

# THE WOMAN'S LEADER

## AND THE COMMON CAUSE

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### NOTES AND NEWS.

#### The Opening Session and the King's Speech.

The election of the Speaker and the swearing-in of new Members having been completed, the thoughts of all those interested in Parliament will now have turned to the real opening next week. As in 1900, the Sovereign will not open Parliament in person, but the King's Speech will be read by the Lord Chancellor, one of the five Lords Commissioners. The draft of the Speech has been submitted to the Cabinet. It is expected that it will be a long one presenting a reasoned statement of the proposed activities of the Government until July, 1930, which will be the natural end of the first session. The most important points contained therein are already well known: Satisfaction will be expressed at the conversations which have already begun between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes, and at the reopening of the question of the reduction of naval armaments. The intention of the Government to sign the Optional Clause relating to the International Court of Justice will be indicated, while its pledge to renew diplomatic relations with Russia will be redeemed, and its willingness to accept the report of the Reparations Commission and to consent to the evacuation of British troops from the Rhineland expressed. An assurance will be given of the Government's intention to proceed as quickly as possible with schemes for the relief of unemployment, and reference may also be made to the need for raising the school leaving age in order to check the entrance of new workers into industry, and also to alterations in the Unemployment Insurance Act. Legislation in connection with the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention will be promised, as also will an amendment to the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. Rent restriction will be continued for a further period, and a promise will be given that the slum problem will be tackled. The Factories Bill is also certain. We hope that an indication will be given that the solution of the slum problem lies in the building of more houses, and that reference will also be made to the required alterations in the National Health Insurance Act in the direction of increased maternity benefits and in allowances for the dependents of sick persons. Whether any other points for which this paper has been pressing will be included, and whether all our suppositions are correct, next week will show.

#### Naval Disarmament.

The outstanding event of last week in this country was undoubtedly General Dawes' speech. Not only did this speech itself bear witness to the practical determination of America to solve once and for all the naval disarmament question, but the universal chorus of praise which greeted it showed that this country is at least equally as determined to arrive at a satisfactory solution. Every word bore witness not only to the discretion and care which so responsible a statement required, but also to the intense enthusiasm of the speaker. He showed how the reduction of armaments follows from general policy as regards security and peace, and how disarmament has in this way become a practical application of the Kellogg Pact. He next considered the most desirable procedure for a satisfactory advance. It is necessary, he pointed out, that after naval experts have arrived at a definition, a "yard-stick" for the valuation of the fighting strength of ships, it should be left to statesmen "to draw up for the world the terms of the final agreement upon naval reduction, which should be couched in those simple terms understandable to the ordinary man in the street. . . . That final agreement, covering the quantitative dispositions, will go to the nations for approval or rejection." Mr. MacDonald, speaking at Lossiemouth the previous night, emphasized the fact that these preliminary negotiations with America were a prelude to an attempted agreement between all nations. "We have no intention," said Mr. MacDonald, "of presenting to other nations an accomplished fact which they can take or leave. . . . We met in the hope that we might be instrumental in preparing a board round which the other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship studying the arts and the ways of peace, gaining the sense of security not by arms but by the absence of arms."

#### The End of the Berlin Conference.

The International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship has met in Berlin, done its work, and in due course dispersed; and a brief account of its proceedings will be found elsewhere in this issue. Some may pour cold criticism upon these triennial gatherings of feminists, and say, pointing to their resolutions or to the printed record of their discussions, that here are a series of pious and very generalized opinions which will leave practical statesmen unruffled and make little or no difference to the constituent organizations working out particular problems in particular countries. This may be true, but it is not the whole truth. There is, to begin with, a considerable instalment of truth to be found in the hardy and resilient platitude that international congresses are ends in themselves as an education in internationalism. And it is certain enough that the citizens of a world whose national survival depends on the efficient functioning of international machinery must learn the difficult technique of internationalism or perish. But why *feminist* internationalism our critic may ask? The reply should come most vociferously from the Latin countries and the East, where women remain, in this year of disgrace 1929, unenfranchised and in some cases in a yet more parlous state. It is disheartening and uninspiring to work in isolation while the tide of progress creeps forward elsewhere, and indirectly the women of the enfranchised countries can help those of the unenfranchised by their experiences and their standards. But they can also help themselves. For enfranchisement is not the end of feminism, and there is not a country in the world where it is not still a disadvantage in respect of status and opportunity to be born a woman. In international gatherings such as the recent Berlin Congress, by some strange process of distillation, the principles for which all women who care for the advancement of women are fighting emerge from the particular forms which characterize



the feminist movement in this country or that country. Then it is that women who care for the advancement of women are able to see these old principles clothed in a majestic garb of universality—cared for by others as they themselves care.

#### Women Civil Servants.

An interesting report has been issued by the Federation of Women Civil Servants on the position of women in the higher posts. It points out, as did the statement issued by the London and National Society for Women's Service a few weeks earlier, that women above the clerical class are excluded from the following important departments: British Museum, Cabinet Secretariat, Home Office, Forestry Commission, Government Actuary's Department, Colonial Office, Lord Chancellor's Office, Treasury, Mines Department, Dominions Office, National Debt Office, Paymaster-General's Office, Geological Survey, and the Supreme Court of Judicature. Testimony is paid to the Ministry of Health as being far ahead of many Departments in its freedom from sex prejudice, but even here there are only three administrative class women and one executive class. The General Post Office, which has employed educated women ever since 1873, has no women in the executive training grade and only one administrative post is filled by a woman. As our readers know, the reforms for which the Federation, supported by many women's organizations, is pressing are equal pay, the removal of the marriage bar, and the opening of consular and diplomatic posts to women. The first of these reforms is supported by civil servants of both sexes and has been put forward by their Whitley Council in connection with its inquiries as to whether the present Prime Minister intends to set up the Royal Commission promised by Mr. Baldwin if he had been returned. The freedom of entry to the diplomatic and consular services would do much to raise the standard of women civil servants. If granted, this country would only be following the example of many other countries, including the United States of America, Sweden, Russia, China, and Chile.

#### Women and the Canadian Senate.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is considering an appeal to which we have already referred in these columns, from five women of Western Canada, who are asking to have the question determined whether under the British North Canadian Act women are entitled to be considered as persons who are qualified to sit in the Canadian Senate. After the war this Act was amended to enable women to vote in elections and to become eligible as members of the House of Commons. The point as to whether women were entitled to be appointed by the Governor General as members of the Senate remained in obedience until three years ago, when an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of Canada. In April, 1928, the Court ruled that women could not be reckoned among the qualified persons allowed to sit in the Senate. We regret to find that the Federal and certain of the Provincial Governments of Canada are supporting the exclusion of women, and that the Dominion Parliament has not made the appeal unnecessary by amending the Act. The five women appellants include the Right Hon. Irene Paraly, the first woman in the Empire to be a Cabinet Minister, Mrs. Louise McKinney, the first woman to be elected to the Canadian legislature, Mrs. McLunn and Mrs. Jamieson, one of the two first women to be appointed a magistrate.

#### Women House Property Managers.

We understand that the London County Council is considering the employment of women for the management of certain of its housing estates, and earnestly hope that it will decide in favour. The London County Council has been slow in following the lead set in this respect not only by many other towns, but also in many different parts of London by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Commissioners of Crown Land. In the building in Lincoln's Inn devoted to the training of women house property managers there are this year more students than ever. The majority of these are University graduates; as we are informed in a letter published in the *Manchester Guardian* this week over the signatures of the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Emmott, and Miss Ishbel MacDonald, their training consists partly of actual work on the estates, including the weekly collection of rents, the noting of repairs needed and the inspection of work done, the checking and paying of builders' and workmen's accounts, book-keeping, etc., and partly of preparation for some recognized examination, such as the B.Sc.

of estate management, or the certificate of the Surveyor's Institute. As the letter points out, Miss Octavia Hill began her pioneer work in 1864 and realized that methods that may be adequate for one class of house property are totally inadequate for another and poorer class of house property; the great principle behind her work is, of course, that of co-operation between landlord and tenant. She herself wrote that "new circumstances require various efforts; and it is the spirit, not the dead form, which should be perpetuated." It is in this spirit that the Women House Property Managers are tackling the many new problems confronting them.

#### In Honour of the Women Members of Parliament.

To celebrate the return of fourteen women to the House of Commons, two of whom, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, ex-President of the National Union, and Miss Picton-Turbervill are members of its Executive Committee, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship is holding a public luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, 18th July. All suffragists will welcome this opportunity of expressing their admiration of the growing band of women Members, and to Miss Margaret Bondfield, as the first woman to gain entrance to the Cabinet, a special welcome will be given. Many of the guests have already proved themselves, both in and out of Parliament, staunch supporters of those reforms for which this paper stands, and we hope this occasion will be the first of many opportunities of close and friendly co-operation with the newer and younger Members. Further particulars are given on another page.

#### Women's International Organizations at Geneva.

Both the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship and the International Council of Women will have centres at Geneva during the Plenary Assembly of the League of Nations, the International Alliance in the offices of the "Foyer Féminin," Cours-de-Rive, 11, the International Council at 17 Boulevard Helvétique. Both organizations are arranging receptions in honour of the women delegates to the League of Nations. The Board of the Alliance, including the President, will be present, and an opportunity will be afforded for meeting leaders of the suffragist movement in all countries.

#### The Newdigate Prize Poem.

Miss Phyllis Hartnoll, this year's Newdigate Prizewinner, recited passages from her poem at the Encaenia on Wednesday, in the presence of the recipients of honorary degrees, who this year include General Dawes. The poem describes the burial of a Pharaoh and the contents of an Egyptian royal tomb, and ends by considering the men who themselves had laboured to make the tomb.

These men, unknown and nameless, are the voice  
Of Egypt crying across the centuries  
That beauty lives within the heart of man  
And shall not die although his kingdom perish.  
All men are slaves, stilling the restless craving  
Of their tired hearts by forms of tireless beauty,  
And these tombs hidden underneath the sand  
Are storehouses of garnered loveliness,  
Mute witnesses to man's creative force,  
Waiting in darkness until eager hands  
Should open wide the doors, that man might see  
His glory manifest, and know himself  
Released from bondage, immortal, a deathless spirit  
Speaking divinely with the voice of beauty.

#### Madame Curie Honoured.

On 19th June a well-deserved tribute was paid to the most distinguished woman of science of our time, when the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Madame Curie by Glasgow University. The following day she was admitted to the freedom of the city. Her name thus became associated with the illustrious names of Watt and Kelvin, and she has shown for all time the fine work which can be carried on by women in scientific research.

**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 woman'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.

#### BERLIN, 1929.

International Congresses slide into their work by a series of progressive entanglements, from which at long last they subsequently extricate themselves with difficulty. So it has been with the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship in Berlin. Some of its preliminary entanglements we reported last week; its aftermath may be with us next week. This week, however, we have before us the report of the complete six days' work of the Congress itself in *plenium* at the Kroll Festsaal, in the Platz der Republik, under the shadow of the Reichstag both in the literal and figurative sense.

The opening morning provided a scene which will not be readily forgotten by those who witnessed it. The perfect hall, perfectly fitted for acoustic purposes with electric amplifiers, was packed from floor to gallery, delegates and substitute delegates of forty-six countries below, visitors in their hundreds above. But it was the quality of these visitors rather than their quantity which gave a peculiar significance to this significant twenty-fifth anniversary of the first congress meeting in Berlin; for the overwhelming majority of them were girls. Girls lined the gallery railings of the hall, girls clustered round the entrances, girls waited in queues for the public meetings and bombarded the police when they failed to get in, girls were everywhere, indefatigable and enthusiastic. And more than one British delegate was left with a grain of envy for the public-spirited fervency of German girlhood. Would the young women of London have played up as the young women of Berlin played up during that Congress Week?

But to return to the opening of the Congress. Forewarned by previous occasions, delegates expected from their President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the perfect presidential address, sliding easily from English to German and from German to French. They got it, of course, and its content needs no further comment here, as readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER have already had the text of it. Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior and one of Germany's most trusted and well-beloved statesmen, followed with an official address of welcome. With impeccable tact he touched upon the harshness of Germany's fate under the terms of the Peace treaty. More official welcomes followed and a touch of pageantry with the roll-call of the nations and the presentation of national flags. Thus ended the first morning; and at the close of it, delegates were entertained by the Municipality of Berlin to a lunch at the Rathaus of such length and magnitude that only with difficulty could they reassemble their energies for a late afternoon discussion of economic, legal, and moral equality. Nevertheless, by 7.30 there was sufficient energy left in the Congress and its visitors to pack, and repack, and repack yet again, in successive overflows, a meeting on women police and their work throughout the world.

The first day gives a key to the quality of the six days of the Congress work. Business in the *plenium* proceeded in hot competition with public meetings, excursions, and multifarious private hospitality outside, yet seemed to suffer no damage from it. The two aspects of Congress activity appeared rather to invigorate one another. It may, perhaps, be questioned whether so large a gathering working in three languages, with the best acoustic arrangements in the world, is a suitable medium for the disentanglement of controversial resolutions or the exposition of complicated points. But as a matter of fact in the presentation of reports from the committees, and the passing of resolutions arising from them, little or no controversy arose. Legal and political equality, and the equal moral standard raised no clash of opinion. The principle of family endowment, embodied in a group of resolutions which called upon each country to

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE PAGEANT.

From a Delegate.

There could be no more fitting ending to a world gathering of women than the great Peace Pageant held in Berlin last Sunday on the day following the close of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress. The Pageant was beautifully produced and acted, the scenery being simply, but most effectively, portrayed by means of lantern slides. On a green sward in a peaceful world children are playing among the flowers—so the scene opens. Suddenly the atmosphere becomes threatening and voices from the Universe announce the coming of War. The mother calls for help and her appeal is answered by sorrowing and bereaved women, by maimed and blinded men, and the voices of the Dead, who offer their frustrated lives to give courage and strength to the living. The scene closes as it opens with a group of children—the youth who must

work out its own administrative forms received serious challenge only from Holland; and a peace resolution redrafted in response to French pressure in such a manner as to side-track all reference to a particular military occupation which lay heavily on the chests of both British and German delegations, raised the question of international relations in terms so general as to command unanimous assent. In such a manner, too, was conducted the great public peace meeting on the night of Friday, 21st June. Even outside the hall, where a cordon of perspiring policemen tried with difficulty to persuade an enthusiastic mob of young women that there really was not another square inch of accommodation within, perfect good humour prevailed. The one matter which, according to our prophecy of last week, might have provoked hot controversy: the discussion of the Congress attitude to protective legislation for industrial women, was quietly relegated to the year 1932 by a resolution calling for scientific study and further report.

So great a multitude of vivid impressions as the week 17th–22nd June leaves in the minds of its participants, it is not easy to record with due brevity and proportion. A few, selected with little enough of principle, must therefore be scattered at random. There was, in the first place, Tuesday's packed meeting in the Reichstag, accompanied by the inevitable overflow gatherings, at which women M.P.s addressed delegates, seated for the occasion in the places of German deputies. The British delegation was proud to be represented among the speakers by its own leader, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P.

There was in the second place, the overwhelming welcome which official Germany extended to its guests, not merely in the form of unsparing entertainment, but in the form of actual "man-hours" devoted to the Congress by leading statesmen. The President of the Reichstag in person welcomed its leaders and attended its meetings. Herr Severing, having spoken at its opening session, and presided at an evening party, presided also from the former Imperial box, over the gala performance of *Figaro*, and subsequently enlivened a midnight (and long after midnight) supper with his sympathetic presence. But not less memorable than these public occasions were the multitudinous private occasions on which hospitable Berliners entertained small groups of delegates in their own houses, thus enabling them to know something of Berlin life and thought through media other than hotels and halls and institutions.

There was, in the third place, and this was peculiarly a matter of pride to the British, the untiring grace and energy of the President, Mrs. Corbett Ashby. Seldom in bed before the small hours of the morning, she was always in her place at 10 a.m. for the hard business of the *plenium*. The three official languages of the Congress remained throughout, unmixed and ever ready at her tongue's end. However importunate, however continuous, and however vociferous the crowds which surrounded her wherever she went, her aplomb remained unruffled, her appearance of physical and mental tranquillity unshaken.

Last and not least there remain a group of impressions which for each delegate will take a different form though they may be the same in kind and in significance: the new personal contacts which such congresses engender, lines of communication formed in the interludes of one week's work but enduring beyond it and knitting up the feminists of the world in a network of personal sympathy. Such a network, transcending frontier and language, but having in its interlaced threads a certain toughness of consistency might well provide an awkward entanglement for the feet of the war god should he ever again elect to go upon the march.

build up the new Land of Peace. All the horrors of war were pictured in this very moving spectacle which proved almost too much for the emotions of those present. The present generation have been too close to war to be able to bear such a vivid reminder calmly. The pity of it is that it is just those who cannot forget who witness scenes of this kind, so it must be their task to see that others also are not allowed to forget. At the close of the play there was a pageant of flags of all nations, which were dipped before the Flame of Peace, while before the play there were short speeches from each Continent of the World. Miss Ruth Morgan, Chairman of the International Committee for Peace, in her Prologue, asked that the hearts of women should remember what they know and that they should carry Peace in their hearts everywhere.



## THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.

By M. S. KILGOUR.

Walking down the Harrow Road I see that the big notice-board at No. 283 no longer bears the familiar "The London Lock Hospital and Home," although the building still accommodates the female side of the L.L.H., the much smaller male side being in Soho. The announcement reads: "The Hospital for Women and Children." We may not like the old name, and yet there seems some risk in the new.

The public mind has for some time been stirred into a vague distrust by various events. In the spring of 1927 the London County Council, with the concurrence of the Minister of Health, gave notice of their intention to terminate at the end of March, 1928, the whole of their annual grant of £12,000. About the same time the Central Midwives Board ceased to recognize the Harrow Road Hospital as a Training School for candidates for its certificate, at least for any new entries. On 9th April, 1927, the voluntary Ladies Committee resigned, as a protest against conditions which they found themselves powerless to remedy. A question in Parliament attracted attention to the matter. The charges of the Ladies Committee were published, and the pressure of public opinion practically compelled the Board of Management to request the Ministry of Health to appoint a Committee to conduct an inquiry, which they desired should be private. On 9th March, 1928, *The Times* announced the appointment of such Committee of Inquiry, to be presided over by Sir John Eldon Bankes, ex-Lord of Appeal, and the Inquiry occupied much time during 1928. In January, 1929, the Report was presented to the Ministry of Health. The cost of the Inquiry was no doubt defrayed out of public money; and what is more important, the results of the Inquiry must be of the greatest public interest in view of the function of the Hospital and that it draws patients from London and from far afield.

The public wants to know that the women who enter and the children who are born in the Hospital are well cared for; the conditions of work for the medical and the nursing staffs; and whether or not the public do well to continue to subscribe to the upkeep of the old institution, which was started by philanthropists in 1746. Many times have Members of Parliament urged the publication of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry. At the end of April, on the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, Mr. Pethick Lawrence spoke powerfully on the present position of the London Lock Hospital. He quoted the charges of the Ladies Committee. Two brief quotations from the full speech in the official report must suffice here:—

"The charges are charges of personnel; they are charges to the effect that there are persons on the board and among the salaried executive officers who are unfit to carry on the management of the hospital satisfactorily, and in these circumstances I suggest that it is not sufficient for the Minister to tell us that these very people are making reforms."

"In my opinion these promises of the Board are not good enough. The essential pre-requisite of any real reform of the hospital is a change in the personnel of the Board, and of the salaried officials who form the executive under the Board. Until we have that, no promise of reform in my opinion is of any value."

The Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, replied that the Inquiry was a private inquiry, that adequate time should be allowed to the Board for examining alternatives, and publication was a measure he ought not to take unless it was really necessary; that the first result of publication would inevitably be a reduction in public subscriptions and donations, and publication would make it difficult to get a medical staff or a nursing staff of high quality. Mr. Arthur Greenwood pointed out that the Inquiry was an official inquiry. The Report has been presented. A hush-hush policy is a short-sighted policy. It is advisable that the truth should be made plain. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman, before leaving his department when the House dissolved, would have decided to publish the Report.

It will be felt by all who are interested that it is an omen of better things that Mr. Arthur Greenwood is now Minister of Health, and that Miss Susan Lawrence is Parliamentary Secretary for the Department.

THE SOUTHWARK HOUSING REPORT.<sup>1</sup>

The relentless and deadly accuracy, the sheer truthfulness of the series of reports upon one London Borough after another submitted to the general public over the signatures of Mrs. Barclay and Miss Perry, by a small group of social investigators of established position is a leaven which is rapidly leavening the lump of its opinion.

The Westminster Survey Group and its associates have now dealt with five typical boroughs—Chelsea, Westminster, Fulham, Shoreditch and Southwark: and much as its reports have been resented in interested quarters their inherent reasonableness has withstood all challenge. Not only so: it has secured and revealed the confirmation of a mass of public opinion. It stands to the credit of the *Morning Post* that it was the first leading newspaper to pin its faith publicly to the truthfulness of the first of these narratives. Its prolonged experience of the *Morning Post* Home must have stood it in good stead.

In one respect the report on Southwark stands in a slightly different position from the earlier reports. They were indeed vouched for by names on which the press and the public were entitled to rely, and in each case the local response was satisfactory. But the Southwark Report carries on its face the names of more than a dozen of the best known and most experienced citizens of the borough.

Let us consider what the report actually says. After defining the physical configuration of the borough and its equipment in important respects it gives an analysis of its industrial population, employed and unemployed. On this foundation it builds up a comprehensive critique of the prevailing type of house—the flats, good, bad and indifferent—then the tenements, then the cottages, then the lodging houses, then the horrible courts and unhealthy areas. A review of the neglected repairs and all prevailing overcrowding completes the statement of facts; and after one has assimilated the facts one reaches the conclusions almost automatically. The whole report signed by the Surveyors should be read and it can be obtained post free for fourpence from the Weardale Press, 26 Gordon Street, W.C. 1, who publish it on behalf of the Westminster Survey Group, from whose foreword we quote the following:—

Unemployment and poverty are rife—the official unemployment ratio is fourteen per cent, the second highest borough figure in London. Apart from overcrowding, which affects much property whose physical condition, while leaving a good deal to be desired, falls short of actual slumdom, the amount of property which is hopelessly defective and altogether deplorable is very large. Damp, dilapidation of every kind, obsolete design and construction, vermin, and every other evil feature that can be encountered abound throughout the whole borough and impart to much of it a character of almost unrelieved defectiveness. Cases of good property management undoubtedly exist, and in a notable degree that of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may be mentioned: but such scarcely affect the state of the borough as a whole, and it is regrettable to find that property belonging to the Corporation of the City of London receives in the Report definite and repeated unfavourable comment.

Evidence exists that such illegal and objectionable practices as key-money deposits and bribes are still current—though they are probably less common than formerly and are practically confined to agencies of the lowest type.

The general standard of sanitary repair is altogether too low. The Medical Officer recently reported unfavourably on more than 10,000 houses; the conclusion that insufficient pressure is brought to bear upon landlords is irresistible. Clearly large numbers of them could and should be made to conform more closely to the requirements of the law, and, if they were, not only would a great deal of suffering and injustice be quickly mitigated, but the building problem proper would be rendered at once more amenable to systematic treatment and less costly to the ratepayers.

Throughout whole tracts of the borough the Housing Acts are virtually inoperative, and the poverty, unemployment, and low and irregular wages so much in evidence conspire to render the task of the Borough Council impossible of effective fulfilment unless and until public opinion accepts, not only in theory but in practice, the position that houses must be built with public

<sup>1</sup> Report and Survey of Housing Conditions in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark. The Weardale Press (4d.).

TWO PACIFIST BOOKS<sup>1</sup>

Professor Shotwell's wise and beautiful book is essential for the right understanding of the Pact of Paris, its origin, meaning, and implications. This Pact was in a very special sense, as he points out, an act of the peoples rather than of the governments, which were urged forward from behind. The late British Government, indeed, was only dragged into the undertaking, all the time protesting its doubts and explaining away the significance of its formal "outlawry" of war.

Professor Shotwell is very courteously gentle with both the French and the British Governments, and severe on his own Government, but the story he has to tell, beginning with M. Briand's vague reference in April, 1927, to a bi-lateral agreement between France and the United States and ending, after many slips, in the final submission of the Pact to fourteen countries in June, 1928, is cheering, because it shows so clearly the broad base upon which this movement stands and gives hope that, especially with this well-documented volume in our hands, those who strive to instruct public opinion may make it aware of what it still has to do. He has, it is true, some well-deserved words of praise for Mr. Kellogg's obstinate hopefulness and tact, but he concludes that the negotiations finally succeeded because they "gave expression to a public opinion which had become ready." Mr. Kellogg moved on, supported by the attitude of the American people, who regarded the new arbitration treaty (to replace the expiring Root treaty) as not going far enough and who made no uncertain protest against the vast navy plans proposed after the Geneva breakdown. It is good to think what a very active part American women took in this movement and how eagerly British women seconded them.

The technical value of this book is great, in giving us the various stages of the negotiations and the interpretation of their meaning; but there is a mellow wisdom, a tolerance and understanding of the points of view, the needs and claims of foreign countries which inspires it with a charm all the author's own. He discusses the "explanations" offered by the various governments and admits that the "Gordian Knot" of the right to self-defence was simply cut by the parties "refusing to face it." Nevertheless, he believes that "war was defined without a definition," in the preamble, which states that nations violating their pledge "should be denied the benefits of this treaty"; i.e. other Powers would be at liberty to go to war with the delinquent Power. A sympathetic chapter on Japan's renunciation puts a case that rarely gets full consideration either in Europe or America. An English writer would probably have been more severe on the British note embodying what is commonly known as the "British Monroe Doctrine," dangerous in its vagueness.

Professor Murray's book is less technical and more discursive, comprising the six lectures he gave under the Halley Stewart Trust, with an additional lecture on the special problems of the British Empire in relation to the League of Nations. He discusses the historical and moral bases of modern pacifism, its biological justification, and the methods of organizing the world so as to make a Cosmos out of the old Chaos. If Professor Shotwell's book is indispensable as a book of reference, Professor Murray's would be excellent as a book to be read in study-circles; it is provocative of thought and therefore of contradiction. It makes the dry bones of League official reports live by showing the personal qualities of the men and the human needs that underlie their problems. He is not afraid to say when he thinks the Governments missed their opportunities of using the League machinery. His rebukes are full of wit: "Men do not go to prison because they like prison; they do not have *delirium tremens* because they have a taste for *delirium tremens*. Governments find themselves at war, not because they like war, but because, in spite of all experiences and admonitions, they go on doing the things that lead to war."

He tells us—and we are bound to believe him—that post-war audiences applaud, as a serious patriotic song, Gilbert's delicious Victorian parody, "He might have been a Roosian," out of *H.M.S. Pinafore*. Humour as well as truth is one of war's first casualties.

H. M. SWANWICK.

<sup>1</sup> *War as an Instrument of National Policy*, by James T. Shotwell. (Constable, 15s.)  
*The Ordeal of this Generation*, by Gilbert Murray. (Allen and Unwin, 4s. 6d.)

money and let at uneconomic rents—the deficit being defrayed either by the rates or by the taxes. The alternative is to abandon the struggle for improvement altogether.

That a limited amount of property of a certain structural type can from time to time be acquired cheap, and so dealt with on organized speculative lines as to bring improved results to landlords and tenants alike, is true; but holdings which can financially take care of themselves do not represent the real difficulties confronting the authorities.

The conditions of sheer overcrowding in Southwark are such that the Borough Council, which has no legal power to control the indiscriminate commercial invasion of residential property, cannot reasonably be expected to deal with them unless the Ministry of Health comes to take a more active view of its own responsibilities in every direction. In the absence of any such active view, the co-operation on which the whole theory of the Housing Acts rests disappears, and in practice the Acts simply break down. This is really what has been allowed to happen in Southwark. Until the Ministry asserts its powers the position will drift from bad to worse. As a first step the conclusion is plain that the Ministry should draw the attention of the City of London Corporation to the state of its property. So long as it is defective, landlords in much less affluent circumstances are unlikely to realise what their legal duties are; in other words, the defective condition of this publicly-owned property goes far to undermine the general *morale* of Southwark landlordism as a whole and increases the difficulties of such owners and agents as are anxious to break away from bad traditions.

No wonder the Bishop of Southwark, whose name stands at the head of the list of those who approved and supported the undertaking of this report, speaks of the "grave scandal to our civilization". Without having travelled very far along the road of civilization—to say nothing of Christianity (although we are not prepared to say nothing of Christianity in such a perfectly obvious connection)—any reader might well be scandalized at such a statement. And if readers are scandalized by such things what must be the feelings aroused in the minds of the thousands of those who do not read about these abominations but spend their whole lives in suffering from them?

Mr. Chamberlain's regime has come to an end and we await what Mr. Greenwood has to say about all this.

We are afraid the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners cannot possibly be exonerated from the reflection of overcrowding; but that body is entitled to some considerable measure of congratulation on its type of house management.

The Corporation of the City of London may be expected to say something, and we simply await its comments. The only thing that really matters is whether the Surveyors' comments are true or not. No other issue is presented.

G. W. CURRIE.

The National Union of Societies for  
Equal Citizenship

is holding a

## PUBLIC LUNCHEON

in honour of the

WOMEN MEMBERS OF  
PARLIAMENT

on

Thursday, 18th July

at

The Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C. 1

at

ONE O'CLOCK

Applications for tickets, price 6s., should be made immediately to the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. Seats will be allocated in strict order of application.



THE DIARY OF DOSTOYEVSKY'S WIFE.<sup>1</sup>

To turn away from the Tolstoy menage to that of Dostoyevsky and his young wife, Anna Grigoryevna is to descend from the rarified air and everlasting snows of some bracing Swiss health resort and, abandoning hygiene, to return to the variable but homely climate we English love so well, compounded of cloud and storm and fog and rain, but with many sunny intervals.

This diary of Anna Grigoryevna, written down by her in shorthand, and dealing with the first three months of her married life (April to June, 1867) was found in Georgia during the revolution and, by order of the Peoples' Commissariat for Cultural Affairs, conveyed for safe keeping to Moscow and only now made available for English readers. It forms one of a series of such diaries in the "clear, regular and rather large writing" of their author.

Even during these early months Dostoyevsky and his bride quarrelled with startling frequency. And yet, the more they quarrelled the happier they seemed to be and the more we like them. And the quarrelling, attractive as we find it, never lasted too long. And even the gambling did not always result in losses, though very often it did:—"Fyodor returned desperate. He had lost everything and now wanted just two more gold pieces, saying he must try his luck once more, he simply *must*, at all costs. He knelt at my feet and implored me to give him the two gold pieces. Seeing him in such a state, I naturally could not refuse him. . . . At last Fyodor returned, telling me he had pawned his wedding ring and played away everything he had."

Fortunately food, when good and plentiful, was a great consolation to this childlike couple: "We turned in at the Café Francais, and again I started to eat cherries, while Fyodor insisted I should get the same quantity of cherries for him, as I was now beginning to eat all his. . . ."

Not only food, but all simple things gave them pleasure, if they did them together: "He likes to take charge of my reading and I love him to. Fyodor chose to-day 'Nicholas Nickleby' by Dickens. We took the books with us, and went into the Gardens to hear the music. They played very dreamy music to-day, the 'Bild der Rose' and the Overture to 'Vier Haymonskinder.' I was in a very, very happy frame of mind to-day."

We learn from this diary a great deal about Dostoyevsky, but very little about his views and his work. They saw something of the Germans then rising to power. Dostoyevsky understood the Germans' weaknesses and their strength alike: "The question arises whether this new leadership of theirs is built on a firm foundation? Whether a solid life full of promise is germinating within their midst? To answer a question of that sort one must turn to the spiritual life of a nation, for a people may not subsist on its military strength, not live by bread and manufacturing wares, but by the ideas that dwell within its heart and soul." The Germans provided material for the usual friendly quarrel with Madame Dostoyevsky, as she tells us: "The one bone of contention between us is the Germans. Fyodor rails at them, and I take their part; but our disputes always end in laughter and good humour, as I am the first to recognize the absurd side of the German character."

Her husband's physical infirmities always called out the deep tenderness in Anna's heart: "This morning at four or a quarter to five, I cannot be sure which, Fyodor waked me up and his fit began. It was not, I think, a very severe one, and only lasted three minutes. Poor Fyodor, how sorry I do feel for him! I can't see him without crying, so much does he suffer. . . . he is in a very bad mood to-day. . . . he gets dreadfully irritable about it, and is most gloomy."

With a depth of tenderness and of humour such as that which she possessed, happiness in marriage was assured in spite of the storms and stresses. Let us end with this picture: "We didn't stop for the end of the concert, but went home at nine, drank tea, and read. I lay down on the sofa by Fyodor's side, and felt very happy. When Fyodor kissed me good-night, he told me I was a good wife, a truly good woman, a real angel sent to him by God, and of whom he was not worthy. I told him I was just as happy, and could not understand how it was that God had seen fit to bestow such immeasurable happiness upon me. We talked like this for some time, with the result that I became wide awake and, try as I would, could not go off to sleep again. . . ."

These two diaries<sup>2</sup> come to us at the same time, deal with much the same period, and treat of the daily lives of two women whose circumstances have certain important points of resemblance. Those who still believe that character has any compelling power over fate will study the two, side by side, with profit.

A. H. W.

<sup>1</sup> *The Diary of Dostoyevsky's Wife*. 21s. (Published Victor Gollancz, Ltd.)

<sup>2</sup> See review, *The Diary of Tolstoy's Wife*, in last week's issue.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

## THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY PROBLEM.

The Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee—a Joint Committee of the Board of Education and Board of Control—which was recently published, is disquieting.

The Committee, it may be remembered, was appointed in 1924 to consider the problems presented by the mentally defective child. Early in 1925 the scope of the Committee's deliberations were extended to include adult defectives. This being the case, it is difficult to understand why Part III of the Report, which is concerned with adult defectives, has, up to the time of writing, been withheld from publication. For the suppression of this part of the Report the Committee are not responsible. On the contrary they are of opinion that "the proper sequence and right perspective of the Report has been affected by the suppression of Part III." This we can understand.

In reply to questions and in explanation of his action in withholding Part III from publication, the late Minister of Health stated in Parliament on 1st May that the Report is long and one of considerable complexity, and that he required time to consider it before he could say whether all or how much of the Report should be published. (1) The Report, however, was presented so far back as last January. The subject is one of vital importance. In common fairness both to the country and to the local authorities who are charged with the duty of providing for this afflicted class of the community, there should be as little delay as possible in making known the carefully considered opinions and recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the subject.

The most important part of the Report which has seen daylight, is devoted to Dr. Lewis's report on the investigations made by him, at the request of the Committee, into the incidence of mental deficiency amongst children of school age.

The areas chosen for the purpose were:—

- An extra-Metropolitan urban district.
- A cotton town in the North.
- A coal-mining district in the Midlands.
- An agricultural district in one of the Eastern counties.
- A rural area in the south-west, containing a large town.
- A thinly-populated rural area comprising two counties.

Two and a half years were devoted to the investigation.

One of the most striking and disquieting features of the inquiry is "that the incidence of mental defect in the investigated areas was much higher than that of any previous inquiry of this nature which has been held in England and Wales, and in the case of children it was considerably higher than the ascertainment of any Local Education Authority." The number of mental defectives in the country is given as 300,000, a number almost twice as great as that estimated by the Royal Commission of 1908.

"This," as the late Minister of Health truly pointed out in speaking on the subject, "must give rise to serious apprehension and anxiety among all who care about the future physical and mental condition of our people."

Another point which calls for attention is the marked difference between the incidence of mental deficiency in urban and rural districts. For urban districts the estimate given is 6.71 per 1,000 of the population, whereas for rural districts the estimate arrived at is 10.49 per 1,000. "Never before," it is stated, "has the rural incidence been as much as 55 per cent. higher than the urban." "It is," says the Report, "of some interest and importance to know that the increase has been caused *not* by deleterious industrial conditions of the large towns, but by selective hereditary features operating in isolated rural areas, although the environment of these areas is most conducive to the birth and maintenance of a healthy stock."

Yet another arresting feature of the Report is that the number of certifiable mentally defective children who are not certified and who are not even recognized as mentally defectives amounts, it is estimated, to about 90,000, i.e. to nearly six times as many as those attending certified special schools.

The limited space at our disposal prevents attention being drawn to the recommendations of the Committee. Sufficient, we hope, has been said to show, not only the grave nature of the problem but the need for further and special investigation in regard to the cause and prevention of the trouble both by the Government and by those Local Authorities on whom rests the responsibility of administering the Mental Deficiency Acts.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

President: MRS. CORBETT ASHBY. Hon. Treasurer: MRS. ALFRED HUGHES.  
Hon. Secretary: MRS. RYLAND.  
General and Parliamentary Secretary: MRS. HORTON.  
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.  
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

## LUNCHEON TO WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 18th JULY.

This luncheon is to be held on Thursday, 18th July, at the Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C. 1 (and not the Criterion as previously announced). The women Members of Parliament and the "Parliamentary" Vice-Presidents of the N.U.S.E.C., will be the guests on this occasion. All those who wish to be present should apply immediately to the Secretary at Headquarters, as places will be allocated in strict order of application. Tickets, price 6s.

## CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, 28th-30th JUNE.

Should there still be any wishing to attend this Conference who have not yet applied for tickets they may obtain tickets on arrival at the Conference. As announced last week, the Conference will be held, by kind permission of Mrs. Adrian Corbett, at Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W. 8. The programme of the Conference is as follows: Friday, 8.30 p.m., Purpose of School, etc., Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Miss Rathbone. Saturday, 10-1, Activities of Guilds, Educational and Recreational. Saturday, 2.30-4.30, Activities of Guilds, Political and Civic, Mrs. Hubback and Miss Macadam. Saturday, 4.30-6, Model Guild Meeting. Sunday, 2.30-4.30, Method of Forming Guilds, etc., Mrs. Clowes and Mrs. Ryland. Sunday, 5-7, Future Developments, Mrs. Corbett Ashby. We shall be very glad to welcome visitors, who are unable to attend the whole Conference, to one or more of the sessions; tickets not already asked for may be obtained on arrival at the Conference.

## TOWN COUNCIL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1928.

## ELECTION OF MORE WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

In view of the transfer of the Poor Law to County and County Borough Councils after April next, in accordance with the Local Government Acts the elections for Town Councils this year are of special importance. The Executive Committee, therefore, is urging all its affiliated societies to arrange meetings to consider the urgency of the need for more women councillors, particularly those with knowledge of Poor Law work and, in the case of Scotland, of Education. It is hoped that those societies in areas where there will be local elections this November will do everything in their power to secure the adoption of suitable women candidates for these elections. The number of councils on which there are no women is still very large, and where there are women they are invariably in a small minority.

## NEW LEAFLETS.

Two new leaflets, one for use in County Borough Councils and one in Non-County Borough Councils, have been published by the National Union. These give briefly some of the main reasons why women are wanted on Town Councils, indicating various matters coming under the authority of these councils, such as: Housing, Public Health, Education and Recreation, and Public Assistance. These single-page leaflets have been published in a particularly cheap form, in order that they may be used widely, both by societies urging the candidature of women councillors and also by women candidates. Sample copies will be sent on receipt at Headquarters of a stamped addressed envelope (1/- per 100, 5/6 per 1,000).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WORLD LEAGUE FOR SEXUAL REFORM ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

MADAM.—The W.L.S.R. will hold its third International Congress from September 8th to the 14th, at the Wigmore Hall, London, W. 1, under the Presidency of Drs. Havelock Ellis, August Forel, and Magnus Hirschfeld, and supported by the following men and women: Priscilla, Countess Annesley, Gertrude Atherton, Oliver Baldwin, M.P., Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Harry Elmer Barnes, Gerald Barry, Dr. H. Wansley Bayly, Clive Bell, Arnold Bennett, Dr. Charles Berg, Dr. A. A. Brill, Vera Brittain, Gerald Bullett, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bulley, Jonathan Cape, Prof. Carr-Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chance, Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill, A. E. Coppard, Hugh de Selincourt, Basil Dean, G. Lowes Dickinson, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, Dr. Binnie Dunlop, Dr. M. D. Eder, Caradoc Evans, Prof. J. C.

Flugel, E. M. Forster, Mrs. Elspeth Fox-Pitt, M. Henri Gaechter, Prof. A. H. Gardiner, Prof. Patrick Geddes, Gerald Gould, Dr. Jane Hawthorne, E. S. P. Haynes, Dr. S. Herbert, Dr. T. W. Hill, Vyvyan Holland, Dr. Bernard Hollander, Laurence Housman, Fannie Hurst, Aldous Huxley, Prof. Julian Huxley, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Fru. Jo Jacobsen, C. E. M. Joad, R. D. Karvé, J. Maynard Keynes, D. H. Lawrence, Horace Liveright, Barbara Low, Desmond MacCarthy, Lady Constance Malletson, Dr. Joan Malletson, Miles Malletson, Ethel Mannin, M. Jean Marestan, W. Somerset Maugham, Rudolph P. Messel, Francis Meynell, Vera Meynell, Naomi Mitchison, Hon. Ivor Montagu, Hon. Mrs. Ivor Montagu, Prof. V. H. Mottram, Beverley Nichols, Dr. W. Bryce Orme, Hermon Ould, Sylvia Pankhurst, Cedar Paul, Dr. Eden Paul, Capt. G. L. F. Pitt-Rivers, J. B. Priestley, Dorothy M. Richardson, Charles Ricketts, Dr. Franz Rosenthal, Harold F. Rubinstein, Hon. Bertrand Russell, Hon. V. Sackville West, Dr. S. D. Schmalhausen, Prof. C. G. Seligman, Bernard Shaw, Upton Sinclair, Dr. Adrian Stephen, Dr. Karen Stephen, Miss G. B. Stern, Dr. Abraham Stone, Dr. Hannah Stone, John Strachey, M.P., Lytton Strachey, Frank Swinnerton, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Tearle, Dr. Ronald Thornhill, Stanley Unwin, John van Druten, Hugh Walpole, H. G. Wells, Rebecca West, Prof. Edward Westermarck, Dr. Douglas White, Dr. H. D. Jennings White, Dr. B. P. Wiesner, Amabel Williams-Ellis, Dr. Leonard Williams, Dr. W. Beran Wolfe, Leonard Woolf, Dr. MacLeod Yearsley, Dr. James Young.

The subjects for discussion include Marriage and Divorce; Birth Control, Abortion and Sterilization; Prevention of Venereal Disease and Prostitution; and Sex and Censorship; and papers will be read by, among many others: *Great Britain*, Dr. Wansley Bayly, Dr. M. D. Eder, Prof. Patrick Geddes, Dr. Norman Haire, Lawrence Housman, Desmond MacCarthy, Capt. G. L. F. Pitt Rivers, Bertrand Russell, Bernard Shaw, Dr. B. P. Wiesner, and Dr. C. V. Drysdale; *Denmark*, Dr. J. Leunbach; *Germany*, Dr. Ernst Grafenbourg, Dr. Franz Hirsch, Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, and Dr. Max Hodann; *Holland*, Dr. Aletta Jacobs; *Russia*, Prof. Pasche Oserski. The League does not confine itself to a consideration of any specific sexual problem, but will apply to them all its general principle, namely, "to establish sexual ethics and sociology on a scientific biological and psychological basis."

We cannot but feel that many among your readers will be interested in one or other of the matters dealt with in the League's programme, and the Secretary, Dr. Norman Haire, 127 Harley Street, London, W. 1, will be glad to furnish further particulars. Donations and subscriptions to the Congress will be gratefully received by the treasurer, Dora Russell, Telegraph House, Harting, Petersfield. The fee for membership of the League is 5s., and for membership of the Congress one guinea. Only members of the Congress may attend its sessions.

(Signed) G. LOWES DICKINSON, J. C. FLUGEL, JULIAN HUXLEY, V. H. MOTTRAM, A. M. CARR SAUNDERS, C. G. SELIGMAN, E. A. WESTERMARCK.

## "WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITIES."

MADAM.—Your note in your last issue on women at Oxford was written, I think, with very little knowledge of the University. Male dons and undergraduates have been accustomed for many years to meeting women in the streets and sitting beside them at lectures, and there have never been any manifestations of ill-feeling such as have brought discredit on Cambridge. It is the great increase in social intercourse, the dances, theatricals, picnics, motor-rides, and mixed societies that cause anxiety to the men's tutors. They realize the danger to the men's work and professional prospects, to their hearts and their pockets. The danger may be exaggerated, as the College system does much to keep the men and women apart, but it was no doubt at the back of the "limitation" business.

There is also a fear that as the women, in spite of what is represented as a very severe test for entrance, obtain an unduly large number of Third and Fourth Classes and not many Firsts, the addition of an unlimited number of rather inferior students would lower the standard of the Honour Schools. We are very glad when our students obtain University Scholarships and Prizes, but the real test of undergraduate work at Oxford is the Final Honour Schools. A study of the College notice-boards will answer the question, "Why do not the women do better in the Schools?"

Then there is the very practical question of space. During this year the number of resident women undergraduates has been about 750, which is about 90 short of the permitted total. The House Students can easily take their 220, but the College must build or rent a house if they wish to increase. The University itself is hard put to it to find room for its libraries, lecture-rooms, mess-rooms, and offices, and the City to provide schools and hospital accommodation. Freehold land in the University area is hardly attainable and very expensive. A "desire" for an Oxford education does not constitute a "right." Finally, I protest strongly against the unworthy motives you attribute to the Women's Colleges, apparently in complete ignorance of the line they actually adopted two years ago. Their representatives rejected a compromise which might have been thought to militate against the foundation of another College. The University Statutes make it possible under certain circumstances to found one, but it is, to say the least, doubtful if it is desirable to increase to any great extent the number of women undergraduates. Money would be better spent in encouraging graduate study in which women, having no share in the endowments of the men's Colleges, are at a great disadvantage.

THE OLDEST WOMAN MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.  
Oxford.

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## COMING EVENTS.

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

3rd July. 4-5.30 p.m. 17 Buckingham Street, Strand. Re-union Reception to all Members and Overseas Delegates returning from Berlin. Guests of Honour: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Lady Guggisberg.

## ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.

10th-12th July. Annual Conference, Newcastle. Full particulars from E.A.W. Headquarters, 46 Kensington Court, W. 8.

## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

28th June-1st July. Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke Gardens, W. 8. Townswomen's Guild Conference. First session, Friday, 8.30 p.m.; second session, Saturday, 10-1; third session, Saturday, 2.30-4.30 p.m.; fourth session, Saturday, 4.30-6 p.m.; Sunday, 2.30-4.30 and 5-7 p.m.

18th July. 1 p.m. Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C. Luncheon to Women Members of Parliament. Chair: Mrs. Corbett Ashby.  
Gillingham W.C.A.—1st July. 7.30 p.m., Arden Street. Trial by Jury.

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

8th July. 6 p.m. St. Patrick's Clubroom, Soho Square. Open Meeting. "Feminism the World Over." Speakers: Councillor Mrs. Crauford, Mrs. Loughton Mathews, M.B.E. Chair: Miss C. Gordon.

## SIX POINT GROUP.

2nd July. 5.15 p.m. 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Mrs. Archdale: "Feminism to-day in England and America." Admission free.

## TYPEWRITING.

M. McLACHLAN and N. WHITWAM—  
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BOARD AND LODGING. Quiet home at moderate terms. Bed-sittingroom and service for lady or gentleman at Cheam. Pleasant country in easy reach of London.—Apply, Mrs. Bampton, Puttsboro', Alberta Avenue, Cheam.

WENSLEYDALE.—Board-residence, every comfort; electric light, bath; sunny garden, garage; beautiful views.—Smith, Warnford, Thorlby, Aysgarth, Yorks.

WANTED.—Small Country House from 14th July to 14th August; boating and fishing; to hire or to exchange for house in Sussex.—Write, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, 53 Marsham Street, Westminster.

NORTH DEVON.—Delightful old-world village, unspoilt; moors, river; modern guest house; August 3 guineas, July, September, 2½.—Mrs. Hamilton, Hatherleigh.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Overlooking ponds, delightful view, to Let, furnished for six months from middle of July, upper flat, two sitting-rooms, two to three bedrooms, kitchen, bath-room, balcony; five minutes bus and L.M.S. station; 10 minutes tube; 4 guineas weekly.—Box 1,548, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, S.W. 1.

TO Let.—Pleasantly situated Flat, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate; s.c. 3 rooms, small hall, 3rd floor; bath, geyser, gas fires, electric light, telephone; long let; furnished, £120 per annum; unfurnished, £90 per annum.—Apply, Grace Mayman.

CARAVAN, Comfortably Furnished, 18 by 6 feet; 2 rooms, sleep 3 or 4; healthy pitch, farm field; lovely extensive view; mile sea; near village, shops, bus; large tent; farm produce; terms arranged.—Spray, Caravan, Beeches Farm, Little Common, Bexhill, Sussex.

## POSTS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED ORGANIZER (University Woman) requires post, September, where can drive own car. Practised speaker, keen, energetic, accustomed travelling.—Write, Box 1,549, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

HOLIDAY POSTS wanted by women students and others. Care of children, coaching, and light housework.—Educated Home Helps Bureau, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1. Tel.: Vict. 5940. Fees: Registration, employers 2s. 6d., workers 1s.; Suiting, employers 10s. 6d., workers 2s. 6d.

LADY wishes to accompany lady or family for holiday during August; offers light services, not cooking or children, in return for expenses, near Catholic Church.—Box 1,550, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## PROFESSIONAL.

INCOME TAX RECOVERED AND ADJUSTED. Consult Miss H. M. Baker, 275 High Holborn, W.C. 1. Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 0377.

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100 Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stamped addressed envelope for reply.)

## DRESS.

COWNS well cut and fitted by experienced dressmaker. Terms from 21s. Ladies' own materials made up. Renovations a speciality.—Grace Mayman, 168 High Street, Notting Hill Gate. Phone: Park 2943. Appointments.

LACE.—All kinds mended, cleaned and restored, embroidery undertaken; church work, monograms, initials.—Beatrice, Box 1,141, THE WOMAN'S LEADER, 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35 Marsham Street, Westminster. Secretary, Miss P. Strachey. Expert advice on what to do with your girls. Addresses to schools and societies in London and Provinces by arrangement.

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 30th June, 6.30. Sir Jagadis Bose, F.R.S., etc. "The Unity of Life." Miss Royden will take the Service.

EDUCATED HOME HELPS BUREAU, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1, requires and supplies educated women for all domestic work. Holiday engagements. Registration: Employers, 2s. 6d.; workers, 1s. Suiting fee: Employers, 10s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940).

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## NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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