

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XVI. No. 16. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, May 16, 1924.

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Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and Abroad, 6/6.
Common Cause Publishing Co., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The French Elections.

The results of the Elections have come as a great surprise to Europe, to France, and most of all to M. Poincaré himself. We are given to understand that his defeat is due—not to his foreign policy—as no Party dared openly oppose this—but on account of his conduct of home affairs and his projects for heavier taxation. Be this as it may, a feeling of hopefulness has certainly arisen all over Europe; it is felt that the change of Government in France will lead to a better era, and that negotiations with regard to the settlement of Europe in general, and to the Dawes Report in particular, should be carried on in a less intransigent spirit than before. May Time prove this spirit of hopefulness to be justified by events.

Women Candidates for Parliament.

Our attention has been called to a glaring omission in our list of prospective women Parliamentary candidates published in our issue of 2nd May. Miss Evelyn Pilkington, J.P., will again contest St. Helens in the Conservative interest. Our readers will remember that on the occasion of the last election Miss Pilkington put up a very stiff fight against Mr. J. Sexton (Lab.), polling 16,108 votes, and pulling down the Labour majority from 6,144 at the 1922 election, to 3,979. It was one of those regrettable contests in which our good wishes for the success of an exceptionally able woman candidate could only be satisfied at the expense of a very staunch male friend of our cause.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson.

At the annual meeting of the Berwick Unionist Association, held on 7th May, Captain Hilton Philipson was unanimously adopted as prospective candidate for the division, Mrs. Philipson having definitely announced her intention of not contesting the seat at the next General Election. It remains doubtful, however, whether Captain Philipson is as a matter of fact eligible for re-election to Parliament, in view of that clause of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act which disqualifies defaulting candidates from re-election within a period of seven years following an infringement of the Act. It is possible, therefore, that Mrs. Philipson's decision to refrain from seeking re-election may be affected by a decision on this point should it prove adverse to Captain Philipson's intentions. It is a regrettable fact that the reforms for which this paper stands have little to lose by Mrs. Philipson's resignation.

"Equal Pay for Equal Work."—A Trafalgar Square Meeting.

On Saturday afternoon, 10th May, Trafalgar Square was a scene of beauty and enthusiasm. The N.U.W.T. had met to demonstrate to the Government and to the Burnham Committee that they were not consenting parties to the establishment of scales of salaries differentiated according to sex. The demonstration was supported by the following Women's Societies:—The Women's Freedom League, who were represented by nearly the whole of their National Executive Committee; St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance; the Women's Auxiliary Service; the Professional Union of Trained Nurses; the Six Point Group; the Battersea Parents' Union; the League of the Church Militant; the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship; the Federation of Women Civil Servants; the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries; the Actresses' Franchise League; the Women's Election Committee; the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Deptford Women's Co-operative Guild. The President, Miss Conway, opened the meeting at 2.45, and moved the following resolution:—"This meeting protests against the differentiation between the salaries of men and women teachers, and, in view of their equal professional training and duties, calls upon the Government to instruct the Burnham Committee to establish the principle of equal pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status, by raising the women's scale to that of the men." After some vigorous speaking, including a speech from the Mayor of Poplar, the resolution was carried enthusiastically and unanimously.

Birth Control and the Ministry of Health.

On Friday, 9th May, Mr. Wheatley received a deputation organized by a group of women in the Labour Party, and containing among its members Miss Dorothy Jewson, M.P., Mr. H. V. Roe, Mr. F. A. Broad, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, and Dr. Frances Huxley. The deputation put forward two requests: first, that the Minister of Health should remove the existing embargo on the supply of birth control information at official or grant-aided maternity centres; second, that the Minister should definitely permit doctors in the Public Health service, acting in their public capacity, to give such information when they believe it to be medically desirable. Stress was laid by members of the deputation on the fact that the present restrictions amount in fact to a class distinction, since working women are being denied access to knowledge which is easily available to those who can afford to pay for it. The Minister's reply was distinctly unsympathetic to the views expressed by members of the deputation. He pointed out that a clear distinction must be drawn between allowing access to knowledge and actually distributing knowledge. Nobody would seriously maintain that access to knowledge should be forbidden (we could put Mr. Wheatley wise on this point, for there are persons who seriously advocate such a denial), but public opinion on the subject of birth control was not so definite that it would allow State and rate-aided institutions to do more than direct people in need of advice as to where it should be obtainable. The decision must, he asserted, lie with Parliament, and not be assumed by administrative action.

A New Move by the Labour Women.

It was made clear by members of the deputation that they were dissatisfied with Mr. Wheatley's answer and intended to take steps to raise the question in Parliament. Meanwhile, the matter has been considered in connection with the Labour Women's Conference, which met on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. At the time of going to press we have not heard the result of a

meeting of those delegates who are in favour of birth control, held at the close of the conference for the purpose of forming a Workers' Birth Control group; but, at any rate, it is clear that Mr. Wheatley is going to hear more from members of his own party concerning the duties of Public Health Authorities in respect to birth control.

Women House Property Managers.

A public meeting which should be of special interest to all who are concerned in the problem of Housing, will be held in Conference Hall 4, at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, on Thursday, 29th May, at 3 p.m. The meeting is arranged by the Association of Women House Property Managers, the subject being "Houses and Homes." The special point to be discussed is House Property Management on Miss Octavia Hill's lines, as carried on at the present time. The speakers will include the Lady Emmott (chair) and the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. A discussion will follow, at which trained managers will be present to answer questions. Admission will be free by ticket only. Application for tickets to be made to the Secretary, Association of Women House Property Managers, 3 Bedford Square, W.C. 1. Also, after 26th May, to the International Council of Women, Pavilion E.S. South 2, British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, Middlesex. At this Pavilion the Association will have an Exhibit from 26th May to 7th June where visits of inquiry will be welcome.

Sir William Beveridge and Family Endowment.

The *Weekly Westminster* of 10th May, contains an illuminating review of Miss Eleanor Rathbone's recent book, *The Disinherited Family*, by Sir William Beveridge. It is illuminating not merely because it ably and accurately summarizes the main thesis of the book, but because it shows once and for all that the economics and statistics of the case are proof against the criticisms of an acknowledged expert authority. "Miss Rathbone," he writes, "has produced a remarkable book, compact, of vigorous argument and marshalled facts, and wide personal experience. . . . there are few whose opinions it will leave unchanged. There will be fewer still who, whether they like Miss Rathbone's conclusions or not, will be able to find arguments to meet them."

Organize the Women.

The Trades Union Congress calls attention, in a circular to affiliated societies, to the large proportion of women workers in industry who are unorganized at the present time. Out of 3,000,000 industrially employed women, the circular points out, the total woman membership affiliated to the T.U.C. is not more than 500,000; and this figure shows a drop of close on 400,000 since 1921. The circular therefore urges that all male trade unionists should do their utmost to impress upon their wives and daughters the importance of trade union organization, and points out that lack of organization not only means long hours and low pay for the women themselves, but has a depressing effect on the conditions of men employed in the same industries. The Women Workers' Group of the T.U.C. General Council is giving special attention to the question, and has asked trade unions for suggestions with regard to possible machinery for regular conferences of women trade unionists. We feel that in drawing attention to the effect of unorganized female labour upon male standards, the T.U.C. is providing a powerful incentive for the co-operation of the trade union world in this renewed effort to bring the women in. From time to time we have ourselves had opportunities of observing the effect of a closely allied consideration on the attitude of male audiences to the demand of women workers for "equal pay." It is a consideration calculated to sublimate the "Turk complex" for desirable human ends. (The psycho-analysts must forgive our inexpert use of their illuminating phraseology.)

Opening of Women's Service House.

It was a positive relief to discover on Tuesday last that one had alighted upon something really novel. Novel things are so entirely uncommon nowadays that the project upon which the organisers of Women's Service House have embarked came as a welcome divergence. The entire scheme is new and has all the attraction of newness—from its statement of aims and objects, to the artistic decoration and furnishing and the liquid linoleums with which the floor of the lounge hall (which of old was the parlour of what was at one time a public-house) is covered. In the course of speeches by Mrs. Henry Fawcett (the President),

Mrs. Wintringham, M.P., Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Mrs. Oliver Strachey, and others, one gathered the Women's Service House possesses what promises to develop in time into a very valuable collection of books of reference dealing with all branches of women's work and of women's movements. It has a Silent Room for reading and writing and study. It has a kitchen which is destined to produce meals light and heavy—but always cheap. It has a room to let for the Committee meeting of other societies. It advertises that dinner and luncheon parties, political and otherwise, may be given there, and draws attention to the fact that, besides its other advantages, it has the added attraction of being situated so near to the House of Commons that the members dining within its precincts may be almost within sound of the Division Bell.

Questions in Parliament.

BRITISH MUSEUM (WOMEN).—Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the reorganization of the British Museum provided for the admission of women civil servants to that Department; whether he is aware that it has recently been stated in a Report that the chief need of British Museum clerks is foreign languages; whether he is aware that women clerks already in the service having a knowledge of three and four languages, including Latin, Greek, Arabic, Russian, Hindustani, and Spanish, would be willing to transfer; and whether he will give these women an opportunity of using these qualifications, which would apparently be of great service to this Department?

Mr. Graham: The question of the recruitment of women to the British Museum staff was not specifically dealt with in the recent reorganization of the Museum staff, but it has been fully considered by the Trustees from time to time. Though a knowledge of foreign languages is by no means the main requirement for clerks in the Museum, the existence in the Civil Service of women possessing such qualifications will not be overlooked when questions of recruitment are being considered.

HOLLOWAY PRISON (GIRLS).—Sir R. Newman asked the Home Secretary whether he will state, with regard to the girls now serving a Borstal sentence in Holloway prison, what privileges are given to them which are denied to ordinary prisoners; and what privileges, if any, which the ordinary prisoners enjoy are denied to them?

Mr. Henderson: There is no privilege enjoyed by the ordinary prisoners which is denied to these girls. Their additional privileges include special physical training and educational classes and slightly different cell furniture.

WOMEN PROBATIONERS.—Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck asked the Home Secretary what percentage of the women placed on probation in the Metropolitan area during the last twelve months have been required to go into homes as a condition of their probation order; whether these women are regarded as having broken their probation if they leave these homes; and whether the homes are inspected by any public authority?

Mr. Henderson: I can only give the figures for the year ending the 31st December, 1923. During that period 542 women and girls were placed on probation from the Metropolitan Police Courts, and of these 53, or 9.8 per cent., were required to reside in homes as a condition of the probation order. When this condition is broken the probationer would be reported to the magistrate who made the order, and who would deal with each case on its merits. The homes are well known to the magistrates or the probation officers, whose duty is to keep in touch with the probationers, and, if necessary, may be inspected under the provisions of the Children Act, if they are not already liable to inspection by any other Government Department.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.—Duchess of Atholl asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in what British Colonies or Dependencies the smoking of opium is permitted; and under what restrictions?

Mr. Thomas: The only British Colonies, Dependencies, and protected States in which the smoking of opium is permitted are Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak, Ceylon, and Weihaiwei. Mr. Thomas then proceeded to state under what restrictions the smoking of opium was permitted.

POLICY.—*The sole policy of THE WOMAN'S LEADER is to advocate a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. So far as space permits, however, it will offer an impartial platform for topics not directly included in the objects of the women's movement, but of special interest to women. Articles on these subjects will always be signed, at least by initials or a pseudonym, and for the opinions expressed in them the Editor accepts no responsibility.*

"LET US LOOK THIS DIFFICULTY IN THE FACE . . ."

At the end of last week the Court of Inquiry which has been attempting to elucidate the tangled problem of wages in the coal-mining industry issued its report.

Perhaps the most striking section of this report is that which contains an unequivocal endorsement of three main contentions put forward by the miners on their own behalf. The Court agrees in the first place that the wages paid in the collieries under the late agreement are substantially less than the equivalent of their pre-war earnings. It agrees in the second place that, while giving the workers less wages, the said agreement allows, and has in fact resulted in the colliery owners securing, increased profits. It agrees in the third place that a minimum wage for the workers should be a first charge upon the industry, and should, in fact, have precedence over the distribution of profits. But, unfortunately in this connection, the Court is unable to "specify conditions as to the basis on which that minimum shall be fixed."

Hardly less striking, however, is that part of the report which contains a no less unequivocal endorsement of the employers' contention: the industry as at present organized will not "bear" the full wage demand put forward by the men—even under the profits pooling system, which is part of that demand. "Looking at the industry as it is to-day," they conclude, "it appears from the figures before us that under present conditions the profits of the industry, particularly in some districts, are unable to meet the miners' claim in full. . . . The aggregate profit over the coalfields as a whole for the period October, 1921, to December, 1923, was shown by the owners as £37,318,434, and they estimated that if the miners' present claim had been in operation over this period the additional wages paid would have been about £102,500,000. In any case, the Sankey wage of 2s. per shift would by itself cost annually as much as the whole of the profits of the year 1923."

As to concrete recommendations for the future the Court have none. Having endorsed the indisputable justice of two incompatible contentions, they politely hand their verdict to the parties concerned, with the suggestion that they shall go back and talk about it. "We have borne in mind," they explain,

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

A WEEK OF SMALL THINGS.

The warning of the ancient prophet against despising the day of small things has been in our minds this week. There were no great issues to stir men's blood and bring the party leaders to the front benches.

Indeed, until the moment of adjournment on Friday, most of the best sayings of the week had not reached the reporters' gallery, and life in the House had been placid. Then, in five minutes, the unwatched pot boiled over, and we had a glimpse of passions when the old Nationalist issues were raised by Mr. Buchanan's Scottish Home Rule Bill, which was talked out.

Question time has also been dull, but those interested in rural problems were studying the comparative table of employment in the agricultural industry given to Sir C. Morrison-Bell by the President of the Board of Agriculture, and special comment was made as to women workers on the land.

The table is, I think, worth reproducing:—

	1908.	1913.	1921.	1923.
Regular Workers—				
Males	508,000	508,000	612,000	566,000
Women and Girls	68,000	43,000	73,000	59,000
Casual Workers—				
Males	114,000	78,000	131,000	104,000
Women and Girls	32,000	22,000	53,000	43,000
	722,000	651,000	869,000	772,000

Readers of the *WOMAN'S LEADER* will also be interested in the little trio on "milk" indulged in on Wednesday by Mrs. Wintringham, Lady Astor, and Mr. Wheatley. After a question by the Member for Louth on the quality of milk supplied, the trio produced the following record:—"Mrs. Wintringham: Will the Minister of Health consider making a definite order safeguarding these people?" "Viscountess Astor: Will the right hon. gentleman act upon the advice of the Report of the Astor Committee?" "Mr. Wheatley: I shall certainly consider what further steps can be taken to safeguard these

"that our opinion is not asked upon the merits of the controversy relating to the agreement or upon the best method of escape from the present difficulties, but . . . we think it might not be unprofitable if we add that the resumption of negotiations between the parties with a view to a modification of the terms of the agreement of 1921 appears to offer an immediate and practicable means of effecting a new wages agreement." In effect, as it appears to us, the report suggests in decently veiled language that since the employers know that a minimum wage ought to be paid, and the men know that it can't be paid, the parties are in a sufficient state of disillusionment to patch up some sort of an unstable and temporary peace. Add to this situation knowledge of the fact that a bill for nationalization of the coal-mining industry has no chance of getting through the House of Commons, and the deadlock becomes complete. And we would remind our readers that it is by no means a pleasing deadlock to contemplate—for it implies the continuance of a situation in which numbers of human beings, men, women, and children, are admittedly subsisting, or attempting to subsist, upon a sum which fails to cover their primary necessities of life.

Yet in spite of all this tireless talk—in spite of this glib and superficial use of the term "minimum wage" or "living wage"—no serious attempt has been made by those concerned to determine precisely what a miner's "living wage" should be, nor how many persons have actually got to live on it. No serious consideration has been accorded to the suggestion that an insufficient wage-bill becomes more nearly sufficient if that "living wage" is allowed to vary with the number of the worker's dependents. We repeat—this last relevant suggestion has not been examined and found wanting. It has been ignored. It is incredible that so accurate and reasonable a structure of argument as the Court of Inquiry has provided can be built upon so nebulous and indeterminate a conception as the present conception of a "living wage." A living wage for whom? Only when that question is seriously and logically answered shall we know whether the men can reasonably demand a "living wage" and whether the employers can reasonably refuse it.

THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

Liberal Members were greatly elated on Monday by their triumph over the Evictions question by the passing of Mr. E. D. Simon's "Prevention of Evictions Bill." It has helped the Government out of a grave difficulty, and the active Liberal Housing Group, of which Mr. Trevelyan Thomson is the chairman and Mr. Simon a prominent member, is to be congratulated on a palpable hit. Rumours are now floating round the lobbies as to the statement to be made on Wednesday next in Standing Committee A with regard to the future of the Rents Bill, which, if true, will give women who want their franchise Bill pushed on, and that artistic obstructionist Sir Kingsley Wood, great delight.

WAYS AND MEANS.

West Indian Telegraphs, Small Debts, Scotland, and other Dog Day Measures kept the Chamber empty for hours on end; while the discussion of Ways and Means has shown how popular Mr. Snowden's Budget is, for the only real fight on indirect taxation was on the question of sugar, when Sir William Mitchell-Thomson made an admirable speech packed with intimate knowledge. As to the rest—tea, coffee, and the breakfast-table reductions—Mr. Ernest Brown disposed of the attempted Conservative reductions by showing that the same Members voted against any reduction of these duties last year and by calling the divisions "Leaflet Divisions." The votes recorded will, of course, do duty at the next election in the carefully sub-edited election literature of all parties.

DEVONPORT: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

From Tea to the Navy, or rather to the Dockyards, was the order of the day, and the annual advertisement of Devonport, Portsmouth, and the other yards gave Members for those con-

(Continued on page 128.)

WHAT I REMEMBER.¹ XXXVI.

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

LAST STAGES OF THE SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE.

The new century opened gloomily enough with the death of Queen Victoria and the prolongation of the South African War. These are things which everyone remembers, and they therefore call for no special record from me. There was, however, one aspect of the deep national emotion caused by the death of the Queen which had a bearing on the progress of our work for the political enfranchisement of women. Universal homage was paid to the memory of the great Queen by leading statesmen of all parties and by the Press throughout the British Empire, it may be said throughout the world. The Queen was praised for her strong grasp and knowledge of public affairs, her devotion to duty, her sagacity, courage, and fidelity, and her good judgment in choosing her advisers: and comment was made on the fact that she combined all these fine political qualities with equal devotion to the duties of her domestic life. The very subjects which opponents of the enfranchisement of women had singled out in speech and writing as being beyond a woman's comprehension, such as National Defence and Foreign Politics, Queen Victoria had specially made her own, and in the Press mention was made of the deep impression her knowledge of them had made on foreign statesmen, such as Bismarck. We naturally pointed to this combination of qualities as a proof that the fears of the anti-suffragists were misplaced when they imagined that as soon as a woman got a vote she would throw to the winds her ordinary duties and occupations, neglect her home, and become a Mrs. Jellaby with no interests nearer than Borioboolagha.

We had made very great progress towards our goal and had secured a non-party majority in successive parliaments ever since 1870 for the extension of the parliamentary vote to women. We were still, however, faced by the implacable hostility of the majority of the Liberal leaders, and by the disconcerting levity with which Members of Parliament, when convenient, broke their pledges to us. It was in face of these facts that the Women's Social and Political Union was founded in Manchester by Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, in 1903. They had been members of our Manchester Society, of which Miss Esther Roper was secretary; I think, also, Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst were at this time taking an active part, but, as it proved, only a temporary, part in support of the Labour Movement then just beginning to show its strength. Possibly the W.S.P.U. may have had in mind the old saying invented by one of the Irish Nationalists, "that it was useless to try to get any concessions for Ireland from a Minister of either party unless you approached him with a cow's tail in one hand and the head of a landlord in the other." However this may be, the Women's Social and Political Union soon conceived the idea that sensational methods were necessary before a substantial victory for Women's Suffrage could be won, but I did not hear, neither do I find in their writings, any trace of intentional violence or non-constitutional action at the beginning of their activity. At the outset they adopted the strictly orthodox and time-honoured method of asking questions of Ministers at public meetings. This, however, owing to the mishandling of the whole matter by the Liberal leaders and organizers, soon produced scenes of violence and disorder. In October, 1905, two years after the Women's Social and Political Union had been formed, the Conservative Party being then obviously on the brink of a heavy electoral defeat, a great Liberal demonstration was arranged in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, at which Sir Edward (now Lord) Grey was the principal speaker. Everything was organized with the view of emphasizing the note of victory: the organ pealed forth triumphant music, and the hall was filled to overflowing. Miss Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenny resolved to attend this meeting on behalf of the Social and Political Union, and to ask Sir Edward Grey the question: "Will the Liberal Government give votes to working women?" As soon as they put this question an extraordinary hubbub arose: stewards tried to force the two girls down into their seats, shouts of "Sit down," "Be quiet," and other shouts of "Let the lady be heard," were bandied to and fro. The Chief Constable of Manchester came down from the platform and asked Miss Pankhurst and her friend to write out their question, and said he would himself take it to the platform and ensure its receiving a reply. To this they agreed, and they saw the Chief Constable return to the platform and hand it to Sir Edward Grey who smiled and passed it on to the chairman: it was then passed to every speaker

¹ This article is one of a series which will extend over several weeks.

in turn, but no attempt was made by Sir Edward Grey or anyone else to answer it. Why he omitted to answer a perfectly proper and legitimate political question has never been explained. He was a Suffragist himself; the question, however, did not refer to his own views but to what the coming Liberal Government was going to do. The meeting became furious and general uproar prevailed; the two girls were angry too, and shouted their loudest, while the stewards dragged them down with insult and violence. Miss Pankhurst and Miss Kenny were flung out into the street, where they called an indignation meeting, and refused to disperse when called upon by the police to do so. In the meantime Sir Edward rose in the hall and said he was afraid that unwittingly he had been a contributing cause of the disturbance. He was, he said, himself in favour of Women's Suffrage, but he did not consider it a fitting subject for that evening as it was not a party question. This was by no means a satisfactory or a convincing reply. The sequel was that the two girls who had asked the question were brought up the next day at the police court, charged with assault and obstruction, and fined, the one ten shillings or seven days' imprisonment, and the other five shillings or three days. They both refused to pay the fines, and were at once hurried away to the cells. And this was in Manchester, almost on the site of the Peterloo franchise battle of 1819. To make the satire more complete, the Manchester Reform Club was, and I believe still is, decorated by a picture of the Peterloo massacre, "Dedicated to Henry Hunt, Esq., the chairman of the meeting, and to the Female Reformers of Manchester" who nearly 100 years earlier had been trampled down by the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for making a demand for votes for men.

Nothing could have been more inept than the official conduct of this whole episode. If Sir Edward had replied that the Liberal Government not being formed he could not say what it would do on the subject of women's votes, but that he himself was favourable to the inclusion of women in the next Reform Bill, no one could have complained, but to howl the questioners down and knock them about, then to charge them with obstruction and to fine them and, in default of payment, to imprison them, was a course more worthy of a Czarism than a free country. It put the whole question in a false position: the only thing that was some consolation was that the Press which, with few exceptions, was very chary of admitting that there was any demand on the part of women for political freedom, now blazoned forth with tremendous energy the enormity of two young women rising in a public meeting to inquire of a Liberal leader what his party intended to do for the unenfranchised masses of women.

NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER (Continued from page 127).
stipulations the opportunity of saying that all were "premier" yards. I was reminded of a letter sent recently by the clever son of an M.P. to his sister, who had inquired as to titles for projected essays, in which the boy suggested in view of recent armaments debates that "Devonport, its Cause and Cure," with a foreword by Major Hore Belisha, M.P., would be a great subject for a girl who loved peace. At any rate, the Members left the discussion to the "Dockyard Soviet," with intermittent attempts on the part of Naval Members to discuss naval strategy. On Friday the stormy winds blew from the Clyde, and there was a very ugly scene after Mr. Speaker's refusal of the closure in the Home Rule, Scotland, Debate. Private Members' night was useful on Wednesday for a discussion of the problem of National Expenditure and Public Assistance initiated by Sir John Marriott. The joke of the week was the pricking of a peroration by Major Hore Belisha. The Official Report conceals the joke, but tells the story. Mr. Haycock, an enthusiastic Labour M.P. of Canadian birth, is reported as saying:—

"The Noble Lady who represents the Sutton Division suggested that the greatest enemy of peace was the pacifist. Let us see where that leads us. Was the Kaiser a great pacifist? Suppose that in 1914 Carl Liebknecht had been the Foreign Minister of Germany, that M. Jaurès had been Foreign Minister of France, and that the present Prime Minister of England had been Foreign Minister of this country. If we had had such a pacifist at the head of our foreign policy in 1914 I make bold to say"—(interruption)

Major Hore Belisha: "He would have built five cruisers!"
Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham have conducted their Ways and Means Resolutions to the admiration of the whole House.

GREEN BENCH.

WOMEN AND HOSPITAL BOARDS.

By SHENA D. SIMON.

One would have thought that though bitter disputes rage as to the suitability of marine engineering as a career for women, there could be no question but that hospital administration was a sphere eminently feminine. The nurses are all women, some of the doctors are, or certainly ought to be, women, large numbers of the patients are always women, and in London and all large towns there are special hospitals exclusively devoted to women and children. Housekeeping comes by usual practice and general consent within even the narrowest definition of "women's sphere". During the war, women with no previous experience beyond that of managing their own households, ran hospitals—for men only—to the entire satisfaction of a grateful country, and yet it seems as if the Boards of hospitals will prove to be the last ditch for the anti-suffragist Die-hards.

Perhaps some readers of the WOMAN'S LEADER, certainly the greater part of the general public, are unaware of the fact that many of our biggest hospitals throughout the country are managed entirely by men. It is only within the last few weeks that women have been elected on to the governing body of Queen Charlotte's—the largest maternity hospital in England; and it took a public agitation in Manchester two years ago to get women on to the Board of St. Mary's, a hospital exclusively devoted to women and children.

There are still no women on the governing bodies of five of the hospitals of Manchester and Salford—including the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the Salford Royal—but since the war women have been elected to six—including the Children's Hospital. As a startling contrast it is interesting to note that the Northern Hospital for Women and Children which was founded in 1856 had women on its Board practically from the beginning.

It is an almost universal practice of Hospitals to have a "Ladies Committee," which does much hard work in the collection of money, visits the patients and arranges entertainments for them, but has no actual power in the administration of the hospital. That these Committees can never be a satisfactory alternative to representation of women on the governing body itself, is obvious when one considers the functions of that body.

It has to make all appointments, to settle the conditions under which the doctors, nurses, ward maids, and household staff have to work. It is responsible for the conditions under which the out-patients' departments are run. It passes all accounts and is responsible for the feeding of the patients and staff. It is the supreme financial authority and collects money. It decides on what scale patients shall make contributions towards their treatment, and how investigations into their income shall be conducted. It is, in short, responsible for the whole administration of the hospital, medical as well as lay. The medical members on it are, and should be, very influential, but one is sometimes forced to the conclusion that the reason why the strongest opposition to women usually emanates from this source is because they fear—and have some justification for their fear—that if women are on the board, it will not be so easy as it has been in the past to exclude women doctors with equal or better qualifications from the much sought after staff posts.

Those who fear that women are not capable of helping to run our Voluntary Hospitals, should look at our Poor Law Infirmarys at Municipal Hospitals. It is safe to say that wherever women are members of Boards of Guardians and of County and Borough Councils, they are by almost universal consent put on to these Committees which are responsible for the hospitals. Public opinion would be up in arms at once if public money was spent on institutions for women and children and the sick, and women Guardians and City Councillors excluded from the management. But the Voluntary Hospitals are under no control, except that of their subscribers, and the annual meetings at which the governing body is elected are usually poorly attended. If those who subscribe so generously to our hospitals were to turn up at the annual meetings and vote some women on to the Boards, the public, from which the patients are drawn, would be under yet another obligation to them.

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.

THE LABOUR PARTY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Over a thousand delegates of the Women's Sections of the Labour Party met together at the National Conference of Labour Women which opened at the Holborn Empire last Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Harrison Bell emphasized from the chair the importance of women's work in the Labour Party. She pointed out the necessity of strengthening the women's sections so that women might take their full share in the work of the party, and at the same time she urged that they should press for women Parliamentary candidates to be adopted wherever possible. Before starting the work of the conference, the chairman called upon a number of personal delegates from Holland, Sweden, Belgium, and the Colonies to address the meeting. Each delegate compared the political position of her country-women with that of Englishwomen. The delegates from the European countries one and all deplored the fact that their womenfolk were less emancipated than the British; the colonies, on the other hand, it was stated, were far ahead in many ways; for instance, in Australia, the delegate of that country said there was a far more efficient system of children's clinics and there was practically no institutional treatment of children; all the children who would be sent to poor law schools in England were boarded out in cottage homes under excellent conditions. The Endowment of Motherhood was being considered, and it was hoped that a state measure for child maintenance would be introduced very shortly. Every fraternal delegate, both European and Colonial, laid special stress on the co-operation of women all over the world for the maintenance of a world peace, which only they could achieve. A telegram was sent from the conference to the French Labour Party congratulating them on the magnificent result of their doctrines. The yearly report of the Women's Section of the Labour Party was then read and carried, after which a strong resolution was unanimously passed urging the Government to introduce an adequate measure for giving Widows' Pensions on a national basis this session.

In the evening a fine demonstration was held at Albert Hall, the great building being nearly full. Dr. Marion Philips was in the chair, and the speakers were the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, Miss Bondfield, M.P., Miss Lawrence, M.P., Miss Jewson, M.P., Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P. The Prime Minister devoted the major part of his speech to foreign affairs, the tone he adopted with regard to these matters being more hopeful and serene than for a long time. Mr. Henderson appealed to the audience not to judge the achievements of the Government till at least a Session has passed. He referred to the Government's intention to introduce a Guardianship of Infants Bill, and referred, though not in any definite terms, to Equal Franchise. Miss Lawrence expressed the hope that Widows' Pensions would become law, and Miss Jewson referred to the need for action to reduce maternal mortality and to make available at welfare centres information about Birth Control. Miss Margaret Bondfield, whose reception was immensely enthusiastic, dealt with the growth of the party.

REVIEW.

THE CALL. BY EDITH AYRTON ZANGWILL. (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 7s. 6d. net.)

No past seems so past as the immediate past—the forgotten interval which lies between the history of an earlier generation and the absorbing experiences of our contemporary life. Such a past Mrs. Zangwill re-creates for us in her latest novel. It concerns the experiences of a girl who sacrifices her scientific vocation and her engagement to a young man with whom she is genuinely in love, to the absorption of the militant suffrage movement. The theme is no doubt conventional; still more conventional is the happy ending with its inevitable reconciliation between the heroine and the wounded hero returned from the war. But it is well and sympathetically told, and to those of us who lived through the militant suffrage movement, for whom its ups and downs were once absorbing experiences of contemporary life, Mrs. Zangwill's vivid if somewhat idyllic chronicle of events will provide interesting reading. As an historical document it deserves this much criticism—it omits all reference to suffrage activities other than those of the militant W.S.P.U. As a result it leaves the uninitiated reader with the impression that the vote came all of its own accord without effort on the part of organized suffragists, and without any great thrill of satisfaction to those who had worked up to the end. Nevertheless, it is a pleasing novel, and one reads it to the end.

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.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR SOCIETIES.

A printed letter describing in detail the work that it is hoped our Societies will carry on in the Constituencies in order to carry out resolutions passed at recent Council Meetings will be ready next week. The price of additional copies will probably be 1d. Societies are urged to let Headquarters know how many copies they will require, and secretaries are asked to suggest to their members the advisability of each possessing a copy of this programme.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING IN BRIGHTON, OCTOBER, 1924.

The Annual Conference of the N.C.W. is this year to be held at Brighton from 6th to the 11th October. The special subject elected for consideration is the "Call of the Younger Generation." The N.U.S.E.C. is entitled to appoint ten delegates, and secretaries of societies are requested to send in nominations for delegates as soon as possible. These nominations must be proposed and seconded, and the consent of the nominee obtained. A ballot will then be taken.

DANCE IN AID OF FUNDS, 3rd JUNE.

A Dance in aid of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship will take place at 32 Hyde Park Gardens, W. 2 (by kind permission of Mrs. Leonard B. Franklin), on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1924. Dancing, 9 till 2. Alex. Wainwright's Band. Patronesses: The Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lady Waley Cohen, The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin, Lady Pares, Lady Tuck, and others. Tickets: Single 15s., Double 27s. 6d., Party of Four 50s., from the Hon. Sec., Miss R. Hume Robertson, Elmhurst, Parkside, Wimbledon. We very much hope that our friends in London will take tickets and get their friends to take tickets.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The British Overseas Committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is organizing Conferences on the Legal and Economic Status of Women throughout the Empire, to be held weekly on Wednesdays in the I.W.S.A. Pavilion (Eastern Section—North 30) at 5.30 p.m.:

28th May.—Parliamentary Franchise for Women. Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Women Members of Parliament and of Local Governing Bodies. 4th June.—Maintenance of Wives and Children. Representative of the N.U.S.E.C. The law as it is—proposed right to share husband's income. 11th June.—The Unmarried Mother and her Child. Miss Musson (N.C.U.M.C.). 18th June.—Custody and Guardianship of Legitimate Children. Mrs. Hubback. 25th June.—Nationality of Married Women. Miss Macmillan. 2nd July.—Population, I: Vital statistics of the Empire, etc. Mrs. Stocks. 9th July.—Population, II: Problems of migration within the Empire. Representative of the Overseas Settlement for British Women. 16th July.—Family Allowances, I: The case for family allowances throughout the Empire. Miss Rathbone, J.P., C.C. 23rd July.—Family Allowances, II: Schemes at work on the Continent, France, Germany, etc.; schemes proposed in the Empire. Miss Rathbone, J.P., C.C. 30th July.—Equal Opportunities for Men and Women in Industry and in the Professions. Mrs. E. M. White (Federation of Women Civil Servants). Equal Pay for Equal Work. Miss Dawson.

Admission free. Information may be obtained from:—The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1; St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, 55 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. 1; The Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C.

GLASGOW S.E.C. AND W.C.A.

The Glasgow Society for Equal Citizenship and the Glasgow Women Citizens' Association, which are now amalgamated, held their first general meeting on 29th April. Miss Melville, speaking from the chair, said that it was only in the piping times of peace that they could afford the luxury of keeping up their small differences, and she thought the amalgamation was a matter for hearty congratulation. These were not times of peace for women, who were being called on for difficult and dangerous public service, in which they must play their parts seriously and thoroughly. It was a time for putting the wisdom of all together in order to find the solution of all those pressing social problems in which women were particularly interested.

Miss M. J. Buchanan, president of the Society for Equal Citizenship,

in a short address, dealt with the work of the body during the past twenty-two years. Speaking of the Union she said that they were hopeful that the two Societies could achieve together a great deal that separately they could not achieve. Although they might get equal franchise soon they were a long way from equal citizenship.

CARDIFF W.C.A.

The annual meeting of the Cardiff Women Citizens' Association was held on 30th April, Miss Colin, B.A., presiding. The Deputy Lady Mayoress of Cardiff (Mrs. W. H. Lever) was elected to succeed Mrs. J. T. Richards, J.P., as President. Lady Davies, Miss M. M. Saunders, and Miss Stainer were re-elected hon. treasurer, hon. secretary, and hon. Press secretary respectively. The membership of the Association was shown to be increasing and the finances to be in a satisfactory condition.

After the business meeting the Governor of Cardiff Prison (Mr. M. Fisher) gave an interesting address on prison life, and on the measures of reform introduced. This was of special interest, because the Association is playing no small part in the movement. They have organized a series of weekly classes for the women prisoners and are doing much good work among them.

The City Probation Officer, Mr. David Scourfield, also spoke on the Probation system.

The organizing secretary for the Association is Mrs. Alfred Thomas, and the office is at 17 Quay Street.

NORTH-WESTERN GROUP OF SOCIETIES AFFILIATED TO THE N.U.S.E.C.

The 7th Conference of the North-Western Group was held on Thursday, 8th May, at Rochdale. The forming by Birkenhead of a new W.C.A. at Heswall was reported. After discussion on a Report of the Annual Council Meeting in London, the following resolutions to be sent to Headquarters were passed:—

(1) "That a reasonable amount of latitude be allowed as to the use of the whole of the questionnaire in adopted constituencies."

(2) "That the North-Western feels the absolute necessity for a much abridged questionnaire."

(3) "That in order to avoid overlapping, no Parliamentary Questionnaire be sent from Headquarters to any candidate in an adopted constituency."

Delegates were recommended to get their societies to study the questions of Women Police, the addition of the proviso to the Legitimacy Bill, and the Pooling of Fares.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

(1) "That delegates be instructed to urge their societies to take action in connection with the omission of Widows' Pensions from the Budget."

(2) "That in view of the widening of the official objects of the N.U.S.E.C., the time is ripe for the affiliated societies of the North-Western Group to interest themselves in the Housing Question, as the one which most urgently affects women."

Notice was given by Liverpool that they propose to hold a Week-end Summer School, and delegates were asked to get their societies to suggest subjects for discussion.

A CHOICE OF BOOKS.

PATRICK BRANWELL BRONTË. By ALICE LAW. (Philpot, 6s.)

Miss Law's object is to rehabilitate Branwell Brontë's literary reputation, and in so doing she endeavours to make a case for his authorship of *Wuthering Heights*. Though many books have been written about Branwell and Emily, there is still much uncertainty on the important question of the texts of their poems. To this subject Miss Law's book is a contribution.

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS AT THE BAR: A MEMOIR. By E. BOWEN-ROWLANDS. (Macmillan, 18s.)

It is surely safe to say that few men have had such an opportunity of contact with so long a line of legal lights as the subject of this memoir, Sir Harry Poland. He knew some dozen Lord Chancellors and nine Lord Chief Justices, besides a notable company of famous Judges, and many are the good stories he has to tell of them. This book also includes summaries of a group of important trials with which Sir Harry Poland was connected.

THE CONQUEST OF THE RIVER PLATE. By R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM. (Heinemann, 15s.)

Conquest and adventure, treasure fleets, and the dangerous business of pioneering lose nothing of their glamour at the hands of Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who is equally at home in the language of these adventurers and in the land of their desire. A fascinating volume is the result of this happy combination, which leaves us with the comfortable feeling that the Spaniard was, after all, less black than we feared and the Pampa far more enchanting than we fancied.

MESSALINA OF THE SUBURBS. By E. M. DELAFIELD. (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)

After giving a preliminary account of her heroine's early years, Miss Delafield bases the plot of her story on a recent murder trial. She preserves her air of impartial aloofness which was characteristic of her former work, together with her unusual gift of natural dialogue, but the characters in this novel are so unrelievedly sordid that there is little pleasure to be derived from their acquaintance.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

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

The importance of understanding what is happening in other countries and the difficulty of finding time to study it must weigh heavily on all who desire to raise the standard of international relations and to watch British foreign policy with this in view. Some people are satisfied to encourage friendship with a particular country in which they are interested and are led through this to prejudiced partisanship and to hostility to some other country. In the hope of reaching a better and wider international understanding than this, the W.I.L. Executive hopes to form groups for the study of conditions in as many countries as possible, each group taking one country for its special concern, but by its relation with the other groups and by occasional joint discussion avoiding a narrow outlook. In connection with this the Library at International House is to be developed and gifts of books and publications of all kinds giving information that is reliable will be greatly welcomed. Groups for France, the Balkans and Near East, Russia, Poland, and Germany can be formed during the summer, and no doubt there will shortly be others. Those who would like to join a group are invited to send in their names to the International Secretary to the W.I.L., 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

WOMEN AND THE BAR EXAMS.

Last week the Council of Legal Education issued its Easter list of successful candidates in the general examination of students in the Inns of Court. We are glad to notice the names of nine women in the lists:—Miss Ethel Lane, Miss Vera Meiklejohn, Miss E. E. Bowerman, Miss S. Moshkowitz, Miss E. M. Cross-thwaite, Miss G. Fixen, Miss M. M. Wells, Miss L. M. Snow, and Miss T. M. S. Keely.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.

MADAM,—Will you permit me to inform your readers that a Week-end Conference is to be held at *Wetheral, near Carlisle, from Friday evening, 6th June, to Monday evening, 9th June, inclusive*, for the purpose of affording social students an opportunity of

(1) Discussing the principles and lines of Licensing Policy.
(2) Examining, personally, the Carlisle scheme of State ownership and control of the liquor trade and estimating its value as a practical contribution to the solution of the public-house problem.

Visits will be arranged to some of the more important of the experiments in public-house management, as well as to objects of public interest in the neighbourhood. The Conference is designed to combine the advantages of a holiday in charming surroundings with a study of this practical scheme of constructive licensing reform. The Carlisle experiment in State management and control has been often referred to in your columns and will doubtless possess an interest for readers who are genuinely concerned to secure the reform of our licensing system. Full particulars as to terms, syllabus, etc., can be obtained on application to the undersigned at *Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.*

A. F. HARVEY.
Sec. Temperance Legislation League.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

MADAM,—The Conference of the Women's Unionist Association held in London last week was universally acknowledged to be the most crowded and enthusiastic one that has so far taken place. The speeches and discussions which followed bore witness to the keen and discriminating interest Unionist Women take in politics and, that whilst united in loyalty to party and Empire, they do not by any means think in grooves, and on certain questions there was decided, though always courteous, division of opinion.

The most notable speeches were those delivered by Mr. Baldwin, the Duchess of Atholl, who appealed strongly to her audience speaking on rather unusual lines, and the address on Comprehensive Insurance by Sir John Marriott which, as a practical suggestion to counteract the sense of insecurity lying at the root of our present unrest, was listened to with the deepest attention. The Queen's Hall packed with a critical audience from ceiling to floor makes exacting demands on speakers, but on the whole a high standard was maintained, relieved at times by sharp flashes of humour, to which the audience delightedly responded. Both Dame Caroline Bridgman and Lady Elveden were beyond all praise as chairmen, and their masterly summings-up proved conclusively that women have won their spurs in political life, and the audience enthusiastically endorsed the hope expressed by two speakers, that Mr. Baldwin should include in the formation of his next Cabinet, whenever that happy event takes place, a woman, and that woman both as a representative of her sex and on her own merits should be the Duchess of Atholl.

Unquestionably the enthusiasm evoked by the Conference will bear fruit throughout the constituencies in the near future.

MINNA RATHBONE.

THE LAW AT WORK.

MADAM,—I am much interested to see Mrs. Rackham's article on "The Borsal Girl" in your issue of 14th March which number I have only just received, being still abroad.

I agree with Mrs. Rackham's plea that a long period of further detention is a mistake and a hardship for the girl who has run away from a Reformatory in a fit of depression or because the desire for liberty had

become too strong for her (from my own experience of Homes I should say that very few girls run away after a stay of several years), but, since her detention at Borsal need not necessarily be protracted, I should like to hear of a practical suggestion for alternative treatment than to be sent on there? I also agree that the special wing of Holloway is not all one would wish for the girl who has run away from Borsal, but, again, one would like a suggestion as to the actual alternative? Mrs. Rackham herself considers it undesirable that the Borsal runaway should be returned thither.

After many years of study of the different kinds of treatment for "difficult" girls and girls with immoral or criminal tendencies, I have come to the conclusion that so far as institutional methods are concerned, we cannot avoid a considerable element of failure because of the abnormal material with which we deal. Any improvements which we make at present (over and above doing away with the old-time penitentiaries, and imprisonment for girls under 21) will come, I believe, by a closer understanding of individual needs, by the better internal management of Homes, and by psychology, and not by trying to invent a new kind of institution! Mrs. Rackham says that the "Prison Commissioners should devise some better treatment!" We have all "done our bit" in the abuse of the Prison Commissioners, but in this case I think that the reproach is somewhat hard.

In what way as a new system is the remedy actually to be found? The girl who has been sent to a Reformatory or to Borsal must be made to understand that she must serve out her sentence or discipline will cease altogether. If she fails to do so, and leaves on her own account, she cannot, in common justice to those who remain loyally, be sent to a pleasanter place, nor would it be fair to apply a probational system outside of the Reformatory, a system which nine girls out of ten infinitely prefer to institutional detention.

If, then, we are to accept the plea that the runaway must not be returned to the Reformatory or go to Borsal or to the special department of Holloway Gaol, there remains but the inauguration of yet another institution for the treatment of girls who have run away from the old! The present need for economy (and I would remind Mrs. Rackham that some of the best Rescue Homes are on the verge of closing down for lack of funds) makes this undesirable, and even if it were not the case we should but add institution to institution *ad infinitum* for this reason, that in dealing with the thousand and one intricacies of the human temperament there never is and never will be any particular method which is certain to produce success! If there were we should have reached the Millennium! And there is invariably a percentage of runaways from homes voluntary or compulsory. I am at the moment living in one of the best Rescue Homes I have ever seen. Some girls are sent under the Child Protection Act (South Africa), and others under the Certified Hostels Act. The place is as homely and as cheery as any Home could possibly be with a due measure of necessary discipline. Most girls are very happy here, yet some have run away! I have also stayed in a well-known "Penitentiary" Home out here; a modified system compared to the old idea of a Penitentiary, but still a far stricter régime than this Home. Many girls have grown to like the quiet surroundings and the routine, others again have taken their congé before their time was up. In both cases there have been the tangle of motives and ideas of causes and results inevitable where human nature is concerned. I cannot conceive of any new institution which would meet the difficulty.

I heartily agree with Mrs. Rackham in any reasonable efforts to secure as human and as individual a treatment of young offenders (or old!) as is possible, but I am convinced that there is a growing danger of over-consideration of the whims and moods, likes and dislikes, which is as bad for the girls themselves as the lack of personal care and discipline was at the start. Many girls of the educated class dislike or become tired of first class Boarding Schools, but are obliged to remain there until their parents consider it good for them to leave!

Personally, I should like every runaway to have a second chance (unless she has been very unruly) at the Institution she left, and if she fails to "make good" a second time, a rather more severe treatment appears unavoidable, unless it is shown that there were some practical reason why the first treatment failed.

H. FREDA HARTLEY.

I am afraid that I did not make my point very clear to Miss Hartley. I do not want to increase the number of institutions, but there is room for better classifying and grouping of the inmates of those we have got, and we do very much need "to invent new institutions," or as I should prefer to put it, "new methods of treatment." It is obvious, for example, that something new is required for the large number of young persons between 16 and 21 now sent to prison every year. We will return to this subject later in the column "The Law at Work."—C. D. R.

LIST OF SOME BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED TO LIBRARY.

British Trade Boards System, Dorothy Sells; *His Religion and Hers*, Charlotte Perkins Gilman; *The Present State of Germany*, Professor Morgan; *Judgment of Death*, Bowen Rowlands; *Political Christianity*, A. Maude Royden; *Life of Lord Shaftesbury*, Hammond; *Open-air Nursery Schools*, E. Stevinson; *Political Crime*, Carlton Hall; *The Problem of Armaments*, Enoch; *Women at Work in the League of Nations*, Northcott; *The Moral Basis of the League of Nations*, Viscount Cecil; *Coal Mining: An Enquiry*, G. D. H. Cole; *My Two Countries*, Lady Astor; *Russia and Peace*, Dr. Nansen; *Key Book to the League of Nations*, C. B. Fry; *The League of Nations to-day*, Roth Williams; *The Claims of the Coming Generation*, Sir J. Marchant and others; *Second Chambers in Theory and Practice*, Lees Smith; *Population*, Harold Cox; *Conception Control*, Lady Barrett; *The Referendum*, St. Loe Strachey; *Reminiscences*, Dr. Mary Scharlieb; *The Disinherited Family*, Eleanor F. Rathbone; *Rents, Rings and Houses*, G. D. H. Cole; *Houses of the Workers*, A. Sayle; *Labour Saving Houses*, National Building Guilds; *House Property Management*, Octavia Hill and others.

COMING EVENTS.

HENDON WOMEN CITIZENS' COUNCIL.

MAY 22. 4 p.m. St. Albans Hall, Golder's Green. Miss Beaumont on "Equal Franchise."

GUILDHOUSE W.C.S.

MAY 26. 3 p.m. Lecture by Miss Helen Ward on "Rupert Brooke."

LEAGUE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

MAY 20. 6 p.m. Victoria Street. A. Louise McIlroy, "Beside the Golden Horn." Chair: Dr. Sybil Pratt. Tickets (2s. 6d. and 1s.) from L.C.M. Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

LONDON COUNCIL FOR PROMOTION OF PUBLIC MORALITY.

MAY 19. 3 p.m. Caxton Hall, Westminster. Speakers: Sir Henry Slessor, K.C., Rt. Hon. Sir E. Cecil, P.C., M.P., Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, L.C.C., Dame Beatrice Hudson, J.P., D.B.E., J.P., L.C.C. Chair: Lord Bishop of London.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

MAY 20 and 21. Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1. Eighth Annual Meeting. Morning session, 10.45-1; afternoon, 2.15-4.30.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

MAY 27, 28 and 29. The Kingsway Hall, W.C. Council Meeting. Morning session, 10-1; afternoon, 2.30-5 p.m.

TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING, Etc.

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

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

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NORTH DEVON.—Guests received beautiful old manor house; special terms workers. In reach all noted beauty spots. Farm produce.—Tabor, Lee House, Marwood, N. Devon.

NORTH DEVON.—Few Paying Guests received; comfortable cottage, sea and country, interesting part; terms moderate.—Pottery, Fremington.

MALVERN.—Small bungalow FLAT, unfurnished, with accommodation for one. Women workers (or retired) given preference. Charming situation, every convenience. Rent, 9s. per week.—Secretary, Workers, Ltd., St. James's, Malvern.

TO be let to two ladies, top floor as FLAT, in nice house, 12 miles London.—Write, E.C., 39 Beak Street, W. 1.

NICELY furnished six-room COTTAGE to let, at Kew Green. Bathroom, good offices; small secluded garden; 3 guineas weekly.—Lowndes, 27 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

LAKE DISTRICT.—To let, June, July and September, old-fashioned primitive furnished COTTAGE on hills, 5 miles from Ambleside; 4 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen; outdoor sanitation; suit walkers; £2 weekly.—Marriott, 41 Montgomery Road, Longsight, Manchester.

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

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—Floors to let at 32 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W. 2. Close to Paddington Station.

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

FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN and others, newly decorated bed-sitting rooms; gas fires, own meters; near Gloucester Road and Earls Court Stations. Telephone, Western 1201.—Box 1061, 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.

CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.—Wanted, a well-educated lady interested in social work as an Appeal Secretary, to live at the Settlement; must have had experience in secretarial work, collecting, and be a good organiser; salary £80 to £100.—Write, stating age and previous experience, to the Hon. Sec., Miss C. Spicer, 106 Westbourne Terrace, W. 2.

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.

EDUCATED woman (officer's widow, 38) and daughter, 18, would like domestic post together. Country (charge of animals, etc.) preferred, if help given with rough work in house. Alternatively, mother would run town flat for single lady or gentleman or couple, if daughter may lodge with her. Small salary.—Box 1,064, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

KITCHEN CLOTHS.—Bundles of Kitchen and Lavatory Cloths, strong durable quality. 12 cloths in a bundle, 10 kitchen and 2 lavatory. Only 7s. 6d. 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, hoots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousseurs, 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.)

BISCUIT-COLOURED striped tweed COAT, well made, semi-lined, 25s. 7. Badminton racket and press, 12s. 6d.; postage for approval.—Box 1,063, WOMAN'S LEADER, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

BUNGALOWS, summer or permanent, 3-5 rooms; one sold, £300. View, water, bath, conveniences; freehold land; sandy, healthy; golf; buses. London, 80 miles.—Drake, Ufford, Woodbridge.

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.

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. 9347. Children's Dresses of original and practical design, Coats, Caps, etc., etc. Smocks a speciality. Fancy Dresses. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

MILLINER, experienced, will make up ladies' own materials; copy or renovate; also other kinds of needlework.—M. W., 61 Cumberland Street, S.W. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Information Bureau. Interviews, 10 to 1, except Saturdays. Members' Centre open daily. Restaurant open to 7.30 (not Saturdays).

THE PIONEER CLUB has reopened at 12 Cavendish Place, Town Members £5 5s.; Country and Professional Members £4 4s. Entrance fee in abeyance (pro. tem.).

THE FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 18th May, 3.30. Music by Brahms; Lantern Lecture, Rev. Hudson Shaw: "Ruskin and Venice." 6.30, Maude Royden.

JOIN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE CLUB, 55 Gower Street, W.C. 1. Subscription, 7s. 6d. per annum. Luncheons, and Teas in the Cafeteria. Thursday Club Suppers 7 p.m., and Discussion Meetings 8 p.m. 15th May: Mrs. Ayrton Gould on "Widows' Pensions and Guardianship of Infants."

HOUSE ASSISTANTS' CENTRE

510 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.

Telephone: Kensington 5213.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name

Address

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Printed by STEPHEN AUSTIN & SONS, LTD., 5 Fore Street, Hertford, for the PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1 to whom all communications should be addressed.