning of all floors, will be a simpler matter.

The question of factory lighting has been constantly mentioned in published reports from 1897 onwards, and in 1913 women

<sup>1</sup> See *Women as Army Surgeons*, by Dr. Flora Murray; *The Scottish Women's Hospitals*, by Mrs. Shaw MacLaren, and *The Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont*, by M. Antonio de Navarro; also brief references to the work done and the atmosphere created at Royaumont in Dr. Agnes Savill's book, *Music, Health and Character*, as well as my own little book, *The Women's Victory and After*.

compositors are quoted as saying to Miss Squire, "but this is the most important thing of all to us." If the Bill passes, legislation will find its way on to the Statute Book for the first time. Another matter which continually appears in the annual reports of the chief inspector is the slowness with which some local authorities deal with defects of sanitation remediable by them under the existing law. The Bill provides that administration shall in the future be in the hands of the Factory Inspector to a much greater degree than formerly, and that there shall be one absolute standard for sanitary accommodation laid down by the Secretary of State. The requirement in the Bill that new machinery shall not be sold unless it complies with certain safety standards is foreshadowed in the 1913 report, and both earlier and later there are frequent references, amongst other dangers, to those from hoists, chains, ropes, and cranes, all of which have now received special and detailed attention.

It seems inconceivable that there is still no direct means whereby such serious risks to life and limb as holes in floors broken stairs, and absence of hand-rails can be dealt with. Yet the safeguards required under the Bill for these dangers are new. The uncovered vessels of dangerous liquid which under the Bill must be fenced will include the sunk tanks of boiling water which are quoted in the report for 1912 as being responsible for more than one fatal accident.

The law with regard to means of escape in case of fire, and fire precautions generally, will be considerably stiffened if the Bill becomes law. The annual report for 1909 quotes workers as begging to be informed of the means of escape which under this Bill must be labelled in red. Further, in factories where explosive or highly inflammatory material is handled or stored, regular fire-drill, as recommended in the reports for 1912 and 1913, becomes compulsory. Various provisions in the Bill first make their appearance in the tables of "Complaints outside the Acts," from 1897 to 1913 regularly published in the annual report. Lack of drinking-water, lack of seats, lack of accommodation for clothing, and facilities for washing, all these were felt by women workers to be intolerable conditions with which the law ought to be able to deal. It is not, however, till now that any statutory means has been proposed for remedying them. Similarly with the carrying of heavy weights and certain questions of hours. The new legal day proposed under the Bill is already the normal in many factories, but those women who still suffer under a continuous five hours' spell of work will welcome its compulsory reduction.

Dame Adelaide Anderson, in her book *Women in the Factory*, refers to the influence of Factory Inspectors on future legislation. Enough has been said to show that in this Bill this influence is a living reality.

H. C. ESCRETT.

### REVIEW.

#### "SAINT JOAN."

Bernard Shaw's play *Saint Joan* has now appeared in book form,<sup>1</sup> with a preface of the approved Shawian form and dimension. This last is a veritable hotch-potch of thoughtful historical analysis, and slap-dash paradox. The former is convincingly assembled in proof of Mr. Shaw's main thesis that Joan's trial was a fair trial, that its tragedy was the tragedy of an individual, or rather a number of individuals, in the toils of a social system. The latter . . . but there would be no end to argument if once we joined issue! And it is virtually impossible that Mr. Shaw can seriously believe in the reasons he gives for the exemption of women from military service—or that he does not know more than he appears to know about the methods by which modern scientists approach their conclusions and the reasons which lead ordinary people to accept them!

But, after all, "the play's the thing." And the renewal of acquaintance which publication offers, in no way modifies the opinion expressed in our critique of 4th April. It is without doubt or question a splendid play. And, curiously enough, it is an astonishingly simple play—clear-cut in its dramatic outline, and perfectly straightforward in its human appeal. A child can appreciate it; indeed we have ourselves tried the experiment of reading it with an ordinary average keen-witted little girl of nine years, who found it enthrallingly interesting, and almost entirely comprehensible. Finally, we hope that in the light of closer acquaintance the anti-epilogue party among the play's critics will revise some of their conclusions. In his preface Mr. Shaw puts up a vigorous defence of his own, on behalf of that epilogue. We will add ours: the epilogue is rendered indispensable by the extraordinary beauty of its last two and a half pages. M. D. S.

<sup>1</sup> *St. Joan*, by G. B. Shaw. (Constable and Co., 6s.)

### NIGHT.<sup>1</sup>

We all read a French novel or two at times. The novels of the French are not always like Kipling's three-decker, the only certain packet for taking tired people to the Islands of the Blest. Still, many have a not unattractive lucidity—the author knows what he means, and says it. Raymond Escholier is one of these. In 1921, his "Dansons la Trompeuse" won the Prix Northcliffe, and last autumn "La Nuit" was published. The story is specially suitable for parents. It begins so—

"I assure you, Adelaide, that the child will amuse you." And as his wife made no reply, M. Langlade insisted in a thin and impatient voice—

"But it will, it will, it will."  
"At my age, Alexandre, one does not think of taking up amusements . . . Thank God, all my life I have wished for none, my duties have always been enough. I have told you, I accept the child since you wish to take her into your house, but the responsibility I leave to you, and it is heavy."

The Doctor and his wife were waiting in their provincial sitting-room. Then, with a gust of cold, outside air, there is brought in, from her convent school, little Henriette, the child of their dead son, Henri, and of a Parisian mother . . . now, fortunately, also dead. Henriette, vivacious, pretty, intelligent, looks at her grandparents in their seats, and wonders how it is possible to be so old, and yet to keep alive.

So the spirit of laughing youth comes into the silence of the old house, spreads freshness and fragrance, adds joy to the quiet days of the aging couple. Henriette shows herself well-mannered, affectionate, grateful, responsive to the music, the colours, the pomp of religion. And she is the living image of her father. But little by little, the girl of sixteen, whose grandfather, an old country doctor, disapproves of modern education, of musical study, of outside recreation, of communal religion, whose grandmother fills in the hours left over from household cares with needlework, wearies of the shaded dwelling, and the cool garden where no one ever comes. Even the Church festivals lose charm to her. A pretty little dressmaker over the way, Césarine ("qui a fini de bien faire," says the bourgeoisie), singing, attracts her attention, and Henriette manages more than once to steal across and join a carefree company where songs and jokes, compliments, and pastilles au chocolat surprise and amuse.

Discovery, tears, closer surveillance.  
Then the child falls ill, and after ache and pain, suddenly the night of total darkness touches the blue eyes of the daughter of handsome M. Henri, who at the time of her birth, it had to be confessed to a Paris oculist, was but a debauchee, rotten with disease, ravaged by drink. "And the mother?"

"Obscurity—chance—poverty—from very low."  
The grandparents with years and sorrow, become still older, and Henriette, in her ennui, by means of a young servant, Phrosine, manages to renew the acquaintance with Mlle. Césarine and her dubious circle. Gradually the confidence of the old people is shaken. The Doctor tries to divert the blind girl by taking her with him on his country rounds, old Taillarde accompanies her on walks, or to Mass. But Henriette uses other senses, sharpened by the loss of sight, to elude vigilance, and to satisfy her desire for novelty, for amusement, for love-making . . . Then when some knowledge of his adopted daughter's doings had darkened the end of the old man's life, the ailing, sensitive grandmother is left alone to deal with the final catastrophe. Henriette, sightless, but alert, discontented, wanton, rusée, ensnares, out of sheer naughtiness, a dull, bald-headed cousin, whose wife does not suffer infidelity gladly—or silently—and the whole wretched story of her secret life comes out. Then with her crepe veil down, and in company with her friend the dressmaker, Henriette takes the early morning train for Toulouse. It was necessary.

"Elle est bien perdue," fit la grand'mère.  
"Non, Madame," answers the good old Taillarde. "Elle est perdue pour vous et pour moi en ce monde, mais pas pour Celui qui sail le temps et la manière de nous délivrer."

A book indeed for parents—and for grandparents. In the present-day talk of population, and of the need for birth control, disapproval is sometimes expressed that selfish and irresponsible persons should be able to escape the sobering sequel of their ill-doing in the shape of an unwanted child. Does that matter? It is the children themselves who do matter—the life that passes on. Who can look forward to the chances of a child like Henriette? What outsider dares shoulder without misgiving,

<sup>1</sup> *La Nuit*, by Raymond Escholier. (Ferenzi, 2s. 8d.)

the burden of bringing up such a one whose life, humanly speaking, presages unhappiness both to self and to others? "La Providence peut faire un miracle, mais il est téméraire de le lui demander."

M. Raymond Escholier has written a story with poetic feeling, with reticence, with sympathy. His book should give one much to think about.

T. OUPIE.

### THE HOUSES OF THE WORKERS.<sup>1</sup>

Any writer on the Housing question is inevitably faced with the initial difficulty of how best to describe the problem. Statistics of overcrowding and of the shortage of houses convey comparatively little to many people, and give no idea of the manifold shortcomings of the existing houses; to give a detailed practical description of housing conditions throughout the country is impossible as conditions vary so greatly, whilst generalizations, of which we hear so many to-day, are too often the refuge of the mentally slipshod. Miss Sayle, in her book, *The Houses of the Workers*, has solved this question by giving a very detailed account of the working-class houses in a few places of which she has an intimate knowledge, and which have been selected to include as many types as possible; the great cities are represented by London and Birmingham; the industrial towns by Stafford and Tipton, in the Black Country; the non-industrial town with a long history and consequently with old houses, by Worcester; and the rural areas by districts in Staffordshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire. There is certainly no bias in this selection. London and Birmingham one knows are no worse than the northern cities, which are omitted; no mention has been made of the coal-mining districts, where the housing conditions have been no unimportant factor in the industrial unrest of recent years, nor are any of the Scottish towns included, though in some respects they are worse than the English towns. The picture drawn by Miss Sayle is not therefore in darker colours than conditions justify, yet it is more than sombre enough. We read of districts where the back-to-back house is the rule—there are 43,000 in Birmingham—of houses with no inside water supply, of houses built round unpaved courts which in wet weather are a sea of mud, of houses sharing water closets which cannot be used without the fact being obvious to all the occupants of the court, of old-fashioned privies the conditions of which can hardly fail to kill any nascent sense of self-respect and decency in the occupants of the house. In the rural areas conditions are frequently little better, and there is the additional trouble of an inadequate water supply. In one parish she describes, 92 out of 100 surface wells examined contained water found to be unfit for human consumption. That this is not exceptional is borne out by other writers.

Miss Sayle follows up this description by giving an interesting account of the Housing Survey of 1919 and of what was done under the 1919 Act. She shows clearly the different problems raised according to whether the work was done through Local Authorities, Public Utility Societies, or individual builders, and also the various factors which limited the success of the scheme. The question of expense and the economy campaign was, of course, the final cause which stopped all further developments, but many influences contributed to the slow progress in the earlier stages, such as the shortage of men and materials, the clash of public and individual interest, and the apathy of the local authorities, either because they were ignorant of the housing conditions in the district, or because they were so familiar with them as to be indifferent. The result of all these forces has been that the housing problem is still unsolved. This fact is, of course, notorious, but many people who realize more and better houses are wanted know the position only in general terms; anyone who wants more detailed information will find it in the last section on "The Task Remaining." This brings the history of housing activities no further than the Act of 1923, and that is already out of date. But though the book was published before the policy of the present Government was known, Miss Sayle's account of past experience and her suggestions for the future will be of the greatest value to anyone who wishes to understand the present proposals. Altogether, we strongly recommend the book to all those who are interested in the vital question of Housing. Every statement made is borne out by illustrations, most of which are obviously from the writer's first-hand knowledge, but, though full of facts and figures, the writing is never dry and the human aspects of the problem are never forgotten.

W. ELKIN.

<sup>1</sup> *The Houses of the Workers*, by A. Sayle. (T. Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d.)

### A WORD OR TWO TO THE COMFORTABLE.

A relative of ours, being required once upon a time, to compile an inventory of her household effects for the guidance of an incoming tenant, submitted a document beginning: "There are no fish-knives; there are no dinner napkins; there are only four bedroom candlesticks . . ." and continuing to the end in the same atmosphere of negative criticism. We are tempted to attack Mrs. Pollock's book, *These Things Considered*,<sup>1</sup> in the same spirit. There is nothing new in it; there is no originality of treatment; no brilliance of exposition. Such statements, though true, do not, however, tell the whole story. For persons (in her dedication the author acclaims them as a "small minority") who have never been tempted by personal discomfort or material insecurity to question the structure of the social system which conditions their existence, who have neither the will nor the capacity to read very deeply or think very systematically about the political and economic problems of their time, and who will not allow themselves to be intimidated on the threshold of inquiry by the author's naive enthusiasm for the Labour Party, the book is admirably written. In a style which disarms hostility by its sincerity, its tolerance, and its kindness, Mrs. Pollock seeks to stimulate the conscience and understanding of the comfortable sections of society upon such matters as housing, wages, unemployment, foreign policy, education, and the vicissitudes of coal-mining. Her grasp of economics is sufficiently firm, her knowledge of contemporary writings sufficiently comprehensive to enable her to do this quite competently. In fine, she has produced a book which we would be inclined to recommend to any acquaintance of frivolous taste and untrained mind who felt suddenly disposed by some prick of social consciousness, to explore a little critically the shadowy hinterland of his or her immediate material environment.

### BRITISH WOMEN M.P.s.

The Freedom League has published a useful pamphlet by Mrs. Worthcroft (price 4d.) giving a brief account of each of the eight Women Members of Parliament. It is a good sign that there is an insatiable demand for information about our women representatives at Westminster, and this little publication will help to satisfy it.

THE MOTHERCRAFT MANUAL. By MABEL LIDDIARD, Matron of the Mothercraft Training Society. (Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, 3s. 6d. net.)

This quite excellent little book, written by the Matron of the school at Trebovir Road instituted by Dr. Truby King, and which continues to carry on his teaching, gives in simple language, illustrated by clear diagrams, instructions with regard to the care of Mother and Infant based on the best of modern ideas. The chapters deal with subjects such as the expectant mother; the care of the newborn infant; natural feeding; the normal infant, ailments, troubles; the older children.

### THE LEGITIMACY BILL: A CORRECTION.

MADAM,—May I draw your attention to an inaccuracy which occurs in the account given in your issue of 4th July of the recent Debate in the House of Commons on the Legitimacy Bill? You state that Sir Thomas Inskip spoke *against* the Amendment, i.e. the proposal to insert a proviso that the Act should not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person when the illegitimate person was born. The fact, however, is that Sir Thomas spoke strongly in favour of this clause, and, as you mention, quoted the Mothers' Union and the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council as supporting his view.

The inaccuracy, I feel sure, is only due to a printer's error, but as the statement involves the attitude of so many people towards this proposal, I think it right to draw your attention to it.

K. M. ATHOLL.

[We had already noticed the unfortunate inaccuracy kindly pointed out by our correspondent, and a further error with regard to the figures for the Division on the amendment, which should have read 65 in favour and 136 against.—Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> *These Things Considered*, by Margaret A. Pollock. (Leonard Parsons.)

### THE CIVIL SERVICE & EQUAL PAY.

We are grateful to Lady Astor for raising the question in the House of the pay of women in the Civil Service. In August, 1921, a resolution was passed in the House of Commons on this subject stating that, whilst the House did not commit itself to the increase in salaries involved by the equal payment of men and women, it was of the opinion that the question should be reviewed within a period not exceeding three years. The three years' period is now running to an end; Lady Astor asked the Prime Minister what steps were being taken to give effect to the Resolution. Apparently the Government have reviewed the question without reference to, and without discussion in, the House. Mr. Snowden stated that "the Government, after full consideration, have decided that the State of the country's finances is still such as to make it impossible to justify the enormous increase in expenditure that would be involved." There are various comments on this statement that immediately occur to one. To begin with, if the words "the industry's finances" were substituted for "the country's finances" one has in substance the answer made by employers' associations again and again to claims for higher wages from the Trade Unions, but it is an answer that members of the present Government have constantly refused to accept. Now that they are in the position of representing the greatest of all employers, the State, their attitude to the wage question is apparently completely changed; the principle of equal pay, their belief in justice and in adequate standards of living are ignored. It is noticeable besides that Mr. Snowden produced no figures to show to what this "enormous increase in expenditure" would really amount; personally we doubt its being so great as to be a serious item in the vast budget of the country, since the numbers of women in the service who do the same work as men is not unlimited. But granted that Mr. Snowden's premises are correct, "this enormous increase of expenditure" would simply be a measure of the enormous injustice involved. In other words, Mr. Snowden implies that inequitable pay must continue because so many persons are affected and the under-payment is so gross, that it becomes too expensive to alter. Would he accept such an argument from employers we wonder if men's wages were at stake?

Our readers will remember we published last week an account of a deputation to Mr. W. Graham, to which he said that the policy of the Government was to secure to the fullest possible equality of opportunity for men and women in the Civil Service. Equality of opportunity may be intended as a sop for those who demand equality of pay, but it is too vague a promise to satisfy those who want something as immediate and tangible as an increase of salary. Moreover, as everyone knows who has seen anything of the inside of the Civil Service, real equality of opportunity without equality of pay is impossible since status depends so largely on salary.

### WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

#### THE AMERICAN PACIFIST AND HIS DIFFICULTIES.

America, or at least that part of it which is not consciously pacifist, has been captured by the slogan "Preparedness." "Pacifist" is almost as unpopular as "Conscientious Objector" was during the war. The exciting cause appears to be the pledge of certain Peace Societies against any participation in war, commonly known as "The Slacker's Oath." Peace propaganda in America has to be directed against preparedness rather than against war. No one wants war but every one wants to be prepared for it, and there is an evident trend towards universal service for defence, which this summer is taking the form of training to celebrate the occasion of General Pershing's retirement. No one seems to grasp the idea that preparedness if carried out by many nations can only lead to a new race for armaments, as inevitably as did the old to a general catastrophe, and fix national minds on force as the method to be relied on when menaced. One realizes that however ill Europe has learnt the bitter lessons of the war America did not have those lessons set her, and as together with this there is growing up in America a subtle imperialism, it bodes ill for the future.

### ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

On 2nd July a meeting was held at 55 Berners Street, under the auspices of St. Joan's Alliance, at which Miss Helen Douglas, recently returned from Chili, spoke on the Women of Chili.

She carried her hearers through the history of Chili from the time of its discovery by the Spaniards in the middle of the sixteenth century, when they found the country inhabited by the Indians. She spoke of the position of women in Chili in the present day and of the efforts being made to secure their emancipation.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Fadden, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer at the end of the meeting.

### 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.

#### LEWES BY-ELECTION.

It was announced in our last issue that a satisfactory answer to the Parliamentary questionnaire had been received from Captain Basil Hall (Lab.). We have now received Mr. Williams' (Lib.) replies, which are in the affirmative, with the single reservation that he considers that the Local Authorities' right to compel women in their employment to retire on marriage should depend upon the circumstances in individual cases. He states: "I believe in sex equality throughout." Captain Beamish (U.), has not returned the questionnaire. He states that opportunities for asking questions occur every day, and he deprecates the sending of questionnaires from outside the constituency. He agrees with some of the points mentioned, disagrees with others, and feels that there are a number on which he must reserve judgment until after further discussion.

The result of the poll will have been announced by the time this paper is in the hands of our readers. We hope that any members who have questioned Captain Beamish personally at meetings will send us a report of his replies.

#### SALE IN AID OF FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

We understand that the Sale held on 1st July in aid of the Funds of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was most successful, and as one of the British auxiliaries of the Alliance the National Union offers its congratulations. We must also congratulate the devoted workers of our own Entertainments Committee, who organized a stall on that occasion leased from the Alliance, and succeeded in benefiting the funds of the National Union to the amount of £9 11s. 10d. We should like to offer our thanks to all who sent contributions, and to Mrs. Clement Davies, the Misses Hume Robertson, Lady Pares, and Mrs. Claude Taylor, whose energetic work made the stall such a success.

#### MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL'S CANDIDATURE.

We should like to endorse Miss Picton-Turbevill's demand for workers, and should be glad to hear from those of our members who are able to offer any help.

### NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

#### LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE S.E.C.

We have read with interest the report of the above Society received this week. The Report is not long, but that the work of the Society has been to the point is shown by the following sentence:—"Members of this Society will be glad to know that since their election the three M.P.s elected for the City of Leicester have shown themselves very sympathetic with the views of this Society on women's questions." The Society supplies weekly copies of the WOMAN'S LEADER to three local newspapers representing the three political parties, and also to the Women's Co-operative Library, at their own request, and these opportunities for propaganda are welcomed. We congratulate the Leicester S.E.C. on its work and on the energy of its Secretary, Miss E. J. Sloane.

#### CROYDON W.C.A.

Two good meetings took place recently in Croydon, organized by different branches of the Croydon W.C.A. On Monday, 23rd June, Miss Cornelia Sorabji spoke on the Economic and Social Life of Women in India, and on Wednesday, 25th June, Miss McLeod gave an address on "Bills before Parliament."

Miss E. E. Firth presided over the meeting at which Miss Sorabji spoke. The speaker put very clearly before the meeting the difficulties which faced progressive women in India: the long-standing prejudice in favour of the seclusion of women, and against their earning their own living; the consequent difficulty for a woman who had taken up such work returning to live with her friends; the very early age at which marriages take place, and the subservience of the wife to her husband. Miss Sorabji's speech was packed with information which she made not only interesting but often amusing, and it was much appreciated by her audience.

Miss McLeod addressed a meeting in Dennett Hall, Croydon, on 25th June. In dealing with Bills before Parliament she discussed particularly the Guardianship of Infants Bill, the Legitimacy Bill, and the Representation of the People Act (1918) Amendment Bill. Her speech was followed with attention by a large number of members of the Croydon Women Citizens' Association and other residents of the district.

#### PETERSFIELD S.E.C.

A meeting was held on 17th June at Heathmere, Petersfield, by kind invitation of Mrs. Hanna, Vice-President of the N.U.S.E.C., at which Mrs. Hubback spoke on the Parliamentary situation as regards Bills of interest to women. She discussed particularly the prospects of the

Representation of the People Act (1918) Amendment Bill, the Guardianship of Infants Bill, and the question of Pensions for Civilian Widows. Mrs. Badley, President of the Branch, presided, and invited questions after the address. Mrs. Hanna moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was passed unanimously, and the members then adjourned for tea, kindly provided by the hostess.

#### OXFORD S.E.C. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Oxford S.E.C. held its annual meeting on Monday, 16th June. Mrs. Stocks presided, and the Executive Committee for the following year was appointed. Mrs. Hubback gave a most interesting account of the situation in Parliament with regard to Bills affecting women and children.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### WOMEN'S HOLIDAY FUND.

MADAM,—May we ask you again this year to allow us to appeal on behalf of the Women's Holiday Fund? A holiday to many of the women living in the poorer districts of London is an utter impossibility, for it is too much of a luxury to be paid for out of the weekly money which has to be so carefully laid out to meet even the necessities of everyday life.

Among the 200 applications already received this year, 20 applicants have never had a holiday in their lives, 18 have not had one for over 10 years, and 28 not for more than 4 years. The approximate cost of a fortnight's holiday is £3 or £3 10s. for a mother with a baby, towards which the women contribute on an average less than one-third.

Surely, it is not an impossible thing to hope that among the many thousands who enjoy a holiday every year there may be at least one thousand who would like to feel that by giving the sum of £2 to the Women's Holiday Fund they are helping to send back refreshed and cheered, after a fortnight at the seaside, one of the many wives and mothers on whom the happiness and well-being of our homes so largely depends.

Donations should be sent to the Secretary, Women's Holiday Fund, 76 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

(Signe) A. F. LONDON.

J. SCOTT LIDGETT.

MANUEL J. BIDWELL  
(Bishop of Miletopolis).

HELEN A. POWNALL  
(Chairman of the Executive Committee).

#### MEMORIAL TO MR. AND MRS. HASLAM.

MADAM,—In accordance with a widely expressed desire it has been decided to take steps to inaugurate in Dublin a Memorial to the life and work of Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, where the value of their united life-long free service to the cause of humanity, and particularly their unceasing work for the enfranchisement of women (1866-1918), is warmly acknowledged and respected by all parties.

It is proposed that a drinking-fountain for children, of which a tablet commemorating their devoted public service would form part, should be erected in St. Stephen's Green. A sum of 200 guineas will suffice for this; any donations beyond the sum required for the fountain it is proposed to devote to opening a fund to assist in establishing a Day Industrial School in Dublin.

MARY HAYDEN, *Chairman and Treasurer*,  
47 Windsor Road, Rathmines.  
S. G. HARRISON, *Hon. Secretary*,  
7 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

#### THE NEED FOR MORE WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

MADAM,—As is announced elsewhere, I have accepted the invitation of the Mid-Gloucester Division Labour Party to stand for Parliament at the next election. The adoption meeting is to be at Stroud next Friday.

The country round about Stroud is a most glorious part of the world in which to spend a semi-holiday, enjoying the country and doing some propaganda work. Will any who believe in the Labour programme, and could go down for a week or so to work in the charming villages of Gloucestershire write to me? I have reason to suppose that there are many enthusiasts in the constituency who would be glad to invite visitors who come down for this purpose. Let it be remembered that we still have but eight women in the House, and M.P.s of every Party have stated their belief that it would make for the welfare of the country if there were a larger proportion of women in the House.

E. PICTON-TURBERVILL.

### NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

We wish to draw our readers' attention to two articles of special interest which will appear in our next issue. One entitled "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the Pioneer Medical Woman," will be contributed by Mr. Robert Cochrane who wrote a supplementary chapter to Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell's Autobiography in the Everyman Library. The second, on the Housing Problem, will be contributed by Mr. E. D. Simon, M.P. Mr. Simon is a well known authority on this subject, and is the promoter of the Prevention of Evictions Bill. His article will form one of a series by various authors on this burning subject, which we hope to publish in the immediate future.

## 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 20. 4-7. Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Flower Show.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

LEWISHAM W.C.A. JULY 12. 4-7 p.m. Garden Meeting at 44 Granville Park, Lewisham. Miss Beaumont on "Women's Responsibilities as Citizens."

CROYDON W.C.A. JULY 16. 3 p.m. Colonel Mason, M.P. and a Member of the N.U.S.E.C. Executive Committee, will be present at a Garden Party at 9 Pollards Hill South, Norbury. Hostess: Mrs. Wellman, President.

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL HOUSING CONGRESS.

JULY 16-18. 11-1 and 2.30-4.30. Meetings at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

## WOMEN'S HOUSING COUNCILS FEDERATION.

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

## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

## TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALISTS IN WORK FOR NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

## TO LET AND WANTED.

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.

BRIGHT comfortable bed sitting-room in flat overlooking Parliament Hill Fields. Close Gospel Oak and trams. Bath; breakfast.—Steele, 49 Parliament Hill Mansions, N.W. 5.

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.

LADY, leaving house and two servants in Golders Green, wants Paying Guests for August. Direct bus route to Wembley. 2½ guineas.—Box 1078, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

ST. EBBA'S HOSTEL, 16 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh.—Visitors received during August. Single room, breakfast, and dinner, 2½ gns. weekly; double room, 3s. each weekly. Beautiful situation, near tram line.—Apply, Warden.

SERVICE ROOMS for Ladies (unfurnished), St. John's Wood. Large, light rooms, 18s. 6d. and 23s. Separate meters; bath, garden. Meals optional. Also tiny furnished bedroom, 15s.—Write, Bryan, 8 Clifford's Inn, E.C. 4.

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.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Charming top-floor FLAT in lady's large, well-appointed house; five rooms, every convenience, service lift; 25s. weekly; gentlemen only.—Apply, Box 1,080, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

WANTED in London, Furnished FLAT, first fortnight in September; central position, 3 or 4 bedrooms, etc.—Ellis, Cartrette, North Road, Aberystwyth.

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, Mauresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3. "I learnt more there in a week," says an old pupil, "than I learnt elsewhere in a month." Pupils prepared for every kind of secretarial post.

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

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BREAKFAST CLOTHS.—300 Snow White Damask Cloths, good reliable quality at the following sale prices. Floral designs. Size 45 x 45 in., 3s. 11d. each; 58 x 58 in., 5s. 6d.; 58 x 78 in., 7s. 6d.; 70 x 70 in., 8s. each. Write for Summer Sale List—10-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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

## 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 £3 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (*pro tem.*).

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 13th July, 3.30, Music, Poetry. Recital by Miss Marjorie Gullian; 6.30, Mrs. Annie Besant: "India's Value to Humanity."

## 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.)

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