

THE WOMAN'S LEADER

AND THE COMMON CAUSE

Vol. XX. No. 14. One Penny.

REGISTERED AS
A NEWSPAPER.

Friday, May 11, 1928.

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Annual Subscription for Postal Subscribers: British Isles and Abroad, 6/6.
Common Cause Publishing Co., 4 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A Fair Passage.

The Equal Franchise Bill passed its third reading on Monday, 7th May, amid cheers, not a voice being raised against the principle of the Bill. Although we have always been optimistic that the Bill would ultimately reach the Statute Book, we must confess that this absence of opposition would be uncanny, did we not regard it as a tribute to the change in public opinion on the question, due to the up-hill work of some of the women's organizations during the last ten years. Discussion on Monday hinged entirely round the only two points which have been regarded as seriously contentious—plural voting, and permissible expenditure. Mr. Snowden moved an amendment abolishing plural voting at General Elections except with regard to the University franchise, and was supported in many quarters. The Home Secretary, however, calling on the House to defeat the amendment, pointed out that even under the Bill only under half a million people would have a second vote by virtue of their own or their spouses' business premises, and that this Bill, whose object was merely to give equality between men and women, should not be made the opportunity for changing the franchise basis. The amendment was lost by 216 to 78. With regard to borough elections, the proposal was made by the Labour party that expenditure should be reduced from 5d. to 4½d. per head. The Home Secretary pointing out that the average expenditure in London Boroughs was 2¾d. per elector for the Labour party, 4d. for the Unionist, and most still for the Liberal, argued in facetious vein that the higher amount should remain in order to give the Liberal party the best chance. The amendment was lost by 214 votes to 100. The Bill will shortly proceed to the Upper House, though we understand no definite date has been fixed.

The L.C.C. and the Penalization of Marriage.

We always rejoice to learn of even minor inconveniences occasioned to public authorities by their own inequitable practice of making marriage a ground of dismissal for women employees. And when we learn that the Mental Hospitals Committee of the London County Council on Tuesday recommended to the Council non-compliance with Standing Orders respecting the employment of two married women, the one a masseuse and the other a seamstress, "until suitable single women can be found," we scent just such minor inconvenience. We hope that suitable single women will not easily be found, that when they are they will prove thoroughly unsatisfactory, that the business of the Council may be continually encumbered by the necessity for

discussing exceptions to this particular standing order, and that at length the policy of engaging and discharging women employees for reasons other than the quality of their work may be abandoned as unworkable in practice as well as inequitable in principle.

A Flaw Put Right.

Our readers will remember that soon after the Guardianship of Infants Act was passed a flaw was discovered, in that owing to an oversight due entirely to drafting, the father had not the right to initiate an action in the lower courts. A clause has been inserted in the Administration of Justice Bill, which is now passing through the House of Lords, to put this right, and so give the father the same rights of applying to the courts as has a mother.

Domestic Peace.

A reform which has been advocated for some time by Mr. Clarke Hall—stipendiary magistrate at Old Street Police Court, and the defender of most of the causes for which this paper stands—viz. the establishment of Courts of Domestic Relations, is being provided for in a private Member's Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Harry Snell, M.P., last week. These courts would run concurrently with Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and are designed to take domestic difficulties out of the rough and tumble of the ordinary police court. There are many matrimonial troubles which could be dealt with without any too drastic a remedy, and which might even be healed in time if the magistrate dealing with the case could find time, and could be especially selected for his or her power to bring about understanding wherever possible. Unfortunately, the Bill can make no more progress this session but we hope it will succeed in obtaining a day next year.

Offences in Public Places.

Another unpleasant Hyde Park incident has taken place which has resulted in the acquittal of those accused of improper conduct and costs against the police concerned. An inquiry is to be held next week by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and the Home Secretary will consider whether a further investigation is called for. This provides still another instance of the need for changes in the law relating to offences in streets and public places, which is at present under consideration by the Street Offences Committee. So long as charges of improper behaviour can be made by an officer in plain clothes, without any independent evidence, injustice is inevitable.

Why Lord Birkenhead Did It.

At a dinner organized last week by the Ladies' Imperial Club, Lord Birkenhead referred to the recent journalistic expression of his views on the political advancement of women. This expression, as our readers will doubtless remember, was characterized by the Prime Minister as an error of judgment, in view of the fact that it implied a direct condemnation of the policy with regard to women embodied in legislation introduced by the Government of which Lord Birkenhead is himself a member. Having eaten his dinner he very properly proceeded to eat his words, taking pains to explain that though he did not favour women's suffrage, when once the principle had been conceded it was in his opinion impossible to resist the argument that women should vote at the same age as men. "In his long and varied acquaintance with the sex," he had, he said, "never known a young woman of twenty-one who was not definitely five years older than the young man." In further reference to his offending article he is reported to have said: "As to the particular medium I selected, I frankly agree that it is open to disputation, and I do not dogmatize as to whether it was happily selected. But if it interests anyone to know, it was very happily selected from a financial point of view." It would indeed interest us to know exactly how much Lord Birkenhead was paid for his

journalistic tirade against women. Doubtless more than thirty shillings, or even thirty half-crowns, in view of the present value of money. Meanwhile we are left wondering why the Ladies' Imperial Club asked Lord Birkenhead to dinner. Perhaps in view of this latest exhibition of his habitual vulgarity they will refrain from doing so again.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent.

We have a piece of good news for our readers. Our former Parliamentary Correspondent, "Green Bench," has very generously agreed to continue his delightful sketches of current happenings in Parliament which were so much appreciated nearly three years ago. The name and party of our kind contributor must, of course, be shrouded in mystery, and we have no doubt that we shall again derive some innocent amusement from correspondents who detect party bias in his writings. On behalf of ourselves and all our readers, we extend a very cordial welcome to "Green Bench."

"Women and Children."

A paragraph appeared recently in the *Daily Sketch* which gave opinions on the future of women in medicine held by a brilliant young Medical Officer of Health. He contended that women patients dislike women doctors and that children are ill at ease with them. A correspondent has sent us a copy of a letter, which on reading the above she sent to the *Sketch*, but which was not inserted. Our correspondent asks for the name of the "brilliant" young male medical officer who has discovered that children are "ill at ease" with women—if they are doctors. She suggests that his finding would be of interest to pathologists as well as feminists. Such statements made under the cloak of anonymity by a public man are deliberately calculated to create an anti-woman prejudice in the minds of the public. Any social worker and any parent knows that they are untrue and indeed as a correspondent says in a postscript of the epithet "indecent hussy" attached to Florence Nightingale by a "brilliant" member of the House of Commons, they are not "worthy of consideration." But we are surprised that our contemporary did not in fairness insert our correspondent's letter. Well, as a Canadian doctor, hearing of the opposition to women in hospitals recently said: "There can be no better testimony to the success of women medicals."

University Women as Wives.

The *Evening Standard*, whose strictures upon women habitually approximate to Miss Rebecca West's indictment of "folly and vulgarity," has recently published an unusually illuminating article from its New York correspondent on the marriage records of university women. It appears that Mrs. Milton T. Livy, a lawyer whose particular field of experience lies in the divorce court, has just completed an inquiry into the kind of people who seek divorce. He finds that "divorce among wives who were university girls is rarer than in any other classification." In explanation of this gratifying phenomenon he suggests that "good, old-fashioned, common sense" is an attribute of the trained mind. "The university woman," he says, "is able to appreciate what is fundamental and important in life and she has a mental balance that keeps her from being unduly influenced by superficial interests outside her home. The university woman is dependable as a wife because, also, she has a fairly definite outlook and an understanding of what she wants in the world. For example, she almost always wants children, and statistics show they are a stabilizing asset in marriage. When deciding to take a husband she uses her brains as well as her emotions." Mr. Livy's conclusions will doubtless give much pleasure to those responsible for women's university education in the U.S.A. But lest we too easily draw the conclusion that temperamental instability yields readily to intellectual training, let us remind ourselves that the silliest women do not go to universities at all, or if they do, the probability is that they fail to stay the course.

Mother and Daughter.

Reviews of Mrs. Manning Sanders' poems and novels have appeared in this paper from time to time, and now we have to congratulate her young daughter of fifteen on her success in getting a picture on to the line in the Royal Academy this year. Joan Manning Sanders is, we understand, only fifteen, and is entirely self-taught. The picture is not at all what might be expected from a child genius. It represents three middle-aged brothers playing a game of draughts at a table in an inn, and is, as one critic describes it, "of almost incredible maturity."

A Woman Motorist's Success.

We offer hearty congratulations to Miss May Cunliffe, who with a Grand Prix super-charged Sunbeam, carried off four firsts

in the Southport Motor Club's race meeting on the Ainsdale beach recently. In the ten mile race she was successful after an exciting eight miles duel with a male competitor who appears to have taken his bends more speedily but lost ground on the straight.

New Opportunities.

Dr. Du Bois, a Swiss Biologist of Geneva University, recently working with Professor Caullery in Paris, is the winner of a Junior Fellowship in Science (£250) awarded by the International Federation of University Women. This will enable her to continue her research in Berlin. It is the first of a series of fellowships for which an Endowment Fund is being built up by contributions from women of many different countries; and these Fellowships are intended for graduates wishing to carry on research in a country other than that in which they have previously worked. Such scholarships cannot fail to afford a valuable addition to the present opportunities for intellectual co-operation between the women of all nations.

Twenty Thousand Women Farmers.

From a conference of the Association of Head Mistresses held last Saturday at Swanley Agricultural College for women, it transpires that there are now over 20,000 women farmers at work in England and Wales. Indeed, Miss Pratt, an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, was able to point out that in spite of its present depression, agriculture is the third industry in the country in regard to the number of women employed. The Poultry Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture suggested that the principal branches open to women are poultry-keeping, rabbit-rearing, and the breeding of goats. He stressed the new importance of rabbit-rearing with reference to the needs of the fur industry and the high price of Angora wool.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY (TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM).

In answer to a question of Mr. Riley's, *Sir W. Joynson-Hicks* replied:

Orders permitting young persons of sixteen years of age and upwards to be employed on this system have been granted to seven textile firms in the West Riding. I could not state, without special inquiry, the number of young persons actually employed at present under these Orders, but the aggregate number that the firms proposed to employ at the time they applied for permission was 300 odd.

Mr. Riley: Can the right hon. Gentleman say whether this system is to be extended, and whether it is desirable that young persons, especially girls, should be out at work after 10 o'clock at night?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I must confess that it seems to me no worse for them to be out at work at 10 o'clock at night than going home from the cinema after 10 o'clock at night. There is no difference.

Mr. Hudson: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that in some cases the factories are some distance away from the girl's homes and that they are compelled to travel considerable distances in country places, and does he not think that it is inadvisable that a system of that sort should be extended?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Every case that comes before me is carefully considered—the distance from the factory, the means of locomotion, every relevant consideration of that kind. I have had no complaints from the employees themselves, none whatever, and I am certainly not satisfied, as I have explained in Debates in this House before, that there is any harm from this system.

HYDE PARK REGULATIONS.

In answer to questions relating to a recent prosecution by the police, *Sir William Joynson-Hicks* said: I fully recognize the gravity of the issues which arise in connection with this case. I have to consider with the appropriate authorities whether the police officers concerned were guilty of perjury or of any breach of duty. This is a matter that in justice to the officers, who, I may say, were specially selected men of long experience and with unblemished records, must be examined calmly and dispassionately, and the House will, I am sure, recognize that it is not possible for me to make a final statement on that matter to-day. There will be no unnecessary delay, and I will make a full statement at the earliest possible moment. Apart from any question of the conduct of individual officers, a general question of police procedure arises, and that question I propose to refer to the Committee on Street Offences, within whose terms of reference it comes.

CIRCULAR 888.

The Minister of Health "has been giving further attention to the subject of maternal mortality, the continued high level of which causes him much alarm." Such is the opening phrase of Circular 888 dated 23rd April, 1928, and addressed by the Ministry of Health to Local Authorities responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare schemes. This new circular marks a definite stage in the campaign against Maternal Mortality. We venture therefore to quote its terms in some detail.

It begins by recalling to the minds of those to whom it is addressed, two earlier Circulars, Circular 517 issued on 30th June, 1924, and Circular 722 issued on 9th August, 1926. In the first of these attention was called to the various forms of assistance which might be offered by Local Authorities in connection with maternity. In the second, reference was made to the importance of providing facilities for assistance in the diagnosis of cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, and for the treatment of patients who are not able to secure adequate treatment for themselves. Regarding the response to these two Circulars, the new Circular 888 expresses something strongly resembling keen disappointment. "Many Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities have," it appears, "already made arrangements for providing some, at any rate, of the necessary services, but there are still certain areas in which much remains to be done to improve the maternity service, a fundamental branch of practical preventive medicine." Referring to Dame Janet Campbell's recent report on *The Protection of Motherhood*, 1928, whose general tenor it will be remembered was one of grave though discreetly expressed disappointment with the continued lack of progress in maternal treatment, Circular 888 expresses the hope that (in our own words) Local Authorities will now sit up and take notice.

At this point Circular 888 becomes definitely explicit as regards what it wants done. It recalls that in the earlier Circular 517, the opinion was expressed that *inter alia* it was desirable that in every area maternal deaths and all cases of puerperal fever should be investigated by "a competent and experienced Medical Officer" with a view to the precise ascertainment of causes. This, it appears, has actually been done "in very few areas", and Circular 888 suggests that such failure may be due to general scepticism on the part of Local Authorities concerning the practical uses of such investigations. It is therefore explained that the Ministry is seriously desirous of obtaining with the help

QUO VADIS?

Such was the question discussed by the 500 students who gathered together at Oxford for a week during the Easter vacation. They were not selected delegates, but men and women from all over the country, who had decided that to attend a Universities Congress would probably be very enjoyable, and in that sense they were truly representative, being random members of their various Universities and Colleges. As it was at the fourth Annual Congress organized by the National Union of Students (England and Wales), and the second to be held at Oxford, there was a certain atmosphere of tradition and stability about it.

For a brief spell there was a small but self-contained world of students, having their own Parliament, daily newspaper, concert, theatricals, and, of course, dance! They came from all over Great Britain and Ireland, and included among their number representatives of many nationalities; there were also, as their guests, several officers and executive members of the Confédération International des Étudiants; so that to all discussions was brought, of necessity, a breadth of outlook which is not easily obtainable in any one College.

To help them in their search for the answer to "Quo Vadis"? they were fortunate in having the help of Sir Michael Sadler, who, by indicating how the present Universities had developed, made it easier to see how their future could be shaped; of Sir Oliver Lodge, whose great sympathetic imagination has won for him the esteem of all students, who urged that progress, as is evolution, must be slow; of Mr. John Galsworthy, who, in a delightfully humorous fashion, pointed to Self-forgetfulness as the one sure means of obtaining happiness—a state a novelist of repute is seldom allowed to attain! of Professor Bursall, who looked to the wise application of Science and to the full enfranchisement of women to make the world a better place to live in, and that within a hundred years.

The National Union of Students, as it should, continually undertakes pioneer work; such was the Imperial Congress of Students which it organized in 1924; and such will be the Debating Team which it proposes to send to the United States of America this autumn. For when has there ever been an

of general practitioners and Local Authorities a mass of information not hitherto available concerning the causes of maternal mortality, that this information, in order to be of maximum use, should be directed to certain definite points, and that when obtained it should be considered by some competent central body, somewhat on the lines of the Cancer Committee. It is, in fact, the intention of the Ministry to set up a representative Maternal Mortality Committee among whose duties will be to deal with the result of local investigations. One of the first practical acts of this Committee, therefore, will be to draw up a Questionnaire indicating the specific points to which local investigators are asked to direct their attention. Thus Circular 888 announces that in future the investigations which Local Authorities were somewhat vaguely invited to make in June, 1924, will in future be made under the guidance and at the instance of an expert co-ordinating body functioning under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. In its own words: "It will be the business of the Maternal Mortality Committee to collate and classify the information received from this and other sources, to formulate any conclusions which may arise therefrom, to indicate the lines on which further research is desirable, and generally to advise what future action can be taken to bring about a progressive reduction of maternal mortality."

It is fortunate that this new venture in the campaign against maternal mortality has secured the "general approval" of the British Medical Association—on the understanding that its results will be used "exclusively for scientific and public health purposes." Indeed that powerful vocational organization has definitely undertaken to communicate with its own local Divisions urging them to give all the assistance they can towards making such inquiries as accurate and as complete as possible.

Thus Circular 888 foreshadows an advance along the lines of threefold co-operation between the Ministry, the Local Authorities and the medical profession. We sincerely hope that it may be hailed as the last of the long series of Circulars and Reports issued by the Ministry of Health recording disappointment with the activities of Local Authorities and medical schools in their dealings with the problem of maternity. But we are convinced from past experience in the matter of this and other dangerous occupations, that public opinion will have to be kept at boiling point if sustained efforts are to be made. Here is a task for women's organizations.

international debating team composed of women only? But that is what the N.U.S. hopes to send to America provided a feminine team will be acceptable across the Atlantic. It is much to be hoped that it will. To help in the selection of such a team, one of the first events at the Congress was a debate on the motion "That the present state of affairs in Great Britain demands a dictatorship" in which six women were the principal speakers.

Music played a more important part in the programme than in previous years; every morning after breakfast there was enthusiastic practice of community singing. A first-class concert, which was performed to a crowded audience in the Town Hall, and part of which was broadcast, also included in its programme community singing, and pleasurable memories were called up of this year's great Equal Franchise Demonstration at the Queen's Hall by the singing of "Jerusalem."

To those familiar with Oxford and its traditions it must have been rather surprising to see women on the floor of the Union, and hear them taking part in debates there; and women, too, in the Halls of Balliol, New, and Trinity Colleges, where all lunched and dined together! But the N.U.S. is essentially modern in its outlook as illustrated by the following quotation from the Congress Newspaper, *The N.U.S. Sun*:—

"Women.
"I was interested to hear Professor Geddes suggesting yesterday that the chief fault of woman was that she had been brought up to think too highly of the achievement of man. 'Speak for yourself,' I felt inclined to exclaim, as this attitude has hardly been conspicuous among my colleagues. I even had to remind one of them to-day that, according to Lady Rhondda, 'in 1870, with the exception of Harriet Martineau, we can find no record of any woman on the permanent staff of a paper.' And to-day, two women even on a manly paper like the *Sun*!"

But there was very little, if any, consciousness of feminism, and the British Federation of University Women did not have a very large audience at the meeting at which it hoped to interest women students in its work. Although the parliament is always

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NEWS FROM WESTMINSTER.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

THE EXPERT AND THE EXPERIMENTER.

Last week the House of Commons had an object lesson in Parliamentary management. Those members who persistently undervalue powers of public speech and debate saw a contrast between the expert and the experimenter on the front bench. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer had an unwelcome task in the withdrawing of the paraffin oil tax from the range of Budget taxes. On Wednesday the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. A. M. Samuel) had the simple duty of explaining why the Government proposed a tax on mechanical lighters and were compelled to refuse all amendments. The one succeeded and the other failed utterly. Mr. Churchill's speech was audacious, it was timed to prevent the opposition speeches on the poor woman's oil and, except for one sentence, which betrayed his inward irritation, was full of cheerful jokes and successful gibes. His Financial Secretary did not know his brief, and as the old song has it, "First he said he would and then he said he wouldn't, and then he said 'Well, I'll see,'" and a real Parliamentary situation arose with no dexterous Parliamentary hand to handle it. The result was confusion for the Minister, and humiliation for the Government, and for the member who moved the protectionist amendment.

On Friday the House was counted out at 1.15, and there were two contributory reasons. Most members were impressed by the able speech of the new Solicitor-General and did not desire to refuse the oldest member of the House, and a good friend of the women's cause, a second reading for the first Bill he has introduced for, I think, fifteen years, while others were not inclined to pursue the debate on the next order, which dealt with the subject of Blasphemy and Seditious. As one member said, the debate will generate more heat than light. To-day we have just passed the Report and Third Reading stages of the new Franchise Bill. The third reading passed without a word and so completely were the opponents of women's suffrage routed during the previous stages of the Bill that on the Report stage we had the paradox that the one subject which was not discussed was the justice of Equal Citizenship. This week's *smile* was at the introduction of the new member for Marylebone. Sir Rennell Rodd has white hair, a long white moustache, and stiff white eyebrows. My readers must understand that the members take a boyish delight in watching other members make their bows when coming to the table of the House. This joy is intensified when the Royal messenger "Black Rod" is the visitor. So when the courtly member for Marylebone made his obeisance, one back-bencher said to another "So now we have White Rod."

GREEN BENCH.

RECENT I.L.O. ACTIVITIES.

By HEBE SPAULL.

The record of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations for the opening months of this year is a good one. At the beginning of 1928, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions stood at 248. To-day it has reached 268—an increase of 20 during the first four months of this year as against 33 during the whole of 1927 and 29 in 1926. During the past month France has ratified four Conventions.

Last week, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization met at Geneva, its chief business being the discussion of the proposal made by the British Government delegate at the last session that the revision of the Eight-Hour Day Convention should be placed on the Agenda of the 1929 International Labour Conference. The British Government delegate, however, proposed last week that the discussion of the proposal should be postponed till the next session of the Governing Body.

On 30th May, the Eleventh International Labour Conference meets at Geneva. Two items figure on the Agenda. One of these is the Fixing of Minimum Wages. This came up for a first discussion last year, and a Convention has been drawn up, for submission to the Conference, on the basis of replies received to a questionnaire issued after last year's Conference. The second item on the Agenda relates to the question of Accident Prevention. This is the first time it has been discussed by the Conference, and no Convention will, therefore, be adopted on it this year. It is probable, however, that a questionnaire will be adopted which will be issued to Governments with a view to a Convention being adopted next year. If a Convention is adopted, it will probably include not only factories, but docks, ships, and railways as well.

WOMEN'S LIFE IN THE BALKANS.

By MOSA ANDERSON.

The outlook of the women of the Balkan nations is necessarily coloured by the history of their countries. Centuries of oppression under the Turk, during which their thoughts constantly turned to the old days of their countries' independence and glory, have left not only a strain of intense sadness in the people, but also a relative disregard of their present hardships and a power of wider vision. The people have come to regard death, disaster, war as just over the horizon, and though the women at least have not learnt to dislike them the less, they have at least learnt to face them with courage and calmness.

Tragedy, indeed, seems to be the key-note of Balkan history. As one reads accounts of the recent earthquakes in Bulgaria and in Greece, one feels that the stars in their courses are working against these peoples and that their faith in a benign world order is great indeed to withstand such trials. A couple of months ago I visited a refugee village near Philippopolis, and as I talked to the women, I felt that, although they were passive and submissive, they were utterly hopeless. Most of these women had come from the part of Thrace which has now been handed over to Greece, and one could see that they had no heart for the life before them in Bulgaria. One knows how peasants cling to their bit of land, to its very stocks and stones, and I felt that it would be long before life in the new country had much meaning for them, or for many of the remaining 300,000 in Bulgaria and the similar refugees in Greece. And now the earth is rocking and shaking, and at times cleaving asunder, in the neighbourhood of Philippopolis. In the city itself and in many towns and villages, practically all the houses have collapsed and the people being forced to live in great encampments, exposed to the torrential rains. Can human courage survive such misery? ¹

The bulk of the people in the Balkans are peasant people, rooted to the soil. Our industrial life has hardly penetrated to these parts. Home-spun and home-woven clothes, the women's beautifully embroidered, are the rule in all the Slav States of the Balkans. These two facts alone have a bearing on the life of the women. Peasant life, home-spun clothes, lack of industrial development, all mean long and arduous work for the women folk. At the same time, it would be a rash person who would say that the compensations in closeness to nature and in the creation of beautiful work may not far outweigh most of the advantages given by our industrial civilizations. But work does not fill all the time of the women. The folk-songs which survived all the long years of Turkish rule; the quaint, sad dances, called Kolo in Yugoslavia, Koro in Bulgaria, show how the Balkan peoples value beauty and the social aspects of life. Romanticism and idealism are evident in the way they cling to old traditions and customs. All kinds of festivals, each with its own ritual, enrich daily life and seem to turn it into a ceremonial affair, where the individual is but one actor in the drama of life.

The women whom the visitor to the Balkans mainly meets are, of course, not the peasants, but the cultured women of the middle-classes, living in the towns. Both in Yugoslavia and in Bulgaria there are a considerable number of women who take an active part in public life. Women doctors and professors, teachers and artists hold a high position in the cultured and professional life of the different countries. Organizations of social welfare abound and are mostly affiliated to the various national sections of the International Council of Women, which are very vigorous and have members in most of the large towns.

Politically, however, the position of women is everywhere very low. Here too, though, much educational work is being done. In Bulgaria, the Women's International League does a considerable amount of propaganda on international questions, and on the position of women, and is run by a very capable committee. In Yugoslavia a W.I.L. section is being formed, but has not yet quite materialized. A suffrage organization, the Janski Pokret, which is affiliated to the National Council, is, on the other hand, very vigorous. Although women in the Balkans are, naturally, only at the beginning of their political lives, I feel convinced that they will eventually go a long way and that the strength of their present nationalist feeling is an indication of the strength of the internationalism which they will attain to with time and knowledge.

¹ The Save the Children Fund International Union, within 24 hours of the earthquake was able, through its local organizer, to institute centres for the feeding of the homeless children at Philippopolis. Similar work has also been started in Greece. Funds, however, are totally inadequate to the need and contributions will be gratefully received by the Save the Children Fund, 26 Gordon Street, W.C.1.

THE LATEST ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CRISIS.¹

Another of the all too frequent crises in Anglo-Egyptian relations has passed. The world in some bewilderment has looked on while warships have hurried East to coerce Egypt to the British point of view. Twice within 12 months has the same series of events taken place. Some question of internal policy has arisen which Britain deemed to be dissonant with her views regarding her self-imposed responsibilities; Egypt has persisted in her policy, but has at last bent to the threat of armed force.

In last week's crisis perhaps both countries chose weak ground for a quarrel. The Egyptian Assemblies Bill was obviously badly drafted, but the Egyptian point of view has been very inadequately told to British newspaper readers. The Bill would have been passed during the premiership of Sarwat Pasha but for a printer's error. While it was before the Chamber of Deputies our Foreign Office took no steps to place its objections before the Egyptian Government, and it was asking a very great deal to expect the Egyptian Prime Minister to acquiesce with complacency in the withdrawal of the Bill when it had gone so far.

It is very difficult to believe that the Bill implies such dire dangers to foreign life and limb. It passed the Senate with only one dissentient vote. The majority included Senators like Ziwar Pasha, who as recently as two years ago ruled the country with the approbation, if not the actual guidance, of the British Residency. He, at least, cannot have regarded the Bill as likely to endanger the safety of foreigners in Egypt.

What the British people has to consider is whether its dignity as a great World Power, and its position in the van of world peace, is not being very seriously jeopardized by these ever-recurring crises. When the ultimatum is launched and the warships sent on their mission, Egypt bows to *force majeure*, but refuses to believe that the British Government "whose liberal spirit is well known, designs to humiliate an unarmed nation whose strength lies only in its rights and the sincerity of its intentions." More remarkable still, this astounding little country with the British whip still suspended over its head "hopes" that "the present difficulties will shortly be dispelled to give place to an era of understanding, justice, and friendship."

It leaves many with the feeling that the possession and the use of force does not always ensure moral victory.

ABRACADABRA.

We are all familiar with those poets who, being perfectly free to chose their place of domicile, prefer to sing eloquently of the lure of the sea—or the countryside—as the case may be, from the sociable comfort of Hampstead or Bloomsbury. And one of the most entralling poems concerning the spell of the Middle East was written by a poet who, we dare surmise, was never seriously tempted to live there. But Wordsworth chose to live among his hills and streams, Hardy so loved Wessex that he made his home there, and Gertrude Bell, falling in early youth under the charm of Eastern things, chose to follow her dreams, and, as we know, lived and worked and died in the East. It was in the East that she wrought her life's work, made her reputation as writer, archaeologist and administrator, so that at length she has herself become eternally part of it—like Adonais, "a portion of the loveliness which once she made more lovely."

Therefore because of what she subsequently did, we have the more reason to be grateful to Sir Ernest Benn for publishing in very pleasing form her book of descriptive essays,² written and published anonymously many years ago, when after leaving college she paid her first visit to Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. In this book we see the genesis of the three aspects of her character which made her subsequent life the full and significant tale it proved to be. We see poetry in her quick appreciation of delicate and whimsical things, dramatic contrasts and vivid colours. We see human interest in her records of personal contacts and in her shrewd understanding of individual character. We see the germ of administrative ability in her readiness to grasp and emphasize the large features of a situation. Incidentally we see a very ready pen at work, backed by a wide range of literary knowledge and an easy mastery of words. The net result is a perfect travellers' tale, vivid, racy, informative, and almost uncomfortably communicative of its own enthusiasms. The melodious luxuriance of Persian gardens, the riotous odours of the bazaars, the quiet of the desert, the restless tension of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

¹ Contributed by The Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.

² *Persian Pictures*, by Gertrude Bell, with a preface by Sir E. Denison Ross. (Ernest Benn, Ltd. 10s. 6d.)

MARY SHELLEY.¹

This little biography of Mary Shelley does not contain much that is new to those who are familiar with Shelley's letters and with the various biographies of the poet. No one who has ever read it can forget Hogg's description of the wonderful child, "fair and fair-haired, pale indeed, with a piercing look" and a thrilling voice, clad in a tartan frock. She was not seventeen when she went off with Shelley, accompanied, alas, by the pseudo-sister Claire, who was a curse to her through life. She was a "Constant Nymph," and Shelley on his side loved her truly and tenderly; but it is doubtful whether he ever quite understood her. He was too much of a seraph to realize her very human feelings, and of course no one in those days understood anything about nerves. Most of Mary's married life was spent in a state of extreme nervous tension, the result partly of physical causes, her too early marriage, her frequent child-bearing in unsuitable conditions, the restless, uncomfortable life she led; partly of overwhelming emotions, her love for Shelley, her inevitable jealousy of his other attachments, her bitter grief for her lost babies. No doubt she also suffered from the intellectual strain of living with a genius and constantly trying to keep her mind tuned to his level. The mere note of the books they read aloud, at all times and in all circumstances, is sufficient to account for a good deal. It is not surprising that Mary grew more and more nervous, often jealous, often depressed, seldom really happy. She was a better judge of character than Shelley, having more human instinct, if less angelic wisdom. She could not accept his friends quite at his own valuation. She had at times a kind of horror of Byron which events justified. (I think, by the way, that Mr. Church is much too lenient to Byron, he does not recognize the devilish spitefulness which was such a powerful impulse in many of his actions.) She naturally disliked Emilia Viviani. In spite of her friendship with Jane Williams, she probably had some instinctive distrust of her which events were again to justify. Altogether her life was a very difficult one, even in what she would have regarded as her time of happiness.

The years after Shelley's death are compressed by Mr. Church into eight pages. This is a pity, for it is the part of Mary's life that we really want to know about. It is possible, even probable, that she herself would have agreed with her present biographer in calling it an epilogue; but when we remember that she was only twenty-five at the time of Shelley's death, it is absurd to suppose that she had no real life afterwards. As a matter of fact she made a very brave struggle to provide for and educate her remaining child. That struggle alone must have produced many intense emotions, many deep thoughts; it can hardly have been carried through without leading to her a growth in personality. She must have been more interesting in herself when she died at fifty-three, than she was when Shelley first saw her at sixteen. But the biographers have not found out about that. I. B. O'MALLEY.

(Continued from previous column.)

Ramazan in Constantinople, the panic of a cholera epidemic, the combined loveliness and absurdity of the Shah's treasure house—all these things and many more besides pass before the reader during the pleasing two hours or so of this small book's perusal.

"She is crazed with the spell of far Arabia"—one may truly say in judgment of this her first work. But one cannot add "They have stolen her wits away", for subsequent events so clearly testify that this was not the case. Why? Surely because only in one way can that particular consequence of so potent an enchantment be avoided, and that one way was the way Gertrude Bell took. She followed her dreams.

M. D. S.

¹ *Mary Shelley*, by Richard Church. (Gerald Howe, 3s. 6d. net.)

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RED
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& BLUE
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In making, use **LESS QUANTITY** it being
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HUMAN MERCHANDISE.¹

This book is a summary of the reports issued by the League of Nations Committee on Traffic in Women and Children. Painful certain passages of such a book must necessarily be, we are, however, grateful to Mr. Wilson Harris for having allowed no touch of sensationalism to enter his account of the sordid and painful story. Strictly speaking this book is more than a summary, for Mr. Harris devotes a considerable portion of it to a fuller discussion of the methods of attack on the traffic and the social evil than is to be found in the report. We are surprised to find that on p. 19 Mr. Harris appears to think that solicitation in Great Britain is a misdemeanour for which a woman can be arrested. This, of course, is not the case legally, only unsuccessful solicitation causing annoyance in a misdemeanour which exposes a woman to danger of arrest. It is specially useful that such a book as this should be published in the year that Josephine Butler's Centenary is being celebrated. The League of Nations report has brought an astonishing mass of facts hitherto unknown, or only suspected to light. The report itself should, of course, be read by all students of the subject, yet it contains much that is not of general interest, and this most interesting and useful summary ought to find a wide circulation. Mr. Harris, in his accounts in Part II, shows clearly that the traffic in girls flourishes where there is money in the business, and there is money in the business in those places where there are licensed houses. Nothing is clearer than that where there are no licensed houses there is no market for traffickers. It is quite as astonishing to note how very easy it is to secure false passports and to evade police regulations in every country where state regulation exists. Laws to protect minors, foreign women appear to be in most cases valueless. One fact emerges which may be of special interest to readers of THE WOMAN'S LEADER. The English girl is considered very unsatisfactory from the souter's point of view, she is too independent, thus the independence of women which many have feared from the moral standpoint, is viewed with disfavour by those who traffic in this the vilest of all traffics.

The book reveals how necessary it is to challenge official statements. Latin America comes out badly in the report. For instance, the Government official writing from Buenos Ayres in reply to a question concerning foreign prostitutes, replied "I have the honour to inform you that, under the regulations contained in the immigration laws prostitutes are prohibited from entering the country and consequently there are no associations for their protection." Yet the report of the League of Nations investigators show that 75 per cent of the women registered in the Argentine are foreign!

It is a temptation that must be resisted to comment on the many interesting facts this book reveals. One that is clear is that certain national social problems can only be solved by International Action. E. P. T.

QUO VADIS?—(Continued from page 111).

a popular feature of these Congresses, politics are not really taken at all seriously by average modern students. They are, indeed, extremely apathetic. Perhaps, when equal franchise has actually been achieved, the women will be stimulated to take a more active part in political discussions. At least, it is to be hoped that this will be so. GERTRUDE HORTON.

¹ *Human Merchandise*, by H. Wilson Harris. (Pub. Benn, 6s.)

PARENTHOOD: DESIGN OR ACCIDENT?

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEWS.

By BERTHA MASON.

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE BILL AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT VOTE.

As our readers are fully aware this Bill, which proposes to assimilate the franchises for men and women in respect of Parliamentary and *Local Government Elections*, is expected to add about five and a quarter million names to the register of electors, a proportion of whom will be entitled to exercise the *local government vote*.

During the Committee Stage of the Bill in April the attention of the House was concentrated mainly on *amendments* relating to the raising of the voting age from 21 to 25, and the deletion of the paragraph perpetuating the second or business qualification (see Clause 1), and on amendments in respect to special provisions for the Register of electors 1929 (see Clause 5), and the maximum scale of election expenses (see new clause). All these amendments were defeated.

Little was said *re* amendments to Clause 2, which provides for the assimilation of the local government franchise of men and women, mainly because some were ruled out of order, and others were consequential on something already dealt with.

The debate on the amendments to Clause 5, which provides for the Register of electors to be made in 1929, was both interesting and instructive. Little has been said outside the House *re* Clause 5, to which we now call attention, owing to its effect on the position of *local government* as well as parliamentary electors.

As many of our readers are aware the Act of 1918 provided for two Registers per year, each of which should operate for six months. The Miscellaneous Provisions (Economy) Act, 1926, provided for one Register only, which operates from 15th October of one year to 15th October of the following year, the end of the qualifying period being 1st June of each year.

Clause 5 of the new Bill provides that for England and Wales "the qualifying period for the purpose of the 1929 Register shall end on the first day of December, 1928. The said Register shall come into force 1st May, 1929, and shall continue in force until 15th October, 1930." This means that for practically eighteen months there will be only one Register operative. For Scotland the end of the qualifying period for local reasons, and for North Ireland shall be 15th December, 1928.

The result of this new provision will be that many persons though qualified will not be able to get on the Register as soon as they would have done under existing conditions, and they will be debarred therefore from voting at any election during the period in which the 1929 Register is operative. To mitigate this hardship which will fall on local government as well as parliamentary electors, an amendment was moved to the effect that two Registers should be published in 1929, one in May and one in October.

The Under-Secretary for the Home Office in opposing the amendment while frankly admitting that Clause 5 would deprive great numbers of persons of the opportunity of obtaining a vote as soon as they would do under normal conditions, pointed out that the Bill on the other hand, gave to a large number of persons the privilege of getting a vote five and a half months sooner than they otherwise would receive it! Whether this statement will comfort those who though qualified will be debarred for practically eighteen months from getting on the Register, does not come within the scope of our article! We simply state a fact, reminding our readers (1) that changes often inflict hardships on the least deserving (one of the sufferers in this case being the present writer) and (2) the extended period which we presume is only temporary, is devised to enable the Prime Minister to redeem his pledge that the newly enfranchised under the Bill shall be in a position to vote at the next election. That pledge he gave and that pledge he has carried out.

The amendment proposing two Registers for 1929 instead of one Register from 1st May, 1929, to 15th October, 1930, was defeated by 76 votes, a promise being given by the Home Secretary that he would look into a suggestion made as to the possibility of some kind of a supplemental register which might mitigate some of the hardships referred to, and bring up a proposal, if one could be made, on the Report Stage of the Bill, which took place on 7th May.

The debate on this stage was confined to amendments which sought to abolish plural voting and to reduce the maximum expenses of candidates in boroughs to 4½d. per elector. Both were defeated. The Bill was then read a third time, amid cheers.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

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Parliamentary Secretary: Miss HORTON.
General Secretary: Miss HANCOCK.
Offices: 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 6188.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Arrangements for the Summer School to be held at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, from 4th–11th September, are progressing very satisfactorily. A considerable number of applications for the School have already been received, and a new leaflet giving further particulars will be issued very shortly.

The School will consider subjects of special interest to women as citizens, and more particularly those of interest to the women who will be enfranchised by the Equal Franchise Bill. All those wishing to attend are urged to apply early. Full particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, N.U.S.E.C., 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

TESTAMENTARY PROVISION FOR HUSBANDS, WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Lord Astor will be moving in the House of Lords, on 16th May, the following resolution:—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to see whether a change is necessary in the laws governing testamentary provision for wives, husbands, and children based on the experience of Scotland, Australia, and the other portions of the Empire."

This he is doing at our request. We have been able to collect information about a large number of cases which would benefit by a change in the law on the lines suggested. For a full account of the present position we would refer our readers to the article "Disinherited Families" in last week's issue.

WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF HOSPITALS.

The Conference on this subject was held at the Mary Sumner House on Tuesday, 8th May. The chair was taken by Miss Picton-Turbervill, and there were representatives from a large number of Societies present. A full account of the discussion will be given next week.

THE APPROACH OF VICTORY.

The General Purposes Committee at its meeting on 8th May, passed a unanimous recommendation to the Executive Committee to begin at once to make arrangements for a celebration to be held as soon as possible after the Equal Franchise Bill has reached the Statute Book. The Bill having now passed all its stages in the House of Commons, the Committee felt that even the most cautious might safely dismiss their fears of counting their chickens before they were hatched! Further particulars with regard to the form of celebration will be announced later.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOMEN IN RESTAURANTS.

MADAM,—In the "Notes and News" of your issue of 4th May you state that a Bill which has been drafted in Hungary forbids that "any girl or woman who is not personally known to the proprietor be admitted to a restaurant or cafe without a male escort." It may interest you to know that a parallel restriction is effective, even although it is not the law, much nearer home.

With the appetite engendered by sitting out the Equal Franchise debate in the House of Commons, some of our members went to a certain well-known restaurant at about a quarter to twelve but found the way barred by a porter, who refused to admit them because no man was with them. They thereupon asked to see the manager, and while they waited for him on the pavement, a man who had overheard the discussion offered his escort! Eventually, as an exceptional favour, the manager allowed them to enter and have their meal. The committee afterwards addressed a letter of protest to the manager, who answered that, owing to the number of undesirable women who frequent the neighbourhood of this restaurant, a general rule has been made by which "single ladies" from 9.30 p.m. and "two or more ladies" from 10.30 p.m. are not allowed in without men. He added, however, that should our members ask to see him, he would always be pleased to admit them.

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance,
55 Berners Street, W. 1.

HELEN DOUGLAS IRVINE.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

MADAM,—Your review of Canon Raven's book on women and Holy Orders, emboldens me to crave a share of your space for a short statement of the views of Anglo-Catholic women—those whom you describe as "the opposition, whose strength is an unutterable obscurantism."

With your permission then, as briefly as so enormous a subject allows:—We believe the Church to be an Institution Catholic, as alien to no time, climate, sex, or civilization. Holy, because united corporately to our Lord, and, as accepting, as an ideal of life, a certain defined character, recognizable both from the example of the Saints (and especially from

that of our Lord's Mother) and by its adherence to certain rules, Apostolic, as offering to the world's observation, a certain material framework, of Sacraments, social relationships, and verbal symbols of belief. Knowing, indeed, man's inherent weakness, can we wonder that the Church's holiness, her Catholicity, and her Apostolic character all alike have suffered?

Yet, imperfect as she still is, the Church still obeys one imperious command. She must convert or perish. As a result of this we see the great majority of Catholic Christians now, not among European races, but numbering hundreds of thousands of communicants in all the other continents of the world.

As in all lands, so similarly, at all times, since her inception, we believe the Catholic Church to have illuminated man's way. The whole basis of our Faith is lost, unless we believe firmly that it has done so, does do so, and will do so. To ourselves one difficulty is all absorbing, to our grandmothers another was, to our children another will be. The timeless element of the Church's teaching, the even emphasis of the Apostles' Creed, is naturally fretting to our fleeting spirits, stirred, now by this, now by that. But be it so. The toiling dim-eyed Church will be there, nevertheless, giving her message of Hope Everlasting, when our bodies are in their graves.

These facts will probably not be denied, even by those who have least practical experience of what we should call "Church Life." It is their bearing on the controversy concerning Holy Orders that is in dispute. Canon Raven ably supports the opinion that Apostolic order should be subjected to missionary expediency. We, obscurantists, prefer to see Missionary activity following the lines of Apostolic order. Only for a building, erected on this foundation, can we hope for future stability. And our insistence on Apostolic order is further encouraged by study of the rather limited literature of the subject.

Classical literature, biblical history, and research following excavation suggest that a major share of the priesthood in almost all civilized, and in a number of uncivilized communities, has always been in the hands of women. Anything corresponding to a male Sybil would be hard to find. And there is no reason to suppose that the Hebrew prophetesses, beginning with Miriam, ended, even with Anna, Preacher of Christ, or Prisca, teacher of Apollos. There were, however, some very new points about the Church, as constituted by the apostles. That this strikingly new feature—a male, "whole-time," priesthood—should have been repugnant to some then is probable. We see traces of such repugnance at Corinth. That it should be so, to some, now, is understandable. Many young women are, we know, desirous to administer the Sacraments in a way that they allege a man cannot. But to us, who look and long for a reunion with the mighty and ancient Churches of the East and West, the obstacle to their doing so is insuperable. We see ourselves forced—even though this expose us to the false accusation of a lack of sympathy with young women—to offer alternative suggestions.

Canon Raven speaks with enthusiasm of the authority that Episcopal Ordination and Apostolic commission, give to the Minister of the Sacraments. We are grateful to him for this. But, unlike him, we feel most deeply that to suddenly alter the matter of one of these Sacraments—to substitute a woman for a man in the Sacrament of Order—would be, as it would be, to substitute wine for water in baptism, a heathen for a Christian in confirmation, or honey for wine in the Sacrament of the altar. This break in apostolic order we believe would be equivalent to shutting, bolting, and barring the door to reunion with most of the Christians of the rest of the world. In this we should see a disaster greater even than that of a Church, debarred (as to a portion of its female half) from receiving the Sacraments—other than that of baptism—at female hands.

MARGERY SMITH.

Dinbren Hall,
Llangollen.

WOMEN AS BARMAIDS.

MADAM,—I have lately met not *two*, but a considerable number of barmaids, and without giving them any hint of my own views, asked them to tell me their experience in the bar. Every one of them said they would not advise a girl to enter the life. Every one of them complained that with almost no exceptions a barmaid can no longer find work when she is no longer thought attractive, and that an ex-barmaid has a prejudice against her which prevents her finding other work. Every one of them spoke bitterly of the treatment they must submit to from customers. (*The Public House As It Is*, by Ernest Selley, which is written from the standpoint of a man of the world, gives some striking facts about this.)

Surely this is a life from which our young girls should be protected. Legislation to this end exists in many countries already, and I think the mass of the women of our country will agree in desiring that something should be done here also. The fate of our girls is a matter which concerns every one of us.

Advertisements such as the following continue to appear: "Smart young barmaid wanted." "Barmaid wanted—must be bright." The age is mostly stipulated, and rarely is much over twenty. The employment of young girls in smoke-rooms (where there is not even a bar to protect them) was condemned by several publicans before the Labour Commission of 1899; but it continues unchecked. What the loss to the licensed trade would be if it could no longer exploit women in the sale of drink explains the desperate resistance it makes when any measure is proposed. But I trust no women will unthinkingly abet the Trade in this.

(Miss) S. R. PERKINS,
Superintendent, Barmaids' Department.

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COMING EVENTS.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER CENTENARY.

MAY 12. 2.30. The Guildhouse, Eccleston Square. Conference on "Josephine Butler and the Position To-day." Speakers: Dame Edith Lytton, Dr. Martindale, Miss Alison Neilans, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Jessie March. Chair: Sir Robert Newman, M.P.

JOHN STUART MILL DINNER.

MAY 20. 7.30. Craig's Court Restaurant, Whitehall. See Announcements.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT LECTURE.

MAY 21. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Strand. Miss Evelyn Sharp, "Mary Wollstonecraft." See under Announcements. Admission free.

NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Kensington and Paddington S.E.C. MAY 15. 3 p.m. Pembroke Lodge, Edwardes Square, W. 8. Commandant Mary Allen, "Women Police." Chair: Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

E. Lewisham W.C.A. MAY 18. 3 p.m. Courthill Road Hall, Annual General Meeting.

Sutton W.C.A. MAY 21. 3.15. Throwley Road Hall. Mrs. Stocks, "Women in Industry."

Wavertree W.C.A. (Liverpool). MAY 11. 7.30. Deaf and Dumb Institute, Park Way. Public Meeting. Speakers: Miss Stewart Parnell, Mrs. Edwards, J.P. Chair: Miss Rathbone, J.P.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LONDON AND NATIONAL 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.)

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, 7s. 6d.; workers, 2s. (Victoria 5940.)

FELLOWSHIP SERVICES, Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sunday, 13th May. 3.30, John Hassall, R.I. 6.30, Canon Woodward.

JOHN STUART MILL DINNER, 20th May, 7.30, at Craig's Court Restaurant. Speakers include Mr. Pethick Lawrence, M.P., Mrs. Zangwill, and Mrs. Mansell-Moullin. Tickets 5s., from 38 Hogarth Hill, N.W. 11.

FIRST SUFFRAGETTE LECTURE, "Mary Wollstonecraft," by Miss Evelyn Sharp, at Essex Hall, Monday, 21st May, 8 p.m. Admission free. Seats reserved, 1s. and 2s. 6d.

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John Stuart Mill's Speech, 1867 (referred to by the Prime Minister).
The N.U.S.E.C. Council Presidential Address.
A Message from Dame Millicent.
A Message from Sir Oliver Lodge.
and other articles.

The issue of 16th March gave the speech of the Prime Minister with photograph of speakers at Queen's Hall.

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