

**AN ARMISTICE DAY MESSAGE
FROM PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.**

THE
WOMAN'S LEADER
AND
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NOTES AND NEWS

11th November, 1923.

As we go to press there seems little hope that the British Government will be allowed to proceed effectively with its latest plan for a settlement of the Reparations tangle. M. Poincaré is still "crying Havoc." Meanwhile Germany stands half-way down the slope of anarchy, her population stumbling under a load of hopeless and demoralising distress such as no belligerent country was called upon to bear during the period of the war. Throughout Southern and Eastern Europe, with few exceptions, parliamentary government has gone down before some form of violent military rule. Armies are drilling in preparation for national and civil wars. These are grave thoughts to couple with the memory of the dead on 11th November. It will be as well perhaps, for fear of bitterness, to forget them for two minutes when eleven o'clock strikes. But two minutes is all the respite we can afford. After that we must remember the unachieved ideals for which these men died. And it will take more than five years of failure to convince us that they died in vain—for the shadow of a dream of peace and freedom.

A General Election ?

At the time of going to press it is impossible to predict whether or not the country will find itself again confronted with the prospect of a General Election. In any case, women's organisations will do well to put their election machinery in good repair and no opportunity should be neglected by women inside or outside of Party organisations to press the claims of a large number of suitable women candidates for Parliament.

Citizenship of Women within the Empire.

The Imperial Conference spent a considerable time in discussing the problem of the Citizenship of Indians within the Empire as a result of the famous Kenya controversy. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, supported by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, approached the Conference, asking that time also should be allowed for discussing the status of Women Citizens in the Empire. As Woman Suffrage does not obtain either in South Africa or

in Newfoundland, enfranchised women from Great Britain or from other parts of the Dominions, on taking up residence in either of these two Dominions, immediately are disenfranchised and lose their status. Needless to say, the inferior status of Women Citizens of South Africa or in Newfoundland in their own countries is an even greater evil, in that far larger numbers are affected.

We regret that the Imperial Conference has returned no reply to this request.

Women's Organizations and the League.

About fifty women's organizations were represented at the quarterly meeting of the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union, which was held on 30th October. Dame Edith Lyttleton, Great Britain's substitute delegate at the last Assembly, addressed the meeting, and gave a summary of the work done by the Fourth Assembly. Dame Rachel Crowdy, who is in charge of the League's "Social Activities," also spoke in regard to the work being done in Aleppo by Miss Joppe, one of the League's three Commissioners appointed to provide a refuge and training for women and children who have been deported from their homes and detained against their will among people of an alien religion.

Women of Holland and Peace.

A correspondent in Amsterdam writes : "Les idées marchent," indeed. At the Queen's Jubilee the entrance into Amsterdam was, of course, one of the great moments. And in the whole procession there was not one soldier. Neither was there any other military but the guards at the Palace on the Dam. Of course, during the week police were more numerous than usual, but that is quite another matter. Is not it curious that during those wonderful days the number of casualties and the cases of drunkenness have been by far less numerous than usual ?

As for the procession, what struck me most was how this absence of military was simply taken as a matter of fact, without any surprise. It has hardly been stated in the Press as far as I know. This is quite in keeping with the Dutch character. Bye the bye does England know that at the moment I write, all

Holland is in anxiety about what is going to happen to the Government proposal to build more men-of-war for India?¹ By the end of September we had the most impressive demonstration against the proposal I ever saw in my life. From all over the country organized Labour had sent its deputies. By now far over a million of men and women have signed a petition to the Government. This means a third part of the whole population as far as it is of age. If I had time I could give you most interesting details that would rejoice all friends of the League of Nations.

Unemployment Insurance.

The Ministry of Labour has now issued its second report on national unemployment insurance. The first was published as far back as 1913, and deals with the early experimental years of the scheme. The second report therefore covers the whole period of expansion and development during and after the war. Our readers will remember that in its beginnings national unemployment insurance covered only some 2½ million workers engaged in three specified industries. In 1920, however, it was extended to the whole field of manual labour (with the exception of agricultural and domestic service), with the result that about 11½ million persons were brought under its benefits. Unfortunately the years between 1920 and the present time have been years of unparalleled commercial depression. This circumstance, combined with the fact that the insurance fund had no accumulated reserves from good years to fall back upon, put an intolerable strain upon its finances for the outset. And in addition, the period from 1921 onwards has seen a progressive extension of "uncovenanted benefits" for which no actuarial provision was made by the terms of the 1920 Act. Thus the insurance fund has been forced to seek borrowing powers, and by June of this year it had so far used such powers as to find itself in debt to the tune of over £15,500,000. "This, though a large sum," says the report, "is not at all disproportionate to the resources of the unemployment fund, which has at present an annual revenue of over £47,000,000." We call the attention of our readers to the publication of the report because consideration of its figures helps to undermine the widespread assumption implicit in the word "dole" that the insured unemployed are in receipt of some sort of public charity to which they have less moral right than a newly insured householder has to compensation if his house is burnt down.

The Women of Wales and America.

As a result of a conference held in May of this year, and attended by representative women, it was decided to organize a Memorial from the women of Wales and of Monmouthshire to the women of the United States of America, which would express the conviction that the prospects of International Peace would be immeasurably strengthened by the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. It is hoped that this Memorial will be signed by women in every town, village, and hamlet in Wales. Wales is in earnest about the League of Nations, and this effort on the part of Welsh women will be twice blessed; it will spread knowledge of the League of Nations and what it stands for in thousands of Welsh homes, and it will encourage American women in their efforts to bring the United States into the League.

First Suit under the Matrimonial Causes Act.

In granting a *decree nisi* on Monday, 5th November, the President of the Probate Division of the High Court made the following statement:—

"This is the first case to come before the Court under the new Act, which has amended the law so as to enable a married woman to obtain the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of her husband's adultery only. It illustrates what has been common knowledge in this Court, that where there has been adultery it was almost an inevitable consequence that the guilty party deserted the innocent party. Before the new Act, however, the wife had to proceed by a double suit. What the new Act has done is, in a multitude of cases, to relieve a wife of what was a just cause of complaint—the cost and trouble of superfluous proceedings."

Women in Local Government.

We are not in a position to give full particulars of the results of the recent Town Council Elections, but some interesting information has reached us from correspondents. We congratulate Huddersfield on the fact that it has a woman on the

¹ The Government proposal was defeated by one vote, and the Government has since resigned.

Council for the first time—Mrs. Blamires—after a stiff fight. In Manchester women gained a seat, though unfortunately Miss Caroline Herford, who has proved her worth on the Council as one of its most valued members, was defeated. Mrs. Simon put up a spirited fight in a Conservative ward, and was only defeated by 216 votes. In Chorley Mrs. B. Gillet was returned in the Conservative interest; and in Wigan the success of a Conservative candidate, Mrs. McAvoy, and the defeat of a woman Labour Councillor, Miss Martha Hogg, leaves the position the same so far as numbers are concerned. At St. Helens Miss Pilkington was re-elected and Mrs. McCormick (Labour) won a seat. Whitehaven returned its first woman, Caroline Hilder, as Independent candidate. In Birmingham Mrs. Lloyd Wilson gained a seat. We greatly regret the defeat of Mrs. Bethune Baker in Cambridge after a splendid fight, of Mrs. Frank Fletcher in Exeter, and Mrs. Creighton, the candidate of the Carlisle W.C.A., by only 25 votes. In this connection we may add that Mrs. H. A. Parker has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Fulham Borough Council. We will greatly appreciate information of interest on this subject from our readers in different parts of the country for our issue next week.

A Woman "Lord Mayor."

The appointment of Mrs. Ethel Mary Colman as new Lord Mayor of Norwich has aroused much interest. Mrs. Colman has for years been a supporter of Woman Suffrage, and, as the local Press says, the distinction which has come to her is a recognition of the fact "that women are coming into their kingdom so far as equality in public affairs is concerned." Miss Colman has also had wide experience in public work in many directions, and has taken an active part in many movements affecting the welfare of the City of Norwich.

The Catholic Women's Suffrage Alliance—A New Name.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, held at Caxton Hall on 20th October, it was resolved that the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society should in future be known as St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance. This was in accordance with the decision made at a general meeting held on 23rd June that the name of the Society should be changed, owing to the difficulties of international co-operation, occasioned by the ruling of the Holy See that "no Society calling itself Catholic may take part in, or be officially represented at, any meeting of a non-confessional, Protestant, or neutral nature."

The Englishwoman's Exhibition.

On Wednesday, 14th November, the Englishwoman's Exhibition will be opened at 3 o'clock by the Lady Bertha Dawkins. An interesting new feature of the Exhibition will be designs for small gardens, showing what can be done in limited space. Garden ornaments in lead, hand-made furniture of old oak and elm, life-like toy animals, novelties in suede and embossed leather are a few of the many attractions of this exhibition which has now become an important event in the woman's year.

Mrs. Alfred Booth.

On 30th October Mrs. Alfred Booth, a true friend of all good causes and a notable worker for women, died in Chelsea in her 85th year.

Mrs. Booth, who was the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Butler, of New York, a former Attorney-General of the United States, married in 1867 Alfred Booth, founder of the Booth Steamship Co., and henceforward their house in Liverpool became a centre for people of every shade of opinion who were interested in philanthropy, education, and art.

In the earlier days of the National Union of Women Workers (now the National Council of Women) which she helped to found, Mrs. Alfred Booth was widely known as a speaker and worker, and was one of the Presidents of the Union. And in those years and after failing health compelled her retirement from active work, she was as widely loved.

The imaginative sympathy which was one of her most endearing characteristics, showed itself not only in the support of great causes, but in taking the trouble to help people in many lesser practical ways. If she drove to a meeting she would not fail to remember that a neighbour might be helped there by a timely lift. Though Mrs. Booth devoted herself mainly to the educational and social, rather than to the political side of the women's movement, it need hardly be said she was a suffragist, and was for many years a member of the Liverpool branch of the National Union Women Suffrage Societies.

THE POWER OF THE LIE.

"Then the Lie became abounding in the land, both in Persia and Media and all the provinces . . . The Power of the Lie was made to destroy the people . . . Thou who shalt be King hereafter, keep thyself utterly free from Lies!"

On a desolate rock nearly 2,000 feet high, in the mountains of Zagros, these words were carved in the sixth century before Christ by Darius, king of kings, and their message is not out of date.

The war was made by lies. The German people would never have followed their militarists if they had not been fed for years on lies. By the end of the war we were all feeding on them. In no country was it possible for a public man simply to speak the truth as he saw it. That is why there has never been a real Peace. If the patient will not tell the truth to the doctor and the doctor will not tell the truth to the patient, how can they expect to heal the disease? The Power of the Lie was abroad over Europe and America, and people hated to hear the truth spoken.

Even at present, when French policy has brought the industries of the Ruhr to a standstill and the population of Germany to the very brink of famine, every French minister still tells his people, as he has told them for four years, that if they will just help him to squeeze the Germans a little longer he will bring them Reparations in a week or two, thousands and thousands of millions. This October, the French cavalry in Düsseldorf disarmed the German police and stood by while they were beaten, some beaten to death, by hired criminals whom the French had imported to set up a Separatist Republic. They were seen doing this by *The Times* correspondent, by a Cambridge don, by an Oxford Rhodes scholar, and by some Belgian journalists. But not a word of this has been allowed to appear in France. The French Prime Minister, and every newspaper with him, repeats that the Separatists are simple German patriots and that France has been absolutely neutral.

And France is not worse than her neighbours. In Italy no opponent of Mussolini may speak or write. While Italy was involved in her quarrel with the League of Nations, no Italian paper was allowed to print any true news about the dispute. The Power of the Lie was absolute. And what about England? Our Government indeed has got back to decent ways. It may be wise or foolish, but it does not lie. But how many newspapers try to find out the truth and publish it? How many print whatever stuff will sell or whatever lie will please their proprietors?

WOMEN'S LEGISLATION AND THE AUTUMN SESSION.

The Autumn Session, which opens on 13th November, will only last a few weeks. Nevertheless, we have every reason to hope that in spite of Parliament's having to deal with matters of world-shaking importance to all of us—the state of Europe, Unemployment, Tariff Imperial Problems, etc.—time will be found or made to complete the stages of certain Bills, dealing specifically with women and children, which passed through many of their stages before the House rose in August.

Our readers will remember that at this time the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill had been successfully handled in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Newman. Lord Astor had introduced it in the House of Lords, and has now put it down for its Second Reading when Parliament re-assembles. This Bill, promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, represents the less contentious clauses of the larger Bill on the same subject, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons in 1922. It has been welcomed by Government Departments, and, although very limited in its scope, contains provision for several reforms of definite practical importance. It removes the abominable condition which obtains at present, in cases in which a woman wishes to apply for an order or orders against her husband on the grounds of cruelty or failure to maintain her and her infant children—the condition that before doing so she should leave her husband. A new ground for applying for a Separation and Maintenance Order has been provided in the Bill in cases in which a husband has compelled his wife to submit herself to prostitution. Habitual drunkenness is made, moreover, to include habitual drug-taking. Another merciful provision has been inserted for the benefit of the children. Under the present law a wife forfeits the weekly sum allowed not only for her own maintenance but also for that of the children if she commits adultery. This Bill provides that, in such a case, the court is not bound to rescind the Order at all if it can be shown that her act of adultery was conducted by the failure of her husband to make any payments under the Order. Further, it provides that if, in

It is all a relic of the war. It will doubtless come right in course of time. It only needs that we should carefully ask ourselves, when reading a newspaper, "Is this paper trying to tell the truth. If not, why should I read it?" In the long run people do want to know the truth about things that interest them, and eventually the more intelligent newspaper owners will find that out. Then the Power of the Lie will be broken.

But there is another kind of Lie in public life which depends on the people and the statesmen, and not much on newspapers. We ourselves can try to think clearly, not to indulge in dreams of the impossible, and not to promise things we do not mean to carry out. And we can ask our governments and statesmen to do the same.

If I may judge from my own experience, the greatest danger at the present time both to peace and to the League of Nations is that nations do not trust one another's word. This last September the League was in great danger, and with the League the whole peace of Europe. From Italy, you will say? From the megalomania of Signor Mussolini? I think not. Those dangers could easily be managed. The real danger was the general uncertainty whether any of the Great Powers really meant to observe the Covenant of the League. They had all signed the Covenant. It was a solemn treaty, like another. But after all . . . no country felt sure of the Great Powers, and consequently no country felt sure of itself. Fortunately Great Britain, represented by Lord Robert Cecil, stood firm, and in a moment all the small nations of Europe breathed again, and stood firm behind her. France came into line. Italy gave way. And, for the time being, so far as the League could act, a just and peaceful settlement was agreed upon. Had it not been for Great Britain there would probably have been another War, a broken Covenant, and so many more scraps of paper blowing about the winds of the world.

The First Aid that is needed by a sick world is the certainty that Great Britain keeps her word and always will keep her word, however inconvenient it may be. That is the way to break the Power of the Lie. First, speak only the truth, and promise only what you can perform; then convince the world that you do speak truth and keep promises. That is the great secret of Foreign Policy and the way to become a great nation. And that is also the way to save Europe and to get industry going again. But it needs faith and courage.

GILBERT MURRAY.

spite of her being unfaithful, the mother is still regarded by the Court as the best person to retain the legal custody of the children—even though her own Maintenance Order is revoked—maintenance on behalf of the children may still be allowed up to a maximum of 10s. per week per child. The facilities for the enforcement of the payment of Maintenance Orders are also increased. There is every reason to hope that the Bill will reach the Statute Book this Session almost unchanged.

The Legitimacy Bill is further on in its career, as it passed its Second Reading in the House of Lords in July in charge of Lord Muir Mackenzie: a virtual promise of time for its later stages was given by the Government. This Bill, it will be remembered, provides for the legitimation of a child on the subsequent marriage of its parents, except in cases in which either of the parents were, at the time the child was born, legally unable to be married. Although this proviso was included in the original draft of the Bill, it was taken out in the Committee stage in the House of Commons, but re-inserted during the Third Reading. It is perhaps the most contentious clause of a complicated measure, and its retention will considerably reduce the scope of the Bill. The provision with regard to inheritance of titles and of real property will no doubt involve considerable discussion on the part of the legal lights in the House of Lords. Nevertheless, as legislation on this subject is so long overdue, it is highly probable that the Bill will be satisfactorily dealt with during the autumn.

The Guardianship of Infants Bill, to give to mothers and fathers equal rights and responsibilities with regard to their children and to impose on both parents the necessity of maintaining their children according to their means—a Bill too well known to require description in these pages—is entering upon a very critical stage in its career. Introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Askwith in the spring, it passed its Second Reading and was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which met regularly during June and July to take evidence for and against the Bill. The N.U.S.E.C., which

THE LAW AT WORK.¹

MAGISTRATES IN CONFERENCE.

"A red-letter day in our history," "The Magistrates' Association has got into its stride at last"—such were some of the comments heard at the second Annual Meeting of the Magistrates' Association, held at the Guildhall. It is much to be wished that, not only the hundred or two that were present, but every magistrate in the country could have heard the speeches that fell from the lips of Sir Robert Wallace, Dr. Hamblin Smith, the Lord Chief Justice, and other distinguished men and women speakers.

It is impossible to report them here for want of space to do them justice. Some of the most memorable sayings may be quoted: "Prison is a necessity, but a hateful one," "Except murder and rape, there is no offence which may not, under certain circumstances, be suitable for probation," "You can only get rid of a bad impulse by replacing it with a good one," "The essential feature of a magistrate's task is its loneliness," "Have nothing to do with standardization of sentences: history never repeats itself: historians do," "Think twice or thrice before sending a man or woman to prison for the first time."

It was almost startling to hear from men with such long experience in dealing with crime and punishment the identical views that are associated in the minds of many people with the too tender-hearted enthusiasm of the raw recruit to the magisterial bench. Sir Robert Wallace, who has been Chairman of the London Sessions for seventeen years, told the meeting that he remembered with horror the sentences that used to be passed upon young persons for their first offence, and that it was this system which had created the hardened offenders that are met with at every police court to-day. In the many long records of crime that he had studied at the Sessions he generally noted that the first item was that, as a young person, the defendant had been sent to prison for a first offence. He made clear all that probation involved when properly worked by a good officer with a sympathetic magistrate, such as regular reports, conditions enforced as to temperance and companionship, and the restitution of goods stolen. As a result of these methods, he declared that, out of every 100 who had been bound over and placed on probation at the London Sessions, 95 had not returned to a criminal life, and this in spite of the fact that he has used the Probation Act for serious offences more than any other magistrate in the country.

Sir Edward Troup urged the importance of magistrates ascertaining all that they could about an offender before passing sentence. He said they should spend more time on motive, circumstances, and character than on proving guilt. While urging that the main use of probation was to check an offender at the outset of a criminal career, yet he had known of a man with a list of offences a yard long who had made good under probation.

Mention must also be made of the speeches of Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Fawcett. The former spoke at the afternoon meeting and dealt with some aspects of a Justice's work which specially affect women and children. Of particular interest was her clear description of the Bill concerning Separation and Maintenance Orders, now before Parliament, as these cases and their peculiar legal difficulties are only too familiar to magistrates. She pointed out what is too often overlooked; that it is not always a matter of congratulation when husband and wife come together again soon after the wife has obtained a Separation Order. This is often due to the fact that a woman has no home and no furniture, and simply cannot carry on an existence apart from her husband. The new Bill contains a provision enabling the court to assign the house and furniture to the wife when making a Separation Order if they think fit.

Mrs. Fawcett made a delightful and informal speech on the adoption of the Annual Report. She told a story of how in the year 1877 her purse was stolen from her at Waterloo Station, and when asked if she would charge the thief she said as a matter of course that she would. He was tried at the next Sessions, charged with "stealing from Millicent Fawcett a purse the property of Henry Fawcett." Mrs. Fawcett was, of course, present as a witness, and heard the man sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. She resolved at that moment that she would not again be instrumental in bringing an offender to trial while the administration of justice remained so harsh and cruel.

C. D. RACKHAM.

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

promoted the Bill, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and the Agent-General for British Columbia, Mr. Cecil Chapman, Dr. Burgin (Lecturer on the Guardianship of Infants to the Law Society), all gave evidence in favour of the Bill, while the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, and Mr. Justice Lawrence, on behalf of the Chancery Division, gave evidence against. The Joint Committee will, on the re-assembling of Parliament, have to resume their sessions in order to draw up a report. There will be no time this session to proceed with the later stages, but the ultimate fate of the Bill on its re-introduction next session will inevitably be determined, to a considerable extent, by the nature of the Report. It appears unlikely from what is known of the points of view of the members of the Committee, that the Report will be a bad one. It is more probable that it will either be favourable or that the Committee will be evenly divided, and that it will therefore be unable to issue any Report. Public interest in this Bill has been sustained, and at the Conference of the National Council of Women in October a resolution in its favour was passed.

To turn to the overwhelming shadow of Unemployment, the Government scheme for relief, as has already been pointed out in these columns more than once, makes no provision for women workers. It is imperative that a larger grant should be made to the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment, in order that a far greater number of Homecrafts' and of Home-makers' classes may be started, with maintenance grants for those who can and for those who cannot enter domestic service respectively. These classes have so far been an unqualified success, but have been far too few in number for the tragically increasing number of unemployed women. The recommendation contained in the recent Report of the Ministry of Labour on Domestic Service—that all girls should receive a teaching in domestic work—reinforces the need to take an opportunity such as the present to make good the deficiency in the domestic training of so many of our women and girls of to-day.

EVA M. HUBBACK.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

This report (British Government Blue Book, 1923, 115 price 5s.), which includes the minutes of evidence given by witnesses from the Foreign Office, the Home Office, the Colonial Office, the National Council of Women, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance as well as members of the International Law Association is a mine of useful information. As already announced, the Committee was unable to present a majority report because the five members of the House of Lords took one view, while the five members of the House of Commons took another. The latter wholeheartedly supported the right of a married woman to decide whether she shall change her nationality on marriage with an alien. Their recommendations are printed in full, and we have thus the advantage of seeing the position taken by the women's organizations and championed by Sir John Butcher set out without compromising modifications. They recommend:—

"(1) That a British woman shall not lose or be deemed to lose her nationality by the mere act of marriage with an alien. But it shall be open to her to make a declaration of alienage, and therefrom she shall cease to be a British subject."

"(2) That an alien woman shall not acquire or be deemed to have acquired British nationality by the mere act of marriage with a British subject. But that if she and her husband are residing on British soil she shall be entitled to apply for British naturalization without the necessity of complying with the ordinary conditions as to length of residence."

They further recommend that this matter should be brought before the Imperial Conference for consideration, and that no substantial amendment of the British law should be made without the concurrence of the members of the Imperial Conference.

The members of the Select Committee from the House of Lords, on the other hand, oppose any fundamental alteration in the law, but advocate the principle which is already incorporated in the laws of France, Belgium, Siam, China, Italy, Bulgaria—that a woman on marriage with a foreigner shall not lose her British nationality unless by the law of her husband's country she acquires his. The arguments against further change were summarized in the words: "If two ride a horse one must ride in front!" The evidence of the Government Departments tended to be against fundamental change; fortunately the women's cause had strong advocates in Sir Ernest Schuster, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Nationality of the International Law Association, and Sir Willoughby Dickenson, so long their champion in the House of Commons.

WHAT I REMEMBER.¹ IX.

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

THE SCHOOL AT BLACKHEATH AND WHAT GREW OUT OF IT (continued).

But to go back to Miss Browning's school. It changed hands before I left it, but I again had the good fortune to be in the charge of a really competent teacher who was extremely good to me and to whom I was devoted. My school days, however, were brought abruptly to an end before I was 16. From causes which I imperfectly understood, there was suddenly a financial crisis at home. I suppose that my father's speculative and courageous temperament had brought difficulties upon him, and that a sort of Geddes axe of stringent economy had to be applied to his domestic expenditure. I was bitterly sorry to leave school; but my parents were very good in making it up to me as well as they could by allowing me undisturbed use of our old school-room for reading and study in the mornings. The financial difficulties, whatever they were, were not long-lived, as the brother next younger than myself, Sam, was presently sent to Rugby and afterwards to Cambridge; and, of course, there were plenty of opportunities for me to enjoy my home life, diversified as it was by riding, dancing, skating, walking and boating on the Alde. So I did not regard myself as a martyr, though I did miss the good teaching I had had at Blackheath. I had a little bedroom to myself, and there I stored my favourite books, including a huge volume containing all Shakespeare's plays (not the sonnets, which were a later discovery)—this my schoolfellows had given me as a parting present. I spent many Sunday afternoons with this beloved book, laughing over Benedick and Beatrice and weeping over Desdemona, though I was angry with her for allowing Othello to kill her when she ought to have known what anguish it would be to him after he had found out his atrocious blunder.

We all followed with keen interest my sister Elizabeth's struggle to get her name inscribed on the British Medical Register, and sympathized with her in her absolute rejection of anything which would-be friends recommended as "just as good"; for her acceptance of this advice would have consigned women to a lower rank in the profession than that open to men.

We had from time to time delightful visits to London, where, in addition to dances, which we loved, we were taken to the opera for the first time and drank deep of the delights of glorious music. In this connection I must confess to a piece of wanton cruelty on our part: we made our Uncle Balls, our father's brother, take us to a Philharmonic Concert. He asked us, kind old man, what we should like by way of a treat, and that was our choice, quite regardless of his feelings, for he cared no more for music than a mastodon would have done. How he bore it I cannot tell, but we enjoyed it hugely; there for the first time we heard Haydn's quartet, the one which introduces the famous Hymn to the Emperor, from the time of its composition until 1918, the Austrian National Anthem.

In 1865 I was taken by my sister Louie and her husband to one of J. S. Mill's election meetings. It will be remembered that from the moment of his being invited to become a candidate for the historic borough he had made it quite clear that he attached the greatest importance to the political enfranchisement of women. This alienated some supporters, but attracted others, among them my brother-in-law, who was an elector. It was the first time that women's suffrage had been brought before English electors as a practical question, and in 1865 there was no country in the world which had adopted it. The room where the meeting was held was not large, but it was densely crowded. I do not remember Mill's speech, but I do remember the impression made by his delicate, sensitive physique, united as it was with a very unusual degree of moral courage. I also remember very distinctly that when the heckling began a man rose in the audience and said he had a question to ask—he then proceeded to read a passage from a book in his hand, in which the statement was made that the characteristic fault of the British working man was untruthfulness; the heckler then personally addressed Mr. Mill and said: "The question I wish to ask is, did you write this?" Mill instantly rose and said simply "I did," and sat down again. The effect was instantaneous and electrical. The meeting cheered itself hoarse. Mill's candour and directness were such a delightful contrast to the usual shiftiness of Parliamentary candidates. His personality added to the effect he produced; and I heard

it stated afterwards that those two words, "I did," won him the election. He was, of course, a staunch upholder of an extended franchise which should include the then voteless masses of working men and also women. I was a woman suffragist, I may say, from my cradle, but this meeting kindled tenfold my enthusiasm for it. The time of which I am now writing covered the years of the American Civil War. I, following my sister Elizabeth, was a staunch Northerner, and I studied all the arguments carefully which sought to prove that the question of slavery was the real cause of the war.

This was not so clear and obvious as it became as the war went on. Lincoln, in his inaugural address as President in March, 1861, had said, "We had no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists." It is not unnatural that this was misunderstood in England and represented as meaning that Lincoln, to say the least, was half-hearted in his opposition to slavery. We did not understand then, as well as we have been taught to do since, the series of checks and limitations which surround the great powers of the President of the United States. Lincoln's power as President was limited, as he himself expressed it, to seeing that the laws of the Union were faithfully executed in all the States. When civil war broke out Lincoln became the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and in that capacity he issued, on 1st January, 1863, the Proclamation definitely abolishing slavery in the rebel States. This was done by him as an act of war. These controversies are dead now that the whole of the facts are known, but they were very much alive at the time which I am endeavouring to recall. Then, early in 1865, came in rapid succession the carrying of the thirteenth amendment abolishing for ever by constitutional machinery the institution of slavery in the U.S.A.; the final collapse of the Southern Army with the surrender of its noble leader, R. E. Lee, on 9th April; and on 14th April the assassination of the greatest man the North has ever produced, Abraham Lincoln.

I have recited all this rather in detail because of the influence these events had on my life. I was staying with Louie in London, and we were invited on the very day the news of the murder of Lincoln reached England to a party at Aubrey House, Campden Hill, the residence of Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., and his wife. They were both ardent Northerners, and represented the left wing of the party of political and social reform at that time. My future husband was there. I had heard of him; of his blindness, and of his heroic courage in overcoming its drawbacks, but till that evening I had never seen him. When we arrived at the party there was a great buzz of excited conversation, in which I joined, about the tragedy of Lincoln's death. I was not yet quite 18, but the phrase "We are none of us omniscient, not even the youngest" had not then been coined; so I expressed what I felt without hesitation and said that the death of Lincoln was the greatest misfortune which could have befallen the world from the loss of any one man. Challenged to particularize what I meant, I added, "yes, greater than the loss of any of the crowned heads in Europe." There was nothing but what was obvious in this; but the expression struck the ears of the blind man who, some two years later, became my husband. He kept them in his memory, cultivated the acquaintance of my father and sister when he met them at the British Association or elsewhere, and in 1866 accepted an invitation from my father to come down and spend a few days at Alde House. That settled my future life; we became engaged in October, 1866, and were married in 1867 on St. George's Day, which was also the day of Shakespeare's and Wordsworth's birth; and in future years the day of the breaking of the Zeebrugge mole in 1918. Therefore, it is of all the days in the year, my favourite.

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SOCIETIES

Send 6/6 to the Office of the Paper, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1/8 for Three Months. SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY.

¹ This article is the ninth of a series which will extend over several months.

REVIEW.

A GENTLEMAN IN PRISON.¹

It is not often that such a book as this is given to the world. The reviewer read it through in a sitting, and never once did interest flag. It is the story of a Japanese criminal, Tokichi Ishii, written by himself in 1918 whilst awaiting in his prison cell the day of his execution. The story is an amazing one. His trial, it is said, is the most remarkable that ever passed through the Japanese courts. It is, as Dr. Kelman says, "one of the world's great stories," having something of the glamour of *The Arabian Nights*, and something of the naked hellishness of Poe's *Tales of Mystery*. Tokichi Ishii, cruel as a tiger, guilty of innumerable crimes, having been frequently imprisoned, was at the age of 47 arrested for the last time; this time, however, it was for a small offence. Whilst in the cells he heard some prisoners talk of a man who had been condemned to death for the murder of a geisha called Oharu. Now, Ishii himself had committed the murder, and on hearing of the other man's death sentence, he confessed. A new trial took place, and Ishii was acquitted. He *appealed against his own acquittal*. A third trial took place; his confession was confirmed, and Ishii was condemned to death. This book is his confessions and impressions. The man is uneducated; he is writing against time—the day of execution—in his cell. He leads you through one horror after another in naive abrupt sentences till he comes to the supreme event of his life which gave birth to the book. A New Testament had been sent to him by a missionary, Caroline Macdonald. He tells of the indifference with which he read it at first, then how on reading the account of the Crucifixion and the cry, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" came to him the Supreme Illumination. Ishii in his cell accepts the Christian message. No attempt can be made here to convey what this meant to Ishii, the story must be read in his own words. They are always vivid. When he read of the prayer for forgiveness he describes himself "as if pierced by a 5 in. nail." His meditations turn from the grave to the gay. When grumbling over his food he reflects "that one food is as good as another after it has gone three inches past the throat." The book, incidentally, gives many hints for prison reforms, applicable to other countries as well as Japan. In the second part of his book he records his impressions and quaintly instructs Japanese policeman what *not* to do if they wish to catch criminals. The picture of the Buddhist Prison Chaplain is a very beautiful one: he never attempts to move Ishii from his new-found faith. Ishii exults in it; speaking of Christ, he says: "I know He is here, in this very cell. Although I cannot see Him with my outward eye, I talk with Him every day." "It is good to have such a faith," said the Chaplain. The MS. ends 24th July, 1918, written in daily expectation of execution, for in Japan the day is not announced till it comes. On 18th August, 1918, Tokichi Ishii, "rejoicing greatly," paid the earthly penalty for his many crimes. His book is a wonderful one.

E. P.-T.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

55 Gower Street, W.C.1.

The meeting organized by the British Section on 2nd November in Essex Hall to consider "What to do about the Ruhr" passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"This meeting heartily supports the proposal for an international Conference on the Reparation question. It urges that this Conference should include representation of Germany as well as of U.S.A., that it should immediately determine the full capacity of Germany to pay reparations, limit the demands on Germany to this capacity, and require that on the acceptance by Germany of these findings the occupation of the Ruhr should terminate."

Mr. Heatley (late Chairman of the Inter-Allied Reparation Authority, Essen) said that from 1920-2 he saw "a desire of the people at large to comply with Germany's obligations. . . the miners were fair-minded, the coal-masters showed a widespread desire loyally to carry out the Treaty of Versailles with regard to coal deliveries."

Herr Dabringhaus (Chief Trade Union Representative at Krupp's, Essen) said "the present situation is more than difficult, dangerous, and hopeless. . . I say nothing against the French soldiers. . . The great spiritual movements, such as the Youth Movement, are being broken down."

Asked "How could England help?" he answered, "Not charity, but give us work that we may work" and fulfil our obligations. In some towns there are now 80 to 90 per cent. unemployed."

¹ *The Story of Tokichi Ishii*, written by himself in Tokyo prison: Student Christian Movement, 32 Russel Square, 4s. 6d.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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

Telephone: Victoria 6188.

DEMONSTRATION ON ABOLITION OF THE VOW TO OBEY AND OTHER INEQUALITIES IN THE MARRIAGE SERVICE. Central Hall, Westminster, 12th November, 8 p.m., doors open 7 p.m.

The following is the formal resolution which will be moved at the above demonstration:—

"That this meeting of men and women, including representatives of (number) Women's Organizations, calls upon the National Assembly to revise the Marriage Service of the Established Church of England in accordance with the principle implicit in the teaching of the Gospels based on equality of position and obligation between husband and wife."

It will be moved by Miss Maude Royden, supported by the Countess of Selborne, J.P., and supported by Lady Barrett, C.B.E., M.D., and the Rev. Canon Hay Aitken, M.A. Members are reminded that admission is free. Single numbered and reserved seats can be obtained for 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Blocks of not fewer than six seats will be reserved for Societies in different parts of the hall at 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. each, according to the numbers required. Applications for seats for Societies must be made before 8th November. Seats will be allotted in order of application.

CONFERENCES, 12th and 13th NOVEMBER.

Conference on the Separate Taxation of the Incomes of Married Persons.

12th November, at 2.30 p.m., at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. In the chair: Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

Conference on Pensions for Civilian Widows with Dependent Children.

12th November, at 4.30 p.m., at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. In the chair: Miss Eleanor Rathbone, J.P., C.C.

Officers' Conference.

13th November, at 10.30 a.m., at 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster. In the chair: Miss Elizabeth Macadam.

In addition to representatives from our Societies, we shall be glad to welcome to any of these Conferences any members specially interested in the subjects to be discussed. Visitors may speak but not vote. Visitors' tickets will be sent on application.

We earnestly hope that Societies near London will endeavour to send representatives to all those meetings, and where distance makes this impossible, we will endeavour to find proxies to take their place.

MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT, 4th December, at 2.15 p.m.

We hope that all our friends will make a note of this date, and keep it free for the Matinee at Sir Philip Sassoon's house (25 Park Lane) in aid of our funds. And we want it widely advertised among those who do not, as well as those who do, read this paper. A programme which includes Miss Lillah McCarthy, Mr. Nelson Keys, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Miss Athene Seyler, Dame May Whitty, and Mr. Ben Webster, among others, should have a wide appeal. Tickets (price 10s. 6d.) may be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, 15 Dean's Yard, who will also be glad to supply notices for distribution.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

By kind invitation of the President and Executive Committee of the London Society for Women's Service, representatives attending the Conferences are asked to its "At Home," which is being held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., 4.30 to 7 p.m., in the Turret Room, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. Mrs. Oliver Strachey will speak on "English Women and the Civil Service."

OBITUARY.

In another column we refer to the death of Mrs. Alfred Booth, for many years a valued member of the N.U.W.S.S. Her daughter, Mrs. Hughes, is Chairman of our Malvern Society, and to her and other members of her family we extend our warmest sympathy.

THE TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We warmly congratulate Mrs. Blamires, President of the Huddersfield S.E.C., on her success in becoming the first woman member of the Huddersfield Council. We greatly regret the defeat of Mrs. Bethune Baker, of Cambridge, and Mrs. Frank Fletcher, Hon. Secretary of our Society at Exeter.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

GLASGOW S.E.C.

Mrs. Wintringham addressed a meeting organized by the Glasgow S.E.C. on the need for additional women representatives in Parliament. Mrs. Wintringham was met at the station by members of the Committee and a bouquet was presented by Miss Snodgrass. Lady Balfour was in the chair at the meeting, at which an account of Women's Work at Westminster was given by the speaker. Mrs. Wintringham paid tribute to Lady Astor for her pluck, courage, and hard work, and asked the meeting to realize what the House of Commons would be like with 600 women and only three men. She hoped that during the next Session the question of Child Assault, Women Police, and the Guardianship of Infants would be dealt with.

EDINBURGH S.E.C.

On Monday, 22nd October, Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., was the guest at a luncheon arranged by the Edinburgh S.E.C. Over 100 persons were present to do honour to the first visit of a woman M.P. to Edinburgh. In the afternoon a reception was held at the New Gallery, at which Mrs. Wintringham spoke of the need for, and the work of, women in Parliament. She paid a warm tribute to the pioneer work of Lady Astor in the House, who had ploughed the way and made a path for others. She had been well received, and she was sure the men wished to co-operate with them. Women in Parliament were useful for telling M.P.s behind the scenes the need for the things that women wanted. Edinburgh members often came to her and asked her to tell them about the things their women constituents wrote to them about. Women M.P.s have also to keep in touch with their constituencies, of which they represented every section. Mrs. Wintringham urged women constituents to do their part in letting M.P.s know what they wanted, and especially urged them to support such Bills as the Equal Guardianship of Infants. She also spoke of the great share the Edinburgh S.E.C. has had in promoting the Bill which had recently been before the House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION AT PETERBOROUGH.

MADAM.—At the Peterborough Quarter Sessions on Thursday, 18th October, three women were tried for shoplifting, the case having been previously heard at Petty Sessions a few weeks earlier. Two of these women were experienced hands; they robbed five shops in Peterborough with great skill, and were wanted for similar thefts of valuable goods from shops in Cambridge and Northampton. As you had on your front page on 6th October a note based on Miss Susan Lawrence's letter in the *Daily Herald* respecting the treatment of these women while in the police cells at Peterborough, perhaps you will allow me, as the "woman magistrate on the Bench," to make a statement on the matter now the trial is over.

The women were arrested on Friday, 24th August, and charged at Petty Sessions on the following Wednesday. There is no gaol; a woman belonging to the town or Liberty is always put into the charge of her friends and bailed out; but these women did not apply for bail, and produced no friends, but gave three false addresses. Notwithstanding the Government's directions *re* police cells, it was open to the Chief Constable to send the women to Holloway for the five days; but owing to the condition of Mrs. Dawkins, who was expecting her confinement in six weeks, he decided, after consultation with his wife, who lives in the station, that it was kinder to save her from two train journeys in so short a time. There are four police cells, and the women were placed one in each at first; but one was allowed to join Mrs. Dawkins at her request. The next day the solitary one sent in an urgent petition that she might go to the others, and this also was permitted.

In the cells there is no loose furniture which might be used as a weapon, and no draperies. The visitors for whom cells are arranged are frequently drunk, and often verminous. The beds and seats are wide wooden shelves. The women had pillows and nine large blankets, and the cells were well warmed. The police matron lives near the station, and, in the rare event of a woman being in the cells, attends night and morning, and calls in once in the day. The Chief Constable, directly after the arrest saw the Union Medical Officer, who arranged that Mrs. Dawkins, the expectant mother, might be taken into the Infirmary at any hour of the day or night. She is a strong woman, she was quite well, and did not need a doctor.

Meals were sent in from a neighbouring restaurant, and directions were given that the women could send out for anything they wanted. On the journey to Holloway they were attended officially by the wife of an Inspector, and as they left the police station they thanked the officials for their kindness, and said they had "never been treated better." One must suppose that the women repented of the lurid accounts given by them to Miss Lawrence, for the thanks were repeated by Counsel at Quarter Sessions last week.

I am not defending the use of police cells, I think it is wrong, and that either proper places of detention should be devised, or that Emergency Petty Sessions should be held so that there would be no need for them. I think our prisons, our sentences, our attitude towards those who commit crime, and, above all, our methods for producing criminals, are wrong; but it is also wrong, and not helpful to reform, to make an attack on a particular place or Bench without inquiring into the facts.

LOUISE DONALDSON,

[J.P. for the Liberty of Peterborough.]

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MADAM.—The comment on the election policy of the Manchester and Salford Women Citizens' Association in your issue of 26th October is a little misleading. This Association is run on non-party lines and does not take an active part in elections, nor does it oppose or support candidates as a body. Individual members are free to take what part they wish.

We do not agree with the writer that it is easier to obtain a record of the votes and speeches of a member of a local authority than of an M.P., for there is no Hansard to refer to in the former case, and the Press, while reporting the more sensational aspects of a meeting, often neglects important schemes approved with little or no discussion. Our record, which has been published in our magazine for the last three years under the title "Searchlights on the Council," is compiled by our own reporters, who attend all Council meetings. Our experience of members of this local authority is that they share with members of Parliament a tendency to be grey rather than black or white.

ELIZABETH NEEDHAM.

APPEAL FOR BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN.

MADAM,—I do not think I shall be claiming too much for my sex if I say that the satisfactory progress made by the British Empire Cancer Campaign since its inauguration six months ago has been in no small measure due to the active support which it has received from women. One of the earliest subscribers to the Fund at the British Red Cross Headquarters, 19 Berkeley Street, W. 1, was her Majesty the Queen, whose generous donation of £50 was rapidly followed by substantial subscriptions from other women all over the country. Indeed, individual donations have included sums of £500 and upwards, thus showing that women have recognized in a very practical manner the necessity of everyone doing her utmost to help on the good work which it is hoped the Campaign will achieve. It is only by a united effort in this way that we can look for a victory over the most terrible of all diseases, which last year was responsible for no less than 46,903 deaths, and that it is still a question which primarily affects women is shown by the latest statistics. The heroic example of Dr. Margaret Boileau should be an incentive to all who have not yet subscribed to the Fighting Fund to give now what they can.

Those who are unable to help financially will probably like to feel there is some way in which they, too, may assist in the movement against the Cancer menace. And there is. Voluntary workers will be required in the New Year, when the Campaign will start an intensive effort; local fetes and concerts are already being planned in support of the great cause, and collections will be organized through the county divisions of the British Red Cross. So that many willing hands will be needed if we are to raise the £1,000,000 we aim at.

Already many of the leading organizations controlled by women have promised their active support, but they alone cannot win the victory we all hope for; there is a place for *everyone* in the greatest war ever yet raged on disease.

M. HOUGHTON MITCHELL.

(Press Secretary, Women's Activities, British Empire Cancer Campaign.)

THE MAGISTRATES' ROTA.

MADAM.—On my appointment to the Horsham Bench six months ago I received from the Clerk to the Justices a Roster Card, showing which Magistrates were responsible for each Saturday in the year, and I was asked whether I would like my name added to any group of magistrates, or whether I would prefer to attend at such times as were agreeable to me. I was also asked whether I would like an agenda for the Saturday sittings sent me each week.

On the Roster Card it is stated: "This Roster is intended only to ensure a quorum, but it is hoped that all the magistrates will make an effort to attend Petty Sessions as constantly as possible."

In order to learn as much as possible about the work of a magistrate I have attended very frequently the Saturday sittings and several important extra sittings on other days in the week. I have scarcely ever attended a sitting without finding on the Bench other magistrates than those whose names were on the Roster for that day, and I am certain that not the slightest feeling exists against their being present.

L. J. CHURCHMAN.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

The article from our Special Correspondent at Geneva on the International Labour Conference unfortunately arrived too late for this week and will appear next week. Dame Meriel Talbot will contribute an article entitled "Citizens of the Empire: the Woman's Part." Mrs. Fawcett's Reminiscences will be continued. A statement of the present position of the paper with an outline of plans for the future will also appear.

DEMONSTRATION

Abolition of Vow to Obey and other Inequalities in the Marriage Service

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER

Monday, 12th November, 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

THE COUNTESS OF SELBORNE, J.P., LADY BARRETT, C.B.E., M.D., The Rev. Canon W. HAY AITKEN, M.A., MISS MAUDE ROYDEN.

ADMISSION FREE

Single Numbered and Reserved Seats, 5s., 2/6, and 1/. Blocks of not fewer than six seats will be reserved for Societies in different parts of the Hall at 2/6, 1/, and 6d. each according to numbers required. Tickets can be obtained from N.U.W.S.S. Offices, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. Applications for Seats for Societies must be made before 8th Nov. Seats will be allotted in order of application.

COMING EVENTS.

N.U.S.E.C.

NOV. 12. 2.30 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Conference on "The Separate Taxation of the Incomes of Married Persons."

NOV. 12. 4.30 p.m. Caxton Hall. Conference on "Pensions for Civilian Widows with Dependent Children."

NOV. 12. 8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster. Demonstration on "Abolition of Vow to Obey and other Inequalities in the Marriage Service."

NOV. 13. 2.30. Caxton Hall. Conference of Officers of N.U.S.E.C.

DEC. 14. Sale of Work at Church House, Westminster.

HAMPSTEAD S.E.C.

NOV. 15. 8 p.m. At Subscription Library, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead. "Women in the Latin Countries." Speaker: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

CHESTER W.C.A.

NOV. 13. 8 p.m. King's School. Speaker: Mrs. Mott.

NEWPORT W.C.A.

NOV. 21. 7.30 p.m. Public Meeting, Town Hall. "Economic Position of Women Generally." Speaker: Mrs. Stocks.

LEEDS S.E.C.

DEC. 5. 5.30 p.m. 13 Park Row. "Industrial Welfare Work." Opener: Miss N. Sturgeon (Welfare Superintendent).

EDINBURGH S.E.C.

NOV. 23. 8 p.m. Public Meeting, New Gallery, Shandwick Place. "The Unmarried Mother and her Child." Speaker: Miss Higson.

EDINBURGH W.C.A.

NOV. 17. 8 p.m. Royal Society of Arts Hall, 117 St. George's Street. "The Public Ownership of the Liquor Traffic, with special reference to the Carlisle Experiment." Speaker: Mrs. Boyd Dawson.

ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS.

NOV. 14-27. Central Hall, Westminster. Exhibition to be opened 14th November, at 3 p.m., by The Lady Bertha Dawkins.

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

NOV. 10. 3-4.30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting and Election of Committee. Lecture and Demonstration on "How to Conduct an Election." Speaker: Miss E. Morton (Assistant Secretary Proportional Representation Society).

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 GOWER STREET, W.C.1.

NOV. 9 and 10. From 12 noon till 10.30 p.m. each day. International House Fête: Recitals, entertainments, sale of Christmas presents, etc.

NOV. 15. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe: "Modern America."

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB, 9 GRAFTON STREET, W.1.

NOV. 11. 8.15 p.m. "Old English Music." Sir Richard Terry, Mus.Doc. Chair: Miss Cecilia Hill.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

NOV. 13. 4.30 p.m. Wellington House, Buckingham Gate. "English Women and the English Civil Service." Speaker: Mrs. Oliver Strachey.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (BIRMINGHAM BRANCH).

NOV. 22. 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. "Palestine of To-day: The Land of Promise." Speaker: Mrs. Philip Snowden.

NATIONAL WOMEN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

NOV. 13. 4 p.m. Reception to the ladies accompanying the Dominion Delegations to the Imperial Conference at Hyde Park Hotel.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.

NOV. 9. 8 p.m. Central (Small) Hall, Westminster. "Child Life in Germany To-day." Speakers: Miss Margaret Bondfield and Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard. Chair: The Lady Mary Murray.

SIX POINT GROUP.

NOV. 14. 8 p.m. Kingsway Hall. Meeting on "Child Assault."

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

NOV. 20. 5.30 p.m. Public Meeting at International Franchise Club, 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly. "Guardianship, Maintenance, and Custody of Infants Bill." Speaker: Councillor Mrs. V. M. Crawford.

WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

DEC. 5 and 6. Board Room of Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4. Conference of Women Councillors, Guardians and Magistrates.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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WHERE TO LIVE.

COMFORTABLE BOARD RESIDENCE (gas-fires, phone, etc.). Single or double rooms at moderate terms; convenient for all parts.—19 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1.

TO LET.

MRS. HENRY KNIGHT, 51 Warwick Square, S.W. 1, wishes to hear of a Lady (Church or Social Worker) who, during her absence in India, will share her flat with her friend, Miss Newill. Resident housekeeper. Moderate terms.

CHESHAM BOIS, BUCKS.—Sitting and two Bedrooms with attendance, or board for one or two, in lady's bungalow till Easter. Moderate terms.—State requirements to B., 14 Taviton Street, W.C. 1.

WESTMINSTER.—CHARMING SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM for paying guest, first floor of quiet house on the Embankment; suit professional woman. Terms moderate.—Box 1,023, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster.

PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for particulars and scale of charges to the Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 84 Kingsway, W.C. 2. Phone, Central 6049. Estab'd 1908.

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.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored; embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1017, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

LADYS WINTER COAT, full size, dark check, perfect condition; £2.—Box 1,022, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

IRISH LINEN ROLLER TOWELLING.—Remnant bundles of extra strong durable Linen Roller Towelling, sufficient to make 4 towels, 2½ yards long, 12s. per bundle. Write for Bargain List—TO-DAY.—HUTTON'S, 41 Main Street, Larne, Ireland.

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

DRESS.

THE HAT DOCTOR, removed to 52 James Street, Oxford Street, W. 1, cleans, reblocks and copies hats at lowest possible price. Renovates furs. Covers satin or canvas shoes or thin kid with brocade or velvet. Materials and post, 13s. 6d.; toe-caps, 8s. 6d.; your own materials, work and post, 8s. 6d., in three days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Conferences every Tuesday, 4.30 to 7 p.m. Admission free; Tea 6d.—Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, Westminster.

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.*).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1: Sunday, 11th November, 6.30. Miss Maude Royden, "The Armistice: Past and Future."

LONELY? Then send stamped addressed envelope to Secretary, U.C.C., 16L, Cambridge Street, S.W. 1.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria and in the garden. Thursday Club Suppers and Discussion Meetings re-opened in September, 15th November, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe: "Modern America."

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